

TEST D'ANGLAIS

Programme, conseils, bibliographie

PUBLIC CONCERNÉ

Tout candidat ayant suivi des cours d'anglais durant sa scolarité – collège, lycée et formation de type Bac +2/3/4.

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

Ce cas a été rédigé par l'ESC Montpellier.

Durée : 1 heure 30.

PRÉSENTATION

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1. 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	

2. 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.

3. 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

4. At the end of the exam, you will give the supervisor your test paper and your answer sheet.

SUJET

SECTION 1 – GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Choose the best answer.

- Because the music industry is such a competitive business, performers _____ personal agents to help them market their product.
a) need b) needs c) have need d) need for
- It is easier to talk about problems than to resolve _____.
a) it b) their c) them d) those
- Since the shipment of raw materials _____, we had to reschedule our production plan.
a) were delayed b) was delayed c) is delaying d) delays

4. San Diego boasts _____ a temperate climate but also a flourishing cultural life.
a) only b) ever c) always d) not only
5. I _____ working under stressful conditions when I was at university.
a) used to b) was used to c) was to d) am
6. If global warming continues at its present rate, the face of the earth _____ by next century.
a) is considerably changing b) will have considerably changed
c) has considerably changed d) can be considerably changed
7. Before the school year is finished we _____ all of our course requirements.
a) will have completed b) have completed
c) will be completed d) complete
8. Miles Davis is one of the most listened to jazz musicians in all the western world because his sound is _____ original.
a) such b) such as c) so much d) so
9. As for the low income tenants, the new legislation has permitted _____ the houses they were living in.
a) them to buy b) them buying c) to buy d) the buy of
10. Sean Connery is an actor _____ is perhaps best known for his role as James Bond.
a) who b) whose c) which d) that it
11. The current conflict resulted from yesterday's incident but shows deeper, long standing differences _____ the two countries.
a) from b) for c) between d) among
12. The old people in the house next door dislike _____.
a) noise b) the noise c) noisy d) of noise
13. Painting is an activity that many people enjoy and can be done by _____ anyone.
a) ever b) the most c) not quite d) almost
14. The new hybrid motor vehicles were not as stylish _____ but were three times as efficient.
a) than the other one b) to the others
c) that the other ones d) as the others
15. _____ the accused had never before been convicted of a crime, he was treated with leniency.
a) Because of b) Because c) So that d) By the cause that

24. It is certain that Beckham is / past his prime and that he won't return / to Real
 A B C
 Madrid unless he / get an incredibly lucrative contract.
 D
25. Regulations require that / air traffic controllers are examined yearly / to verify their
 A B C
 ability to think / clearly and react calmly under pressure.
 D
26. It has been decide that / all carry-on luggage will be scanned / as well as visually
 A B C
 inspected before / passengers are allowed to enter the aircraft.
 D
27. Fewer deaths caused by traffic / accidents because laws concerning both /
 A B
 maximum speed and seatbelts / are being more strictly enforced.
 C D
28. The movie was sad; the two lovers, separated / in the confusion of the war, were
 A B
 never / able to find each the other / and finally spent their lives alone.
 C D
29. For many years only possible / in science fiction films, / the prospect of walking in
 A B C
 Mars / is now becoming very real.
 D
30. Although the life expectancy of people / is increasing yearly, the idea of more
 A B
 longer careers / does not seem to be gaining popularity, / thus putting an extra
 C D
 burden on retirement schemes.
31. Britney Spears, along with all her marital / and behavioural problems, have become /
 A B
 a lightning rod for the press, / attracting attention for her slightest movement.
 C D
32. Richard Branson, famous for his successful business / ventures and his opulent
 A B
 wealthy / is not even among the / world's top 200 richest people.
 C D

33. To protect yourself from internet invasion / and unauthorized access to your private information, / using only encrypted transmissions / when doing business on-line.
 A B
 C D
34. After careful consideration of all the facts, / the judge delivered his decision in favour / of the government, telling that the zoning law / was not only clear but also constitutional.
 A B
 C D
35. It is widely known that laughter / has many beneficial physiological effects, / such as reducing stress, / lowering blood pressure and helps digestion.
 A B C
 D

