

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*.

AUCUN DOCUMENT N'EST AUTORISÉ

ENGLISH TEST

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 test paper and your answer sheet.

SECTION 1 - GRAMMAR EXERCISES:

Choose the correct answer.

- 1)** Canadian winters are _____ for their severity.
 a) known
 b) none
 c) knowed
 d) knows
- 2)** I _____ here if it weren't for my mother.
 a) won't be
 b) wouldn't be
 c) should be
 d) can't be
- 3)** Young children don't reason _____ adults.
 a) to like
 b) as for
 c) as
 d) like
- 4)** The stormy seas caused even the most experienced _____ to wonder if they were safe.
 a) sails
 b) sailors
 c) salaries
 d) sellers
- 5)** As the doctor _____ to the patient, « the cure is worse than the disease.»
 a) said
 b) telling
 c) told
 d) spoke
- 6)** In the game, reaction times _____ determined who was the better player.
 a) quick
 b) quickly
 c) quicker
 d) quickeenly
- 7)** We went to see the M concert. _____ we had dinner at a nice restaurant.
 a) Than
 b) Before
 c) After
 d) Then
- 8)** Next summer I'm going to New York _____ my great grandmother.
 a) for to visit
 b) for visiting
 c) by visiting
 d) to visit
- 9)** _____ ten percent of the respondents knew the capital of Zimbabwe.
 a) Fewer
 b) As little
 c) Less than
 d) Down from
- 10)** _____ tied for the lead so we were both awarded first prize.
 a) Him and me
 b) He and I
 c) Him and I
 d) He and me
- 11)** If they keep travelling west, eventually they _____ get to the ocean.
 a) can to
 b) would
 c) are
 d) will
- 12)** _____ a question about the dangers of mobile phones for young people.
 a) They are
 b) They're is
 c) There is
 d) There be

- 13)** We are going ___ Harry's ___ Thursday to see if we can finalize the deal.
a) to... on
b) at... in
c) at... by
d) to... at
- 14)** According to the law you _____ drive your car without insurance.
a) don't have to
b) might
c) mustn't
d) won't
- 15)** Astronomers believe that _____ planets in the universe probably have earth-like atmospheres.
a) a million of
b) million of
c) millions
d) millions of
- 16)** My father agreed to _____ me some money for a car.
a) borrow
b) a loan
c) lend
d) lend to
- 17)** At the top of the 100 meter tower, the view was clear for miles in _____ direction.
a) all
b) every
c) many
d) each of
- 18)** I enjoy _____ after the game more than the game itself.
a) to socialize
b) to socializing
c) socializing
d) in the social
- 19)** The function of the red button was not _____ so the new machine operator did not press it.
a) clear
b) clearer
c) clearly
d) clearing
- 20)** The weather was responsible ___ the electric power failure.
a) into
b) for
c) of
d) to

SECTION 2 – FIND THE ERROR: a, b, c, or d.

21) High above the city, the strange object/ hovered causing widespread fear. /
 (a) (b)

People laughing when they realized / it just was publicity balloon for a new sci-fi film.
 (c) (d)

22) Over and over my teachers / repeated the axiom, / “There’s no such thing as a
 free lunch.” /
 (a) (b) (c)

Ten years later, I finally understood what they were meant.
 (d)

23) He worked very fastly on / the assembly line and as a result / made many errors
 which, in /
 (a) (b) (c)

the end, cost him his job.
 (d)

24) Music makes people come together, / according to some. / It doesn’t have to be
 especially /
 (a) (b) (c)

well played if it is recognizing.
 (d)

25) When my aunt Thelma sees a spider; / she always gets a panic attack even if /
 (a) (b)

she knows the spider is harmless. / She can’t help herself.
 (c) (d)

26) San Francisco is very far my favorite city, / not only for the ocean view but also for /
 (a) (b)

its incredibly swift change of / landscape when the fog rolls in.
 (c) (d)

27) Some companies operate with / the philosopher that «the customer is always
 right». /
 (a) (b)

But how can that be true when / sometimes the customer is clearly wrong?
 (c) (d)

28) Horror fiction is one of the most / popular genres of the day. /
 (a) (b)

People seem to be fascinated / with mans capacity for evil.
 (c) (d)

29) The chili con carne was too spicy. / It made my head sweat and I had a lot of /
 (a) (b)

trouble breathe. I thought / they were going to call the ambulance.
 (c) (d)

30) On his days off, my boss likes to go to the zoo. / He has developed a relationship
 with /
 (a) (b)

some of the animals that will now / approach him when he comes to its area.
 (c) (d)

