

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

DURÉE : 1 HEURE 30.

C O N S I G N E S

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 answer sheet and you can keep the paper test.

S U J E T

SECTION 1 – GRAMMAR EXERCISES : **Choose the best answer.**

Questions 1 to 20

1. It is important to remember why we are here. David _____ to have forgotten.

- a) will seem
- b) seems
- c) seeming
- d) had seemed

2. We traveled for three days without finding anyone who _____ English.
- a) could speak
 - b) speaks
 - c) is speaking
 - d) will speak
3. I thought the dog was cute but his _____ barking was intolerable.
- a) noise
 - b) very
 - c) constantly
 - d) constant
4. There is an old saying _____, "Children should be seen and not heard".
- a) that goes
 - b) what goes
 - c) who goes
 - d) which is going
5. The flight was rather bumpy. The woman _____ me asked me if I believed in God.
- a) near to
 - b) near from
 - c) next to
 - d) next
6. The story of the great Harry Houdini has nothing in common with _____ the world famous David Copperfield.
- a) that story
 - b) that of
 - c) that one
 - d) all of
7. The brothers spent hours each day perfecting _____ dribbling skills.
- a) his
 - b) theirs
 - c) each of his
 - d) their
8. Obama's reelection was a relief for _____, a disaster _____.
- a) some...others
 - b) any...some
 - c) the some...the others
 - d) those...these ones

9. _____ the mediocre food at the restaurant, we enjoyed the meal because the service was so good.

- a) Despite of
- b) Due to
- c) Despite
- d) In spite

10. The effect of high altitude on the human organism is _____.

- a) well known
- b) the best known
- c) over known
- d) more known

11. I _____ many family reunions. They are usually quite interesting.

- a) to attend
- b) am attending
- c) attended
- d) have attended

12. The dancer had plenty of talent and _____ if she had been more ambitious.

- a) might have succeeded
- b) will have succeeded
- c) might succeed
- d) succeeds

13. _____ of our solar system has led to many remarkable discoveries.

- a) Explore
- b) To explore
- c) Exploring
- d) The exploration

14. How many candidates _____ for office of president?

- a) there are
- b) are there
- c) is there
- d) is it

15. Years ago people enjoyed _____ in the park on Sunday afternoons. Now they stay at home and go on the internet.

- a) to chat
- b) chatting
- c) in chatting
- d) they chatting

16. Steve Jobs had a reputation as a man who rarely paid attention to marketing studies. He believed more in his _____.

- a) proper intuition
- b) self intuition
- c) intuition's idea
- d) own intuition

17. The impact of drilling has been felt _____ the region.

- a) into
- b) through
- c) across
- d) under

18. It is _____ that Microsoft has not had better results with its recently launched cell phone.

- a) amazing
- b) amazed
- c) amazes
- d) amazingly

19. Sandy, the _____ tropical storm in recent history, caused billions of dollars worth of damage.

- a) most bad
- b) worse
- c) worst
- d) worth

20. Life is changing _____ a rapid pace that it is difficult for old people to keep up.

- a) at such
- b) at a so
- c) with a
- d) at very

SECTION 2 – 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 listening is a skill which takes time / to develop. But it is easier /
a b
for people who did not always / get what they wanted in life.
c d
22. The driver put his turn signal on / too late. I wasn't have time /
a b
to react and thus could not avoid / the accident despite my best effort.
c d
23. There was a time when it was enough to have a more good idea /
a
and the willingness to work hard / Now it seems as though you /
b c
need luck and access to a lot of money.
d
24. Studies have shown / that when a classroom has natural light, /
a b
students are more attentive and / performing better in academic tasks.
c d
25. I can't understand why / American television shows glorify characters /
a b
like Dexter, who routinely breaks the law / and also is antisocial as well.
c d
26. Today, new forms of information gathering / and social media around the world
a b
are made / mainstream media less and less relevant, / not to mention less profitable.
c d
27. The testing equipment was unreliable./ Not did it only fail to detect damage /
a b
to the system, but also it / "detected" defects that did not exist.
c d
28. The virus protection program that I installed / was not sufficiently sophisticated
a b
to identify / this virus but he did block it / from getting into my computer.
c d
29. The film opened to excellent / reviews from the critics. /
a b
Film goes on my other hand, / did not appear to be so enthusiastic about it.
c d

