

*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*.

## ENGLISH TEST

**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)
<b>Total</b>		<b>80 questions</b>	

**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.**



- 13) I've had enough of this. I've discussed the subject \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) so much time  
b) too much time  
c) so many times  
d) too many times
- 14) The university has invested \_\_\_\_\_ to be able to accept more students.  
a) 20 millions euros  
b) 20 million euros  
c) 20 millions of euros  
d) 20 million euro
- 15) Voters today are attracted \_\_\_\_\_ by the left \_\_\_\_\_ by the right.  
a) neither.....or  
b) both.....or  
c) neither.....nor  
d) either.....nor
- 16) If you want to be friends with everyone you \_\_\_\_\_ be too rigid.  
a) don't have to  
b) mustn't  
c) needn't  
d) couldn't
- 17) The company is changing its evaluation process \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of teamwork.  
a) to make us understand  
b) for make us understanding  
c) for make us understand  
d) to make us understanding
- 18) I couldn't agree \_\_\_\_\_ with your decision to fire Bob. He was losing us a lot of clients.  
a) much  
b) too  
c) very  
d) more
- 19) The lecturer \_\_\_\_\_ course enlightened me the most had no teacher training.  
a) who  
b) who's  
c) whose  
d) whom
- 20) Brazil is \_\_\_\_\_ fastest growing economies in the world.  
a) the one of  
b) one of the  
c) one of  
d) the one

## SECTION 2 – FIND THE ERROR: a, b, c, or d.

21) In spite the hard line he often takes / the Home Minister remains very popular /  
 (a) (b)  
 with both left and right wing voters, / more than the President and the Prime Minister.  
 (c) (d)

22) It was difficult before / to find the informations you needed, /  
 (a) (b)  
 but today, with internet and smartphones, / you can find everything you need.  
 (c) (d)

23) My son has an oil leak on his motorbike / but he doesn't listen to me. /  
 (a) (b)  
 Maybe he will listen to my advice / only when his bike broke down.  
 (c) (d)

24) They decided to reinforce / the control of their Chinese subcontractors, as they /  
 (a) (b)  
 realized that customer satisfaction / depends, above all, of product quality.  
 (c) (d)

25) If I had read the instructions more carefully, / I wouldn't make the mistake /  
 (a) (b)  
 that resulted in my losing / the majority of my holiday photos.  
 (c) (d)

26) I was real disappointed when I/ saw the exam results published by the school, /  
 (a) (b)  
 as I had the impression that I had passed all the subjects, / but I failed maths and biology.  
 (c) (d)

27) There is a lot of resistance to GMOs / but do the opponents really understand  
 the problem, /  
 (a) (b)  
 and can we feed the worlds population in 2050 / without the support of food tech-  
 nology?  
 (c) (d)

28) Often clubs in difficulty change their trainer / and results are sometimes spec-  
 tacular /  
 (a) (b)  
 as the players suddenly seem more motivated / and achieving much better results .  
 (c) (d)

29) We are working on two large construction projects / in Africa, each of which are complex, /  
 (a) (b)  
 but neither is as complex as / our major dam project in India.  
 (c) (d)

30) If you are interested in exciting event / and particularly in extreme sports /  
 (a) (b)  
 you should go on YouTube / and see some of the Red Bull videos.  
 (c) (d)

31) The education is one of the government's priorities / but things are going slowly /  
 (a) (b)  
 and most reforms are meeting resistance / from both teachers and parents.  
 (c) (d)

32) My friend has put on a lot of weight / as she is eating far too many cakes and  
 biscuits. /  
 (a) (b)  
 I've tried to talk to her about it / but she won't listen as she love eating too much.  
 (c) (d)

33) The last time I saw him / he has gone absolutely crazy, completely mad, /  
 (a) (b)  
 simply because I told him he should / spend more time on his studies and less time  
 on parties.  
 (c) (d)

34) I have never managed to achieve / all my objectives, neither personal nor pro-  
 fessional, /  
 (a) (b)  
 even although I have always worked hard / and accepted advice on my weaknesses.  
 (c) (d)

35) For the generation born after WW2 / everything was a lot more easy; /  
 (a) (b)  
 we immediately found work after university / and founded a family a lot earlier than  
 today.  
 (c) (d)

## SECTION 3 - VOCABULARY 1

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

36) My five years in the north of England were a terrible experience for me and the family.

