

NOM :

PRENOM :

NUMERO DE CANDIDAT:.....



EPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

DUREE : 30mn

Coefficient 3

CONSIGNES SPECIFIQUES

Lire attentivement les consignes afin de vous placer dans les meilleures conditions de réussite de cette épreuve :

Vous devez traiter la totalité des 45 questions afin d'obtenir la note maximale.

Aucun brouillon n'est distribué.

L'usage de la calculatrice ou de tout autre appareil électronique est interdit.

Aucun document autre que ce sujet et sa grille réponse n'est autorisé.

Attention, il ne s'agit pas d'un examen mais bien d'un concours qui aboutit à un classement.

Si vous trouvez ce sujet « difficile », ne vous arrêtez pas en cours de composition, n'abandonnez pas, restez concentré(e). Les autres candidats rencontrent probablement les mêmes difficultés que vous !

Barème :

Afin d'éliminer les stratégies de réponses au hasard, **chaque réponse exacte est gratifiée de 3 points**, tandis que **chaque réponse fautive est pénalisée par le retrait d'1 point**.

Part I - Grammar

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence and put the corresponding letter on the answer sheet:

1. Last summer, I _____ to the beach almost every day.
A) went B) was going C) have been D) have been going
2. We won the match because we _____ hard the week before.
A) have practiced B) practice C) had practiced D) have been practising
3. Why were you so tired yesterday? 'Because I _____ all morning.'
A) jog B) was jog C) had been jogging D) had been jogged
4. It was the first time I _____ a live match.
A) was ever seeing B) had ever been seeing C) had ever seen D) was ever seen
5. You look worried. _____ about last night?
A) Do you thinking B) Have you think C) You thinks D) Are you thinking
6. You live in a huge house, don't you? 'Yes, but we _____ !'
A) didn't use to B) used to C) weren't used to D) wouldn't
7. I _____ my first application by the time I was seven years old.
A) was programming B) had been programming C) had programmed D) had been programmed
8. Rugby hurt my shoulders at first, but finally I _____ it in the end.
A) got used to B) was used to C) was use to D) got use to
9. Before he retired, he _____ go for a run every morning.
A) usually B) would C) got use to D) was used to
10. Here's _____ DVD you asked to borrow.
A) a B) an C) the D) -
11. I got my partner _____ my bedroom for me!
A) cleaned B) having cleaned C) to clean D) clean
12. Do you think he should _____ for this job?
A) apply B) applies C) to apply D) applying
13. We're out of _____ coffee, could you go to the supermarket and get some.
A) a B) an C) the D) -
14. If you have _____ time at the end of the exam, check your answers.

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A) few B) a few C) little D) a little

15. The woman's _____ purse I found offered to give me 10 Euros!

A) whose B) who's C) whom D) who

16. Some artists seem to be _____ in France than in other countries.

A) much less popular B) the least popular C) too little popular D) little popular enough

17. Charlotte can't _____ about the meeting. I reminded her this morning!

A) forget B) be forgetting C) have forgotten D) has been forgetting

18. I think the discussion has gone on _____ and we should make a decision.

A) enough long B) such long C) long enough D) so long

19. This time next year I _____ on my first professional project.

A) will have worked B) will work C) will be working D) will have been worked

20. Are you still taking your exams? 'Yes, but by this time next week _____ my last one!'

A) I'm finishing B) I'll finish C) I'll have been finishing D) I'll have finished

PART II - VOCABULARY

Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence and put the corresponding letter on the answer sheet:

21. Why don't you _____ a go? It's not difficult!

A) make B) have C) do D) set

22. There's little _____ of our team getting into the final.

A) opportunity B) chance C) luck D) fortune

23. My friend _____ a lot of pleasure from gardening.

A) has B) gets C) makes D) does

24. Try _____ the program on another computer and see what happens.

A) working B) running C) going D) making

25. Scientist haven't found a _____ for the disease yet.

A) healing B) therapy C) cure D) remedy

26. You may experience some side _____ when you take this medicine.

A) results B) consequences C) effects D) products

27. Thankfully no one was _____ in the accident.

A) injured B) damaged C) broken D) broke

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28. As a student how do you feel when you _____ an exam?
A) write B) make C) sit D) doing
29. The director is _____ of the problems the department is against.
A) recognisable B) knowledgeable C) knowing D) aware
30. Sometimes in exams you need more time to _____ over your answers.
A) think B) consider C) see D) examine
31. I was given various _____ to meet by the end of the year.
A) tasks B) jobs C) targets D) achievement
32. 150 Euros for a new iphone? That's a real _____ .
A) price B) bargain C) cheap D) sale
33. The shirt looks nice, but are you sure it _____ you? It looks a bit big.
A) fits B) matches C) suits D) goes
34. When you _____ the interview remember to bring some samples of your work.
A) apply B) attend C) join D) make
35. Most people who work downtown Paris _____ from the suburbs every morning.
A) deliver B) commute C) ride D) connect

PART III – READING

Put the corresponding letter on the answer sheet

A year in China

How a year in China's 'romantic city' helped Micheal Ortener learn Chinese.

