

ANGLAIS

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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.

12) The negative publicity caused by the group's behaviour only seemed to increase _____ popularity.

- a) their
- b) his
- c) there
- d) them

13) The act of repeating the same phrase over and over _____ a calming effect on a nervous person.

- a) have
- b) can have
- c) can to have
- d) has to

14) He started with nothing: no money, no experience and no idea of the obstacles before him. _____ he succeeded.

- a) Despite
- b) Because
- c) Although
- d) Yet

15) Three fourths of all internet traffic ____ spam. It is a serious problem.

- a) be
- b) is
- c) being
- d) are

16) It was Thomas who made the _____ number of errors on the test.

- a) less
- b) smaller
- c) least of
- d) fewest

17) Being in good physical condition _____ function efficiently at work even if I have not slept well.

- a) allows me to
- b) is allowing me
- c) allows to
- d) allows myself

18) What _____ for a living?

- a) he does
- b) is doing him
- c) does he do
- d) he's doing

19) All of us joined the company at the same time but it was only Harry _____ got a promotion.

- a) that
- b) for which
- c) what
- d) for whom

20) Our vacation this year includes a trip to the islands where we will learn to scuba dive and then _____ some old sunken naval ships from World War II.

- a) to explore
- b) to have explored
- c) exploring
- d) explore

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

- 21) Computers are now so commonplace that / it is unthinkable to work or /
 (a) (b)
 even live without them. Every children of / three knows how to use one.
 (c) (d)
- 22) How do you react when / you have given your best effort /
 (a) (b)
 and the result is not what you hoped for? / Do you stop trying or try harder?.
 (c) (d)
- 23) To cut down on the amount of waste / than the city has to collect and dispose of, the /
 (a) (b)
 mayor is encouraging people to take / ecologically friendly measures such as composting.
 (c) (d)
- 24) The new material, developed by my / company last year, is not only strong /
 (a) (b)
 and lightweight but also transparent / and conducts the electricity.
 (c) (d)
- 25) The manager was asked weather / she intended to refund the money to the unsatisfied /
 (a) (b)
 customer. She answered that it was / against store regulations.
 (c) (d)
- 26) In some poorest urban zones, / transport containers have been recycled as living spaces. /
 (a) (b)
 This is an attractive low cost / alternative very popular with city politicians.
 (c) (d)
- 27) Some people think brothers and sisters / born less than three years apart have difficulties /
 (a) (b)
 dealing with each other but my / sister and me never had that problem.
 (c) (d)
- 28) The company had suffering / from negative publicity over charges /
 (a) (b)
 that its actions had caused / irreversible damage to the coastline.
 (c) (d)
- 29) The debate was very intense / but we were all agree that moderator was /
 (a) (b)
 biased in the way he interpreted / the rules for the participants.
 (c) (d)

- 30)** Baseball is a game who many believe / was adapted from the British game of cricket, /
(a) (b)
although baseball purists / do not accept this idea.
(c) (d)
- 31)** At the university there was an office / where you could go to get advices on what /
(a) (b)
classes to take, what careers to choose / or even what social activities were available.
(c) (d)
- 32)** My mother got her driving licence / at the age of 35./
(a) (b)
When she took her driving test / she had already was driving for 15 years.
(c) (d)
- 33)** More and more developments / once yet dreamed of in science fiction stories /
(a) (b)
are today becoming reality / so that we now think "anything is possible".
(c) (d)
- 34)** He walked for several kilometres / before he realized that the pain in his /
(a) (b)
feet was due to bad designed shoes, / not muscle fatigue.
(c) (d)
- 35)** To determine what constitutes a good quality of life, / experts have now added an index /
(a) (b)
of happiness that, up until a few years since, / was not included in the calculation.
(c) (d)

VOCABULARY 2

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

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 46) affect | a) move | b) influence | c) predict | d) take off |
| 47) catch | a) trap | b) money | c) throw | d) hide |
| 48) take on | a) prod | b) steal | c) grab | d) acquire |
| 49) exceed | a) go beyond | b) go behind | c) extra | d) demand |
| 50) willing | a) while | b) ready | c) volunteer | d) steady |
| 51) sack | a) injure | b) drink | c) quit | d) fire |
| 52) broad | a) inside | b) group | c) wide | d) small |
| 53) lock up | a) see | b) close | c) change | d) miss |
| 54) sloppy | a) messy | b) slow | c) slick | d) windy |
| 55) drop in | a) abandon | b) kick off | c) brake | d) visit |
| 56) snap | a) crack | b) stick | c) throw | d) release |
| 57) plentiful | a) gloomy | b) innocent | c) hurtful | d) ample |
| 58) counterfeit | a) imitation | b) similar | c) tabletop | d) special |
| 59) scratch | a) play | b) stalk | c) scrape | d) trip |
| 60) deal with | a) get in | b) handle | c) give out | d) calculate |

