

ANGLAIS

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► DURÉE : 1 HEURE 30

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)
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.

- 1) If we'd prepared our tender properly we _____ the deal.
 a) hadn't lost b) didn't lose
 c) wouldn't have lost d) wouldn't lose
- 2) Would you mind telling me how many temporary staff _____ ?
 a) do you employ b) you employ
 c) you do employ d) are you employ
- 3) The board meeting just ended and it _____ agreed to delay the final decision until next Friday.
 a) has been b) have
 c) is being d) had been
- 4) After yesterday's fall, the markets _____ to previous levels.
 a) now return b) now returned
 c) is now returning d) are now returning
- 5) If you gave us 5% off the list price, we _____ the size of our order.
 a) 'll increase b) would increase
 c) had increase d) increased
- 6) _____ consumer confidence is down, online stores still report good sales.
 a) However b) In spite of
 c) Although d) Moreover
- 7) US unemployment has fallen _____ 321,000 this month, the tenth consecutive month it has done that.
 a) at b) from
 c) to d) by
- 8) A lot of changes _____ place recently, since he arrived.
 a) took b) take
 c) have taken d) are taking
- 9) Please _____ sections three and four of the form and don't forget to sign at the end of the last page.
 a) fill up b) fill in
 c) fill out d) filling in
- 10) All new employees _____ read and sign the company's Health and Safety policy, it is company policy
 a) have to b) ought to
 c) needn't d) mustn't
- 11) When I first moved to France, I found driving a little difficult, but now _____
 a) I am used to it b) I am using it
 c) I can be used to it d) I have it

12) In 2011, we did our first home exchange, it was a bit daunting, just getting all the _____ we needed was a lot of work.

- a) informations
b) informing
c) information
d) some information

13) In 2001, they _____ producing that model, it was replaced by a more fuel efficient one.

- a) stopped to
b) stopping
c) were stopped
d) stopped

14) Only when the EU has agreed on strict rules _____

- a) that it will be able to control the banks
b) will be able to control the banks
c) will it be able to control the banks
d) can be able to control the banks

15) The success of the project will _____ how much you put into it, it is up to you.

- a) depending on
b) depends on
c) depend on
d) depend of

16) I often find it _____ with my international colleagues if I can speak first as I am a little nervous about my language skills.

- a) more easy
b) easy
c) the easiest
d) easier

17) Quite frankly, I have never heard ____ such a ridiculous excuse for missing a presentation.

- a) at
b) of
c) to
d) by

18) We can see that drug companies consistently _____ huge amounts of money on R and D.

- a) spend
b) are spending
c) will spend
d) had spent

19) Last time I saw you, you _____ start a new job

- a) will go to
b) are going to
c) were going to
d) have been to

20) You can't predict when a crisis might happen _____ you can make sure you are ready for it when it comes.

- a) in spite of
b) moreover
c) furthermore
d) however

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

- 21)** The chancellor threw his weight / behind a proposal to increase/
 (a) (b)
 the minimum wage at £7/ an hour by 2015
 (c) (d)
- 22)** The IMF was expected to raise it's outlook / for the UK this week, pushing up/
 (a) (b)
 the country's growth forecasts / by more than any other major economy.
 (c) (d)
- 23)** In 2013, thousands of Australian honey bees / fitted with sensors to help /
 (a) (b)
 understand what is/ causing the rapid collapse of colonies around the world
 (c) (d)
- 24)** Barclays faced condemnation / before announcing a 10% rise in bonus payouts/
 (a) (b)
 despite a dramatic fall in profits / and plans to cut 12,000 jobs this year.
 (c) (d)
- 25)** The record rainfall and storm surges who have / bought flooding across the UK/
 (a) (b)
 are a clear sign that we are / already experiencing the impacts of climate change
 (c) (d)
- 26)** The less he thought about her / the more easy /
 (a) (b)
 it was to forget / all the good times they had had
 (c) (d)
- 27)** The middle class of the / developing world may live on less than /
 (a) (b)
 \$13 a day but they have the / energy and resolve economically transform their countries.
 (c) (d)
- 28)** If every champion were as humble as /
 (a)
 Stanislas Wawrinka, sport should be a very fine place / indeed to celebrate all /
 (b) (c)
 that is admirable about human endeavour.
 (d)
- 29)** Two US astronauts floated outside the /
 (a)
 International Space Station to replace failed / computer that serves as a backup /
 (b) (c)
 to the critical control systems including its solar panel wings.
 (d)

