

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*.

TEST D'ANGLAIS

Ce cas a été rédigé par l'ESC Montpellier.

Durée : 1 heure 30.

SUJET

CONSIGNES

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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 correct answer.

- _____ almost four years Michelangelo worked on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
a) During b) In c) For d) By
- My brother is not keen on rap music. _____ .
a) I'm not neither b) Neither be I c) I'm not, too d) Neither am I
- There are _____ reasons that Obama won the election.
a) much b) many as c) severals d) numerous
- The proposed scheme wasn't _____ communicated. So it was defeated by a large majority in Parliament.
a) unclear b) clear c) clear enough d) clearly

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5. Michael Jordan is widely considered the best player ever to play the game of basketball _____ some people think that Kobe Bryant is as good.
a) altogether b) although c) notwithstanding d) instead
6. If you regularly _____ the Internet for research, you can't be certain the information you find is 100 percent correct.
a) will use b) had used c) use d) using
7. The marketing department _____ every effort to avoid cultural stereotyping in our current advertising campaign.
a) was making b) make c) has made d) had made
8. Quite frequently the choice of products is made depending on which has the _____ packaging.
a) prettiest b) most pretty c) very prettiest d) more pretty
9. The representative claimed that his city could be _____ its effort to save energy and protect the environment.
a) proud for b) proud on c) proud in d) proud of
10. Harley Davidson is known for not only its distinctive form _____ the unique sound of its engine.
a) and b) but also c) or d) and still
11. Cultural differences are one of the many reasons _____ products popular in one country do not sell well in another.
a) for which b) so that c) that d) whose
12. The newly elected president went _____ relative obscurity _____ the front pages of the all the prominent newspapers in just a few short years.
a) to... from b) from... to c) from... on d) in... by
13. _____ research has shown that regular video game playing has a calming effect on children because it gives them a way to release their aggression.
a) Any b) A c) Some d) These
14. He had everything necessary to succeed, a combination of intelligence, diligence and relentless drive. _____ he failed.
a) In addition b) Because of c) Wherever d) Yet
15. Last year we had plenty of warning that the economy was declining so we _____ ready for the decrease in our sales.
a) should have been b) will be c) will have been d) might be

25. Brazil's Curitiba, with its population of over 2.5 million people, / has more cars
per capita / that any other city except Brasilia / and yet it has few traffic jams.
A B
C D
26. The new houses in the neighbourhood, / though are still under construction,
are already / distinctive for their unusual design and / the recycled materials being
used to build them.
A B
C D
D
27. Last June at the Apple store, the queue / to buy the new iPhone stretched around
the block. / Incredibly, some people waited more / than fifteen hours for the chance
for buying one.
A B
C D
D
28. Frank Lloyd Wright he was a famous American / architect known for his use of
spaces to / influence the emotional moods of people. / He used what is called
"organic" architecture.
A B
C D
D
29. Have you heard that Pluto / has been reclassified as a "dwarf" planet? They'll said that /
its mass is not sufficient / to be considered a full planet.
A B
C D
30. There is an outside possibility that / David Beckham who could return to the
premier / league before the end of his career, / but I doubt it.
A B
C D
31. Barak Obama was elected President / at the relatively young age of 48 but there /
have been a number of Presidents / elected at a youngest age.
A B
C D
32. Despite of our financial results haven't improved / much, this performance must be /
considered extremely encouraging / in the context of today's economic situation.
A B
C D

33. Space travel is a notion that has interesting / scientists for many generations but personally, / I don't see the interest in taking / a thirty year voyage just out of curiosity.
A **B**
C **D**
34. It is said that to balance stimulating / intellectual pursuits with sufficient physical activity / is one of the mains challenges / for many people in our modern society.
A **B**
C **D**
35. After spend his entire career involved / in technical research, he bought a bicycle / and spent the next 10 years touring the country, / using no advanced technology whatsoever.
A **B**
C **D**