SECTION 4 – READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT 1

Our Robot Filled Future

The robots are coming, and they're getting smarter. They're evolving from single-task devices like Roomba and its floor-mopping, pool-cleaning cousins into machines that can make their own decisions and autonomously navigate public spaces. Thanks to artificial intelligence, machines are getting better at understanding our speech and detecting and reflecting our emotions. In many ways, they're becoming more like us. Progress in robotics and related fields like AI is raising new ethical quandaries and challenging legal codes that were created for a world in which a sharp line separates man from machine. Last week, roboticists, legal scholars, and other experts met at the University of California, Berkeley law school to talk through some of the social, moral, and legal hazards that are likely to arise as that line starts to blur. At a panel discussion on July 11, the discussion ranged from whether police should be allowed to have drones that can taser suspected bad guys to whether life-like robots should have legal rights. One of the most provocative topics was robot intimacy. If, for example, pedophilia could be eradicated by assigning child-like robots to sex offenders, would it be ethical to do that? Is it even ethical to do the research to find out if it would work?

"We're poised at the cusp of really being surrounded by robots in daily life," said Jennifer Urban, the Berkeley law professor who moderated the panel. That's why now is the time to start grappling with these questions, Urban says. A future filled with robots may be inevitable, but we still have an opportunity to shape it. For the first time in our history we are interacting socially with machines, and those machines—from Siri to Amtrak's automated reservations agent Julie—are not endowed with much in the way of social graces. "We're going to have mediocre robots all around us, and it's going to poison the way we interact with each other," said Illah Nourbakhsh, a roboticist at Carnegie Mellon University.

Nourbakhsh thinks that as we have more stupid, rude interactions machines ("Dammit, Julie, I said New YORK, not NEWARK!"), it's going to carry over into our interactions with people. "It's going to be hard for us to flip the switch and not be stupid with humans too," he said.

Kate Darling, who studies robot-human interactions at MIT's media lab wasn't convinced. "Every time a new technology comes along, people say it's going to make us dumber and destroy our humanity," she said. "People jump to that conclusion without a lot of evidence."

Several panelists raised the question of how much time with robots is too much. Robots that help our children learn Chinese are probably a good thing. Robots that raise our children for us, not so much. And the same principle applies to the elderly. Noel Sharkey, a roboticist at the University of Sheffield in the U.K., says he's especially concerned about the potential impact of drones and other robots on human rights, such as privacy and freedom of movement. Robot caregivers that could assist with menial tasks of daily life could help empower older people, Sharkey said. But he dreads the thought of replacing all human caretakers with cost-saving robots. "I'm concerned about leaving old people devoid of human contact," Sharkey said.

July 17, 2014 by Greg Miller

adapted from <http://www.wired.com/2014/07/moral-legal-hazards-robot-future/>

TEXT 1: QUESTIONS

- 61)** The most likely view of the author about robots in our future is:
- a) It is a frightening development.
 - b) It is an obviously good development.
 - c) We need more human contact.
 - d) His view is not known.
- 62)** According to the text, the probability of robots interacting directly with humans:
- a) is doubtful
 - b) depends on what tasks have to be done
 - c) is certain
 - d) will rise when robots learn irony
- 63)** In the text, which of the following experts was probably not at the meeting referred to?
- a) College professors
 - b) Legal specialists
 - c) Human resources specialists
 - d) Roboticists
- 64)** According to the article, an important question brought up was:
- a) Can robots be helpful to teach old people new languages?
 - b) What limits should be set for robot childcare?
 - c) Will robotic games be available for teens?
 - d) Should AI be used in robots?
- 65)** Which of the following people mentioned in the article thinks robots will make us less courteous?
- a) Jennifer Urba
 - b) Illah Norbakhsh
 - c) Kate Darling
 - d) Noel Sharkey
- 66)** The author uses the examples of “Siri” and “Julie” to illustrate:
- a) How far robotics has come
 - b) The limits of robotic communication
 - c) Train reservation technology
 - d) The development of robot intuition.
- 67)** Where did the people mentioned in the article see each other to discuss this subject?
- a) MIT
 - b) Stanford
 - c) Carnegie Mellon
 - d) Berkeley
- 68)** Which of the following people mentioned in the article would probably not agree to use only robots for senior citizen healthcare?
- a) Illah Norbakhsh
 - b) Jennifer Urba
 - c) Noel Sharkey

d) Kate Darling

69) According to the article, the purpose of the meeting mentioned was to:

- a) Demonstrate why robots are so useful
- b) Discuss issues that should be considered as robotics becomes more sophisticated
- c) Find healthcare uses for robots in the future
- d) All of the above

70) According to the text, thanks to artificial intelligence, one of the more recent developments in robotics is:

- a) the ability to interact with robots as if they were people
- b) the possibility to have your floors mopped
- c) robots which can clean pools
- d) automatic programming

TEXT 2

New York teens will have new say in city's government

NEW YORK — Rashana Jackman isn't old enough to vote in an election, but she could soon have a vote on a city-appointed board that takes influential stands on neighborhood issues. At 17, the Brooklyn high school junior is considering applying to serve on her community board, under a new state law that lets 16- and 17-year-olds join the panels that function as front lines of local government in the nation's biggest city. The advisory but influential groups give their views on zoning changes and liquor license applications, consult on city budgeting for local projects and serve as conduits for community concerns. "It's a great opportunity for me to make a change in my community," said Jackman, who's interested in education, health and social services in the diverse Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood.

