

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

DURÉE : 1 HEURE 30.

CONSIGNES

1. You have 1h30 to complete this exam.

2. This exam is divided into 4 sections:

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

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.

SECTION 1 - GRAMMAR EXERCISES :

Choose the correct answer.

Questions 1 to 20

1. I _____ haven't been paid for the work I finished 3 months ago.

a) always	b) still
c) already	d) yet

2. I know I _____ earlier, but I have been tied up all morning.

a) must have called	b) must call
c) should have called	d) ought to ring

3. The reason _____ my calling is to try to fix an appointment.

a) for	b) of
c) to	d) why

4. I _____ since very early this morning and I need to take a short break.

a) work	b) am working
c) worked	d) have been working

5. If it snows tomorrow morning _____ to work.

a) I wouldn't	b) I couldn't go
c) I won't go	d) I don't go

6. The school regulation stipulates that you _____ eat or drink in the classrooms.

a) mustn't	b) haven't got to
c) don't have to	d) needn't

7. I've discussed the problem with him _____.

a) many occasions	b) several times
c) some time	d) any time

8. They are doing that _____ that they are a people-oriented company.

a) for make us believe	b) for making us believe
c) so make us believing	d) to make us believe

9. The director's assistant _____ for more than an hour before letting me enter the office.

- a) made me to wait
b) made me waiting
c) kept me waiting
d) had us to wait

10. The student _____ exam impressed me the most, was expelled for cheating.

- a) whose
b) whom
c) who
d) who's

11. China has the _____ economy in the world today.

- a) faster-growing
b) fastliest-growing
c) most fast-growing
d) fastest-growing

12. _____ drive you home tonight?

- a) Would you like that I
b) Would you want me to
c) Would you like me to
d) Do you want that I

13. The Irish bailout package is evaluated at about _____.

- a) 85 billion dollars
b) 85 billion of dollars
c) 85 billions dollars
d) 85 billions of dollars

14. _____ the banking system needs to be better regulated.

- a) It generally agreed that
b) It is generally agreed that
c) Generally agreed that
d) What is generally agreed that

15. Only when you have clarified the objectives _____.

- a) you can really get down to work
b) that you can really get down to work
c) really can you get down to work
d) can you really get down to work

16. She went to see the director _____ concerning her choice of studies abroad.

- a) to ask for advice
b) for to ask for advice
c) for ask for advice
d) in order to asking for advice

17. I told the students _____ an article to discuss at the next class

- a) that they find
b) to find
c) that they found
d) finding

18. If you _____ to the Telethon, you can get a tax reduction.

- a) donated
c) donate
- b) will donate
d) donating

19. I have never heard _____ so ridiculous in my life.

- a) something
c) anything
- b) nothing
d) everything

20. _____ is essential is to check that you have fully understood the question.

- a) That which
c) Whether
- b) Which
d) What

SECTION 2 - FIND THE ERROR: A, B, C, OR D.

Questions 21 to 35

21. The students were more satisfied / in the new evaluation method /

- (a) which laid more emphasis on group work / and overall participation in class.
(b)
(c) (d)

22. If the wheel had never been discovered / we had undoubtedly lived in a quieter world /

- (a) but we would not have had the transport system / which is so important today.
(b)
(c) (d)

23. I was extremely tired and frustrated / about not finishing the work I had to do /

- (a) but I had worked very hardly / and recognised that I couldn't have done more.
(b)
(c) (d)

24. Because the property crisis, / which impacts countries like Ireland and Spain, /

- (a) the Eurozone countries and the IMF / are proposing multi-billion bailout packages.
(b)
(c) (d)

25. Seed technology firms, / despite enormous and widespread criticism, /

- (a) retain the potentials / to resolve the critical problem of feeding the world's population.
(b)
(c) (d)

26. Those looking for good Business School/ should go to the student forums /

- (a) where they have the possibility to meet / teachers and students full of good advice.
(b)
(c) (d)

27. The general public finds it practically impossible / to understand actual technological /

(a) (b)
as it becomes more and more complicated, / while supposedly being more user-friendly.