SECTION 3 – VOCABULARY 1

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

36. We didn't have enough currency to complete the deal.
 a) presence of mind b) energy
 c) money d) patience
37. His criminal record was concealed for ten years.
 a) hidden b) stopped
 c) delayed d) annulled
38. All of the proposals were included in the final offer.
 a) refused b) considered
 c) integrated d) necessary
39. The assignment was simple but we didn't have the right equipment to complete it.
 a) assessment b) mission
 c) estimate d) evaluation
40. The engineers can devise a way to overcome this obstacle.
 a) avoid b) guess
 c) activate d) create
41. Gradually, the developing countries are increasing their standard of living.
 a) not at all b) slowly but surely
 c) by grade d) too slow

- 42. In deference to my seniority, the group accepted my plan.
a) in spite of b) with respect
c) for humiliation d) in ignorance

- 43. They attempted all possible means of dialogue with the stranger, to no avail.
a) tried b) constructed
c) exploded d) defied

- 44. When asked difficult questions, the president was taciturn.
a) angry b) humorous
c) silent d) untruthful

- 45. All of the directors were puzzled by complexity of the plan.
a) delighted b) confused
c) angry d) afraid

VOCABULARY 2

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

- 46. **Stylish**
a) trendy b) written c) ordinary d) recent

- 47. **Precise**
a) define b) estimate c) discuss d) accurate

- 48. **Control**
a) test b) manage c) distil d) fire

- 49. **Duty**
a) cash b) responsibility c) offer d) economy

- 50. **Kind**
a) sort b) free c) tasty d) likely

- 51. **Assistance**
a) support b) drop c) hide d) attend

- 52. **Lend**
a) take b) ground c) break d) loan

- 53. **Link**
a) cloudy b) missing c) connection d) chain

54. **Retire**
 a) pull b) give up work c) put back d) redo
55. **Smooth**
 a) flat b) quiet c) deep d) dull
56. **Frail**
 a) loud b) fragile c) sweet d) solid
57. **Reasonable**
 a) fair b) sensitive c) clean d) dry
58. **Daring**
 a) strict b) fast c) bold d) light
59. **Flair**
 a) sharp b) talent c) strike d) mock
60. **Demand**
 a) ask b) raze c) speak d) order

SECTION 4 – READING COMPREHENSION

Text 1

\$150 Laptops to Get Rival in Brazil

(AP) – Intel Corp. said Tuesday its diminutive low-cost laptop will be evaluated in Brazil next year alongside a cheaper alternative from a non-profit group seeking to bring computers to poor children worldwide.

The company said it would donate 700 to 800 of the \$400 “Classmate PCs” to the government for a large evaluation in schools. Intel has already tested the computers on a smaller scale with students and teachers in a poor neighborhood of Campinas, near Sao Paulo.

Elber Mazaro, marketing director for Intel in Brazil, said this marked the first time the company had reached an agreement with any government for this kind of testing.

The deal to test the Classmate PC comes after President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva last month received a prototype of a \$150 laptop developed by the U.S. nonprofit group One Laptop Per Child, which began at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s Media Lab. One Laptop Per Child expects to sell several million devices to governments in developing countries, beginning with Brazil, Nigeria, Libya, Argentina and Thailand.

Brazil has 187 million citizens, but tens of millions don’t have access to a computer or the Internet. Public schools offer little or no computer training, and some don’t even have electricity.

The Brazilian government wants to bridge the divide, and Silva believes laptops for children will improve education.

Intel's laptop is about half the size of a traditional laptop, weighs 2.9 pounds, and has a seven-inch color screen. It has wireless Internet capability and employs flash memory instead of a hard drive, but does not include a CD or DVD player.

It is not yet clear whether the laptops to be tested in the school will use Windows, Linux or a mix of the two, Mazaro said. Brazil's government favors Linux and other free open-source software in its programs to provide computers to the needy, because using Windows can drive up costs.

