

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. After lunch he suggested _____ for a walk in the park.
 a) going
 b) go
 c) to go
 d) us to go
2. Only when I've paid my subscription _____.
 a) that I will be able to use the gym
 b) will I be able to use the gym
 c) I will be able to use the gym
 d) I can be able to use the gym
3. I have an appointment with my dentist _____.
 a) for check my teeth
 b) for checking my teeth
 c) for my teeth checked
 d) to have my teeth checked
4. A prestigious professor was visiting the school and the lecture hall was full _____ students.
 a) of
 b) by
 c) with
 d) at
5. Since joining my new company I haven't _____ had the opportunity to talk with my boss.
 a) never
 b) still
 c) yet
 d) always
6. The accident was your fault. You _____ so fast.
 a) must not to drive
 b) should not have driven
 c) ought not drive
 d) should not drove
7. If it rains tomorrow, we _____ walking.
 a) wouldn't go
 b) don't go
 c) won't go
 d) couldn't go
8. Don't forget to take your mobile _____ you can call me if you have problems.
 a) that
 b) so that
 c) in case
 d) nevertheless
9. A telephone is something _____.
 a) you can communicate with
 b) with that you can communicate
 c) which you can communicate with it
 d) you can communicate with it
10. The presidential candidate, _____, made many mistakes during his campaign.
 a) who was Mitt Romney
 b) named Mitt Romney
 c) Mitt Romney
 d) called Mitt Romney

11. Manchester United is reputed to have _____ in Asia.
a) 250 millions of fans
b) 250 million of fans
c) 250 millions fans
d) 250 million fans
12. I agree that I _____ on-time but I was stuck in a traffic jam for the last hour.
a) should have arrived
b) must have arrived
c) ought to arrive
d) must arrive
13. I have never heard _____ so ridiculous since I started teaching.
a) nothing
b) anything
c) something
d) thing
14. I was surprised to find _____ between the twin brothers.
a) a such difference
b) so much a difference
c) such a difference
d) a so much difference
15. I _____ for 4 hours without a break and I needed to rest my legs.
a) had been hiking
b) have been hiking
c) hiked
d) was hiking
16. If it's raining tomorrow _____ my bike to go to work.
a) I wouldn't take
b) I won't take
c) I don't take
d) I couldn't take
17. The Erasmus programme will give her the opportunity to learn _____.
a) the English
b) English language
c) English
d) in English language
18. If I _____ a multi-millionaire, I would found a charitable organisation like Bill Gates.
a) were
b) was
c) will be
d) would be
19. She asked her boss for an appointment _____ concerning her career potential.
a) for have a discussion
b) for having a discussion
c) for to have a discussion
d) to have a discussion
20. More than 200 hundred civilians _____ in the terrorist attack.
a) are reported to die
b) are reported to have died
c) reported to have died
d) reported to die

SECTION 2 – FIND THE ERROR: a, b, c, OR d.**Questions 21 to 35**

21. I would never have accepted the assignment / if I had known /

- (a) (b)

how the work would be difficult / and how little leisure time I would have.

- (c) (d)

22. Although I worked very hardy, / I found the exams very difficult /

- (a) (b)

and I failed 2 subjects / which I will have to re-sit next year.

- (c) (d)

23. We have spent hours / analysing previous exams /

- (a) (b)

but this year the Marketing exam / was tougher than any we'd seen so far.

- (c) (d)

24. Despite all the efforts made by the EU, / they're still major problems in Europe, /

- (a) (b)

particularly in the weaker economies, / and the Eurozone is plunging into a recession.

- (c) (d)

25. He was real angry / when he learned that he was not getting the promotion /

- (a) (b)

that he was counting on / after five years of constant effort for the firm.

- (c) (d)

26. If he had saved his files on an external disk / he would find it easier /

- (a) (b)

to restart his professional activity / after his flat was broken into.

- (c) (d)

27. We are working on two major assignments / at the moment, both of which are complex, /

- (a) (b)

but the complexest is the Marketing one / as we haven't really studied the subject thoroughly.

- (c) (d)

28. The latest opinion survey clearly shows / that the measures taken by the government /

- (a) (b)

are approved by a large majority / as it corresponds to electoral promises.

