

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*.

ANGLAIS

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DURÉE : 1 HEURE 30

CONSIGNES

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1. You have 1h30 to complete this exam.

2. This exam is divided into 4 sections:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Section I Grammar exercises | 20 questions (15 minutes) |
| Section II Find the error | 15 questions (20 minutes) |
| Section III Vocabulary exercises | 25 questions (15 minutes) |
| Section IV 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

I. GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Choose the best answer.

1. In spite of the terrible road conditions, he drove extremely fast, causing us _____ stress.

- a) hardly
- b) greatly
- c) many
- d) much

2. The political situation has changed. Recently the candidate _____ to attack his opponent with negative television ads.

- a) begun
- b) has begun
- c) is beginning
- d) begins

3. It is well _____ that very young children can learn several languages with ease but it is not until the fourth grade that our school teaches a second language to its students.

- a) known
- b) knowing
- c) to know
- d) of knowledge

4. The company had been successful for many years in high fashion and it was confident about _____ a new perfume.

- a) launch
- b) to launch
- c) launching
- d) launching for

5. Though he had exercised great power as president, he often said that his _____ memories were as a student.

- a) most of happy
- b) more happy
- c) most happy
- d) happiest

6. There are a number of reasons he succeeded. _____, he was very talented. On top of that, he worked diligently at his job. Lastly, he believed in himself.

- a) On the one side
- b) Then
- c) In short
- d) First of all

7. The current recession _____ the same affect in all regions of the country.

- a) have not
- b) is not having
- c) not having
- d) had not

8. This year, the FIFA World Cup, _____ most prestigious competition, will be held for the first time in Africa.

- a) the football
- b) football's
- c) footballing
- d) footballs

9. Twitter is a relatively new trend in communication _____ is beginning to gain popularity in Europe.

- a) that
- b) what
- c) it's
- d) there

10. Many people see the money spent on education as a very good investment not only for students _____ for society in general.

- a) or
- b) and
- c) as
- d) but also

11. If our profits are sufficient we _____ in a new factory.

- a) can be investing
- b) invested
- c) will invest
- d) invest

12. Although the concert was sold out I went to the stadium _____, desperately hoping to get in.

- a) already
- b) in spite of
- c) anyway
- d) in the meantime

13. This year their company is number one but it's not sure _____ going to maintain their position.

- a) we're
- b) they
- c) their
- d) they're

14. _____ at the issue from all sides, he took his time and was finally able to find a satisfactory solution.

- a) The look
- b) Looking
- c) Looked
- d) A look

15. The sales rep would have reacted differently if he _____ more about the customer.

- a) had known
- b) know
- c) could know
- d) is knowing

16. Coca cola paid _____ for the acquisition of the regional soft drink company.

- a) 25 millions dollars
- b) 25 million dollars
- c) 25 millions of dollars
- d) 25 million dollar

17. It seemed _____ an easy job but it had some unexpected complications.

- a) as
- b) like
- c) the same as
- d) being

18. After winning the match, we were each _____ small trophies to commemorate our achievement.

- a) gived
- b) gave
- c) given
- d) giving

19. He didn't enjoy _____ the piano but he was very good at it.

- a) playing
- b) to play
- c) him to play
- d) that he plays

20. My brother and I are both the same; he doesn't like cats and I _____.

- a) don't too
- b) I do not
- c) don't either
- d) do so

II. FIND THE ERROR: A, B, C, OR D

In this part of the test, you will be given a series of sentences. Each sentence contains an error in grammar, spelling or punctuation. Read the sentences carefully and choose the best answer.

21. The company president said / that the increase in sells was due to /

- a** **b**
the improved quality and lower / price of the new product.
c **d**

22. The Standard and Privileges Committee judges / and decides on penalties for MPs /

- a** **b**
whose break the rules / of conduct regarding political activities.
c **d**

23. With the internet, we are in an era of real time information. / That means we have knowledgeable

- a** **b**
about events almost immediately but / there is a danger that this information could be inaccurate.
c **d**

24. Recent events in the world of football / have generated protests from around the world. / It is clear

- a** **b**
than FIFA should adopt the use of / a video replay system for important matches.
c **d**

25. Confusion among the workforce / was the main reason for the company's poor performance.

- a** **b**
No one could say what / the production objectives was.
c **d**

26. Although many have tried, / it is not easy to define art. /

- a** **b**
Some people think, however, that such a definition / is it neither useful nor relevant.
c **d**

27. Carbon taxes, what have existed / in the Scandinavian countries for more than a decade, /

- a** **b**
have only recently / been enacted in France.
c **d**

28. The GDP for the USA is / about ten times greater than that of Canada, /

- a** **b**
which is not surprising, considering / that it's population is also ten times greater.
c **d**