While the Intel laptop cost more than twice the price of the nonprofit organization's model, executives said prices would come down with mass production.

"The goal clearly is to make millions and millions of these," said John Davies, an Intel vice president for sales and marketing.

The government plans to test the Intel laptop along side the One Laptop Per Child model and a third computer being offered by an Indian company, said Jose Aquino, a special assistant to Silva.

"We're going to put it in the classroom and see how it does," he said.

Davies said the price difference between the Intel laptop and the nonprofit group's model is actually narrower because One Laptop Per Child makes its product in China and does not factor shipping costs into the price. Intel has Brazilian manufacturers lined up to produce the computer.

But Walter Bender, the nonprofit group's president of content and software, points out it doesn't "cost \$250 to ship a laptop from Shanghai to Sao Paulo."

Bender says his group welcomes the competition.

"The only way the price is going to continue to go down is competition in the marketplace," Bender said in a telephone interview from Cambridge, Mass. "One of our goals was to get industry to wake up to that need."

Alan Clendenning, AP Business Writer.

Text 1: Questions

61. This article deals mainly with:
 - a) Laptop technology
 - b) deciding the best computer for a certain market
 - c) social change in Brazil
 - d) producing millions of computers

62. Which is not one of the computer models mentioned in the article:
 - a) Classmate PC
 - b) One laptop per child model
 - c) the Indian model
 - d) DVD model

63. Testing of the computers will be done:
- in Brazilian schools
 - near San Paolo
 - by President de Silva
 - at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology
64. The cheapest computer mentioned in the article is:
- The Intel model
 - The “Indian” model
 - The “One Laptop per Child” model
 - The prototype model
65. Intel has “Brazilian manufacturers lined up” probably means:
- Intel has refused to work with Brazilian companies
 - Brazilian manufacturers have agreed to produce computers
 - Brazilian manufacturers are waiting to contact Intel
 - Brazilians are waiting to buy these machines
66. The “Classmate PC”
- costs a bit more than the non-profit group model
 - costs a bit less than the non-profit group model
 - costs \$700 - \$800
 - costs more than double the non-profit group model
67. The “One Laptop per Child” model will be mass produced in:
- Massachusetts
 - Brazil
 - India
 - China
68. According to Elber Mazaro, which one of these things will make computers cost more:
- using “Windows”
 - producing outside of Brazil
 - mass production in factories
 - using “Linux”
69. According to Elber Mazaro, which one of these things will make computers cost less:
- shipping costs
 - a DVD player
 - competition
 - The “Intel Inside” logo

70. For Intel, this is the first time they have ever:
- a) done business in Brazil
 - b) used flash memory instead of a hard drive
 - c) attempted a humanitarian action
 - d) made an arrangement with a government

Text 2

Fashion's New Fast Lane

As the hip British apparel retailer *Topshop* prepares to invade the U.S. next year and competitor *H&M* continues to blanket American cities, they could teach other retailers an innovative lesson.

Working on the principle that the customer is always right, Topshop and H&M are among a clique of “fast fashion” companies that includes *Zara*, *Camaieu* and other European retailers that not only solicit and value customer insights, they act on them.

Here's how: Walk into a Topshop store, pick up a print skirt, then ask a salesperson if there's a complementary white T-shirt with a plunging neckline. If the store doesn't stock such a T-shirt, the store manager will likely transmit a message to the company's buyers and design teams. In a few weeks or less, that T-shirt could land on a Topshop shelf.

As a result, fast fashion retailers are growing at about three to four times the rate of the sluggish apparel industry as a whole. It helps that while traditional retailers bring in new products about once a month, Topshop generates as many as 300 new designs a *week*. At Topshop and retailers like it, the shelf life of a garment has dropped from six months to a few weeks. That's why they call it fast fashion.

Like fast food in the 1960s, fast fashion is an industry innovation. Instead of dictating styles months in advance, these companies take their cues from in-season trends. Instead of advertising heavily, they rely on a frequent flow of new products to lure customers into stores. These retailers introduce new designs to the racks two to three times per *week* versus just ten to 12 times *per year* in traditional stores.

