

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*.

ANGLAIS

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DURÉE : 1 HEURE 30

CONSIGNES

Aucun document n'est autorisé.

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1. You have 1h30 to complete this exam.

2. This exam is divided into 4 sections:

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Section I | Grammar exercises | 20 questions (15 minutes) |
| Section II | Find the error | 15 questions (20 minutes) |
| Section III | Vocabulary exercises | 25 questions (15 minutes) |
| Section IV | Reading comprehension | 20 questions (40 minutes) |

Total 80 questions

3. Please use your answer sheet to record your answers. If you think you have made a mistake on the first line of your answer sheet, there is a second line provided and it is this answer which will be taken into account.

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

5. At the end of the exam, you will give the supervisor your test paper and your answer sheet.

I. GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Choose the correct answer.

1. Our profits have increased _____ 10% compared to last year.
 - a) to
 - b) from
 - c) by
 - d) of

2. If it rains tonight _____ to the match.
 - a) I wouldn't go
 - b) I won't go
 - c) I couldn't go
 - d) I go

3. The school hasn't _____ published the final exam results.
 - a) yet
 - b) always
 - c) still
 - d) already

4. I _____ since yesterday morning and I need to have some sleep.
 - a) travel
 - b) am travelling
 - c) was travelling
 - d) have been travelling

5. Unruly behaviour in the suburbs shows that tighter laws _____ necessary.
 - a) are to be
 - b) are
 - c) have been
 - d) is

6. The new anti-smoking law means you _____ smoke in bars and restaurants.
 - a) needn't
 - b) don't have to
 - c) haven't got to
 - d) mustn't

7. None of my family _____ us since we moved to the south of France.
- a) have ever visited
 - b) ever visited
 - c) never visited
 - d) didn't ever visit
8. The reason _____ my failure was lack of self-confidence.
- a) of
 - b) for
 - c) why
 - d) for which
9. The USA has the _____ balance of trade deficit of all countries in the world.
- a) most large
 - b) large
 - c) largest
 - d) larger
10. _____ talk to your parents about your problem?
- a) Would you like I
 - b) Do you like I
 - c) Do you want that I
 - d) Would you like me to
11. The artist _____ paintings I admired was cheaper in Bolivia than in Paris.
- a) who's
 - b) whose
 - c) whom
 - d) who
12. Last night I stayed at home and listened _____ music as I needed to relax.
- a) to
 - b) the
 - c) some
 - d) to the
13. The philosopher _____ died at the age of 100.
- a) being Claude Lévi-Strauss
 - b) Claude Lévi-Strauss
 - c) who was Claude-Lévi-Strauss
 - d) is Claude Lévi-Strauss

14. _____ the origin of the universe was the "big bang".
- a) It is generally accepted that
 - b) It generally accepted that
 - c) Generally accepted that
 - d) What is generally accepted that
15. China's foreign currency reserves are evaluated today at _____.
- a) 3 trillion of dollars
 - b) 3 trillion dollars
 - c) 3 trillions of dollars
 - d) 3 trillions dollars
16. He went to the butcher's _____ some meat.
- a) for buy
 - b) for to buy
 - c) to buy
 - d) in order buying
17. Only when the decision has been taken _____ get down to work.
- a) the group can
 - b) that the group can
 - c) the group can it
 - d) can the group
18. Have you ever done _____ so stupid?
- a) everything
 - b) anything
 - c) something
 - d) nothing
19. I'm not at all happy with the decision but _____.
- a) there are
 - b) they are
 - c) they're
 - d) them are
20. It is essential to check that you have understood _____ your manager wants.
- a) that which
 - b) which
 - c) what
 - d) that

II. FIND THE ERROR: A, B, C, OR D.

21. The students found it very complicating / to adapt to the new educational approach /

(a) (b)
which required more personal investment / and the ability to develop group projects.

(c) (d)

22. Binge drinking is rising over the last decade / despite the efforts of the UK government /

(a) (b)
to curb it. No amount of effort / should now be spared to eliminate this bad behaviour.

(c) (d)

23. He felt very uncomfortable about / not finishing the work he had to do /

(a) (b)
but he had a really problem / and realised that he needed to explain this to his manager.

(c) (d)

24. Because of media development, / we have much more immediate access to information /

(a) (b)
and we are considerably more aware on / the important political and social events in the world.

(c) (d)

25. For those looking for a good restaurant, / the Guide Michelin is reliable guide /

(a) (b)
to good food and service / as well as to creative cooking in all major cities.