31) The Big Bang Theory not just a theory explaining / the beginnings of the universe. /
 (a) (b)

It is also a popular TV sitcom which has / a certain appeal for intelligentsia.
 (c) (d)

32) One of the American Romantic Movement's key / figures, Edgar Allen Poe, is
 widely /
 (a) (b)

considered to be the inventor / of the detective fiction style of write.
 (c) (d)

33) Though most of his predictions has proved inaccurate, / many people continued
 to believe /
 (a) (b)

in the psychic's claims that / the end of the world was near.
 (c) (d)

34) The innovative energy production system / required only some very basic equipment /

(a)

(b)

and the dung from four cows / to product enough energy to run a small farm.

(c)

(d)

35) The search for gold reached a peak / in the '60's. After then, gold prospectors slowly /

(a)

(b)

disappeared and now this place / is nothing but a ghost town.

(c)

(d)

SECTION 3 - VOCABULARY 1

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

36) As my coach used to occasionally tell me, "Success is 10% inspiration and 90% transpiration."

a) from time to time

b) softly

c) rarely

d) heatedly

37) He received the notice in the mail. As a result he went straightaway to the bank.

a) tardily

b) directly

c) distantly

d) the next day

38) After many years the surface of the sculpture becomes glossy.

a) rough

b) smooth

c) pitted

d) soft

39) The taxi driver wore his hat cocked slightly to one side.

a) too much

b) unseen

c) a bit

d) fashionably

40) When Mr Obama first ran for office he was relatively obscure.

a) unfamiliar

b) shy

c) distant

d) aggressive

41) The elderly man was amazed at the changes he had witnessed during his lifetime.

a) confused

b) disgusted

c) astounded

d) unaffected

42) Some objections were dismissed as the argument went on.

a) reconsidered

b) brought up

c) put aside

d) misunderstood

43) The transaction was completed only after they broke out the ceremonial champagne.

- a) opened
b) bought
c) smashed
d) drank

44) My neighbor's comments on racism were rather unfounded.

- a) hard to understand
b) without merit
c) hard to believe
d) obvious

45) The workers were making a lot of racket outside.

- a) disorder
b) buildings
c) obstacles
d) noise

VOCABULARY 2

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

- 46) **cancel** a) unable b) call off c) disregard d) interrupt
- 47) **rift** a) present b) tube c) danger d) gap
- 48) **shelter** a) protect b) destroy c) request d) deny
- 49) **retire** a) pull out b) step down c) get on d) trace
- 50) **siren** a) calm b) craft c) jump d) alarm
- 51) **get by** a) cope b) leave c) return d) purchase
- 52) **intend** a) mean b) hear c) stretch d) imagine
- 53) **audition** a) status b) test c) supply d) loud noise
- 54) **settle** a) decide b) rely c) suggest d) push
- 55) **blemish** a) defect b) untruth c) die d) repair
- 56) **bust** a) stick b) stake c) price d) break
- 57) **crisp** a) pack b) crunchy c) danger d) collection
- 58) **deaf** a) neat b) can't hear c) sheet d) knack
- 59) **figure out** a) state b) solve c) remind d) leave
- 60) **rage** a) salary b) anger c) scratch d) filter

SECTION 4 – READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 1

Shift by Cuomo on Gas Drilling Prompts Both Praise and Anger

A few months after Gov. Andrew Mr Cuomo was poised to approve hydraulic fracturing in several struggling New York counties, his administration is reversing course and starting the regulatory process over, garnering praise from environmental groups and stirring anger among industry executives and up-state landowners.

In horizontal hydraulic fracturing, large volumes of water and chemicals are injected deep underground at high pressures to break up rock formations and release pockets of natural gas. In the late spring, the administration had drawn up a plan to approve fracking in portions of several New York counties and to permit it only in communities that express support.

Ten days ago, after nearly four years of review by state regulators, the governor bowed to entreaties from environmentalists to conduct another study, this one an examination of potential impacts on public health. Neither the governor nor other state officials have given any indication of how long the study might take.

Then last Friday, state environmental officials said they would restart the regulatory rule-making process, requiring them to repeat a number of formal steps, including holding a public hearing, and almost certainly pushing a decision into next year.

The developments have created a sense in Albany that Mr Cuomo is consigning fracking to oblivion. The governor has been influenced by the unshakable opposition from a corps of environmentalists and celebrity activists who are concerned about the safety of the water supply.

