

# TEST D'ANGLAIS

## Programme, conseils, bibliographie

### PUBLIC CONCERNÉ

Tout candidat ayant suivi des cours d'anglais durant sa scolarité – collège, lycée et formation de type BTS, DUT et Licence 2.

### NATURE DE L'ÉPREUVE

Pour l'épreuve écrite d'anglais : elle consiste en un test (QCM) comprenant grammaire, structures, usages et compréhension d'un texte écrit.

### CONSEILS DE PRÉPARATION

Sont évaluées les capacités linguistiques fondamentales : il faut donc maîtriser les règles de grammaire courante, savoir choisir le mot juste sur proposition de plusieurs synonymes, avoir assimilé les tournures idiomatiques classiques, et avoir acquis de bons réflexes.

Pour cela, il faut s'entraîner à chercher la règle de grammaire ou la tournure idiomatique visée. N'hésitez pas à établir une liste des règles de grammaire et du vocabulaire qui vous font défaut.

Il faut raisonner très vite, donc faites appel à la logique chaque fois que cela est possible et méfiez-vous des tournures très proches du français.

Seront évaluées l'aptitude à l'expression et la capacité de structuration du message.

En ce qui concerne la compréhension écrite, c'est la capacité à appréhender un message écrit qui sera évaluée ; il faut donc savoir discerner les difficultés, faire appel au raisonnement tout en respectant les critères grammaticaux et lexicaux.

En résumé, l'essentiel est de travailler le vocabulaire de base nécessaire à l'expression, le mécanisme de la formation des mots, les faux amis, les verbes à particule adverbiale et à préposition, les règles de grammaire de base.

Lisez aussi de bons quotidiens ou hebdomadaires (*The Economist*, *The Independent*, *The International Herald Tribune*, etc.).

### BIBLIOGRAPHIE

- J. Brossard et S. Chevalier, *Grammaire alphabétique de l'anglais*, éd. Bordas.
- J. M. Thomson, *Vocabulaire anglais*, éd. Dunod.
- Alain Le Ho, *QCM d'anglais*, éd. Ellipse.
- *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*.

**SUJET**

**Durée : 1 heure 30.**

**PASSE RELLE 1**

***1. You have 1h30 to complete this exam***

Section 1	Grammar exercises	20 questions	(15 minutes)
Section 2	Find the error	15 questions	(20 minutes)
Section 3	Vocabulary exercises	25 questions	(15 minutes)
Section 4	Reading comprehension	20 questions	(40 minutes)
Total		80 questions	

**4. Each section has its own instructions.**

*There is only one right answer to each question*

*Each correct answer receives:* (3 points)

Each incorrect answer receives: (-1 point)

Each unanswered question receives: (0 point)

## SUJET

## SECTION 1 – GRAMMAR EXERCICES

***Choose the correct answer.***

1. To be successful in our lives we have to \_\_\_\_\_ painful decisions.  
a) make much                                      b) do much  
c) do many                                        d) make many
2. During my presentation I felt the boss \_\_\_\_\_ listening to me.  
a) didn't    b) wasn't  
c) hasn't been                                   d) hadn't

3. One of the \_\_\_\_\_ his being selected is his ability to lead teams.  
a) reasons for  
b) reason of  
c) reasons of  
d) reason for
4. The new School Director \_\_\_\_\_ the school very well last year.  
a) has been running  
b) was running  
c) ran  
d) run
5. The surveys showed that the public \_\_\_\_\_ in favour of the transport sector strikes.  
a) isn't to be  
b) aren't  
c) won't be  
d) wasn't
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ to succeed your academic year if you concentrate more on your work.  
a) are able  
b) should  
c) can  
d) could
7. The person who caused the accident \_\_\_\_\_ a mobile phone.  
a) has used  
b) was using  
c) had used  
d) is using
8. The director had the student \_\_\_\_\_ the reasons for plagiarism.  
a) came to justify  
b) come to justify  
c) coming to justify  
d) to come to justify
9. None of my bosses \_\_\_\_\_ gratitude for the work I do.  
a) have ever expressed  
b) didn't ever express  
c) never expressed  
d) don't ever express
10. By the end of next year I \_\_\_\_\_ time to finish the book I'm writing.  
a) should have find  
b) should finding  
c) should found  
d) should have found
11. Employees who are \_\_\_\_\_ their work are not usually productive.  
a) boring by  
b) bored of  
c) bored by  
d) boring of
12. Cambridge, \_\_\_\_\_ historical colleges are magnificent, is a great place to study.  
a) whom  
b) whose  
c) who's  
d) where
13. \_\_\_\_\_ constant efforts to provide low-cost drugs, HIV still causes millions of deaths.  
a) Despite of  
b) In spite of  
c) Spite of  
d) In spite