29. The journalist seemed to be mainly interested / in the actress's social life;/
 he not mentioned her new film at all / and said nothing about her recent award.
 a b
 c d

30. Vaccination is strongly recommending / but getting a flu shot is no guarantee
 of / immunity
 a b
 from the virus, / which can mutate in ways we cannot predict.
 c d

31. The documentary film showed / the incredibly dangers of stormy conditions at
 sea /
 a b
 as well as the boredom / experienced in absolutely calm waters.
 c d

32. Even still the global financial crisis / has had a negative impact on businesses
 in all markets
 a b
 / and in all sectors , some companies, / such as Mc Donald's, continue to do well.
 c d

33. People will do almost anything / to get attention in the news. Just watch at the
 couple /
 a b
 from Colorado who claimed that their son / had floated away in a homemade hot
 air balloon.
 c d

34. Rockefeller promised to give funding / to the project in exchange for a position /
 a b
 on the board of directors. / The project manager wasn't sure this was a really idea.
 c d

35. Hazing is a ritual of initiation which / sometimes involves humiliation, abuse,
 harassment.
 a b
 It is often considered infantile / and in some places it is illegal.
 c d

III. VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY 1

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

36. The player denied touching the ball with his hand.

- a) disliked
- b) agreed
- c) refuted
- d) admitted

37. He thinks that fighting will solve his problems.

- a) confuse
- b) put right
- c) increase
- d) put off

38. The leading candidate had a simple slogan.

- a) visual
- b) top
- c) integrated
- d) losing

39. An effective team needs a good balance of experience and energy.

- a) success
- b) weight
- c) amount
- d) mix

40. Historically, Republicans in the USA have been recognized as pro-business.

- a) known
- b) confused
- c) accused
- d) ignored

41. Because of his rank, he was given special treatment.

- a) size
- b) fame
- c) intelligence
- d) status

42. Events in his early life altered his view of the physical world.

- a) intensified
- b) charged
- c) changed
- d) renewed

43. His greatest attribute is his know-how.

- a) expertise
- b) conscience
- c) thoughtfulness
- d) memory

44. The speaker was rarely irreverent so his answer was curious.

- a) impertinent
- b) serious
- c) untruthful
- d) funny

45. The business was set up in a way that was beneficial for the owners.

- a) located
- b) hidden
- c) organized
- d) open

VOCABULARY 2

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

46) **overwhelm**

- a) overpower
- b) cross
- c) overlook
- d) prescribe

47) **improve**

- a) involve
- b) continue
- c) demonstrate
- d) get better

48) **blind**

- a) attach
- b) unsighted
- c) desire
- d) dark

49) **scent**

- a) smell
- b) penny
- c) new
- d) poor

50) **wages**

- a) pay
- b) order
- c) plans
- d) tastes

51) **demanding**

- a) wonder
- b) askin
- c) hard
- d) probing

- 52) **dismiss**
 a) take b) avoid c) break d) discharge
- 53) **sharp**
 a) warm b) intelligent c) snap d) kind
- 54) **truth**
 a) reality b) perception c) tale d) double
- 55) **defy**
 a) scream b) resist c) pass d) forget
- 56) **value**
 a) income b) free c) cheap d) worth
- 57) **flawed**
 a) imperfect b) durable c) small d) damp
- 58) **layer**
 a) bottom b) cover c) stripe d) glow
- 59) **bore**
 a) query b) resemble c) take d) tire
- 60) **task**
 a) barrel b) job c) question d) bottle

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 1

Too much maternity leave hurts careers

Giving women a lengthy period of maternity leave could mean they miss out on highflying jobs, a new study has revealed. The findings from three continents show that the more family-friendly a country tries to be, the less its women succeed in the workplace.

The report's conclusions indicate that Harriet Harman, the equality minister, could harm women's career prospects if she succeeds in raising paid maternity leave to a year. The study shows that new mothers who have a year or more off before returning to work often hit a "maternal wall". Employers assume they are not committed to their jobs and deny them the opportunities given to the childless.

British mothers are entitled to 39 weeks' paid maternity leave but can take 52 weeks off in all. Harman's attempts to extend the pay to the full year have been opposed by other ministers, including Lord Mandelson, the business secretary, who are worried about the impact on small firms. Lord Sugar, the enterprise czar, has said maternity laws are already too generous.

Next year the elite group of FTSE 100 companies will have five women chief executives when Alison Cooper, 43, takes over as the head of Imperial Tobacco. Across the country, women hold more than a third of managerial positions.

British women fare better on the career ladder than in Sweden where a woman can take 60 weeks' paid leave. There only 31.6% of managers are female. Both, however, lag behind the United States, which has no statutory paid leave. To qualify for 12 weeks off without wages, they need to work in the public sector or for a firm that has at least 50 other employees within a 75-mile radius. American women occupy 42.7% of the top posts in their country.