The fracking issue is the biggest environmental question, and the most polarizing, facing Albany, and New York's decision is being closely watched nationally, as President Obama has expressed support for increased use of natural gas as a means to reduce the nation's dependence on foreign oil.

The debate is politically complex for Mr Cuomo, who has been interested in fracking because of the promise that it could bring jobs to an economically struggling region of the state. The industry has also been a prolific campaign donor, and rejecting fracking would risk Mr Cuomo's close relationship with The New York Post, which has strongly advocated for drilling.

But opposition to fracking has become such a touchstone for liberals that approving it, even in a limited fashion, would undoubtedly alienate some of his most dependable supporters. Anti-fracking protesters have shadowed Mr Cuomo for months, at his home, his office, and his speaking engagements, and a wide array of celebrities, including Lady Gaga and Yoko Ono, have mobilized to express opposition to the technology.

The governor has also said that he sees the additional health study as a way to mitigate future lawsuits.

Katherine Nadeau, a program director at Environmental Advocates of New York, said talk of an end to fracking was premature. "From what I can tell, it doesn't seem to me that the administration is necessarily backing off, but they are listening to the enormous public concern and outcry and making sure to take this decision very slowly," she said. But industry and landowner groups are growing increasingly concerned about the shifting tone toward fracking expressed at the Capitol. "The part that concerns us is our governor has said he wants to keep it out of politics and focus on the science, but it looks like politics is really taking over now," said the lead lawyer for a New York pro-fracking group.

Adapted from NY Times

TEXT 1: QUESTIONS

- 61)** Mr Cuomo changed his mind about fracking because:
- a) New York counties are struggling
 - b) he didn't want lose political support
 - c) it was dangerous for his opponents
 - d) celebrities agreed with him
- 62)** At the time of this article Mr Cuomo was:
- a) the mayor of New York city
 - b) running for president
 - c) an elected state official
 - d) in charge of the energy commission
- 63)** In the third paragraph, the word "bowed to" probably means:
- a) held out
 - b) did not appreciate
 - c) accepted
 - d) rejected
- 64)** According to the article, the purpose of fracking is:
- a) to develop new sources of energy
 - b) to inject chemicals underground
 - c) to break up rock formations
 - d) to prevent earthquakes
- 65)** What signalled Mr Cuomo's change of position?
- a) a lawsuit
 - b) the plan for a new environmental impact study
 - c) an election
 - d) Lady Gaga and Yoko Ono
- 66)** According to the article, hydraulic fracturing:
- a) is a political issue
 - b) will increase revenues for the state of New York
 - c) the best way to get oil
 - d) none of the above
- 67)** In the article, which of the following is not a potential advantage of fracking?
- a) It will increase the water supply
 - b) It will reduce unemployment in some parts of New York
 - c) It provides a partial solution to the energy problem
 - d) It reduces USA dependence on foreign oil.
- 68)** According the article who among the following is the least responsible for Cuomo's decision.
- a) industry and landowner groups
 - b) celebrities
 - c) environmentalists
 - d) pro-fracking protestors

69) Katherine Nadeau's reaction to this development could be characterized as:

- a) relief
- b) cynicism
- c) caution
- d) anger

70) According to the article, what will probably happen next concerning fracking?

- a) The fracking procedure will be approved by the state.
- b) There will be a referendum to decide the issue.
- c) Additional research will be done.
- d) The article does not say.

TEXT 2

Joy That Lasts, on the Poorest of Playgrounds

Tim Jahnigen has always followed his heart, whether as a carpenter, a chef, a lyricist or now as an entrepreneur. So in 2006, when he saw a documentary about children in Darfur who found solace playing soccer with balls made out of garbage and string, he was inspired to do something about it.

The children, he learned, used trash because the balls donated by relief agencies and sporting goods companies quickly ripped or deflated on the rocky dirt that doubled as soccer fields. Kicking a ball around provided such joy in otherwise stressful and trying conditions that the children would play with practically anything that approximated a ball. "The only thing that sustained these kids is play," said Mr Jahnigen of Berkeley, Calif. "Yet the millions of balls that are donated go flat within 24 hours."

During the next two years, Mr Jahnigen searched for something that could be made into a ball but never wear out, go flat or need a pump. Many engineers he spoke to were dubious of his project. But Mr Jahnigen eventually discovered PopFoam, a type of hard foam made of material similar to that used in Crocs, the popular and durable sandals. Figuring out how to shape PopFoam into a sphere, though, might cost hundreds of thousands of dollars.

