

# 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.**

## C O N S I G N E S

**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. The financial crisis makes it clear that stricter regulations \_\_\_\_\_ necessary.  
a) is  
b) have been  
c) are  
d) should to be
2. I haven't been paid \_\_\_\_\_ for the work I did more than 4 months ago.  
a) still  
b) yet  
c) already  
d) always
3. If there's a red alert tomorrow morning \_\_\_\_\_ any classes at school.  
a) there won't be  
b) there wouldn't be  
c) there may be  
d) there could be
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ out of touch for too long; I must give them a call.  
a) am  
b) have been  
c) was  
d) am being
5. You really upset my friend. You \_\_\_\_\_ him the way you did.  
a) should not have insulted  
b) must not have insulted  
c) ought not to have insult  
d) should not have insult
6. It was the local derby and the stadium was full \_\_\_\_\_ supporters.  
a) by  
b) with  
c) at  
d) of
7. My father's got \_\_\_\_\_ friends in advertising; I'm sure he can help me find a placement.  
a) many of  
b) many  
c) few  
d) several of
8. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a politician today, I would find it very difficult to decide what to do.  
a) am  
b) were  
c) would be  
d) was
9. Unemployment has increased \_\_\_\_\_ 9%, a level never reached before.  
a) to  
b) by  
c) of  
d) at
10. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ I cancelled the appointment was misinterpreted by my boss.  
a) for  
b) what  
c) why  
d) because



**SECTION 2 – FIND THE ERROR: A, B, C, OR D.****Questions 21 to 35**

21. Which of the two projects / is the more interesting /  
(a) (b)

and offers the best chance / for get a good mark?  
(c) (d)

22. I would never have gone out with you / if I knew /  
(a) (b)  
how extreme your opinions were / and how limited your culture was.  
(c) (d)

23. Shakespeare said that / if you called a rose /  
(a) (b)  
by any other name / it smelled as sweetly.  
(c) (d)

24. The final text of the exam, / was too much long, /  
(a) (b)  
and the questions were far too complex / for students at that level.  
(c) (d)

25. Because the financial crisis, / impacting all members of the European Union, /  
(a) (b)  
our political leaders are trying to / find ways to boost the economy.  
(c) (d)

26. The more he thought about the incident/ the more /  
(a) (b)  
was he disappointed / by her attitude.  
(c) (d)

27. Despite of the efforts / to make technology user-friendly, /  
(a) (b)  
many of the older generation / still find computers, TV and telephones difficult to use.  
(c) (d)

28. There is a lot of negative reactions today / to the way governments are  
managing the crisis, /  
(a) (b)  
particularly concerning the austerity measures / implemented to save the euro .  
(c) (d)

29. I have sat many entrance exams / but the most easy was /  
(a) (b)  
the English exam / I sat for Cambridge. Surprising, no?  
(c) (d)

30. I worked very hard on the project / and put in a lot of hours. /  
 (a) (b)  
 Though, we didn't get the project / and my boss was very unhappy with me.  
 (c) (d)
31. He was real disappointed / when his boss told him/  
 (a) (b)  
 that the trip to New York was cancelled / but he still hopes to get there one day.  
 (c) (d)
32. This year Real Madrid is much stronger / that the last two years /  
 (a) (b)  
 and most specialists believe / they will win the Liga and the Champions League.  
 (c) (d)
33. Despite increased security measures / they're still too many incidents /  
 (a) (b)  
 and the company has lost / some extremely sensitive confidential data.  
 (c) (d)
34. I hope my parents remembered / sending the money /  
 (a) (b)  
 as I need it as soon as possible / to pay my rent.  
 (c) (d)
35. If he noted the date in his diary / he would have remembered /  
 (a) (b)  
 their wedding anniversary / and bought a present for his wife.  
 (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. Our new salesman is a very mature and sensible person.  
 a) sensitive b) friendly  
 c) reasonable d) attentive
37. The Chinese contract was something we had been trying to achieve for years.  
 a) put off b) accomplish  
 c) terminate d) implement
38. My assignment to Paris will be a tremendous opportunity to develop my career.  
 a) great b) terrible  
 c) large d) easy