SECTION 3 – VOCABULARY 1

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

36. The election was so close that the results could only be known after a recount.
 a) late b) bad
 c) clear d) undecided
37. The building, a historical landmark, was rather rundown.
 a) old b) unusual
 c) in good condition d) in bad condition
38. I don't understand his grounds for making that decision.
 a) complaint b) reasons
 c) refusal d) conditions
39. We expect prices to level off some time next year.
 a) drop b) rise
 c) stabilize d) rebound
40. In California, it is difficult to get a loan if you don't have a source of income.
 a) financing b) certificate
 c) married d) degree
41. We weren't expecting his considerate behaviour towards his adversary.
 a) thoughtless b) impolite
 c) hard d) thoughtful

42. Every time I am confronted with a difficult decision, I waver.
a) hesitate b) panic
c) reflect d) decide
43. This is clearly the largest project ever attempted by our firm.
a) maybe b) probably
c) unmistakably d) possibly
44. The mix up was a result of the way the computer programme functioned.
a) error b) regret
c) combination d) calculation
45. Reactions to the new product were mainly based on feelings.
a) rumours b) deception
c) circumstances d) emotions

VOCABULARY 2

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

46. **resolve**
a) ask b) solve c) hesitate d) put off
47. **trust**
a) pry b) investigate c) believe d) talk
48. **evidence**
a) proof b) ideas c) reasons d) tricks
49. **claim**
a) say b) deny c) need d) extend
50. **already**
a) by now b) still c) yet d) prepared
51. **disgrace**
a) happiness b) disgust c) sadness d) shame
52. **inhibit**
a) live b) hold back c) show d) encourage
53. **squeeze**
a) sweep b) clean c) constrict d) wipe

54. **slide**
 a) slip b) accelerate c) dance d) wind
55. **disclose**
 a) finish b) not far c) fold d) divulge
56. **follow**
 a) good person b) go after c) reply d) fasten
57. **reluctant**
 a) unhappy b) small c) unwilling d) desperate
58. **get down to**
 a) pose b) relax c) stop d) begin
59. **assume**
 a) think b) take c) distinguish d) impose
60. **regarding**
 a) looking for b) hiding c) concerning d) included



SECTION 4 – READING COMPREHENSION

Text 1

Saving lives through smarter hurricane evacuations

Hundreds of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars could potentially be saved if emergency managers could make better and more timely critical decisions when faced with an approaching hurricane. Now, an MIT graduate student has developed a computer model that could help do just that. Michael Metzger's software tool, created as part of the research for his PhD dissertation, could allow emergency managers to better decide early on whether and when to order evacuations – and, crucially, to do so more efficiently by clearing out people in stages. The tool could also help planners optimize the location of relief supplies before a hurricane hits.

By analyzing data from 50 years of hurricanes and detailed information on several major ones, and by comparing the information available at various times as a hurricane approached with data from the actual storm's passage, Metzger said he was able to produce software that provides a scientifically consistent framework to plan for an oncoming hurricane. His approach uses the best available hurricane track models developed over the years, but even these can be wrong half of the time – a degree of uncertainty that further complicates the job for local emergency managers.

Because many of these managers have never had to confront the life-or-death realities of an approaching hurricane, they need a consistent analytical framework to consider the sequence of complex decisions that they need to make. For example, a poorly planned evacuation could

cause roadway gridlock and trap evacuees in their cars – leaving them exposed to the dangers of inland flooding. As another example, ordering too many precautionary evacuations could lead to complacency among local residents, who might then ignore the one evacuation advisory that really matters. “*All in all, this is a complex balancing act*”, Metzger says.

The concept of evacuating an area in stages – focusing on different categories of people rather than different geographical locations – is one of the major innovations to come out of Metzger’s work, since congestion on evacuation routes has been a significant problem in some cases, such as hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Metzger suggests that, for example, the elderly might be evacuated first, followed by tourists, families with children, and then the remaining population.