- (c) (d)

29. Because the climate changes, / the sea level is rising everywhere, /

- (a) (b)

islands are being submerged / and major cities and regions are in danger.

- (c) (d)

30. I was delighted when they made me / responsible of the international project /
 (a) (b)
 to develop our image / and boost our presence in Asia.
 (c) (d)

31. A mobile phone is something / you can communicate with /
 (a) (b)
 but you can do a lot more / like take photos or to use applications.
 (c) (d)

32. If you are interested in good job / and ready to be adventurous, /
 (a) (b)
 then the place for you is Canada, / where you can really change your lifestyle.
 (c) (d)

33. Since I retired two years ago / I have much more friends than before /
 (a) (b)
 as I have started several new activities, / such as hiking and dancing.
 (c) (d)

34. I have developed a new application / accessible via internet and smartphones /
 (a) (b)
 for give customers information / about the products in our catalogue.
 (c) (d)

35. Despite of all his efforts / and the success of the project he managed /
 (a) (b)
 his company did not offer him a permanent contract / and he was left without a job
 (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. His restricted neck movement was not a liability for this type of operation.
 a) asset (b) bonus
 c) disadvantage (d) advantage

37. The headquarters are in a very secluded part of town.
 a) busy (b) congested
 c) public (d) quiet

38. The way she handled the situation really bewildered me.
 a) annoyed (b) puzzled
 c) stressed (d) irritated

39. My new boss is the most sensitive person I have ever worked for.
 a) considerate (b) sensible
 c) nervous (d) intelligent

40. The candidate betrayed his nervousness by crossing and uncrossing his legs.
a) concealed
b) revealed
c) controlled
d) reduced

41. I barely had enough time to finish this exam.
a) rarely
b) simply
c) easily
d) hardly

42. My assignment to Shanghai was a dreadful experience.
a) awful
b) awesome
c) fantastic
d) incredible

43. There has been a new twist in our relations with one of our major customers.
a) rotation
b) crisis
c) development
d) upturn

44. My daughter kept astonishing me with her exam results.
a) disappointing
b) annoying
c) assuring
d) amazing

45. Following the last election, the President feels he is hamstrung by Congress.
a) constrained
b) supported
c) liberated
d) followed

VOCABULARY 2

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

46. strict

- a) stringent b) bitter c) flexible d) lax

47. rash

- a) epileptic b) reasonable c) reckless d) anonymous

48. boring

- a) unhappy b) direct c) exciting d) dull

49. refund

- a) discovery b) rebate c) foundation d) finance

50. plummet

- a) shove b) plunge c) peak d) appal

51. collapse

- a) breakdown b) interruption c) pause d) confusion

52. ominous

- a) promising b) attentive c) threatening d) determined

53. pester

- a) season b) destroy c) paint d) nag

54. severance

- a) disappearance b) separation c) severity d) retirement

55. shove

- a) thrust b) bribe c) support d) grasp

56. implore

- a) regret b) refuse c) beg d) entrust

57. infer

- a) imply b) heat c) realize d) impose

58. outspoken

- a) timid b) interrupted c) tactful d) frank

59. peek

- a) summit b) glance c) crest d) pinnacle

60. replenish

- a) repaint b) recount c) refill d) relaunch

SECTION 4 – READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 1

Social workers ‘at rock bottom’ over issue of race and adoption

Morale among social workers has been driven to rock bottom by cuts, targets and ministers making the issue of race and adoption a “political football”. A Lords committee will hear claims that politicians are hampering the efforts of social workers to assist vulnerable children.

Nushra Mansuri, of the British Association of Social Workers, has criticised the education secretary Michael Gove, who accused social workers of condemning black and Asian children to a life in care rather than see them adopted by white couples.

“Leftwing prescriptions are denying children the love they need,” Gove said in February. “This misguided nonsense punishes those who most need our help.” The coalition later emphasised their determination to see more trans-racial adoptions.

“We are angry being misrepresented in this way,” said Mansuri, speaking for 14,000 social workers. “It is easy to talk about children in care who need to be with loving families and we are concerned about that. But we also know that only a minority can be adopted.”