- a) disastrous  
b) fantastic  
c) excellent  
d) surprising

37) My eldest brother was a very tight-fisted person.

- a) insensitive  
b) miserly  
c) violent  
d) firm

38) His relaxed attitude with customers was clearly an advantage for the job.

- a) asset  
b) drawback  
c) promotion  
d) hurdle

39) In my new company, we seldom have lunch together.

- a) always  
b) often  
c) frequently  
d) rarely

40) At the Christmas Eve party, John's behaviour was outrageous.

- a) outstanding  
b) fantastic  
c) shocking  
d) superb

41) He was the greatest criminal of his decade, almost impossible to apprehend.

- a) catch  
b) understand  
c) release  
d) tame

42) After only four months in the job, they started to praise me.

- a) criticize  
b) compliment  
c) vilify  
d) stress

43) I was really bemused by the way she tackled the problem.

- a) puzzled  
b) upset  
c) amused  
d) disappointed

44) My director's flattery was just a ploy to get me to take the job.

- a) disclosure  
b) betrayal  
c) assurance  
d) trick

45) My spell in Dublin left me with a very good command of the English language.

- a) job  
b) studies  
c) period  
d) holidays

## VOCABULARY 2:

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

- 46) **tinker** a) tamper b) break c) reverse d) crush
- 47) **hamper** a) liberate b) push c) pull d) hinder
- 48) **grasp** a) scrape b) scratch c) grip d) grease
- 49) **dreary** a) lively b) tedious c) cheerful d) friendly
- 50) **seminal** a) weekly b) pivotal c) fertile d) educative
- 51) **thoughtless** a) unimaginative b) uncreative c) insensitive d) thick
- 52) **stringent** a) strict b) bitter c) rough d) acid
- 53) **burden** a) bowl b) lamp c) bee d) load
- 54) **awful** a) awesome b) fantastic c) appalling d) wonderful
- 55) **shovel** a) spade b) rake c) fork d) drill
- 56) **irate** a) calm b) fuming c) taxed d) relaxed
- 57) **climb** a) rise b) drop c) plummet d) dive
- 58) **glimpse** a) guess b) look c) try d) read
- 59) **disclosure** a) opening b) secret c) leak d) refusal
- 60) **stubborn** a) stuck b) young c) premature d) tenacious



**SECTION 4 – READING COMPREHENSION****TEXT 1****European Borders Tested as Money Is Moved to Shield Wealth**

There was nothing extraordinary about the casually dressed businessman waiting on a Paris train platform except for the envelopes he carried — stuffed with 350,000 euros in cash, and seized by French customs agents as he prepared to depart for Belgium. The passenger, Boris Boillon, 43, is a former French ambassador to Iraq and Tunisia with two degrees from prestigious universities and a Legion of Honor medal. But to customs agents, who seized the money in July, he was just one of a growing number of “cash commuters.”

At the borders of European countries in economic crisis, customs agents say they are seizing increasing amounts of undeclared cash exceeding the €10,000 (\$13,750) that each traveler is allowed to carry. They find it stashed in luggage, cake boxes, potato-chip bags, cookie tins and sometimes even children’s pockets. The cash, often in bundles of 500-euro notes, is moving with political currents as some Europeans seek to hide their wealth from rising taxes, high-profile tax investigations, and tightening rules at Swiss banks and other traditional havens.

The agents say they are routinely detaining business travelers who are on their way to European financial capitals, carrying minimal luggage and behaving nervously. “We see professionals and businessmen in insurance and banking, like him, every day,” said Philippe Bock, secretary general of the French solidarity trade union for customs agents, referring to Mr. Boillon. “Three hundred fifty thousand euro was nothing exceptional,” Mr. Bock said. “Every month it passes like that, and there’s more and more money because of the crisis.”

For decades, banking secrecy laws in Switzerland made banks there a refuge for foreigners hoping to keep assets away from official notice. But Switzerland signed a treaty in October providing for the automatic exchange of tax information with depositors’ home countries. That has left many would-be tax avoiders with little choice but to move their money around the old-fashioned way.