32. Medical analyses indicate that/ carbonates reduce acidity in the stomach/  
(A) (B)  
and significantly lowers the risk/ of uric acid and crystals in the bladder.  
(C) (D)
- 33) Jack Welch, CEO of General Electric from 1981 to 2001,/ multiplied GE's market value  
by thirty./  
(A) (B)  
He was constantly been hailed as a/ model of business acumen and leadership.  
(C) (D)
34. Plans to sell the state-owned telecommunications company/ have collapsed in 2002/  
(A) (B)  
in the wake of the European Commission activity/ to preserve fair competition in the EU.  
(C) (D)
35. Europeans reaching retirement age now/ have any personal memory of the 2nd World War/  
(A) (B)  
let alone the preceding period of peace/ between the 2 world wars.  
(C) (D)

### SECTION 3 – VOCABULARY 1

*Choose the word/words which has/have the closest meaning to the word/words underlined.*

36. I was completely overwhelmed by the generosity of his offer.  
a) astonished b) overtaken  
c) offended d) overrun
37. One of the drawbacks of our new joint venture is the higher risk of operating in Asia.  
a) opportunities b) improvements  
c) disadvantages d) challenges
38. Marconi is a sprawling conglomerate selling many different types of products, from  
lifts to semi-conductors.  
a) competitive b) widespread  
c) differentiating d) creative
39. At the end of day, what counts most in business is to improve the bottom line.  
a) sales b) assets  
c) turnover d) profit

- |                         |              |               |              |            |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 46. <b>eager</b>        | a) bitter    | b) keen       | c) stronger  | d) excited |
| 47. <b>breakthrough</b> | a) discovery | b) separation | c) explosion | d) cutover |
| 48. <b>overlook</b>     | a) oversee   | b) observe    | c) overview  | d) forget  |
| 49. <b>rookie</b>       | a) rough     | b) crooked    | c) beginner  | d) tough   |
| 50. <b>barely</b>       | a) justly    | b) naked      | c) simply    | d) hardly  |

51. **resign**  
a) retire                      b) retreat                      c) sign again                      d) accept
52. **strive**  
a) flourish                      b) try                      c) strengthen                      d) drive
53. **importunate**  
a) involve                      b) trade                      c) annoy                      d) tragic
54. **sluggish**  
a) decreasing                      b) slow                      c) fast                      d) rising
55. **terrific**  
a) marvellous                      b) appalling                      c) disastrous                      d) terrible
56. **go bust**  
a) increase sales                      b) go bankrupt                      c) overtake                      d) launch
57. **awareness**  
a) sensitivity                      b) ideas                      c) knowledge                      d) image
58. **outlet**  
a) office                      b) warehouse                      c) factory                      d) shop
59. **boring**  
a) tedious                      b) challenging                      c) striking                      d) stressing
60. **roll out**  
a) withdraw                      b) launch                      c) promote                      d) advertise

## SECTION 4 – READING COMPREHENSION

### TEXT 1

#### Science is the pursuit of the truth, not consensus

Michael Schrage's comment on politics and science (September 26) struck a raw nerve: and provoked an extended response from the president of the UK's Royal Society. Lord Rees advocates that we should base policy on something called "the scientific consensus", while acknowledging that such consensus may be provisional. But this proposal blurs the distinction between politics and science that Lord Rees wants to emphasise. Consensus is a political concept, not a scientific one.

Consensus finds a way through conflicting opinions and interests. Consensus is achieved when the outcome of discussion leaves everyone feeling they have been given enough of what they want. The processes of proper science could hardly be more



different. The accomplished politician is a negotiator, a conciliator, finding agreement where none seemed to exist. The accomplished scientist is an original, an extremist, disrupting established patterns of thought. Good science involves perpetual, open debate, in which every objection is aired and dissents are sharpened and clarified, not smoothed over.