(c) (d)

26. We are finding it more and more difficult / to achieve our sales objectives /

(a) (b)
as the market is shrinking and / there is more and more serious competitors.

(c) (d)

27. If Fleming had never discovered penicillin / no doubt we would save lesser lives today. /

(a) (b)
Fleming's contribution to the fight against / bacterial disease was a breakthrough.

(c) (d)

28. If we had not had the financial crisis in 2007 / governments would not have regulate the banks /

(a) (b)
and traders would have continued / to expose banks and their clients to bankruptcy.

(c) (d)

29. In spite the efforts to reduce global warming, / the problems are more and more acute; /

- (a) many species are exposed to extinction / and the sea level is constantly rising.
(b)
(c) (d)

30. We don't really have many choice / when it comes to selecting higher education. /

- (a) Either you pay for an elite school / or you take what you can find at university.
(b)
(c) (d)

31. Jack Welch, CEO of General Electric, / has been an outstanding leader in the 1990's. /

- (a) He was a management guru / and a great believer in quality.
(b)
(c) (d)

32. Steve Jobs is such a creative entrepreneur / and has so much charisma /

- (a) that he doesn't need to use other celebrity / to endorse and promote the Apple products.
(b)
(c) (d)

33. It exists many reasons to explain / the political success of Barack Obama. /

- (a) However, many faithful supporters / still believe the Nobel Peace Prize was premature.
(b)
(c) (d)

34. There are many important political decisions / to be taken today and in the close future. /

- (a) These concern not only war and terrorism / but global warming and world famine.
(b)
(c) (d)

35. Although we launched more new products / that we did in previous years /

- (a) we still found it difficult to maintain our market share / against severe competition.
(b)
(c) (d)

III. VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY 1

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

36. Their latest products seem very dear to me.

- a) attractive
- b) user-friendly accountability
- c) expensive
- d) cherished

37. My manager has given me an awesome task to do during the visit.

- a) tremendous
- b) stressing
- c) awful
- d) easy

38. Our competitors' new product announcements have put us in a very delicate situation.

- a) faint
- b) soft
- c) fine
- d) dodgy

39. We have exhausted all possibilities and we still haven't found a solution.

- a) fully rejected
- b) fully examined
- c) completely shattered
- d) extenuated

40. Business standards are becoming more and more demanding today.

- a) principles
- b) call centres
- c) telephone exchanges
- d) results

41. We should have a quick lunch as we will have to resume this morning's discussions.

- a) assume
- b) summarise
- c) synthesise
- d) restart

42. I was very satisfied the first time I was appraised by my new manager.

- a) evaluated
- b) promoted
- c) praised
- d) congratulated

43. After all the difficult investigations it transpired that the fault wasn't really ours.

- a) expired
- b) sweated
- c) turned out
- d) concluded

44. With an executive job, management expects you to accept accountability for your decisions.

- a) accounting
- b) accountancy
- c) remarks
- d) responsibility

45. It was very difficult for me to attend the meeting, but I did so as the subject was important.

- a) assist at
- b) go to
- c) wait for
- d) prepare

VOCABULARY 2

Choose the word which has a similar meaning to the word in bold type.

46. **trustworthy**

- a) reliable
- b) trusting
- c) careful
- d) confident

47. **extol**

- a) remove
- b) postpone
- c) extract
- d) praise

48. **brash**

- a) lively
- b) arrogant
- c) intelligent
- d) funny

49. **forthcoming**

- a) likely
- b) outspoken
- c) frank
- d) future

50. **plight**

- a) perk
- b) predicament
- c) paperwork
- d) plough

51. **cumbersome**

- a) voluminous
- b) talented
- c) cunning
- d) charismatic

52. **setback**

- a) disadvantage b) return c) problem d) backup

53. **mire**

- a) view b) target c) mud d) glimpse

54. **call off**

- a) cancel b) telephone c) visit d) shout

55. **upset**

- a) establish b) disturb c) appoint d) erect

56. **harm**

- a) drawback b) slump c) hole d) damage

57. **refund**

- a) reimburse b) restart c) discover d) recreate

58. **reckon**

- a) understand b) suppose c) risk d) call

59. **slant**

- a) insult b) slope c) jargon d) slack

60. **uncanny**

- a) unable b) impossible c) strange d) disabled

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 1

Lessons to curb domestic violence

Every school pupil in England is to be taught that domestic violence against women and girls is unacceptable, as part of a new government strategy. Under the plans, from 2011, children will be taught from the age of five how to prevent violent relationships. And next year, two help-lines will be set up to deal with sexual violence and stalking and harassment.

