

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.

MÉTHODOLOGIE ET CONSIGNES

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1. You have 1 h 30 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.

SUJET

SECTION 1 – GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Choose the correct answer.

- In Britain, they prefer tea _____ coffee.
a) for b) to c) rather d) on
- Make sure you have the proper form or you _____ accepted into the class.
a) won't be b) wouldn't be c) shouldn't be d) can't
- Finding one correct solution to the problem was easy for _____ children.
a) most b) almost c) most of d) the most

4. The brainstorming session was the least _____ part of the exercise.
a) enjoy b) enjoying c) to enjoy d) enjoyable
5. The researchers _____ for years to overcome the undesirable side effects. Last year they finally succeeded.
a) have tried b) are trying c) had tried d) were to try
6. The driver _____ to her left just missing the pedestrian.
a) turned quick b) turned quickly c) quick turned d) quickly turned
7. I always _____ my reports twice before handing them in.
a) to check b) am checking c) checks d) check
8. Of the many flavours available, chocolate was chosen the _____.
a) oftenest b) more often c) more d) most often
9. With _____ practice you should be able to master this basic skill.
a) a little b) some little c) a few d) fewer
10. The competition for the job was difficult; the final choice had to be made between _____
a) him and me b) he and I c) him and I d) he and me
11. Energy resources are scarce _____ we should seriously consider renewable energy systems.
a) also b) so that c) so d) as so
12. The company has recently developed a new generation of processor which currently _____ it a clear advantage over its competitors.
a) gives b) has given c) gave d) had given
13. The meeting was to be held _____ 9 am _____ the client's office.
a) at... on b) at... in c) to... in d) for... over
14. If the partners had agreed about their vision for the future, they _____ still be together.
a) would b) must c) should d) can
15. When the president _____, we will welcome him with a ticker-tape parade and a nationally televised ceremony.
a) is arriving b) will arrive c) will to arrive d) arrives
16. We ordered the new alarm system _____ it was more efficient and cost less.
a) while b) however c) because d) as a result

26. The fly went rather smoothly until the early evening/ when we were over the/ Rocky
Mountains. We encountered some/ horrible turbulence that the pilot called "slight".
A B
C D
27. Traveling has now become/ such an inconvenience that the airlines are/
spending million to speed up/ the check-in process for their preferred customers.
A B
C D
28. The youth boy, accused of starting/ one of the California fires, was brought before/
the court to determine if he should/ be considered as an adult for this crime.
A B
C D
29. The weather has been inconsistent./ One day it is quite cold and then suddenly,
a warm wind comes, seemingly out of nowhere./ and it gets terribly hot.
A B
C D
30. Johnny Depp is living in France/ off and on for several years now but no
one thinks seriously that he/ will spend the rest of his days there.
A B
C D
31. In the outer reaches of Tibet, the ancient traditions/ of a thousand years ago are yet/
practiced. The modern era seems/ to have missed these regions.
A B
C D
32. Some people think that rap music/ is similar to rock and roll in the 50's./
They think that, such as rock and roll,/ it is not a fad and will not go away.
A B
C D
33. Although the study of economics/ seems to have a scientific approach, it is hard/
to think it as a science because/ economic predictions are so imprecise.
A B
C D
34. Well over half of face to face communication/ is non verbal. This means you should/
be careful how you interact with/ not only your customers but also your colleagues as well.
A B
C D

35. Revenues this year dropped by almost twenty percent, / largely due to the steep increase /
in production costs. We'll have to look for / more efficient production methods.
- 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 wrongly accused politician fought valiantly to protect his reputation.
a) bravely b) slightly
c) cautiously d) quickly
37. Before the show started, the lights dimmed without warning.
a) exploded b) went down
c) turned off d) got brighter
38. This year the company has rolled out a new model with some fantastic features.
a) changed b) introduced
c) recalled d) stopped
39. The range of choices they offered was amazing.
a) adequate b) strange
c) limited d) incredible
40. Over the past several months, their performance has started to improve.
a) progress b) decline
c) stagnate d) fluctuate
41. If it gets to the point where I can no longer manage the job, I will resign.
a) start over b) get reinforcements
c) write a letter d) quit
42. Travelling in China was surprisingly tough even though we were prepared for difficulties.
a) easy b) beautiful
c) difficult d) exciting
43. For 5.000 pounds you can get the comprehensive package.
a) all-inclusive b) basic
c) understandable d) satisfactory

57. **crush**
a) stack b) squeeze c) win d) collision
58. **require**
a) need b) calm c) ask d) protest
59. **tacit**
a) unstated b) dangerous c) easy d) exaggerated
60. **blunt**
a) messy b) grave c) direct d) single

SECTION 4 – READING COMPREHENSION

Text 1

The New Indian Wars

APART from a few pots and baskets sitting, largely unnoticed, in a corner, there is little distinctively Indian about the Sycuan Casino. The punters are the usual mix of retirees and the statistically inept. The casino has three floors with some 2,300 jangling slot machines, a few card tables and a 1,250-seat bingo hall. That is not quite enough to meet demand, which is why the Sycuan tribe wants to expand. Whether it is allowed to do so will depend on how California's voters feel about the enormous casinos that have sprouted in their midst and Proposition 70, which proposes to expand the number of games allowed in existing casinos and to expand tribal gambling in urban areas. It will also be a test of their views of Indians.