30. After years of carrying British / hopes and expectations on his shoulders,
 Andy Murray, with his Olympic victory, / provides a welcome boost for the nation.
 a b
 c d

31. They extended their / control to the raw material / markets that they depended on./
 This allowed their to stay at the top.
 a b c
 d

32. My sister love milk chocolate. / The doctor told her to eat less /
 of it but I don't think / she will follow his advice.
 a b
 c d

33. Although Australia is commonly / thought of as a small or medium-sized country, /
 it is actually the sixth / larger country in the world.
 a b
 c d

34. The school debate about womens rights / and opportunities was long and heated./
 It was clear that the feminists and the / traditionalists would never see eye to eye.
 a b
 c d

35. Online banking seems very convenient / but many people need the comfort /
 of knowing that they can meet by / a real bank representative if there is a problem.
 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 strive for the top and sometimes we get there.
 a) think about b) avoid
 c) struggle d) worry
- 37.** The author was in town to endorse his wife’s new book.
 a) promote b) buy
 c) ask about d) discover
- 38.** The dishwasher’s maintenance requirements were the subject of our discussion.
 a) suggestion b) user guide
 c) cost d) needs
- 39.** I will forgive you if you apologize immediately.
 a) pay me back b) take a break
 c) stop talking d) express regret
- 40.** The dictator considered the “freedom fighters” to be his foe.
 a) enemy b) supporters
 c) strength d) protection
- 41.** The legend of Robin Hood surpassed the reality of the man.
 a) understated b) corresponded
 c) highlighted d) exceeded
- 42.** His taste in music was determined by his upbringing.
 a) preference b) appetite
 c) experience d) dislike
- 43.** We had never won a championship match before so we were very apprehensive.
 a) blissful b) nervous
 c) conversant d) doubtful
- 44.** We have frequently had better results than our competitors.
 a) regularly b) sometimes
 c) occasionally d) always
- 45.** After the second glass of wine I began to feel ill.
 a) tipsy b) sick
 c) lost d) happy

VOCABULARY 2

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

46. remain

- a) principal b) go over c) stay d) distinguish

47. stuck

- a) trapped b) prepared c) hit d) scared

48. enlighten

- a) turn on b) make clear c) reduce d) squeeze

49. detail

- a) price b) area c) feature d) position

50. eerie

- a) laughable b) strange c) serious d) shiny

51. deep

- a) shallow b) profound c) under d) terrible

52. shaky

- a) dependable b) unsteady c) filled d) stylish

53. promising

- a) missing b) faithful c) boring d) talented

54. hire

- a) employ b) greet c) fly d) realize

55. drop

- a) kick b) decline c) care for d) visit

56. grievous

- a) grave b) glossy c) sad d) useless

57. scorch

- a) twist b) scratch c) burn d) battle

58. properly

- a) suitably b) firstly c) cleanly d) effortlessly

59. empower

- a) kingdom b) resolve c) create d) authorize

60. jewel

- a) tool b) candle c) gem d) tower

SECTION 4 – READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 1

The war on noise

We're really in a war on noise. Our computers bring us HUGE amounts of noise. On my screen right now is a new tweet every half a second. New email arrives every few seconds. It's gotten to the point where I simply can't answer more than about five percent of my email now. On Facebook new posts arrive every 10 seconds or so. On Quora? Every few minutes. On Instagram? New photos every few seconds on my accounts and I'm only following 300 people there. Chatter? Every few minutes a new post shows up on my screen from co-workers. And on and on.

I've been swimming in this noise for a while and I've noticed a few things.