30) We stopped trying breaking into /
 (a)
 the French market last year because of the recesssion and also /
 (b)
 we were not sure of the changes / to the taxation system as well.
 (c) (d)

31) I was really upset when I opened the post this morning ; /
 (a)
 I was turned down for the job. / I real thought I had done well /
 (b) (c)
 in the interview and they seemed so positive.
 (d)

32) Toulon became the first French side to win /
 (a)
 European club rugby's Heineken Cup twice in /
 (b)
 succession after to beat Saracens 23-6 in Cardiff.
 (c)
 / it also marked the retirement of Jonny Wilkinson.
 (d)

33) By the end of next year / we will be launching / six new products / in three years.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

34) China has signed a huge long awaited / deal last week to buy Russian natural gas,/
 (a) (b)
 giving China a new source of clean energy / and Russia a vast new market.
 (c) (d)

35) I heard he bought shares in Apple /
 (a)
 when they were really cheap and he sold them / at their peak so /
 (b) (c)
 I imagine he must made a killing.
 (d)

SECTION 3 - VOCABULARY 1

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

- 36)** My new assistant is very nice but too reserved in meetings.
a) sensitive b) anxious
c) quiet d) modest
- 37)** I am sure I asked my team to do this as well. We aren't duplicating work, are we?
a) wasting b) doubling
c) repeating d) copying
- 38)** The board will have to address the performance of the French subsidiary and stop pretending it doesn't exist.
a) face b) forget
c) engage d) digress
- 39)** Our current system of appraisal, is not liked by the majority of employees.
a) interview b) evaluation
c) monitoring d) feedback
- 40)** They are supposed to work autonomously on this project, but their boss won't let them.
a) indifferently b) officially
c) deliberately d) independently
- 41)** His decision to invest in gold at the start of the financial crisis was a masterstroke.
a) triumph b) risk
c) break d) failure
- 42)** I was slightly critical of his work at first but in retrospect it was actually quite good.
a) rarely b) completely
c) relatively d) modestly
- 43)** He will hand over the reins next year after twenty years at the head of the company.
a) delegate b) transfer
c) resign d) switch
- 44)** He blatantly fouled their star man right in front of the referee.
a) stealthily b) inadvertently
c) haphazardly d) deliberately
- 45)** If we don't meet the agreed service levels, we will jeopardize the whole contract.
a) weaken b) cancel
c) secure d) endanger

VOCABULARY 2:

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

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 46) dodge | a) deviation | b) avoid | c) collide | d) trick |
| 47) barter | a) unconditional | b) accept | c) negotiate | d) drop |
| 48) figure | a) number | b) deduce | c) feature | d) indicate |
| 49) fragment | a) flimsy | b) bribe | c) disable | d) piece |
| 50) come down on | a) descend | b) criticise | c) drop | d) restrict |
| 51) falter | a) fail | b) drop | c) stumble | d) arrest |
| 52) howler | a) mistake | b) shout | c) abstract | d) scream |
| 53) drab | a) pull | b) quick | c) gloomy | d) slow |
| 54) tear | a) sad | b) rip | c) extract | d) frustrate |
| 55) peek | a) top | b) climax | c) ill | d) look |
| 56) blemish | a) hide | b) benefit | c) stain | d) mix |
| 57) livid | a) exciting | b) angry | c) sociable | d) energetic |
| 58) mighty | a) possible | b) permission | c) powerful | d) ultimate |
| 59) overhaul | a) restore | b) throw | c) demolish | d) search |
| 60) sluggish | a) decline | b) reactive | c) gradual | d) slow |

SECTION 4 – READING COMPREHENSION**TEXT 1****France falls out of love with the car**

If you stop at Porte Maillot, on the inner ring road of Paris, late on a Friday afternoon you will see dozens of cars pausing to pick up complete strangers and their luggage, then setting off to some weekend destination.

The huge roundabout, one of the capital's main hubs for carpooling, is a good indication of how people's attitude to cars has changed. The car is still an essential form of private transport, but its social value now finds an outlet in collective use. Carpooling, which is more economical, flexible and sociable than travelling alone, is one of the more visible aspects of a profound change also reflected in the growth of car-sharing (short-term rental) and peer-to-peer sharing.

Car-sharing services such as BlaBlaCar (10 million members in 13 European countries) or Autolib (170,000 subscribers in Paris) have become popular for a growing number of people, particularly the young and urban. The trend raises many questions about the shifting status and dented image of an object that made such a deep mark on the 20th century.

Leading brands acknowledge the crisis in the perception of motor vehicles in Europe and, to a lesser extent, in the United States. Fortunately for them, consumers in Russia, China, India and Brazil, among others, see things differently.