The determination of the specific categories and their sequence could be determined based on the demographics of the particular area. By spacing out the evacuation of different groups over a period of about two days, he says, the process would be more efficient, while many traditional systems of evacuating a given location all at once can and have caused serious congestion problems. With his system, officials would get the information needed to “*pull the trigger earlier, and phase the evacuation*”, he says, and thus potentially save many lives. Coincidentally, during the recent hurricane Fay in Florida, a modest version of a selective evacuation was implemented successfully when tourists were asked to leave while residents remained in place.

Other factors that could help to make evacuations more effective, he says, include better planning in the preparation of places for evacuees to go to, making sure buses and other transportation are ready to transport people, and preparing supplies in advance at those locations.

Metzger, who is a research assistant in the MIT Engineering Systems Division’s Center for Engineering Systems Fundamentals, and a PhD student in the Operations Research Center, received a second-place award out of more than 100 entries from the US Department of Homeland Security earlier this year for the work. He has already discussed his conclusions with federal and state emergency officials, who said they are interested in adopting the new methodology. The hope is that they will initially use it side by side with their existing procedures, in order to track exactly how the results would compare, Metzger says. It is possible that his methods, implemented as a visually appealing computer program, could be used as a “cockpit training tool” for local emergency managers.

From *Science News MIT*, August 28, 2008.

Text 1: Questions

61. The “new tool” discussed in the text evolved from:
 - a) The failure of Katrina and Rita evacuation efforts.
 - b) The Department of Homeland Security.
 - c) Evacuation managers’ experience.
 - d) Studying many years of data.
62. The person who developed this tool:
 - a) is an emergency manager.
 - b) is a student.
 - c) works for MIT.
 - d) is an engineer.

63. According to the text, emergency managers need such a tool because:
- it is easier to manage.
 - they don't have real experience in an emergency.
 - it helps them to predict a storm.
 - It's on a computer.
64. According to the text, the main advantage this tool provides for evacuation experts is:
- a forecast for bad weather.
 - it shows when storms will be most dangerous.
 - it can be operated by one computer operator.
 - it helps them decide in what order to do things.
65. Which of the following factors is not mentioned as something which could make evacuations more effective?
- Deciding where evacuees should go.
 - Evacuating in phases.
 - Putting emergency sirens in place.
 - Making sure that there are vehicles ready to operate.
66. The main innovation resulting from this tool is:
- using public transport to evacuate the people.
 - moving people according to their group type, not their geographic location.
 - giving communication devices to different categories of people.
 - using a computer to forecast the weather.
67. In paragraph four the expression "to pull the trigger" probably means:
- to begin the evacuation process.
 - to stop the evacuation process.
 - to make everyone leave immediately.
 - to shoot anyone who does not obey the evacuation order.
68. In paragraph three, "roadway gridlock" means:
- People going too fast on the road.
 - Water danger.
 - Being bored on the road.
 - Not being able to move.

69. A principle of this new methodology was tested:
- With Hurricane Katrina.
 - In Louisiana.
 - In Florida.
 - With Hurricane Rita.
70. According to the plan's designer, the problem with current methods of evacuation is:
- There are not enough resources to make them work well.
 - They cost too much to put into practice.
 - They put too many people on the roads at the same time.
 - They allow people to break the law

Text 2

Data miners

In today's technological world we leave electronic traces wherever we go, whether shopping online or on the high street, at work or at play. That data is the raw material for a new industry of number crunchers trying to explain and influence human behaviour, as Stephen Baker explains in his new book *The Numerati*.

Databases know more about you than you realise. A Carnegie Mellon study recently showed that simply by knowing gender, birth date and postal zip code, 87% of people in the United States could be pinpointed by name. Websites can collect huge amounts of data from users. Retailers, for example, can track our every click, what we buy, how much we spend, which advertisements we see – even which ones we linger over with our mouse. Sites can easily access your entire web browser history, enabling them to try to guess your gender and other demographic information.

Some of the links that data can reveal are surprising, and profitable. Ad targeting firm Tacoda discovered that the people most likely to click on car rental ads are those that have recently read an obituary online, apparently planning their trip to a funeral. The second largest group are romantic movie fans – they are suckers for weekend rentals perhaps trying to emulate the lovey-dovey escapes common in romantic fiction.