“The main reason for the increase in seizures is simply the rising use of cash by fraudsters, including criminal networks and tax evaders,” said Mathieu Delahousse, a French journalist and co-author of a book about the phenomenon, “Cache Cash.” “People are still taking money abroad for tax evasion, but it is also moving in the other direction, because Swiss banks are closing accounts of foreign customers, and then they have to make a choice: declare these bank accounts and pay high taxes, or hide the money.”

The rule requiring travelers crossing borders within the European Union to make a written customs declaration when carrying more than €10,000 in cash was introduced in 2007 in the hope of deterring money laundering and tax evasion. Undeclared cash can be seized and held for six months, and fines of 25 percent or more can be withheld.

Cash seizures by French customs agents have soared over the last decade even as budget cuts have thinned the agents' ranks by 25 percent. The total for the first quarter of 2013 was up sixfold from a year earlier, to €103 million, most of it from a man who tried to drive into France from Switzerland with €86 million in bearer bonds, which are tantamount to cash. On an average day in 2012, French agents seized €300,000, 50 percent more than the 2011 average, according to government figures. And the customs agency estimates that it catches only 5 percent of the undeclared cash crossing the country's borders.

The precautions are growing more elaborate, and the finds more eye-catching. In February, inspectors on the fast train between Zurich and Paris stopped a Spanish traveler who was carrying €1.8 million (\$2.5 million), made up entirely of 500-euro notes. Those bills, the largest denomination in circulation, have come to be nicknamed Bin Ladens for their association with money laundering and illicit transactions.

*The New York Times*, Gianni Cipriano, 3 November 2013 (edited)

### TEXT 1: QUESTIONS

- 61)** The overall theme of this article could be best described as:
- a) online money transfers
  - b) protests against French taxation rules
  - c) illegal cash movements
  - d) travelling in Europe
- 62)** Which European country or its citizens is not referred to in the article?
- a) France
  - b) England
  - c) Belgium
  - d) Spain
- 63)** Who are referred to as "cash commuters"?
- a) those who travel abroad with illegal amounts of money in bank notes
  - b) those who travel a long distance to work every day
  - c) those who win money with online betting
  - d) those who pay their travel by cash to avoid paying VAT
- 64)** Boris Boillon:
- a) is a French ambassador
  - b) is a journalist
  - c) is a university lecturer
  - d) none of the above
- 65)** How much undeclared cash can you legally travel with?
- a) €5000
  - b) €10000
  - c) €13750
  - d) €15000

**66)** Switzerland signed a treaty for the automatic exchange of tax information in:

- a) 2007
- b) 2009
- c) 2011
- d) 2013

**67)** The described money movements:

- a) are now going in both directions
- b) are exclusively towards Swiss banks
- c) are exclusively towards non-European tax havens
- d) are exclusively a French problem

**68)** What are the possible consequences of undeclared cash transfers being seized?

- a) seizure of at least a quarter of the undeclared cash
- b) immediate imprisonment
- c) confiscation of all the cash
- d) loss of nationality

**69)** The largest cash seizure by French customs agents so far has been:

- a) €1,8m
- b) €300,000
- c) €86m
- d) €103m

**70)** “Money laundering” is a term that refers to:

- a) tax evasion
- b) money transfers
- c) ecological investments
- d) recycling illegally earned money

## TEXT 2

**Jumper Cables for the Mind**

This couldn't possibly be a good idea. On Friday the 13th of September, in an old brick building on 13th Street in Boston's Charlestown neighborhood, a pair of electrodes was attached to my forehead, one over my brain's left prefrontal cortex, the other just above my right eye socket. I was about to undergo transcranial direct-current stimulation, or tDCS, an experimental technique for delivering extremely low dose electrical stimulation to the brain. Using less than 1 percent of the electrical energy necessary for electroconvulsive therapy, powered by an ordinary nine-volt battery, tDCS has been shown in hundreds of studies to enhance an astonishing, seemingly implausible variety of intellectual, emotional and movement-related brain functions. And its side effects appear limited to a mild tingling at the site of the electrode, sometimes a slight reddening of the skin, very rarely a headache and certainly no seizures or memory loss. Still, I felt more than a bit apprehensive as I prepared to find out if a little bit of juice could amp up my cognitive reserves and make me, in a word, smarter.