39. Environmental regulations have become more intricate since the Kyoto agreement.

- a) simple
- b) complicated
- c) severe
- d) widespread

40. I'm annoyed by his lack of interest for the project.

- a) disappointed
- b) pestered
- c) irritated
- d) surprised

41. It was a very shrewd decision to move production to Mexico.

- a) poor
- b) risky
- c) stupid
- d) smart

42. He stealthily removed the document from the photocopier.

- a) surreptitiously
- b) blatantly
- c) quickly
- d) immediately

43. He felt very ill at ease during the meeting with their partners.

- a) sick
- b) uncomfortable
- c) relaxed
- d) incompetent

44. The members of the jury were selected randomly.

- a) carefully
- b) haphazardly
- c) deliberately
- d) seriously

45. EU members will now have their budget scrutinized much more closely.

- a) looked upon
- b) reduced
- c) financed
- d) examined

## VOCABULARY 2

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

**46. benefit**

- a) asset                      b) advantage                      c) margin                      d) bonus

**47. clumsy**

- a) ungainly                      b) cumbersome                      c) heavy                      d) difficult

**48. dreadful**

- a) amazing                      b) exciting                      c) terrible                      d) deep

**49. flaw**

- a) ground                      b) defect                      c) rule                      d) control

**50. pass away**

- a) leave                      b) call by                      c) die                      d) call in on

**51. rude**

- a) tough                      b) rough                      c) raw                      d) impolite

**52. foretell**

- a) prepare                      b) predetermine                      c) predict                      d) introduce

**53. perplexed**

- a) puzzled                      b) worried                      c) hard                      d) complex

**54. rebate**

- a) rebuke                      b) rebuild                      c) recall                      d) refund

**55. keen**

- a) blunt                      b) fervent                      c) careful                      d) kind

**56. stringent**

- a) strict                      b) straight                      c) bitter                      d) sad

**57. enhance**

- a) simplify                      b) correct                      c) resolve                      d) improve

**58. concurrent**

- a) competitive                      b) simultaneous                      c) superior                      d) ultimate

**59. delegate**

- a) trust                      b) promote                      c) assign                      d) represent

**60. hassle**

- a) pester                      b) precipitate                      c) hide                      d) whistle

## SECTION 4 – READING COMPREHENSION

## TEXT 1

**Disruptions: Privacy Fades in Facebook Era**

Privacy is a rare commodity today with the high amount of information being posted on social networking sites such as Facebook. As much as it pains me to say this: privacy is on its deathbed. I came to this sad realization recently when a stranger began leaving comments on photos I had uploaded to Instagram, the iPhone photo-sharing application.

After several comments — all of which were nice — I began wondering who this person was. Now the catch here is that she had used only a first name on her Instagram profile. You would think a first name online is enough to conceal your identity. Trust me, it's not. So I set out, innocently and curiously, to figure who she was.

I knew this person lived in San Francisco, from her own photos. At first I tried Google, but a first name and city were not enough to narrow it down. Then I went to her photos and looked for people whom she had responded to in the comments. Eventually I found a conversation with someone clearly her friend. I easily found that person's full name, went to the person's Facebook friend list and searched for my commenter's first name. There it was: a full name. With that, I searched Google and before I knew it, I had this person's phone number, home address and place of employment. Creepy, right? I even had a link to a running app that she uses that showed the path of her morning run. This took all of 10 minutes.

Nearly everyone has done something like this. Often, you don't even need a first name to find someone. Google, after all, has a feature that allows people to search with an actual image. No words or names required. A friend who works in technology recently told me I would never be able to figure out her age online. She had gone to great lengths to hide it. It took me exactly two minutes. How? I found a photo on Facebook from her birthday party two years earlier. In the photo, on the corner of a table, sat a birthday cake that said "Happy Birthday," and two candles that said "24."