One day he was talking with Sting, a friend from his days in the music business. Mr Jahnigen told him how soccer helped the children in Darfur cope with their troubles and his efforts to find an indestructible ball. Sting said he would pay for it.

Creating a prototype, it turned out, cost a tenth of what was expected and took about a year. Sting called it the One World Futbol, an homage to a song he sang with the Police, "One World (Not Three)."

To test the balls' durability, Mr Jahnigen sent them to places like Rwanda, where they were used at a camp for former child soldiers. A lion at the Johannesburg Zoo, who would go through six regular balls a day, played with two balls. A German shepherd spent a year biting on a ball. In every case, the balls withstood the abuse. Even on the harshest of terrain and in the worst of conditions, the ball could survive and the kids could still play. "When we tested the first rough prototype on the ground in Rwanda, Haiti and Iraq, it was already infinitely better than a wad of trash or a bottle," Mr Jahnigen said.

M. Jahnigen carries samples around the world to conferences, potential buyers and sponsors. For effect, he crushes them and even drives cars over them. All of them bounce and hold their shape. By his estimate, the ball can last for 30 years, eliminating the need for thousands of hand-sewn leather balls that are typically donated by relief agencies.

Mr Jahnigen has produced thousands of balls. Word has spread. The ball is being used by a hundred different organizations and has made its way to more than 140 countries. Flight attendants, Doctors Without Borders and a United States Army colonel in Afghanistan have taken balls with them on their travels.

There are challenges, though. Last year, Unicef bought 5,200 One World Futbols at \$17 each and gave them to schools in Kenya and Uganda. But because the balls cannot be deflated, they are more difficult to ship. Cost is another issue. "In our experience, there is sure a demand for longer-lasting footballs," said Shanelle Hall, the director of Unicef's supply division in Copenhagen, which buys about 30,000 balls a year. But "compared to the \$2.50 we pay for a regular football, the current cost difference for the more durable solution is currently too high."

The costs, though, may come down as production increases. In May, Chevrolet, the General Motors division, agreed to buy 1.5 million One World Futbols over the next three years and donate them to needy children. While ecstatic at the demand, Mr Jahnigen is scrambling to meet it. At the end of September, the factory in Taiwan that produces the balls has been working two shifts a day to meet its target of 45,000 balls a month. In time, Mr Jahnigen said, he hopes to get millions of other balls into the hands of children. "A child can play to their heart's content where there are no content hearts," he said. "We don't understand that having a ball is like the best PlayStation 3 or a rocket to Mars."

Adapted from NY Times

TEXT 2: QUESTIONS

71) The inspiration for Tim Jahnigen's innovation came from the idea that:

- a) there is too much trash in African countries.
- b) children don't need much to amuse themselves.
- c) football is the best sport.
- d) football is losing popularity in Darfour.

72) According to the article, Tim Jahnigen has developed:

- a) a football that lions could eat.
- b) the cheapest football in the world.
- c) a new type of material.
- d) a ball that will last a lifetime.

73) Which professional activity has Tim Jahnigen **not** done?

- a) cooking
- b) drumming
- c) song writing
- d) manufacturing

- 74)** The development costs for this innovation:
- a) were not as high as the developer thought they would be.
 - b) were \$30 000.
 - c) were paid for by Unicef.
 - d) far exceeded expectations.
- 75)** The author mentions all of the following as obstacles except:
- a) the cost is too high for some people.
 - b) the ball is hard to ship.
 - c) the ball can't be deflated.
 - d) the ball is not hand sewn.
- 76)** The first prototype of this ball:
- a) was tested in many different conditions.
 - b) was a failure and needed to be redesigned.
 - c) was given to schools in Africa.
 - d) performed a little bit better than bottles or trash.
- 77)** According to the article, mass production of this ball:
- a) will cost millions.
 - b) will probably become cheaper in the future.
 - c) will be taken over by General Motors.
 - d) won't be possible for many years.
- 78)** According to the author the "One World Futbol":
- a) will be used in the World cup.
 - b) will be manufactured by Sting
 - c) responds to a real need
 - d) needs more testing to be successful.
- 79)** In the last paragraph, the phrase "scrambling to meet demand" probably means:
- a) demand is very low
 - b) there are not enough orders.
 - c) It is difficult to produce the quantity of balls needed.
 - d) It is not hard to get on of these balls.
- 80)** According to the article, the best thing about this ball is:
- a) it is less expensive than other balls.
 - b) it is made from Popfoam.
 - c) it will make children happy.
 - d) for every one you buy, you get one free.