(c) (d)

28. Despite of the efforts to reduce CO² emissions, / we are still witnessing a rise in sea level/

(a) (b)
and exceptionally severe climatic conditions, / many of which are unprecedented.

(c) (d)

29. There is a lot of dissatisfaction today, / not only about the lack of jobs for graduates/

(a) (b)
but the fact that the changes to retirement / will require seniors to work longer.

(c) (d)

30. She called an hour before the party / to say she was real sorry /

(a) (b)
but that she couldn't come / as she had to take her father to hospital.

(c) (d)

31. Our student survey indicates / that our new teaching methods meet expectations/

(a) (b)
and particularly satisfies the youngest students / because of their cutting-edge technology.

(c) (d)

32. Although I studied really hard / and revised very seriously for the exam, /

(a) (b)
mathematics was the only subject I failed; / it's the more difficult subject I've ever done.

(c) (d)

33. Although the government has worked hard / and implemented many significant changes, /

(a) (b)
the population is protesting a lot / and the president is less popular that last year.

(c) (d)

34. There are many reasons to believe that, / despite extensive government intervention, /

(a) (b)
banks will continue abusive practices / and traders will earn outrageous salaries.

(c) (d)

35. The school has developed a new website / for give online information /

(a) (b)
to the students and parents/ concerning the courses and individual results.

(c) (d)

SECTION 3 – VOCABULARY 1

Questions 36 to 45

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

36. Monsanto, Syngenta and BASF are vying for the lucrative market of drought-resistant crops.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a) observing | b) competing |
| c) researching | d) reviewing |

37. The flight back from Saigon was exhausting and the flight service very poor.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a) very long | b) very stressing |
| c) very tiring | d) very boring |

38. Our supplier charged us twice as much as we had ordered.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a) delivered | b) sent |
| c) loaded | d) billed |

39. I can try to get you tickets for the concert if you like, but it will be tricky.

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| a) complicated | b) dodgy |
| c) cheap | d) magic |

40. He is the most cunning business manager I have ever worked with.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| a) clever | b) stupid |
| c) disappointing | d) wonderful |

41. Most of the European and American banks comply with the new regulations.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| a) disagree with | b) are in conflict with |
| c) respect | d) reject |

42. Prominent environmentalists have called for further research into the changing ocean current

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a) worldwide | b) additional |
| c) foreign | d) more distant |

43. He blatantly disagreed with his boss on the subject of hiring inexperienced students.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) openly | b) discreetly |
| c) completely | d) furtively |

44. Pending the government decision on retirement, the unions decided to maintain the strike.

- a) during
c) after
- b) while waiting for
d) before

45. What she wanted to show me during the exhibition was a wonderful example of forgery.

- a) a metal object
c) metal-working
- b) a horse-shoe
d) a fake

VOCABULARY 2

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

46. **call in on**

- a) visit
b) telephone
c) nominate
d) convoke

47. **wholesome**

- a) complete
b) partial
c) healthy
d) unhealthy

48. **pitfall**

- a) drop
b) problem
c) shot
d) dip

49. **laden**

- a) laid
b) lied
c) lain
d) loaded

50. **predicament**

- a) hot spot
b) tight spot
c) high spot
d) low spot

51. **sensible**

- a) reasonable
b) sensitive
c) caring
d) reactive

52. **likely**

- a) similar
b) lovingly
c) probable
d) similarly

53. **reckless**

- a) cautious
b) lazy
c) sleepy
d) rash

54. **inducement**

- a) creation
b) introduction
c) incentive
d) input

55. **predict**

- a) foretell
b) dictate
c) instruct
d) prepare

56. **forthright**

- a) forward
b) direct
c) correct
d) thoughtful

57. **strange**

- a) foreign
b) overseas
c) stringent
d) uncanny

During the Bush administration, Democrats discovered that they could score political points by accusing Bush of being anti-science. In the process, they have convinced themselves that they are the keepers of the Enlightenment spirit, and that those who disagree with them on issues like climate change are fundamentally irrational. Meanwhile, many Republicans have come to believe that mainstream science is corrupted by ideology. Attracted to fringe scientists like the small and vocal group of climate skeptics, Republicans appear to be alienated from a mainstream scientific community that by and large doesn't share their political beliefs. The climate debacle is only the most conspicuous example of these debilitating tendencies, which play out in issues as diverse as nuclear waste disposal, protection of endangered species, and regulation of pharmaceuticals.