Mansuri, who will address the Lords select committee on adoption legislation led by Lady Butler-Sloss, said ministers were highlighting difficulties in adoption but not taking responsibility: “They set the policies and release the resources. What Gove said is an example of adoption as a political football, of the misrepresentation and distortion that gets people’s backs up.”

The changes relating to race and adoption had the backing of a working group led by Gove’s adoption tsar Martin Narey. But there is continuing disquiet among some minority social workers and activists who say local authorities will feel less obliged to find the most advantageous match, as ministers downgrade the importance of race and heritage in the adoption process. The Race Equality Foundation has sent a critique of ministers’ adoption interventions to Butler-Sloss’s select committee.

Sally Baffour, a black adoptive mother who was for six years a trustee of the British Association for Adoption and Fostering, said: “There are going to be cavalier decisions made. If it is possible to make a quick match, why keep looking for a better one?” Baffour said trans-racial adoptions are hard to get right. “Race and heritage and culture are important, but ministers seem totally dismissive; the repercussions could be very damaging.”

Marlene Ellis, a black Londoner raised for 18 years by white foster parents in the home counties, said the complexities should not be underestimated. “It is impossible feel really comfortable about who you are in a society that still has very clear classifications for race and culture,” she said. “My parents did the best they could do but there are subtle things that erode your confidence. My real memory is loneliness; of not knowing.” But ministers can say, justifiably, that some social work professionals and trans-racial adoptees fully back the government’s stance on

race and adoption. Jo Bonnett, a black police officer raised in rural Leicestershire and east London by white English adoptive parents, is one of them. "I didn't find it a negative experience," she says "I think I was very lucky. I had an older brother who was their birth son; a brilliant childhood and fantastic friends. My challenges came at 17, but when you get to that age, and have been brought up in a loving household, you are strong enough to deal with racism or any other issues. The benefits greatly outweigh the drawbacks."

Bonnett, 40, said she and her husband, who is white, tried themselves to adopt a black child. "But we were told the child must be mixed race. Ridiculous!"

Nearly 90% of social workers polled say adoptions take too long. And more than half think it is right to tackle delays caused by 'excessive emphasis' on an ethnic match between the child and its adoptive parents. But they will tell peers that most do not feel adequately trained to deal with adoption.

The Guardian, Hugh Meir, Tuesday 6 November 2012 (edited)

Text 1: Questions

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

- a) the difficulties faced by social workers
- b) diverging views on trans-racial adoptions
- c) new legislation on adoption
- d) racial equality

62. The morale of social workers is particularly low because of:

- a) insufficient finance
- b) tough objectives
- c) politicians' misuse of the adoption issue
- d) all of the above

63. Michael Gove is accused of:

- a) using adoption for political means
- b) condemning non-white orphans to stay in orphanages
- c) neglecting the adoption issue
- d) privileging adoption by white couples

64. Martin Narey:

- a) is a social worker and activist
- b) is a member of the Lords select committee on adoption legislation
- c) works in the Education Ministry
- d) presides the Race Equality Foundation

65. Lady Butler-Sloss is a member of:

- a) the House of Commons
- b) the House of Lords
- c) Parliament
- d) b) and c)

66. Marlene Ellis was brought up in:

- a) London
- b) a county around London
- c) the west country
- d) Wales

67. Sally Baffour:

- a) had a black adoptive mother
- b) is a trustee of the British Association for Adoption and Fostering
- c) believes that adoption decisions will now take too long
- d) considers trans-racial adoptions difficult to achieve

68. Foster parents:

- a) take a child into their family
- b) are legal parents
- c) are adoptive parents
- d) look after an orphanage

69. Jo Bonnett:

- a) is a trans-racial adoptive mother
- b) adopted a mixed race child
- c) found adoption to be a positive experience
- d) had a brilliant brother

70. The peers referred to at the end of the text are:

- a) adopted children
- b) members of the same social class
- c) members of the same age group
- d) members of the House of Lords

TEXT 2

Smart hand pumps promise cleaner water in Africa

Rural communities across Africa may soon benefit from improved water supplies thanks to mobile phone technology. UK researchers have developed data transmitters that fit inside hand pumps and send text messages if the devices break down. The “smart” hand pumps will be trialled shortly in 70 villages in Kenya.