Indian tribes are free to run casinos because, as sovereign nations, they are not subject to all state laws. Yet the tribes must agree terms with the state. Last year the Sycuan, together with four other tribes, negotiated agreements with Arnold Schwarzenegger, California's governor, that would allow them greatly to enlarge their casinos in exchange for paying more taxes. A motley crew of gambling opponents, racetrack owners, unions and rival tribes objected. As a result, a judge ruled this week, the agreements must be ratified by the state's voters in February. The television advertising blitz has already begun.

Opponents claim that the new agreements provide an unfair advantage and will allow already large casinos to dominate the market. Al Lundeen of No on the Unfair Gambling Deals (the chief opposition group) points out that an earlier round of agreements imposed a fee for each new slot machine above a certain level. The new deals, on the other hand, impose a percentage tax on the winnings from extra machines. That creates a different incentive. Tribes with the first kind of deal are inclined to grow cautiously, because slot machines that remain idle lose money. Tribes with the second kind of deal can shoehorn in the video-poker terminals and wait for demand to catch up with supply.

The outcome of the vote will not just affect the tribes. Alan Meister, an economist, reckons California's Indian tribes paid \$308m directly to state and local coffers last year, with much more expected if the biggest operations are allowed to grow. That will come in handy for balancing the state's perennially shaky budgets. The impact can be even greater locally. In San Diego county, where no fewer than 10 tribes run casinos, they supply much-needed jobs and services. The Sycuan's 25-man fire crew spends much of its time dealing with emergencies outside the tiny reservation.

Mark DiCamillo, a pollster, foresees a brutal fight. At present the agreements are supported by 52% of voters, with 35% opposed. But that is hardly a comfortable lead at this stage in the campaign. Experience suggests it is much easier to turn people against a reform than to rally them behind it. And several polls, including Mr DiCamillo's, find voters evenly divided on whether allowing Indian casinos to grow is a good thing in principle.

To Daniel Tucker, the Sycuan's chairman, the issue turns on politics and history. The tribe's past was grim, even by American Indian standards, so it must be allowed to determine its own future. So far California's voters have treated Indian casinos as a special case, twice approving them while crushing attempts to expand gambling elsewhere. But given the slick money-making operations that have emerged on the reservations, will they do so again?

Nov 29th 2007, San Diego, From *The Economist print edition*.

Text 1: Questions

61. The Indians mentioned in the article, come from
 - a) Bombay
 - b) The east
 - c) California
 - d) the casinos

62. The vote mentioned in the article will decide if:
 - a) Indian tribes have an unfair advantage
 - b) gambling is legal in the state
 - c) more Indians can gamble
 - d) Indian controlled casinos can grow

63. Some of the Indian peoples have expanded gambling rights because:
 - a) it's a good way to make money
 - b) state laws are too lax
 - c) there are not enough racetrack owners
 - d) they agreed to pay more taxes

64. According to the article, the Sycuan Casino:
 - a) needs to get bigger to meet demand
 - b) is the largest casino in the state
 - c) is exempt from state taxes
 - d) wants to double its capacity

65. Which of the following people is an opponent of Proposition 70.
- Arnold Schwarzenegger
 - Daniel Tucker
 - Mark DiCamillo
 - Al Lundeen
66. The “opponents” main argument is that if passed, Proposition 70 will:
- encourage too a rapid growth for existing casinos
 - reduce revenues for the state
 - impose a fee for new slot machines
 - promote illegal activities in casinos
67. Why, in the last paragraph, does the author say that the issue “turns on politics and history”?
- There have been no Indian presidents of the USA
 - In the past Indians have been treated unfairly
 - Indian tribes have a very colourful history
 - He doesn’t know much about the past of these tribes.
68. Mark DiCamillo thinks:
- The voters will probably vote against Proposition 70
 - That Indians should be allowed to control their own destiny
 - That gambling is not a good way to help the Indians
 - That the vote will be rather close.
69. According to the Alan Meister:
- money earned from casino operations is untraceable
 - the state budget is too high
 - the state would benefit greatly if the Proposition 70 passes
 - the Indians need more people for the fire crew
70. The article describes the Sycuan Casino as:
- a place full of Indian tradition
 - a typical gambling casino
 - an exotic tourist destination
 - a family entertainment center

The next space race

NASA. ESA. JAXA. RKA. These are the world's major national space agencies. They are the names that have dominated the past 50 years of space exploration. But over the next 50 years new names will emerge. The names that history will remember from the next five decades will be those of entrepreneurs, members of the private sector who saw in space an opportunity for expansion and vast wealth creation.