Australia is the only other developed country that has no paid maternity leave, although women will be paid 18 weeks of the federal minimum wage from January 2011. Its women occupy 37.1% of managerial jobs. The study from the Research Institute of Industrial Economics in Stockholm, Sweden, is entitled *Why Are There So Few Top Female Executives in Egalitarian Welfare States?* It says women in Anglo-Saxon countries where maternal leave is less generous climb higher up the career ladder than in Scandinavian nations where years of female-friendly legislation may have inadvertently disadvantaged women. The report claims if there is too much job protection for mothers-to-be then firms avoid hiring women, who instead find jobs in the public sector.

Magnus Henrekson, the head of the research institute and one of the authors of the study, said: "When you have high levels of maternity leave, it pays for women to be in the labour market but not aim at a high-flying career. They are derailed from their objectives. The more generous you are, the fewer women you are likely to see at the very top."

One exception in Sweden is Annika Falkengren, 47, chief executive of the SEB bank. She was named in September as the seventh most powerful female executive in the world. Her daughter, now five, was born just before the announcement of her appointment in 2004.

"When I look at my career, there were sacrifices," Falkengren said. "Between 30 and 40 I did not have any children. People don't really talk about it in Sweden, but you cannot do it all and you cannot get it all."

In Britain Helena Morrissey, 43, has had nine children but earns a seven-figure salary as the boss of Newton, an investment firm. Morrissey took five months' leave when she had her first child. She has since cut that down to eight weeks.

"When I have been off on maternity leave but something develops at work that needs my input, people have been encouraged to pick up the phone or send me an email and I'll get in touch," she said.

"I have even brought the new baby [Beatrice, aged nine months] in a few times when she was very small. I would rather come in and have a face-to-face meeting than leave the baby at home. You put them in a papoose and nobody knows they are there."

Catherine Hakim, a sociologist at the London School of Economics and author of the book *Key Issues in Women's Work*, said: I don't think Harriet Harman has addressed the research evidence. Labour claims to go in for evidence-based policy-making but her plan to increase paid maternity leave is ideologically based."

Adapted from *the Sunday Times* by Maurice Chittenden November 29, 2009

TEXT 1: QUESTIONS

61. This article is mainly about:
- a) decreasing maternity benefits for women in management
 - b) what women can do to hurt their careers
 - c) increasing maternity leave benefits for women in small firms
 - d) the effect of extended maternity leave for professional women
62. According to the article, British mothers:
- a) are limited to 39 weeks of time off for maternity
 - b) have the best maternity benefits in Europe
 - c) have less time off for maternity than women in Sweden
 - d) don't have enough time off
63. The word "highflying" in the first paragraph probably refers to what kind of job:
- a) management level
 - b) airline company
 - c) dangerous
 - d) outdoor
64. According to the article, women with the longest maternity leave benefits:
- a) seem to have the longest careers
 - b) have a more difficult time rising to top positions
 - c) have the highest level of job satisfaction
 - d) can never make it to the top
65. The research for the study mentioned in the article was done in:
- a) England
 - b) Australia
 - c) Sweden
 - d) USA
66. Why does the article mention Annika Falkengren?
- a) because she is an executive for SEB bank
 - b) because she doesn't conform to the study's findings
 - c) because she has nine children
 - d) because she stopped working between 30 and 40
67. The country in which women are the most advanced professionally is:
- a) England
 - b) Australia
 - c) Sweden
 - d) USA
68. The study mentioned in the article suggests that:
- a) the "maternal wall" keeps women from being good mothers
 - b) there is no correlation between maternity benefits and women's careers
 - c) employers prefer older women managers
 - d) women who take more maternity time off are penalised

69. The term “career ladder” in the 5th paragraph most likely refers to:

- a) women who don't have babies
- b) professional responsibility
- c) retirement
- d) the possibility of advancement

70. Catherine Hakim probably thinks that Harriet Harmon

- a) has the wrong idea about maternity leave benefits
- b) is helping professional women in their careers
- c) should be the Prime Minister of England
- d) will succeed in her attempt to increase maternity benefits

TEXT 2

How charities survive tough times

San Francisco - America's charities have faced a tough 2009. By most accounts, 2010 will be worse. Donations are down and other sources of funding are drying up. Cultural institutions are among the hardest hit.

New York City's Metropolitan Museum of Art, whose fundraising efforts once focused on major gifts for new exhibitions and additional space, now appeals to donors merely to support operations. As donations fall, the load on service charities is rising. Despite a 6 percent decline in contributions this year, the Salvation Army is juggling a fivefold increase in demand for services.

Out of all this trouble, one positive trend has emerged: Charities are focused as never before on efficiency, cutting costs while maintaining services and finding new ways to survive.