Data is big business for the numerati. US firm Acxiom keeps shopping and lifestyle data on some 200 million Americans. They know how much we paid for our house, what magazines we subscribe to, which books we buy and what vacations we take. The company purchases just about every bit of data about us that can be bought, and then sells selections of it to anyone out to target us in, say, political campaigns.

Much effort is expended finding new ways to gather data on people. A company called Umbria uses software to analyse millions of blog and forum posts every day, using sentence structure, word choice and quirks in punctuation to determine the blogger's gender, age interests and opinion. That knowledge can be a valuable tool to people launching new products, or politicians seeking votes.

Microsoft has filed patents for technology that monitors the heart rate, blood pressure, galvanic skin response, facial expressions of office workers, and even their brain waves. The idea, the patents say, is to let managers know if workers are experiencing heightened frustration or stress. Given that the same technologies are used in lie detectors and to study human behaviour, it seems unlikely many workforces would quietly accept their boss introducing such a system.

Such data makes it possible to manage workplaces more mathematically. A team at computing giant IBM is sifting through resumé and project records to assemble a profile of each worker's skills and experience. Online calendars show how employees use their time and who they meet with. By tracking the use of cell phones, email and laptops it may even be possible to map workers' movements and social networks of each person. The results might show that a midlevel manager is quietly leading an important group of colleagues - and that his boss is out of the loop.

Maybe these two should switch jobs. Number-crunching techniques can look after your home life too. At the Oregon Center for Aging and Technology in the US, researchers have computers that monitor every one of a user's interactions - every keystroke and mouse click. The idea is that by watching a person's speed, vocabulary and sentence complexity over time it is possible to pinpoint the onset of cognitive deterioration - like dementia or Alzheimer's - long before more noticeable symptoms emerge.

The management of whole nations increasingly depends on the numerati, and not just because of their role in political campaigns. After the 9/11 attacks, the CIA made large investments in statistical techniques to track known terrorists and even predict future ones, and has relied heavily on such techniques ever since.

Amanda Geffer and Tom Simonite, *New Scientist*, 28 November 2008.

71. The main idea in this article is:
- the workplace is becoming more automated.
 - there are some surprising things to be learned about people on the net.
 - it's possible to know something about almost anybody anywhere.
 - to show how marketing can be used.
72. In the 1st paragraph, "number crunchers" probably means:
- people who are always hungry.
 - mathematicians.
 - researchers who rely heavily on statistical models.
 - machine operators who are very noisy.
73. Which of the following is not mentioned in the article as being of interest to the "numerati"?
- buying habits.
 - workplace habits.
 - culinary preferences.
 - reading habits.

74. According to the article the majority of people in the USA can be located:
- with much effort.
 - using sophisticated software.
 - 87% of the time.
 - with only three bits of information.
75. The author implies that some companies could use this kind of data to:
- make life in the workplace better.
 - help workers be more efficient.
 - to precisely track employees' behaviour.
 - launch more interesting products.
76. In paragraph six, "out of the loop" probably means:
- doing extra work.
 - not involved in decision making.
 - managing too closely.
 - giving too much freedom.
77. The author would probably say that numerati techniques are not very adapted for which of these areas?
- Human Resources.
 - National security.
 - Medical diagnoses.
 - Artistic ability.
78. According to the author, why are these techniques so efficient?
- Because of the accessibility of high speed internet.
 - Because no matter what we do, there is a record.
 - Because these days, on line money transactions are secure.
 - Because statistical analysis methods are so intuitive.
79. According to the article, the data that is used to analyse most people is:
- available at no cost on the internet.
 - traded by several different companies who buy and sell information.
 - picked up using spy ware.
 - obtainable by specialised web technicians.
80. According to the article, using this technology to analyse and predict human behaviour:
- will lead to a more satisfied society.
 - will probably be prohibited in the future.
 - would probably not be readily allowed in the workplace.
 - the text does not say