More than £13m is being provided to help support male and female victims of sexual and domestic violence in a range of actions by the police, local authorities, NHS and government.

From 2011, lessons in gender equality and preventing violence in relationships will be compulsory in the personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education curriculum. Before qualifying, trainee teachers will have to learn about teaching gender awareness and domestic violence. Schools minister Vernon Coaker said lessons would be age appropriate: "The appropriateness of what you do with someone who is five years old is totally different in terms of content and how you will be taught to someone who is 15 or 16," he said. Younger children could be taught to prevent bullying and learn how names could hurt people, he added.

But critics have accused the government of interfering in how parents bring up their children. Margaret Morrissey, of the Parents Outloud campaign group, said schools should focus on teaching children to read and write. “This political correctness is turning our children into confused mini-adults from the age of five to nine,” she said.

Recent research by the children's charity NSPCC found one in four girls, some as young as 13, had been slapped or hit by their boyfriends. It also found one in nine had been beaten up, hit by objects or strangled. Christine Barter, NSPCC senior research fellow at Bristol University, said it was a significant problem that had not been addressed. She suggested the problem arose from teenage girls' “unequal power relationships” with boyfriends – a feature of violent adult relationships too. She said it was particularly disconcerting that these girls were not telling anyone about the violence.

Plans will also see the piloting of domestic violence protection orders – or “Go” orders – which could see perpetrators excluded from their homes and give victims space to apply for longer-term protection. There were 293,000 incidents of domestic violence in 2008/09, with 77% of the victims women, according to the British Crime Survey. However, the government estimates up to one million women experience at least one incident of domestic abuse every year. Home Office minister Alan Campbell said domestic violence against men was also a problem but women and girls were the focus of this latest strategy because 80% of domestic violence victims were female.

Why is the government launching a campaign to end violence against women and girls in particular? The difference is that women disproportionately become the victims of these crimes. The figures on domestic violence demonstrate the point. The latest Home Office figures suggest that in one year, 106 people were killed by a current or former partner. But the overwhelming majority, 72 of them, were women. It means that domestic attacks result in the death of at least one woman per week, on average, in England and Wales.

It wants people to sign a petition urging the government to put an end to “the postcode lottery of domestic violence services”.

Lisa King, director of communications at Refuge, welcomed the government's plans. She added that the “particular needs” of abused women from ethnic minority backgrounds also needed to be properly served.

BBC News, 25 November 2009 (edited)

Text 1: Questions

61. The overall theme of this article could be best described as

- a) sexual harassment in government departments
- b) domestic violence in certain suburbs
- c) government efforts to educate children on domestic violence
- d) the setting up of help-lines for victims of violence

62. A specific emergency telephone number for victims of violence will be set up in

- a) 2009
- b) 2010
- c) 2011
- d) 2012

63. The educational programme will start at the age of

- a) 5
- b) 9
- c) 15
- d) 16

64. What do the 2 emergency telephone lines not cover?

- a) harassment
- b) drug dealing
- c) sexual violence
- d) stalking

65. What does "gender awareness" mean?

- a) sexual education
- b) biology classes
- c) being conscious of the violence between men and women
- d) understanding the difference between men and women

66. NSPCC research shows that

- a) 25% of girls under 13 have already been struck by their boyfriend
- b) more than 25% of girls over 13 have been struck by their boyfriend
- c) 25% of girls have been struck by their boyfriend
- d) 25% of the girls struck are over 13

67. Which of the following persons is an academic?

- a) Christine Barter
- b) Margaret Morrissey
- c) Vernon Coaker
- d) Alan Campbell

68. Home Office figures suggest that female deaths caused by domestic attacks in England and Wales in one year are:

- a) 72
- b) 106
- c) 80
- d) 77

69. Domestic violence protection orders

- a) are applied to 293,000 victims
- b) offer shelter to victims of violence
- c) are planned to exclude perpetrators of violence from their homes
- d) will apply to 80% of domestic violence victims

70. What does the journalist mean by “the postcode lottery of domestic violence services”?

- a) domestic violence is genetic
- b) men who gamble are more violent
- c) the quality of anti-violence services varies from district to district
- d) domestic violence is more frequent in certain neighbourhoods

TEXT 2

UK housing crisis: Government warned to ‘stop tinkering around the edges’

The British Property Federation (BPF), trade body for developers, investors and advisers, has today called for action to deal with the heart of the nation’s housing problem, rather than solutions that tinker around the edges. Speaking on BBC Radio 5 this morning, BPF spokesman Andrew Teacher welcomed the £200m mortgage rescue scheme but pointed out that only 3,000 people would be helped this year, while an estimated 75,000 faced repossessions.