1. Marketers are useless. Including me. Look at my big tech company list on Facebook. Do you actually learn much? A little, but marketers push themselves too much, and say too little.
2. No one is focused on what you want. Including me. I have a list of tech industry investors. Rich people. I want to hear from them about when they talk about investing, the economy, starting companies, trends, etc. But do they stay focused? No. They talk about movies. Their vacations. Their kids. And more.
3. Everyone is emotional. Including me. I have a list of tech industry VIPs. People who have changed the world. Invented Twitter. Or the Web. Or built Microsoft. etc, etc. But when they post about emotional topics like politics, religion, babies, pets, death, birth everyone goes crazy and "reshares" their posts.
4. Everyone has gone Gagnam Style. Including me. We love resharing. Retweeting. Talking. Liking. Pushing. You'll see the same story reshaped, repeated, reshaped, remashed.

We are great at generating noise. So, what does this mean now that we're leaving the social age and entering the contextual age? Noise is about to get worse. A lot worse. Why?

Sensors are generating noise. Look at the tweets coming off of people's Nike Fuelbands. Noise. Wearable computers will be more important. If you are wearing a pair of Google's "Project Glass" wearable computers (coming within 18 months) do you want a constant stream of tweets to hit your eyes? Hell no. Even worse, if you are driving those might be a major distraction. We're posting more media. Look at the increase in photos on all services, especially Instagram.

But you see the noise problems, don't you? If you don't care about my family and only care about tech, why is Instagram showing you the wine I drank, the bacon I ate, the sunset I shot, the beach I walked on?

The contextual age means we're going to have to go to war on noise. Here's another way to look at it.

If you only had five minutes to read every morning, which means you could probably look at 20 items, what's the best 20 items to show you? I want Facebook to pick the best 20 items to show me every single time I refresh that screen. It does very well at it. Far better than Twitter and Google+ and others, so far. Now, could the relevancy algorithms at Facebook be improved? Absolutely. But they are the best we have so far and are showing the way into our new age of context.

I can't wait for the war on noise to get really going.

Oh, some day I'll tell you about why I created more than 1,500 Gmail filters. They throw away more than 300 emails every day. Every day. It's the best thing I ever did for my productivity.

November 9, 2012 By Robert Scoble

TEXT 1: QUESTIONS

61. In the title, “noise” means:

- a) unwanted information
- b) loud sounds
- c) invitations to invest
- d) advertising

62. The people most interested in this author’s blog are probably:

- a) in the education field
- b) executives
- c) computer salesmen
- d) researchers

63. Which of the following is not mentioned as a source of noise?

- a) Twitter
- b) Facebook
- c) Microsoft
- d) Quora

64. As referred to in the article, the “contextual age” probably means:

- a) a time where the information we receive depends on our lifestyle
- b) a time where spam becomes too invasive
- c) a time where we use one device for all of our communication needs
- d) a time where all information we receive is taken out of context

65. What does the author think about the future of “noise”?

- a) It will be impossible to control
- b) It is a fad and it will go away
- c) the problem will increase
- d) the techniques currently available will be sufficient to handle it

66. The author’s main complaint is:

- a) he doesn’t have enough leisure time
- b) he receives unusable information
- c) he wants more time to work
- d) he doesn’t like to write emails

67. The author works in:

- a) an internet news company
- b) a high tech start up
- c) marketing
- d) web page construction

68. According to the author, if people send you information that doesn’t correspond to your expectations, it’s because:

- a) they don’t know what you want
- b) they don’t pay attention to what you want
- c) they want you to buy something
- d) they get paid for each person on their mailing list

69. Which of the following does the author most likely prefer?

- a) Facebook
- b) Google +
- c) Twitter
- d) Project Glass

70. If the author created 1500 Gmail filters, it's probably:

- a) to spend less time reading email
- b) because he likes programming
- c) because Gmail is his main email program
- d) that he's worried about the contextual age

TEXT 2

If you want to be president, hire geeks not pundits

As the US re-elected President Barack Obama, mathematics fans crowned their own king: statistician Nate Silver. He was the most prominent of a handful of political forecasters who applied sophisticated techniques to polling data from individual states to reveal an early Obama lead that never went away.