In western Europe there is plenty to suggest that interest in cars is cooling. Predictably the economic crisis has had an impact, but the experts report that the market overreacted to the downturn. Car sales in the European Union, between 2007 and 2013, fell by almost 25%. Though the economic climate is expected to improve, we do not expect to see a return to pre-crisis volumes, says Michel Costes, head of specialist consultants Inovev. Substantial investment in public transport has also contributed to a gradual decline in household spending on new cars.

One revealing sign is that, despite the price of cars having dropped in relation to average wages, most consumers think that replacing their vehicle is beyond their means. The French have opted to spend more on other items such as homes and their upkeep, entertainment and information technology. Car ownership currently accounts for about 14% of average spending and is seen by a growing number of households as a burden, says Remi Cornubert, a specialist on automobile trends at analysts Oliver Wyman.

The French love their cars, President Pompidou asserted in the early 1970s, but these days few people would endorse such a claim. The utilitarian component of the purchase is uppermost, says Guillaume Paoli, head of dealers Aramis Auto. Costs carry more weight with consumers than image or prestige. Nor does it make much difference if it's new or second-hand. Even switching from one make to another is no longer an issue. There is every indication the car is no longer an emblematic object.

The cause of greatest concern for manufacturers is the ageing customer base and the generation gap it reveals. In France the average age at which people buy their

first new car is close to 55. Meanwhile the under-30s account for less than 10% of customers. A typical carpooler is 33. These figures not only indicate the difference in buying power between generations, but reflect the dwindling interest in cars, a consumer good which the French to an even greater extent than the German, Spanish, Italian or British neighbours tend to view as suspect.

In a country with a long record of higher-than-average road casualties there are many reasons for such misgivings, motor vehicles being associated with pollution, congested cities and fatalities. The economic crisis seems to have exacerbated this malaise. The French still shun those who make too much show of their wealth and flashy cars may well be seen as ostentatious and somehow arrogant.

However 86% of all French households still own a car. But for the car industry they will have to come to terms with consumers who are solely concerned with a vehicle's functional value.

Just as in many other sectors, the industry is shifting from manufacturing a product to delivering a service. By entering into partnerships with car-share operators, manufacturers such as Renault, PSA, Daimler and BMW have already committed themselves to this. But the industry is also focusing much of its attention on the arrival, circa 2018-20, of driverless cars.

The large manufacturers see this technological leap as a way of updating the image of the car, particularly with the younger generation. But it may fuel a wholesale shift to car-sharing. After all, what is the point in owning a car you don't even drive?

Jean-Michel Normand Sunday 9 November 2014 GuardianWeekly (edited)
<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/nov/09/france-car-ownership-sales-downturn>

TEXT 1: QUESTIONS

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

- a) declining interest in car ownership
- b) driverless cars
- c) carpooling
- d) car brands

62) What is being described by 'dented image of an object that made....;' in paragraph 3

- a) service
- b) car
- c) trend
- d) subscribers

63) What has contributed to a gradual decline in household spending on cars?

- a) Overreaction and downturn
- b) recession and public spending increases
- c) cooling and crisis
- d) climate improvement

64) Which of the following in paragraph 2 is not: “one of the more visible aspects of a profound change”

- a) carsharing
- b) peer to peer sharing
- c) carpooling
- d) social value

65) Which statement best summarises paragraphs six and seven?

- a) entertainment is more important than a car
- b) cost is less important than image and prestige
- c) car ownership is more important than owning a home
- d) in a world of choice the car is no longer the first

66) According to the article , what is the principal worry for the automakers?

- a) consumers and neighbours
- b) maturing clients and age segmentation
- c) disposable income
- d) the under 30's

67) “Exacerbated” paragraph 9 probably means?

- a) adhere to
- b) added up
- c) added to
- d) adapted

68) Pollution, Congestion, Fatalities, Arrogance and Ostentation, are reasons for?

- a) crises
- b) misgivings
- c) wealth
- d) malaise

69) Who is “solely concerned with a vehicle’s functional value”?

- a) Car industry
- b) consumers
- c) French households
- d) a) and c)

70) What do the large manufacturers see as a technological leap?

- a) Driverless cars
- b) car sharing
- c) services
- d) shifting

TEXT 2

Inked: The last remaining workplace taboo

When Erik Robertson, an account executive at a San Francisco public relations agency, meets with conservative clients, he's always sure to wear a suit and tie. But with his video game client, short sleeves and an open-collar shirt are perfectly fine. His wardrobe choices aren't just based on what the clients will be wearing. Sometimes, he also wants to conceal the tattoos covering his arms and chest because he realises they could alienate customers.