With the electrodes in place, J. León Morales-Quezada, senior research associate at Harvard's Laboratory of Neuromodulation, pressed a button on his computer and I felt nothing. After 10 minutes of charging my brain, he turned on a computerized exercise I was supposed to practice while the current continued flowing. Called an attention-switching task, it's used by psychologists as a measure of "executive function" or "cognitive control": the ability to overrule your urges, to ignore distractions and to quickly shift your focus. Young adults generally do better than older people; people with greater overall cognitive abilities generally perform better than those with less.

Scientific papers published in leading peer-reviewed journals since 2005 have shown that tDCS can improve the speed or accuracy with which people perform this attention-switching task. Other studies have found it can improve everything from working memory to long-term memory, math calculations, reading ability, solving difficult problems, piano playing, complex verbal thought, planning, visual memory, the ability to categorize, the capacity for insight, post-stroke paralysis and aphasia, chronic pain and even depression. Effects have been shown to last for weeks or months.

For my attention-switching task, Morales-Quezada explained that if I saw a plus sign on the computer screen, I had to decide whether the number of letters shown immediately after was odd or even, and then press either the "A" key with my left hand, or the "L" key with my right. But if I saw a triangle, he said, I had to decide whether the letters (all of them the same) were vowels or consonants, again by pressing either the "A" or "L" key.

Because I had only a few seconds to respond each time, and because the rule switched back and forth between odd-or-even and vowel-or-consonant, I found my fingers sometimes pressed the wrong key with a seemingly involuntary twitch, even when my conscious mind knew the correct response.

After 20 minutes of stimulation, Morales-Quezada checked my results: I gave 53 correct responses, seven wrong ones, and had an average reaction time of 3.1 seconds. Over five days, I would be stimulated with tDCS for eight 20-minute sessions.

During my eighth tDCS session, my reaction times on the attention-switching task felt considerably faster, and I was now able to consciously override my twitchy fingers' occasional urge to press the wrong key. After looking over the results, Morales-Quezada confirmed my observations. "You made seven errors the first time we tested you," he reminded me, "but during these last four sessions, you made no errors at all. Your reaction time also decreased, from 3.1 seconds to 2.6 seconds today, which is extremely good."

Dan Hurley, *The New York Times*, 1 November 2013 (edited)

## TEXT 2: QUESTIONS

**71)** In this article, the journalist describes:

- a) brain surgery
- b) a neurological experiment
- c) a psychological test
- d) b) and c)

**72)** "Jumper Cables" in the title are a reference to:

- a) electricity in general
- b) intelligence
- c) car battery failures
- d) communication technology

**73)** The studies show brain function results which seem:

- a) unlikely
- b) logical
- c) plausible
- d) risky

**74)** Which of the following is not a consequence of the test?

- a) slight irritation at the electrode positions
- b) memory loss
- c) minor change of skin colour
- d) infrequent headaches

**75)** The attention-switching task described in the article is used to test the subject's ability to:

- a) dominate impulsive actions
- b) ignore sudden changes of focus
- c) remain concentrated on the task
- d) a) and c)

**76)** Which of the following is not mentioned as being improved by tDCS?

- a) playing a musical instrument
- b) logical thinking
- c) foreign language ability
- d) intuition

**77)** The positive effects of tDCS:

- a) last over a short term
- b) have a long term effect
- c) stop once the battery is disconnected
- d) are permanent

**78)** Papers on the subject:

- a) have been published for more than 20 years
- b) have been criticized by neurological specialists
- c) have been reviewed by other specialists before publication
- d) have shown little interest for science

**79)** During the attention-switching task, if the journalist saw a plus sign, he had to:

- a) press the “L” key with his right hand if the number of consonants was even
- b) press the “A” key with the right hand if the number of letters was odd
- c) press the “L” key with the right hand if the number of letters was even
- d) press the “A” key with the left hand if the number of consonants was odd

**80)** During the final session:

- a) the “executive function” proved to be superior to “cognitive control”
- b) the error rate grew to 100%
- c) impulsive hand movements were unconsciously controlled
- d) reaction time improved by 0.5 seconds compared to the first test