"We used to have privacy through obscurity online, so even if people had that information out there, the steps that it would take to aggregate it all were too great," said Elizabeth Stark, a lecturer in law at Stanford who teaches about privacy on the Internet. "Previously you could have searched every photo on the Internet for a photo of Nick Bilton until you eventually found one, but that would take a lifetime. Now, facial recognition software can return more images about someone instantly." So who is at fault for this lack of privacy protection? Most people are oblivious. The companies won't stop collecting information. And the government is slow to protect consumer privacy.

The Federal Trade Commission, set up to protect consumers, didn't act until late last month when it cited Facebook for "unfair and deceptive" practices. This is great, but it is more than six years and 800 million users after Facebook began.

Maneesha Mithal, the associate director of the Federal Trade Commission's division of privacy and identity protection, acknowledged in a phone interview that technology had moved quicker than the government could act. The F.T.C.'s investigation of Facebook, she said, "has been a bit of a moving target."

Ms. Stark of Stanford says she doesn't believe that privacy is completely dead. She says people have learned from each privacy debacle. But the companies are not slowing down. The tools that aggregate information are only getting smarter. The government isn't getting faster. And Ms. Mithal said not much could be done about

the damage already inflicted. "Our order only provides protection going forward," she said. "The only real option to protect information going backwards would be to delete your Facebook account."

*New York Times.com, Nick Bilton, December 11, 2011 (edited)*

### **Text 1: Questions**

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

- a) social networks
- b) hacking
- c) declining personal data protection
- d) photos on Internet

**62.** Privacy has become difficult to ensure today because of:

- a) fast-moving software development
- b) strict government regulations
- c) high amounts of information online
- d) a) and c)

**63.** The author considers that data privacy is:

- a) dying
- b) improving
- c) dead
- d) guaranteed

**64.** Which type of software is not mentioned in the article?

- a) sharing photos on smart phones
- b) editing photos
- c) searching identities by facial recognition
- d) sharing photos on Internet

**65.** Why was it difficult to identify the person making comments about the photos on Instagram?

- a) she only used her Christian name
- b) she didn't upload any photos
- c) she only used her family name
- d) she used a pseudonym

**66.** How did the author identify the person commenting his photos?

- a) by using Google and Facebook
- b) by using Instagram, Google and Facebook
- c) by using facial recognition software
- d) with the help of a friend who works in technology

**67.** How old was the person making comments on the author?

- a) 22
- b) 24
- c) 26
- d) 28

**68.** The author linked to an application showing one of the commenter's activities. In which sector?

- a) professional
- b) cultural
- c) family
- d) sport

**69.** The Federal Trade Commission works for :

- a) industry
- b) the government
- c) the protection of internet consumers
- d) b) and c)

**70.** Who believes that deleting our Facebook account is the only way to protect information already online?

- a) Maneesha Mithal
- b) Mark Zuckerberg
- c) Nick Bilton
- d) Elizabeth Stark

## TEXT 2

**After a Century of Silence: Twain Speaks**

One thing just about everybody knows about Mark Twain is that he had the pleasure of being able to say that the reports of his death were greatly exaggerated. But sure enough, the day arrived — April 21, 1910 — when those reports were right on the money. Or were they? Because here we are, a century later, and there's still enough life in the old boy to debut the first volume of the *Autobiography of Mark Twain* at the No. 2 spot on the *New York Times* best-seller list. Samuel L. Clemens may be dead, but Mark Twain is doing just fine.

Why is *Volume I* just now seeing the light of day? At his death, Twain stipulated that the manuscript of his memoir was not to be published in its entirety for 100 years. He was concerned that it was too full of Twain unchained — acidic opinions and white-hot fulminations against the follies and wickedness of his time. Having seen his share of those — including the institutionalized sadism of slavery, the gluttony of the Gilded Age and the imperialist misadventures of the Spanish-American War — Twain had arrived at the conclusion that mankind “was not made for any useful purpose, for the reason that he hasn't served any; that he was most likely not even made intentionally.” He was also writing during a time of American military expeditions abroad and criminal malfeasance in the business world and his views on those matters were not designed to broaden his fan base.