Hundreds of millions of people across rural Africa depend on hand pumps for their water supplies. But it is estimated that around one third are broken at any given moment. Often located in remote areas, repairs can sometimes take up to a month.

But one of the big changes in Africa in recent years has been the expansion of mobile phone networks. It is now estimated that more people in Sub-Saharan Africa have access to these than to improved water supplies. Researchers at Oxford University have developed the idea of using the available mobile networks to signal when hand pumps are no longer working. They have built and tested the idea of implanting a mobile data transmitter into the handle of the pump. Patrick Thomson, a member of the research team, explains how it works: “It measures the movement of the handle and that is used to estimate the water flow of that hand-pump.

It can periodically send information by text message back to a central office which can look at that data and when a pump breaks, very quickly, a mechanic can be despatched to fix it.”

In just over a month, some 70 villages in Kyuso district in Kenya will have the smart hand pumps installed. The trial, which is funded by the UK’s Department for International Development (DfID), will see if the new system can cut the time taken to repair pumps. Rob Hope is another member of the Oxford team: “Twenty-four hours is the key aim. Eighty percent of breakdowns are small, involving rubber rings and seals and a mechanic would be able to fix them on the spot,” he explained.

A number of big challenges remain to be ironed out, including the critical issue of power. The Kenya experiment will use long lasting batteries but another larger trial is due to take place in Zambia later this year, looking at renewable resources such as kinetic energy from the motion of the handle and solar power.

Another challenge is the threat of theft and vandalism, but Rob Hope feels the support of the local community will prove an adequate deterrent: “My sense is that if the hand-pump is of value to a community they will maintain it. If we deliver maintenance in 24 hours, they will self-police,” he said.

Speedy repairs to hand pumps could have dramatic effects on local communities - broken pumps mean more hours spent gathering the precious resource and people often turn to unsafe sources of drinking water.

And according to Andrew Mitchell, the UK’s Secretary of State for International Development, keeping the pumps working means much more than drinking water: “Water does not just save lives in the short term - it is also a cornerstone for delivering economic growth and helping countries to work their way out of poverty,” he said.

“This is why UK aid will give an additional 15 million people access to clean water by 2015 and support several programmes to help the world’s poorest countries harness the full potential of their water resources.”

The technology has other potential benefits. It will allow scientists to compile a real time database of how much water is being used across the continent. Greater predictability of breakdowns could also help drive down the cost of repairs.

BBC World Service, Matt McGrath, 8 June 2012

Text 2: Questions

- 71.** In this article, the journalist addresses the question of:
- a) the spread of smartphones in Africa
 - b) drilling projects to provide water to African communities
 - c) the development of technology to improve water supply continuity
 - d) vandalism and corruption in Sub-Saharan Africa
- 72.** The research project is financed by:
- a) Oxford University
 - b) the Department for International Development, UK
 - c) the Kenyan government
 - d) a team of researchers

73. In this article, most rural Africans have access to clean water via:

- a) hand pumps
- b) tankers
- c) mechanical pumps
- d) international aid

74. The main objective of the researchers' project is to:

- a) mechanize water supply
- b) provide cleaner water
- c) train African maintenance engineers
- d) reduce water supply interruption time

75. The technical aspect of the project consists in:

- a) providing more Africans a mobile telephone
- b) installing a mobile data transmitter in the hand pumps' mechanism
- c) providing a secondary source of clean water
- d) drilling deeper wells

76. Rob Hope is:

- a) a member of the Department for International Development
- b) a British politician
- c) an Oxford University researcher
- d) a hand pump maintenance engineer

77. "Ironed out" in paragraph 5 means:

- a) resolved
- b) defined
- c) flattened
- d) clarified

78. To resolve the critical issue of power, the Zambia experiment will test:

- a) solar energy
- b) long-lasting batteries
- c) kinetic energy
- d) a) and c)

79. Slow repairs to water pumps means:

- a) less time to spend on gathering precious resources
- b) use of risky sources of drinking water
- c) higher risks of theft and vandalism
- d) more support of the local community

80. One potential benefit of the new technology under test is:

- a) reduced water consumption across the continent
- b) more pump maintenance
- c) increased economic growth
- d) a slower increase in population