Young employees are increasingly likely to have tattoos, facial piercings, or both, which often draw skeptical or even negative reactions from recruiters and managers. Although body art has become much more mainstream over the past decade, it still carries a stigma with many employers. When the online jobs site CareerBuilder asked employers which personal appearance attributes would make them less likely to promote someone, piercings were named most often (37% of respondents), while visible tattoos ranked third (31%). Such attitudes are clearly out of sync with changing workplace demographics. A Pew Research Center survey found that 38% of the respondents between the age of 18 to 29 in the US had at least one tattoo, and 23% had a piercing in a place other than their ear lobes.

"To attract and retain talent, businesses will have to overcome negative stereotypical views about body art," said Barrie Gross, a human-resources consultant based in San Francisco. "They need to ask whether it really matters to job performance and the company's reputation if someone has a nose ring or tattoo." While some companies have already moved beyond perceptions that tattoos are low-class or gang-related, they still often prefer that employees conceal body art as much as possible, especially if they interact directly with customers.

KPMG, the international accounting firm, advises its college recruits "to remove visible body piercings and cover tattoos" at work. Similarly, Macy's, the big US retailer, tells employees to avoid "excessive" facial piercings and tattoos that distract or offend customers. Generally, employers can enforce their dress codes, including bans on visible tattoos and piercings, without violating the law. They usually argue that body art doesn't fit the company's image or that it hurts business by driving customers away.

That may be, but a recent arbitration case in Canada suggests that companies should back up their bans on body art with substantive evidence of its negative impact. Ottawa Hospital had adopted a dress code requiring employees to cover large tattoos and prohibiting "visible, excessive body piercings," claiming that a more professional image would increase patient confidence and improve the quality of health care. In response to a union grievance, the arbitrator ruled against the dress code and noted that the hospital had failed to provide any legitimate reason to infringe on "employees' right to present themselves as they see fit."

Because old prejudices die hard, the safest approach for job applicants is still to conceal body art during job interviews — and even for a little while after being hired. Robertson waited six months to reveal his tattoos to his bosses and co-workers at the San Francisco PR firm. "I wanted to get established first and show upper management what I was capable of before they saw my tattoos," he said.

That's the sort of advice the University of North Carolina's career counseling office

gives students who are inked or pierced. When students don't know an employer's "cultural norms related to attire and appearance, we typically advise that they err on the side of being conservative by removing piercing jewelry

Ronald Alsop 24th April 2014

<http://www.bbc.com/capital/story/20140424-inked-the-last-workplace-taboo>(edited)

TEXT 2: QUESTIONS

- 71)** The way Erik Robertson chooses to dress is driven by?
- by the client
 - by the weather
 - by his clients and his own tattoos
 - by his wardrobe
- 72)** What conclusion can be drawn from paragraph 2?
- body art and career development are not compatible
 - employees and employers share the same values
 - Over 75% of young people have body art
 - demographics causes negative reactions
- 73)** What do companies need to ask themselves?
- how employees interact with customers?
 - what is talent?
 - how to hide body art?
 - does body art really affects performance and reputation?
- 74)** What arguments do companies use to enforce dress codes?
- visibility and concealment
 - reputation and loss of business
 - distraction and offence
 - answers b) and c)
- 75)** What is meant by "substantive evidence" in paragraph 5?
- probable proof
 - real proof
 - no proof
 - none of the above
- 76)** What did the hospital hope that a "more professional image" would lead to?
- an improvement in employee dress code
 - happier employees
 - better overall care, quality and trust
 - patients less frightened of staff
- 77)** Which of the following best summarises Erik Robertson's statement in paragraph 6?
- he was afraid of his bosses
 - he wanted to be judged on performance not looks
 - he was indifferent to people's reactions
 - he was proud of his looks

78) What advice seems to be given to people with body art within the context of the article?

- a) be cautious and conservative
- b) be open and extrovert
- c) conceal permanently
- d) don't have a tattoo or piercing

79) Which of the following best summarises what the article says about the business world we live in today?

- a) it sets new cultural norms
- b) it refuses point blank to accept new cultural norms
- c) it welcomes new cultural norms with open arms
- d) it struggles to accept new cultural norms

80) Which best describes the theme of this article?

- a) tattoos and piercings
- b) workplace attitudes take longer to change than everyday society
- c) stereotypes and prejudice
- d) culture and work