Often the argument will continue for ever, and should, because the objective of science is not agreement on a course of action, but the pursuit of truth. Occasionally that pursuit seems to have been successful and the matter is resolved, not by consensus, but by the exhaustion of opposition. We do not say that there is a consensus over the second law of thermodynamics or that two and two are four. We say that these are the way things are. Nor is there a consensus on evolution since creationists will never be reconciled to that theory. There is no possibility of a compromise, in which Darwinians agree that a few animals went into the ark with Noah and their opponents acknowledge that most species evolved.

Most scientists know no more about climate change, HIV/Aids or the measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine than do most lawyers, philosophers or economists, and it is not obvious who is better equipped to assess conflicting claims on these issues. Science is a matter of evidence, not what a majority of scientists think. It is easy to see why the president of the Royal Society might want to elide that distinction, but in doing so he turns the organisation from a learned society into a trade union. Peer review is a valuable part of the apparatus of scholarship, but carries a danger of establishing self-referential clubs that promote each other's work.

Statements about the world derive their value from the facts and arguments that support them, not from the status and qualifications of the people who assert them. Evidence versus authority was the issue on which Galileo challenged the church. The modern world exists because Galileo won.

But to use the achievements of science to assert the authority of scientists undermines that very process of science. When consumers believe that genetically modified foods are unsafe, mothers intuit that their children's autism is caused by the MMR vaccine and politicians assert that HIV/Aids is a first world conspiracy, the answer that the scientific consensus is otherwise does not convince – nor should it. Such claims are mistaken because there is no evidence for them, not because scientists take a different view: scientists should influence policy by explaining facts and arguments, not by parading their doctorates.

The notion of a monolithic “science”, meaning what scientists say, is pernicious and the notion of “scientific consensus” actively so. The route to knowledge is transparency in disagreement and openness in debate. The route to truth is the pluralist expression of conflicting views in which, often not as quickly as we might like, good ideas drive out bad. There is no room in this process for any notion of “scientific consensus”.

*Financial Times, October 9, 2007(edited).*

### Text 1: Questions

61. The overall theme of this article could be best described as
  - a) the role of UK's Royal Society
  - b) the contribution of scientific research
  - c) the arguments against scientific consensus
  - d) political regulation of scientific research
62. When Lord Rees "blurs" the distinction between politics and science, he
  - a) clarifies it
  - b) makes it confused
  - c) explains it
  - d) criticises it
63. What do Galileo and Darwin have in common?
  - a) they both challenged the church doctrine
  - b) they were both in disagreement with the creationists
  - c) they were both members of the Royal Society
  - d) their theories were accepted by consensus
64. What do the second law of thermodynamics and creationism have in common?
  - a) they are both accepted by consensus
  - b) neither is accepted by consensus
  - c) neither is the way things are
  - d) both are the way things are
65. "Mumps" (*line 25*) is?
  - a) a maternal attitude
  - b) a physical exercise
  - c) a genetic deformation
  - d) an infectious illness
66. The word "elide" (*line 28*) means?
  - a) leave out
  - b) define
  - c) emphasise
  - d) exploit
67. Comparing the Royal Society to a "trade union" is
  - a) considering it to have commercial interests
  - b) comparing it to the World Trade Organisation
  - c) comparing it to the Labour Party
  - d) comparing it to an organization representing workers

68. Self-referential clubs are those where
- a) you need good references to enter
  - b) membership is a reference for your CV
  - c) members mutually promote other members' work
  - d) clubs where membership provides entry rights to others
69. Scientific truth is derived from
- a) facts and supporting arguments
  - b) status and qualifications of researchers
  - c) scientific consensus
  - d) the authority of scientists
70. Why does the journalist express with the phrase "parading their doctorates"?
- a) scientists can be proud of their academic results
  - b) doctors should wear distinctive signs of their status
  - c) a doctorate is a guarantee of successful research
  - d) insisting more on their academic titles than on their research results

## How the super-rich just get richer

With a global economy, successful people in all sorts of professions can now command global-scale pay packets. The mega-successful at the top of their profession are taking advantage of a phenomenon known as the “Superstar Premium”.

Advances in multi-media technology mean that today’s superstars operate in a global marketplace. The best in their field attract a disproportionate amount of business compared to less successful competitors.