How would a more politically diverse scientific community improve this situation? First, it could foster greater confidence among Republican politicians about the legitimacy of mainstream science. Second, it would cultivate more informed, creative and challenging debates about the policy implications of scientific knowledge, and support a healthier relationship between science and politics. This could help keep difficult problems like climate change from getting prematurely straitjacketed by ideology.

American society has long tended toward pragmatism, with a great deal of respect for the value and legitimacy not just of scientific facts, but of scientists themselves. The scientific community enjoys the trust of 90 percent of Americans—more than for any other institution, including the Supreme Court and the military. Yet this exceptional status could well be forfeit in the escalating fervor of national politics, given that most scientists are on one side of the partisan divide. If that public confidence is lost, it would be a huge loss for a democratic society.

Text 1: Questions

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

- a) diverging views on climate change in the USA
- b) a scientific debate between Barack Obama and George W. Bush
- c) a parallel between US politics and the number of US scientists and engineers
- d) the results of a Pew Research Center poll from July 2009

62. US scientists are particularly underrepresented among:

- a) Republicans
- b) Hispanics
- c) African-Americans
- d) all of the above

63. The most precise meaning of “dismal” in line 1 is:

- a) gloomy
- b) limited
- c) surprising
- d) disproportional

64. What does “blue or red” at the end of paragraph 2 refer to?

- a) scientific facts
- b) the colours on the American flag
- c) diverging opinions on global warming
- d) American political parties

65. Why does it matter that there are so few Republican scientists?

- a) because science can be subject to partisan politics
- b) because scientific facts are blue and red
- c) because Republican ideology will corrupt mainstream science
- d) because 31% say the effects of global warming are already occurring

66. What is an “op-ed” piece in line 9?

- a) a political campaign
- b) an authoritative article on the page opposite the editorial
- c) an article opposing the editorial to create debate
- d) an opinion expressed by the chief editor

67. How did the Democrats score political points during the Bush administration?

- a) by claiming that issues like global warming were globally irrational
- b) by demonstrating that mainstream science was corrupted by ideology
- c) by accusing Bush of not understanding the importance of science
- d) by attracting fringe scientists like the climate skeptics

68. Other examples given in the text of Republican/Democrat scientific divergences concern:

- a) nuclear waste disposal
- b) genetically modified species
- c) pharmaceutical regulation
- d) a and c

69. When does “difficult problems are prematurely straitjacketed by ideology” mean?

- a) scientists from all political tendencies believe in the same scientific facts
- b) political beliefs have a strong influence on scientific ideas early in the debate
- c) government censorship stifles original ideas
- d) the scientific community rejects political decisions

70. What would be the effect of having a more politically diverse scientific community?

- a) maintain public respect for the value of scientific facts and scientists
- b) diminish global warming
- c) Democrats would trust more in mainstream science
- d) stimulate public interest for the next presidential election

TEXT 2**Who Needs Marriage? A Changing Institution**

TIME, Belinda Luscombe, November 18, 2010 (edited)

The wedding of the 20th century, in 1981, celebrated a marriage that turned out to be a huge bust. It ended in scandal, divorce and, ultimately, death and worldwide weeping.

So when the firstborn son of that union, Britain's Prince William, set in motion the wedding of this century by getting engaged to Catherine Middleton, he did things a little differently. He picked someone older than he is (by six months), who went to the same university he did and whom he'd dated for a long time. Although she is not of royal blood, she stands to become the first English Queen with a university degree, so in one fundamental way, theirs is a union of equals. In that regard, the new couple reflect the changes in the shape and nature of marriage that have been rippling throughout the Western world for the past few decades.