Under the scheme, housing associations will buy homes from people struggling to pay their mortgage, allowing them to remain in their property either by paying rent or after receiving an equity loan from a housing association to help cut their mortgage costs. However, people will still have to pay back the money in the future.

“It’s the attitude of ‘get a home now, pay for it later’ that got us into this mess in the first place,” he said. The BPF also called for ministers to engage with the commercial property sector to develop a branded rental sector and said that housing support payments should go back to being made directly to landlords.

“If we’re looking at keeping people who cannot afford mortgages in their homes by turning them into renters, then it makes perfect sense to encourage a larger, more professionalized rental market that will be there to help people in the future.” “Getting people on to the housing ladder who could not afford to be there is what’s got us into this mess and there’s simply no easy way out.” “Many housing associations are in trouble and face similar problems to private house builders who have bought land at the top of the market and now can’t do anything with it. It’s vital that the commercial developers, with the means to generate long term funding streams, are brought into the debate and that we start to develop new, innovative ways of delivering housing. It’s vital that ministers start to see the real value in build-to-let and can work with us to make the necessary changes to allow the housing crisis to be turned around.”

“While these schemes grab the headlines, the vast majority of people who gain housing support, do so through the housing benefit system, which helps them in

rented accommodation. As unemployment grows there will be a huge increase in the numbers of people who are relying on housing benefit to pay their rent. If demand is to be met in the private rented sector, then the government should suspend the system of only paying the benefit to the tenant, which it introduced.”

Intense lobbying by the BPF on build-to-let over the last year has been highly successful, with many influential people now discussing how rental can make a real contribution.

Mayor of London Boris Johnson and Sir Bob Kerslake, chief executive of the Homes and Communities Agency, have both spoken about their desires to see more homes built for rent.

The build-to-let model would see homes built en masse for professionally managed rental, akin to the commercial sector. Developers want to see rental developments treated differently from owner-occupation through the planning system and also want stamp duty to be charged on a per-dwelling basis, rather than on an entire transaction.

Key figures from across the industry are set to discuss this and other issues at the BPF's annual residential dinner and conference on 27 January.

Speakers include Sir Bob Kerslake and Boris Johnson's housing director, Richard Blakeway, who will be joined by Peter Marsh, chief executive of the Tenants Services Authority. Conservative housing spokesman Grant Shapps MP and David Pretty, who undertook the recent planning review, will address the annual residential dinner.

Housing, Jon Land, 16 January 2009

Text 2: Questions

71. The general theme of this text is

- a) a British Property Federation scheme to save investors
- b) a London housing scheme
- c) a government programme to help people with mortgage difficulties
- d) a government housing development programme

72. “Tinkering around the edges” means

- a) handling the major problems
- b) finding a solution to all the problems
- c) going into detail
- d) dealing superficially with the problem

73. What percentage of the problems is solved according to the BPF?

- a) 3%
- b) 4%
- c) 5%
- d) 6%

74. What is an equity loan?

- a) a loan granted by a bank with owned property as collateral guarantee
- b) stocks or shares in a building society
- c) a 50% partnership in a construction firm
- d) an investment contract

75. What is the meaning of “getting people on to the housing ladder”?

- a) providing people rented accommodation
- b) making economies of scale through large construction programmes
- c) making it possible for people to buy their first home
- d) developing vertically by building skyscrapers

76. What is the origin of the UK property crisis?

- a) people bought houses they couldn't really afford
- b) rented property is too expensive
- c) the British Property Federation has increased its interest rates
- d) the value of property is highly undervalued

77. “Build-to-let” is?

- a) a housing benefit system
- b) an owner-occupation development
- c) a professionally managed private rental model
- d) social accommodation

78. A landlord is?

- a) a tenant
- b) dweller
- c) a noble with a large estate
- d) property-owner

79. “Akin to” (paragraph 8, line 1) is closest in meaning to?

- a) opposite to
- b) unlike
- c) similar to
- d) dependent on

80. Who is Richard Blakeway?

- a) spokesman of the British Property Federation
- b) the mayor of London's housing director
- c) the Conservative party's housing spokesman
- d) chief executive of the Tenants Services Authority