That was in stark contrast to the findings of traditional opinion polls and the predictions of political commentators and pundits. Almost invariably, they declared the race too close to call, providing a neat, but ultimately false campaign narrative. The new breed embodied by Silver is clearly a force to be reckoned with, so what impact will their predictive power have on the elections of the future? Obama's win alone does not validate Silver's techniques. Nor would a Romney win have disproved him, as his final figures showed a 10 per cent chance of the race going the other way. Still, there's no doubting the accuracy of his method.

Opinion polls are noisy due to quirks in the sampled population that are not representative of the whole. Each polling company has its own methods to deal with this, which in turn introduces bias. Silver, whose blog is hosted by *The New York Times*, adjusted for these effects by aggregating many polls and weighting them according to historical accuracy.

Rather than a simple national average, a figure that media commentators often rely on, this provided a range of possible vote splits for each state, some more likely than others. By simulating the election thousands of times, Silver calculated the ways these could combine and their likelihoods. The result was a prediction for how each of the 50 states would vote – every one of which proved to be correct – plus an overall probability of 90 per cent that Obama would win.

Is this the end for pundits? Not so fast, says Brendan Nyhan, a political scientist and media analyst at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire.

Pundits often serve to convince one side or the other that there is still a chance of winning, or can spin a yarn that makes for good headlines.

By contrast, stats that predict an election result far in advance could suck excitement out of the campaign. "Pundits will have a job for a long, long time," says Sam Wang of the Princeton Election Consortium, which ran Silver-like analyses that predicted the outcome in 49 out of 50 states.

Sound stats don't necessarily affect voter turnout, at least not directly. "People follow politics like sports," says Nyhan, and stick with their side even if it is the underdog.

Instead, sophisticated stats may have most influence on which voters are targeted, similar to the way they now help baseball managers pick winning players, as popularised in the book and film *Moneyball*. “The use of statistics is very similar whether you are talking about sports, business or politics,” says Ben Alamar, a sports analyst at Menlo College in Atherton, California.

Could this affect results? In this election, the Obama campaign employed its own version of Silver’s methods to focus efforts on areas the president had a chance of winning. “We ran the election 66,000 times every night,” one Democrat told *Time magazine*. Expect this approach to intensify in future, and for both sides to do it.

One campaign’s more sophisticated use of statistics may not have been the deciding factor this time round, but in future elections it could be. Memo to wannabe presidents: hire geeks, not pundits.

November 15, 2012 New Scientist by Jacob Aron

TEXT 2: QUESTIONS

71. This article is mainly about:

- a) how to become president of the USA
- b) political campaign tricks in the last American election
- c) different ways of predicting election results
- d) why Romney didn’t win the election

72. According to the article, Nate Silver:

- a) is responsible for Obama’s victory
- b) is a political pundit
- c) was the only one who predicted Obama’s victory
- d) was right about how the election would turn out

73. Why does the article single out Mr. Silver?

- a) because he had political potential
- b) because he made what seemed to be an unsupported prediction
- c) because he said politics is like sports
- d) because he is a well known political expert

74. According to the article, Silver’s techniques:

- a) will probably be adopted more in the future
- b) relied on traditional methods of prediction
- c) were relatively simple
- d) will not be used in the next election

75. Of the others mentioned in the article who had the most similar results to Nate Silver?

- a) Brendan Nyhan
- b) Sam Wang
- c) Ben Alamar
- d) Mitt Romney

76. Silver's techniques are different than more commonly used techniques because:

- a) they use statistics
- b) they use a simple national average
- c) they compensate for problems that opinion polls have
- d) they separate the results of each state

77. According to the article, in the future, using advanced statistical techniques:

- a) could affect the results of an election
- b) will probably be forbidden
- c) means that pundits will cease to exist
- d) will not change the way predictions are made

78. In the sixth paragraph the expression "spin a yarn" means:

- a) hide the truth
- b) give a story an interesting angle
- c) provide accurate facts for a political commentary
- d) explain a candidate's views on an issue

79. According to the article what can be said with certainty about Nate Silver's system?

- a) It is accurate
- b) It is validated by Obama's victory
- c) It gives geeks more respect
- d) It will change the way elections are held

80. The article defines geeks as:

- a) very intelligent statisticians
- b) extremely shy people
- c) political geniuses
- d) it doesn't say