Statistically speaking, a young man of William's age – if not his royal English heritage – might be just as likely not to get married, yet. In 1960, the year before Princess Diana, William's mother, was born, nearly 70% of American adults were married; now only about half are. Eight times as many children are born out of wedlock. Back then, two-thirds of 20-somethings were married; in 2008 just 26% were. And college graduates are now far more likely to marry (64%) than those with no higher education (48%).

When an institution so central to human experience suddenly changes shape in the space of a generation or two, it's worth trying to figure out why. This fall the Pew Research Center, in association with *TIME*, conducted a nationwide poll exploring the contours of modern marriage and the new American family, posing questions about what people want and expect out of marriage and family life, why they enter into committed relationships and what they gain from them. What we found is that marriage, whatever its social, spiritual or symbolic appeal, is in purely practical terms just not as necessary as it used to be. Neither men nor women need to be married to have sex or companionship or professional success or respect or even children – yet marriage remains revered and desired.

And of all the transformations our family structures have undergone in the past 50 years, perhaps the most profound is the marriage differential that has opened between the rich and the poor. In 1960 the median household income of married adults was 12% higher than that of single adults, after adjusting for household size. By 2008 this gap had grown to 41%. In other words, the richer and more educated you are, the more likely you are to marry, or to be married – or, conversely, if you're married, you're more likely to be well off.

In 1978, when the divorce rate was much higher than it is today, a *TIME* poll asked Americans if they thought marriage was becoming obsolete. Twenty-eight percent did.

Since then, we've watched that famous royal marriage and the arrival of *Divorce Court*. We've tuned in to *Family Ties* (nuclear family with three kids) and *Modern*

Family (nuclear family with three kids, plus gay uncles with an adopted Vietnamese baby and a grandfather with a Colombian second wife and dorky stepchild). We've spent time with Will and Grace, who bickered like spouses but weren't, and with the stars of *Newlyweds: Nick & Jessica*, who were spouses, bickered and then weren't anymore. We've seen some political marriages survive unexpectedly (Bill and Hillary Clinton) and others unpredictably falter (Al and Tipper Gore).

Text 2: Questions

71. The general theme of this text is:

- a) royal marriages in Britain
- b) today's increasing divorce rate
- c) the changing institution of marriage
- d) the reasons for getting married

72. The union referred to in line 3 is that of:

- a) Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh
- b) Prince Charles and Camilla Parker-Bowles
- c) Princess Anne and Mark Phillips
- d) Prince Charles and Lady Diana

73. Catherine Middleton, more commonly known as Kate Middleton is:

- a) a commoner
- b) a university undergraduate
- c) a princess
- d) younger than her future husband

74. What is the sense of "if not his royal English heritage" in line 1 of paragraph 3?

- a) members of the English royal family get married younger than the average
- b) members of the English royal family get married later than the average
- c) members of the English royal family often don't get married
- d) members of the English royal family frequently get divorced

75. In the past 50 years, the percentage of Americans getting married has dropped by about:

- a) 20%
- b) 10%
- c) 15%
- d) 25%

76. In 1960:

- a) Princess Diana was born
- b) 64% of graduates were married
- c) 66% of those aged from 20 to 29 were married
- d) more children were born to married couples than to unmarried couples

77. The attraction of marriage today remains:

- a) professional success
- b) social or symbolic
- c) respect
- d) to have children

78. According to paragraph 5:

- a) economically, it is better to remain single
- b) it is less interesting financially to get married now than before
- c) the more educated you are, the richer you will be
- d) there is a close correlation between marriage and education and wealth

79. In the final paragraph, the adjective “dorky” means:

- a) open
- b) unhappy
- c) foolish
- d) energetic

80. What is the message in the final paragraph?

- a) marriage and family life is not what it was before
- b) homosexual marriages are becoming more and more popular
- c) there are more and more divorces in political circles
- d) couples who bicker remain together longer than couples that don't