“Nonprofits are certainly adapting and getting creative,” says Kim Klein, author of the book “Reliable Fundraising in Unreliable Times.” “I really defy any for-profit corporation to be as efficient and creative as a nonprofit.”

Nonprofits have no choice. Donations are down 9 percent this year at the nation's top charities, according to The Chronicle of Philanthropy, an industry publication. Some 77 percent of charities let fundraisers go or cut fundraising spending.

“There's an enormous amount of attention being placed on efficiencies and measurement,” says Ken Berger, president of Charity Navigator. “Most nonprofits are focusing on that right now.”

Next year will be worse, predicts Robert Ottenhoff, chief executive officer of GuideStar, a firm that provides financial data on nonprofits. “Foundations, who contribute significantly to nonprofit efforts, were willing to go deeper [into endowments to keep up giving] in 2008. But with endowments down, foundations aren't likely to repeat [that].” Add to that a dramatic decline in state government grants and corporate giving, and it becomes clear that nonprofits' streams of funding are drying up.

To keep operating, many nonprofits are starting with the basics – better targeting of donors and cleaning up accounting programs to pinpoint savings, says Ms. Klein. She points to Amnesty International, which uses advanced technology to analyze

giving patterns in order to maximize donations while reducing the overall frequency of fundraising campaigns throughout the year.

Some charities are aggressively deploying new technologies' social networking to extend their fundraising efforts. Doctors Without Borders, which typically relies on direct appeals, recently launched a tool modeled after a sports event where donors are asked to raise money from their friends and family. The hoped-for result: an army of donors.

"There's a lot experimenting going on right now with social media," says Stacy Palmer, editor of *The Chronicle of Philanthropy*. "But it's way too early to say whether it's working or not."

Another survival tactic: cooperating with rivals. "We're starting to see a number of nonprofits with similar missions sharing administrative functions," says Daniel Borochoff, president of the American Institute of Philanthropy, a charity watchdog. "That's something most thought would never have occurred."

The Center for Nonprofit Advancement, a Washington-based group that helps local nonprofits, created a program called "Back Office in a Box," which pools nonprofits, enabling them to share financial management and accounting resources.

To make up for the cuts in staff, some charities are also using more volunteers. "With unemployment high, many nonprofits are relying on volunteers to stay afloat," says Klein. According to the Corporation for National & Community Service, more than 61.8 million Americans volunteered this year – an increase of about 1 million from last year.

But Klein hopes that nonprofits will remain optimistic. "With so much attention focused on deliverables and outcomes, I just hope that [nonprofits] will continue to experiment. It's crucial for everyone."

Adapted from *the Christian Science Monitor* by Jeremiah A. Hall
November 22, 2009

TEXT 2: QUESTIONS

71. In the context of this article, the word "nonprofits" means:

- a) a person who is not paid
- b) money that is given to charity
- c) an association of government employees
- d) an organization that does not earn money for itself

72. According to the text, in face of the problem mentioned, New York City's Metropolitan Museum of Art

- a) is doing better than other charitable entities
- b) has additional space for exhibitions
- c) is concentrating primarily on operations
- d) is the most successful museum in New York

73. The text draws attention to the fact that:
- a) there is less money being collected but more requests for help
 - b) the situation for charities is stable
 - c) some nonprofits are going out of business
 - d) the leaders of these groups don't know what to do
74. Kim Klein probably thinks that:
- a) charitable organizations are spending too much money
 - b) charitable organizations are doing a good job
 - c) there aren't enough charitable organizations
 - d) the government should give more help to poor people
75. According to the article, the main reason for the decrease in funding is:
- a) the lower value of the dollar in the world
 - b) fundraisers are less spectacular
 - c) competition of television
 - d) the general economic climate
76. Which of the following is not mentioned as a response to cuts in charitable spending:
- a) putting into practice better accounting practices
 - b) using social networking
 - c) using more precise techniques for targeting people who can give money
 - d) decreasing the number of volunteers
77. In the first paragraph the expression "drying up" means:
- a) diminishing
 - b) increasing
 - c) becoming more expensive
 - d) coming more from banks
78. According to Stacy Palmer, using social media
- a) could be useful to find more money
 - b) is not a very interesting formula
 - c) is the most efficient way to raise money
 - d) will only be a short term solution
79. Which of the following groups mentioned in the article monitors charity groups?
- a) The Center for Nonprofit Advancement
 - b) The American Institute of Philanthropy
 - c) The Salvation Army
 - d) The Corporation for National & Community Service
80. Which of the following groups mentioned in the article helps other groups to collaborate?
- a) The Center for Nonprofit Advancement
 - b) The American Institute of Philanthropy
 - c) The Salvation Army
 - d) The Corporation for National & Community Service