Twain did not rule out the publishing of parts of his manuscript before the 100-year mark, so long as “all sound and sane expressions of opinion are left out.” In the decades after his death, three successive versions appeared that were variously sanitized, abridged and tidied up. But as the centenary approached, the Mark Twain Project, a scholarly effort housed at the University of California, Berkeley, got going on this definitive edition of the book. It will eventually run to three volumes. Because of the unusual way Twain produced it, the editors, led by Harriet Elinor Smith, had their work cut out for them. After decades of aborted attempts at an autobiography, Twain had decided by early 1904 to dictate his recollections to a stenographer. He had also decided to plunge every day into whichever moment of his life he pleased to consider, with no regard for chronology. “Talk only about the thing which interests you for the moment” is how he describes his working method. “Drop it the moment its interest threatens to pale, and turn your talk upon the new and more interesting thing that has intruded itself into your mind meantime.”

This is just what he does, dipping into an item from his morning newspaper that leads him into a remembrance of a long-ago public lecture, which reminds him of a funny birthday party he once attended — at times this book reads like the one we all expected Keith Richards to write. Yet it's a method that works a definite magic. It gives Twain's volume of mostly 19th century recollections a distinctly 20th century feel. It makes him something like the first American modernist, a writer almost Proustian in his free-associational reaches into the past — no matter that Proust probably never had house cats named Plague and Pestilence, played a practical joke at the White House or spent an entire afternoon as a stumbling young huntsman being outwitted by a wild turkey.

Twain settled upon the idea of dictating his book while living in a rented villa near Florence, where he had gone with his wife Olivia in the hope of restoring her failing health (in vain — she died there in June 1904, after which Twain could not bring himself to return to his work until 18 months later, in New York).

*Time.com*, Richard Lacayo, Nov. 27, 2010 (edited)

**Text 2: Questions**

**71.** What does the author want to emphasize in the opening paragraph?

- a) Mark Twain died at the beginning of the 20th century
- b) Mark Twain has just died
- c) Mark Twain's life, after 100 years, stills attracts readers
- d) Mark Twain's autobiography has just been published by the New York Times

**72.** Samuel L. Clemens, in your opinion, is:

- a) Mark Twain's biographer
- b) Mark Twain's autobiographer
- c) an editor
- d) an academic

**73.** Why did Twain not want his complete autobiography to be published for 100 years?

- a) he felt the opinions he expressed were too strong for immediate publication
- b) it needed to be refined and completed by a biographer
- c) partial publications were enough
- d) he was modest about the value of his life and works

**74.** What were some of the things he fulminated against in society?

- a) slavery
- b) organized crime
- c) greed
- d) answers a) and c)

**75.** What characterized the abridged versions published in the decades following his death?

- a) references to war were excluded
- b) references to corruption in business were eliminated
- c) all rational and sensible opinions were excluded
- d) no reference was made to imperialism

**76.** In 2010

- a) UC Berkeley started volume 1 of the autobiography
- b) UC Berkeley initiated the Mark Twain Project
- c) UC Berkeley finished the 3 volumes of the autobiography
- d) the editors published volume 1 of the autobiography

**77.** Why was it difficult for the editors?

- a) Twain did not record his life in a chronological order
- b) it was complicated to interpret the stenography
- c) Twain had written 3 different versions
- d) Twain's opinions were unpopular

**78.** Why does the journalist make a reference to Keith Richards?

- a) Mark Twain also wrote songs
- b) he had expected Keith Richards' autobiography to be written in the same style
- c) his writing style was magic
- d) Keith Richards also used a stenographer

- 79.** Why does the journalist compare Twain to Proust?
- a) Proust also liked cats
  - b) Twain also liked madeleines
  - c) both enjoyed making practical jokes
  - d) both used present events to find associations to the past
- 80.** Why did Twain decide to go to live in Italy?
- a) he had decided to dictate his book abroad
  - b) his wife had died
  - c) his wife was ill
  - d) he wanted to publish an Italian version