In China, Dalian is known as the romantic city, and during my year studying Chinese at Dalian Foreign Language University, I certainly fell in love: the language is the key to a fascinating way of life, while the city itself is surrounded by green hills and the ocean, and overlooked by a marvellous castle that I always meant to visit while I was there.

Dalian is generally quite a new city, without the long cultural history of Beijing, and the skyscrapers that have appeared in recent year are evidence of china's position as the world's fastest growing economy. The boom has seen the number of foreigners coming to the country to learn Chinese increase enormously, and I was thankful that relatively few westerners have discovered Dalian. I rarely have the opportunity to use Chinese in everyday situations in china's bigger cities, where European tourists are everywhere and young people are keen to practice their English.

I was the only westerner in my class. After a four hour oral exam and a written test, I was placed in a post-intermediate group with 12 people – all Asians. I was already three years into a four year degree in

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Chinese culture and language, but it was still difficult to keep up with the Japanese and Korean students, who were much more familiar with Chinese characters (the symbol used in the written language). One of the big disadvantages at the University of Vienna had been the large classes, with 30 to 40 people trying to learn Chinese in just four hours a week. Some of the older teachers still used traditional teaching methods, concentrating on reading texts, listening to tapes and learning by oral reputation, and although it initially took me a while to become accustomed to this, it really helped us improve our skills.

We had three teachers but Mrs Lin soon became our favourite. I was fortunate enough to have six weeks of additional classes with this wonderful lady after I was chosen to take part in the Dalian Chinese speech competition. In preparation for the event, we met for two hours a day to work on my pronunciation using a text she had written called "I love Dalian". I found the whole experience quite demanding – from the intense training to speaking in front of a large audience (including Chinese teachers) – but it was the best language training I have ever received and I thank my patient teachers for the fact that I eventually won the competition. It was the experience that made me determined to perfect my command of the language.

Chinese is sometimes said to be one of the most difficult languages to learn, mainly because of its complex grammar, writing system (which uses a vast number of characters) and system of tones (every syllable in standard Chinese can be pronounced in 4 different ways depending on meaning). But Mrs Lin knew how to explain things in a simple way and, with her as my teacher, I realised that Chinese does not deserve its reputation for difficulty.

The second term when I decided to move out of my western- style flat and into a more traditional Chinese one, I had to fill out a number of official documents. For westerners in China moving house involves re-registering at the police station and a certain amount of form filling. On several occasions I had to *bite my lip* and remember that young Asian people coming to the West to study would probably have to go through a similar procedure, but in the end I was able to move into my new place.

During that second term I *got my head down* and concentrated on improving my language skills before returning to Austria to finish my degree. I adore china – its magnificent landscapes, its people with their unique history and, above all its language, which introduced me to a new way of thinking and a rich cultural history, and ultimately helped me broaden my horizons.

36. To understand the lifestyle in China, a person must_____.

- A) study at a Chinese university.
- B) fall in love with a local person.
- C) like the natural surroundings.
- D) understand the language.

37. Apart from the natural beauty of Dalian, why did the writer enjoy staying there?

- A) It has always been an important centre of Chinese culture.
- B) Near the city there is an old building that he often visited.
- C) While he was there he was in love with another student.
- D) His studies enabled him to understand Chinese society.

38. **Why did he prefer Dalian to other Chinese cities?**
- A) He didn't have to speak in Chinese all the time.
 - B) There were not so many people from the West.
 - C) He could help local people to speak English.
 - D) He had always liked seeing modern buildings.
39. **What does the writer say about his lessons at Dalian University?**
- A) The number of the students in the class was far too high.
 - B) He should have been placed in a much lower-level class.
 - C) Some of his classmates made faster progress than him.
 - D) Students did not spend enough time in the classroom.
40. **How did he feel about the way he was taught Chinese in Dalian?**
- A) It was impossible for him to get used to it.
 - B) It was a pity he only did reading and listening.
 - C) It was different but it was highly effective.
 - D) It was not as good as the teaching in Vienna.
41. **What change occurred as a result of his involvement in the speech competition?**
- A) He felt he did not need to continue improving his Chinese.
 - B) He had extra lessons with the teacher he admired the most.
 - C) He began to write his own texts in Chinese about Dalian.
 - D) He no longer found it difficult to make speeches in Chinese.
42. **What did he discover about the Chinese language?**
- A) Some aspects of the grammar are very simple.
 - B) It is easier to learn than some people claim.
 - C) The pronunciation is easy.
 - D) It is impossible for westerners to learn it outside China.
43. **What is meant by 'bite my lip' in paragraph 6?**
- A) Stop myself from saying something.
 - B) Show anger.
 - C) Say something that wasn't true.
 - D) Smile at what somebody said.
44. **What is meant by 'got my head down' in paragraph 7?**
- A) Be obedient.
 - B) Work hard.
 - C) Be humble.
 - D) Listen carefully to the teacher.
45. **What conclusions does the writer draw about his stay in China?**
- A) It was enjoyable being there but he was glad to return to Europe.
 - B) The thing he loved most was seeing the beautiful scenery there.
 - C) Learning Chinese made him interested in a wider range of things.
 - D) He would never really understand the way people there think.

FIN DE L'ÉPREUVE