In allowing 16- and 17-year-olds to hold up to two of each board's 50 seats, New York is among communities nationwide giving school-age people more of an adult-sized say in government. The idea has sparked some debate over whether teens are prepared to weigh issues and regulations that can elude adults. Teens have occasionally been tapped for New York's community panels in the past. City Comptroller Scott Stringer was 16 when appointed to a community board in 1977, an experience the veteran politician says "has stayed with me my entire career. Through a teenager's eyes, you were really part of the government. You had a formal role in decision-making," he recalls.

But members generally have been 18 and older – usually far older. The new state law enshrines a voting role for younger teens, who can apply early next year for terms starting in April on 59 boards citywide. Advocates say youths should have a part in decisions about their neighborhoods and their participation can help groom future leaders and give current ones a next-generation perspective.

"It helps young people get invested in their communities. And I really believe that 16- and 17-year-olds have a lot to contribute," said state Assemblywoman Nily Rozic, a Democratic former community board member who spearheaded the law with Republican state Sen. Andrew Lanza.

Around the country, some school boards have student representatives, sometimes

as voting members; Los Angeles' massive school district is planning for a non-voting student rep after protests this spring. Minors – as young as 12 in San Francisco – can sit on youth advisory commissions in some cities. Small cities including Hillsdale, Michigan, and Roland, Iowa, have elected 18-year-olds as mayors in the last decade. And Takoma Park, Maryland, last year lowered its voting age to 16 for municipal elections.

Still, some New York lawmakers have misgivings about putting minors on community boards that handle complex zoning and other issues. "I think it belittles the position" and lessens the boards' significance to elected officials," says Assemblyman David Weprin, a Democratic former city councilman who voted against the state legislation. To Assembly Republican Leader Brian Kolb, "youth involvement in the community is one thing," but youths voting on budget and liquor license recommendations "is quite another."

Sixteen-year-old Sophie Steinman-Gordon acknowledges she has much to learn about the city budget, and she says she'll be a bit nervous about being taken seriously if named to her community board, in Brooklyn's Park Slope. "But I think that feeling would just motivate me to be as good as any of the adults on the board," said Steinman-Gordon, a junior at a Manhattan high school.

Proponents emphasize that the opportunity isn't a fit for all teenagers or, probably, for all boards. But some are ready to welcome teens' thoughts: "I'm 47 – I don't really know what a 17-year-old wants," said Henry Butler, a Brooklyn community board manager and former chairman.

November 29, 2014 at 1:17 PM EST by Jennifer Peltz

Adapted from <http://www.pbs.org/newshour/rundown/new-york-teens-will-new-say-citys-government/>

TEXT 2: QUESTIONS

71) The main idea in this article is:

- a) the voting age in New York has been changed
- b) 16 and 17 year old teenagers do not have the right to vote in New York City
- c) teens as young as 16 will be able to participate in local government
- d) school age people can now be elected to public office in New York

72) Which of the following people mentioned in the article does not share the same favourable opinion about this law:

- a) Henry Butler
- b) Scott Stringer
- c) Nily Rozic
- d) David Weprin

73) According to the article, a community board:

- a) gives advice to the city government
- b) approves zoning regulations and liquor license applications
- c) is a group of elected officials
- d) controls the budget of the community

74) How has the law discussed in the article changed compared to the law which it replaces?

- a) It has increased the size of the board to 50 members.
- b) It has reduced the minimum age requirement for members of the board.
- c) It has allowed young people to be treated as adults at 18 years old.
- d) It has simplified government regulations.

75) The article cites small cities in Michigan and Iowa:

- a) to show that this is a nationwide trend.
- b) to give examples of voter rights for high school students.
- c) to contradict the idea the future leaders must wait their turn in government.
- d) to show that young people can have a real impact in government.

76) One advantage of this new law not mentioned in the article is:

- a) It offers young people a formal role in community decision making.
- b) It allows young people to earn a bit of money.
- c) It helps to develop future leaders.
- d) It gives young people a chance to change the neighborhood where they live.

77) One aspect of community boards not mentioned in the article is:

- a) that they include at least two 16 or 17 year olds
- b) that the members are chosen by the city council
- c) that they hold no legal authority
- d) that they are the front line for local government in New York City

78) In paragraph 7, the word “belittle” probably means:

- a) to disrespect
- b) to praise
- c) to donate money
- d) to flatter

79) In the article, Brian Kolb thinks:

- a) Sophie Steinman-Gordon won't be taken seriously on a community board.
- b) Budget problems are another thing.
- c) Young people don't have enough time to get involved in politics.
- d) The issues to consider are too complicated for young people.

80) According to the text how many of these advisory groups are there in New York City?

- a) 50
- b) 17
- c) 59
- d) the text does not say.