Two fundamental realities will drive space exploration forwards. First, wealth is accumulating in the hands of ambitious and visionary individuals, who view space simultaneously as an adventure and as a place to make money. What was once affordable only by nations can now be funded by individuals.

Second, corporations and investors are realising that resources on Earth are limited and are running out. But everything we hold of value on Earth – metals, minerals, energy and real estate – is in near-infinite supply in space. As space operations become more affordable, companies will set their sights on extra-terrestrial resources, and what was once thought of as a vast wasteland will become the next “gold rush”.

Alaska serves as an excellent analogy. Once thought of as worthless territory (in 1867 William Seward, America's secretary of state, was criticised for paying \$7.2 m to the Russians for Alaska, known then as “Seward's folly”), Alaska has since become a trillion-dollar economy. The transport infrastructure has made Alaska's gold, oil, timber and fishing industries super-profitable. The same will hold true for space. A 0.5 km (0.3-mile) diameter asteroid is worth more than \$20 trillion in nickel, iron and platinum-group metals.

Aside from the economic incentives, technology is reaching a critical point, making space exploration an inevitable component of human progress. There has been exponential growth in computing technology, which in turn has led to exponential growth in nearly every other technological industry. Breakthroughs in rocket propulsion will allow us to go farther, faster and more safely into space. Robotics and improvements in communications and life-support technologies will enable further manned missions, and eventually the colonisation of other places, like Mars. And now all of these technologies are in the hands of entrepreneurs who are willing to take risks and do things that have never been done before.

Recently, the X Prize Foundation joined with Google to announce a \$30 m Google Lunar X Prize, to be paid out to the first teams able to land on the lunar surface, rove for 500 metres and send back two video/photographic moon-casts. Amazingly, within the first two weeks following the announcement, we received over 190 requests from 25 countries from prospective teams looking for registration materials. This is the new generation of entrepreneurs who will reinvent space exploration the same way that Apple and Dell reinvented the computer industry.

Crucially, these entrepreneurs are young, in contrast to the grey-beards who are now running the space show. The average age of the engineers who built Apollo was just 26 – not 50-plus, the average of today's aerospace industry.

This is not to say that governments will have no role. They will retain the critical

work of pure science, and of answering some of the biggest unknowns: for example, is there life on Mars? Governments should play the important role of big customer and get out of the operations business. Politicians will also need to determine what laws govern space and its colonies.

So, in the next 50 years, private tourism to space will become a real-life opportunity. Privately financed human-research outposts will be common sights in the night sky and on the moon. The first one-way missions to Mars will be launched. Mining operations will spring up on the moon. Asteroids will be claimed for their natural resources. And, as these things happen, more opportunities that we have yet to comprehend will come out of the frontier. The next 50 years will be when we establish ourselves as a space-faring civilisation.

Adapted from *The Economist* Dec, 2007.

Text 2: Questions

71. The author believes that in the next 50 years:
 - a) space exploration will continue to be available to only major countries.
 - b) that many smaller countries will take the lead in space exploration.
 - c) space exploration is not worth the large amount of money spent.
 - d) it will be individuals who take a big role in exploring space.

72. Why is Alaska used as an analogy in the article?
 - a) because an asteroid crashed there.
 - b) as an example of unexpected opportunity.
 - c) because it cost \$7.2 m.
 - d) because it has a small population.

73. Which of the following will probably not contribute to space exploration in the next 50 years?
 - a) NASA reorganization.
 - b) Increased investment by individuals.
 - c) Rapid growth in technology.
 - d) New rocket engine developments.

74. The prize mentioned in the article:
 - a) is for landing on Mars.
 - b) requires proof of landing and moving around on the moon.
 - c) generated only moderate interest from scientific teams.
 - d) was interesting mostly for older scientists.

75. According to the author, governments should:
 - a) increase their direct investment in space.
 - b) stop operating space programs.
 - c) provide incentives for investors.
 - d) take more risks in space.

76. The author thinks that in space exploration, the possibility of making a lot of money:
- a) is not realistic.
 - b) will push more people to get involved.
 - c) is not an appropriate attitude.
 - d) will not be a major factor.
77. The term “grey-beards” in the article refers to:
- a) retired engineers.
 - b) the color of scientists’ lab coats.
 - c) scientists who did not shave.
 - d) older scientists.
78. According to the author, factors driving new space exploration will include:
- a) supply limitations of raw materials.
 - b) the need to find more space to live.
 - c) the search for gold.
 - d) basic scientific research.
79. It could be said that the currently, space exploration technology is such that:
- a) there will be a slow down in space technology development.
 - b) technology is not yet sophisticated enough.
 - c) technology is still too expensive.
 - d) technology is accessible to those who want it.
80. According to the article, pure research should be done by:
- a) governments.
 - b) private companies.
 - c) international consortiums.
 - d) the text does not say.