Fast fashion converts consumers by creating a “buy it now” mentality. Consumers know that a fast fashion product won't be replenished, and since it's reasonably priced, they buy it on the spot. Shoppers can't think, “I'll wait until it goes on sale.” It will be gone before that happens. The result: significantly higher sell-through rates, the percentage of products sold at full price. Most fast fashion players sell as much as 85% of their stock at full price, compared to the industry average of about 60%. Despite higher production costs from local sourcing, they're achieving profitability that's more than twice as high as their traditional counterparts.

For now, European retailers have been leading the charge, but U.S. companies are catching on. Fast fashion represents a 12% share of the clothing market in the United Kingdom but only 1% in the U.S., according to a Bain & Company study. U.S.-based companies like Forever 21, *Charlotte Russe* and *Bebe Stores* are applying fast fashion's here-today-gone-tomorrow mindset, which resonates so well with shoppers influenced by instant messages, iPods and reality TV.

Meanwhile, other U.S. apparel companies are taking the threat seriously and infusing “pseudo-fast fashion” into their business models. Earlier this year, *Target* launched its Go International series, limited-edition collections by up-and-coming apparel designers that are available for only 90 days. *Chico’s FAS* uses more frequent product flows to generate newness and scarcity.

At the heart of any fast-fashion retailer is speed. One way companies achieve shorter cycle times is by delaying decisions farther and farther along in the process. Topshop can change the wash on jeans going through a factory in 24 hours, or decide to change a short-sleeve jersey into a long-sleeve with a single last-minute call to manufacturing. To make this work, companies need a flexible supply chain. That could mean forsaking low-cost production in Asia in favor of fast but higher-cost local production. The trade-off is working at *Brooks Brothers*, which has revved up necktie production in Queens, N.Y., of all places, reducing production cycle time from ten days to two hours.

By delivering what the customer wants as quickly as possible – and at a price they can’t resist – fast fashion companies have given the industry its biggest shot of adrenaline since the introduction of the miniskirt in 1965. Even more impressive, these companies have created a sustainable business model that could drive profitable growth in other industry sectors, everywhere from entertainment to house wares to consumer electronics.

Kristine Miller, 09/12/06.

71. In “fast fashion”:
 - a) the customer spends less time in the store
 - b) discounts are higher
 - c) clothes have a shorter “shelf life”
 - d) fast food is introduced in clothes shops

72. In the first paragraph the word “hip” means
 - a) trendy
 - b) expensive
 - c) small
 - d) retail

73. The “Fast fashion” movement:
 - a) was born in the United States
 - b) is a worldwide phenomenon
 - c) is being led by European companies
 - d) depends on foreign production

74. According to the article, one drawback for the customer in a fast fashion shop is:
 - a) prices are reasonable
 - b) clothes prices probably won’t be reduced
 - c) the clothes aren’t good quality
 - d) you must wait to find the fashion that you want

75. An advantage of fast fashion for the shop keeper is:
- a) more clothes will be sold at full price
 - b) they have higher production costs
 - c) they will have less competition
 - d) products will stay in the store longer
76. According to the article one of the main sources of creative design for fast fashion is:
- a) “Go International” designers
 - b) European design houses
 - c) Fashion Magazines
 - d) customers in the shop
77. Generally, in a typical clothes shop, designs are changed:
- a) 300 times per year
 - b) about once a month
 - c) 3 or 4 times a week
 - d) every day
78. One of the reasons given for the success of “fast fashion” is:
- a) the high quality of the clothes
 - b) something may not be available later if you don’t buy it now
 - c) the stores are nicer
 - d) low prices
79. According to this article, the companies using this system:
- a) will form one international company
 - b) must increase their productivity
 - c) have created a system that could work in other areas of business
 - d) will not be successful in the United States
80. The article says that companies can have shorter production cycles by
- a) making the machines work faster
 - b) making decisions as late as possible
 - c) using more people in the design process
 - d) simplifying the process