Before recording technology, even the most popular artists had their earnings limited by the number of people who could hear them perform live. But with the advent of records, CDs and now the internet, the most popular artists can reach a much wider audience, and therefore earn much more money from doing the same amount of work.

Vanessa-Mae is the world’s most popular violinist, but unlike violinists 50 years ago, she has a global fan base. She has been able to take advantage of the Superstar Premium and is aware how the life of a musician has changed.

*“If I had to flog my albums 50 years ago by taking a boat, I mean, it would have taken me five years to promote one album.”*

New technology has allowed her to sell more than 10 million records world-wide. Television means that today’s top footballers are also economic superstars. When England captain Bobby Moore lifted the World Cup in 1966 he earned £100 a week. Today’s England captain, John Terry, holds the same position, but reportedly earns over £130,000 a week.

Economist Prof Danny Quah, from the London School of Economics says the English Premier League *“is watched by half a billion people in the world, more people than we’ve lifted out of poverty in the last 20 years”*. And the top players don’t just get huge salaries for their performance on the pitch. Their famous faces are found on advertising billboards across the globe – adding even more to their incomes. David Beckham earned over £11m from endorsements alone last year.

It is not just the famous who are affected by the superstar premium. Technology has enabled humble bookies to become financial superstars. By setting up an online betting agency, the founders of Betfair serve punters around the world and co-founder Edward Wray is aware of the superstar premium:

*“It’s very important for us to be number one”*, he says. And because they are number one they pull in the most punters – earning Wray and his partner Andrew Black superstar fortunes. With personal fortunes of tens and sometimes hundreds of millions of pounds, economic superstars have plenty of cash to splash.

Superstars are boosting the luxury goods market, with worldwide sales in the sector topping £75bn last year.

*“Aston Martin has gone from a cottage industry to a global one. We’ve gone from selling 200 cars a year to 7,000”*, says Craig Davison, from Broughton’s Aston Martin in Cheltenham.

Similarly, private jet firm NetJets, whose cheapest deal is £85,000 for 25 hours flying time, has seen its business expand from 18 aircraft and 89 customers to 135 aircraft and 1,500 customers in 5 years, to become the 7<sup>th</sup> largest fleet in Europe.

But not all of these fortunes are being spent or invested in Britain. These people clearly have significant interests in the UK, but they're also looking to place their money around the world. The super-rich are looking for opportunities in China, India and Latin America, both in private equity and hedge fund businesses.

There are some who think the Superstar Premium benefits society thanks to the "*trickle down effect*", that big spenders will have to spend their money on the things that the rest of society provides. So the fortunes of the superstars can only increase as the opportunities of the global marketplace grow and grow.

*BBC News, 30 November 2007 (edited).*

**Text 2: Questions**

71. This text describes
- a) how easy it is to become rich today
  - b) how the rich crush the poor
  - c) the premium pay packets of superstars in today's global economy
  - d) the success of David Beckham and John Terry
72. What is the common point between Vanessa-Mae and Danny Quah?
- a) they are both musicians
  - b) they both are rich
  - c) they both studied economy
  - d) none
73. The word "flog" (*line 14*) means
- a) promote
  - b) sell
  - c) record
  - d) distribute
74. "Reportedly" (*line 19*) means
- a) according to the media
  - b) according to John Terry
  - c) according to a government report
  - d) currently
75. How does David Beckham earn money from endorsements?
- a) with a bonus for each goal scored
  - b) by appearing in films
  - c) by promoting brands in commercials
  - d) by making investments with high returns

76. What are “bookies” (*line 28*)?
- a) organisations that take bets
  - b) companies that edit books
  - c) individuals keen on reading
  - d) authors of popular books
77. “Punters” (*line 29*)
- a) modest customers
  - b) rich customers
  - c) gamblers
  - d) casino owners
78. If you have a lot of “cash to splash” you would be most likely to
- a) spend it lavishly
  - b) invest in government bonds
  - c) be very careful about your spending
  - d) save for a rainy day
79. “Hedge fund businesses” are
- a) those that only invest in risky businesses
  - b) private investment funds
  - c) investors exclusively in government bonds
  - d) landscape enterprises
80. The “trickle down effect” (*line 48*) refers to the fact that
- a) the rich will leave little to the poor
  - b) the poor will get poorer and poorer
  - c) the rich will get richer and richer
  - d) the rich spenders will stimulate the economy for others