CONCOURS ATS -SESSION 2014-

ÉPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

CODE ÉPREUVE: 960

Dictionnaire et appareils électroniques interdits

Réponse juste : +3 Réponse fausse : -1 Pas de réponse : 0

DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE : 2H

Anglais

Durée: 2h

Fin	I. Grammar and Vald the best answer for	=					
1)	Have you already	ei	ngineers?				
a)	met 5 –	b) meeting	c) m	eet	d) m	eted	
2)	Tomorrow I have to	o wake up at		·			
	a) half tob) half	six		x past half llf past six			
3)	Women are said to	be able to do several tasks _		•			
	a) in the sb) by the	ame time same time		nong the same the same time	time		
4)	Не	reading a lot when he t	urned 8.				
a)	began	b) became		egins	d) be	d) begun	
5)	"Stav	, your mother and I w	vill come	and get vou."			
a)	here	b) over here	c) the		d) by here		
6)	When I was ten yea	rs old I	still so	childish!			
a)	were	b) was	c)fee	:1	d) di	d	
7)		loves being on holiday					
a)	All the people	b) Everybody	c)	All people	d)	All	
	Do you enjoy	?					
a)) ski	b)skis	c)	skying	d)	skiing	
9)	I couldn't hear very	well. What		?			
	a) did yo b) you sa			id you d you			
10)	Last weekend we at	te out and	w	e went to the o	inema	•	
a)	after	b) then	c) af	ter which	d) by	7	
11)	I didn't receive	mo	onev at m	y birthday.			
a)	many	b) a few	c) m		d) a	lot	
12)	We have lots of fun	when we					
a)	go at a party	b) do the feast	c) ce	lebrating	d) pa	ırty	

13) '	'It all depends		you! I'n	n telling y	/ou."				
	among b) on		on		up	d)	of		
14) I	[feel as		as can	be for thi	s exam.				
a)	preparative	b)	prepared	c)	preparatively	/ d)	prepare		
15) "He		live in the	suburbs	I guess."					
a) Î	don't	b) d	o not	c) do	pesn't	d) do)		
16)]	Iohn: "Where is my	v nen?" B	Brian: "Go and		it v	oursel	f!"		
a)	search	b)	search for	c)	look	d)	look up		
17) I	ſ		karate fo	or four ve	ears now.				
a)	have been practic	ing b)ha	ve been practiced	c)	practiced	d) ha	nd practiced		
18) I	Most of the time vo	u need flo	niir		make a cake.				
a)	Most of the time you	b)in	order	c)so	as	d) to	prepare) do rself!") look up) had practiced) to) ordinary) must) better) Dutch) all years) can repeat) much There is		
10) 7	That's		of him						
a)	Γhat's typical	b)cla	ssical	c)	classics	d) or	dinary		
20) 6	Won		wood this book	lz T42g wo	nth it!??				
a)	You must to	b)	may	k. It s wo	may to	d)	must		
						,			
21) V	We should always we the best	vork for ₋ b)	the better	<u>c)</u>	—• best	d)	better		
				-,					
22) I	I would like to go t o German	b)	Dautschland	c)	Germany	d)	Dutch		
a)	German	0)	Deutsemand	C)	Germany	u)	Duten		
23) I	My friends and I go each years	camping	5		•	1			
a)	each years	b)	every years	c)	every year	d)	all years		
-	I've already said it		•		!"				
a)'m	not repeating	b) do	on't repeat	c)	may to repea	t d)	can repeat		
25) I	How		di	d you sta	y in London?				
a)	much times	b)	many time	c)	long	d)	much		
26)"		I left	t Spain three years	ago I've	been living her	·e."			
a)	For	b)	Since	c)	There are	d)	There is		
27) I	He will tell you som	ething				?			
	·					11.1 ~	. 1 1		
	a)as soonb) as soon	•			soon as you wi				
	,	J					21100		
	My girlfriend doesn	ı't	wants me to	c)	_ travel.	4)	went I to		
a)	want I	U)	wants ine to	c)	want me to	d)	want 1 to		
	'I went abroad last				,"	1)	T 1' 1		
a)	so did I	b)	I did	c)	I did so	d)	I so did		
			2						

30) I	am so tired that I	will just s	sleep	Sat	turday night.		
a)	at	b)	to	c)	on	d)	the
31) /	All misogynists hat	te					
a)	womans	b)	womens	c)	woman	d)	women
32) 4	Are these lands		9				
	inhabited	b)	habited	c)	dishabited	d)	unhabited
22) (1,,,			
-	well as possible		ch as can		e I could	d) lil	ke I can
	-			- ,		/	
	This school is so	b)		-•	interestinaly	4)	interested
a)	interessant	0)	interesting	c)	interestingly	a)	interested
			the school				
a)	far away from	b)	far	c)	away	d)	far of
36) I	t was too		II	ıadn't ca	lled her.		
a)	t was too long time	b)	a long time		long a time	d)	late
37) 6	Did von forgot vo	ur sunala	sses?" "I hope		,,		
a)		ui sungias b)	never	c)	I do not	d)	not
		,					
38) Abroad you always have to						1\	
a)	adapt for	b)	adapt to	c)	adapt with	d)	adapt
39) V	What		do you work fo	r?			
a)	ferm	b)	company	c)	society	d)	companie
40) T	There are things w	hich shou	ld be		anickly.		
a)		b)	did	c)	done	d)	do
41\ T			4 C L	- 1- C 4			
	have	b)	tea for bre	еактаят. с)	having	d)	had
••)	114 (0	0)	4	• •	8	<i>(1)</i>	1100
42) "	'Whythi	s topic for	yesterday's report	t?" "I	it by chance	e."	
	a)	did you	choose / chose	c) di	d you chose/ cho	oose	
		-	ı chose /choose		-		choosen
42) (7 1 41.				9		
43) (a) as	_an you do this fast as nossible	h)	quickness	c)	so fast	d)	too fast
u) us	iust us possioie	0)	quiekiiess	0)	50 lust	u)	too lust
44) N	My strongest point		it is	inglish.		15	
a)	1t'S	b)	1t 1S	c)	is	d)	means
45) I	'd like to carry ou	t my			_ abroad.		
a)	stage	b)	training period	c)	intern	d)	trainee
46) 1	The offer is not the	same		eynect	ed.		
a)	as	b)	that	_ expect c)	than	d)	of

47) I	didn't like it as soo	n as					•
a) the	very beginning	b)	I can	c)	the end	d)	he start
48) Y	ou can call me			•			
	at all times	b)	always	c)	no time	d)	when
49) W	Vhat are you			?			
	a) interestib) intereste				teresting in terested in		
= 0\ T	,	•		,			
50) I	don't know anything	b)	nothing	about electr	something	d)	a few
a)	anyuning	U)	nouning	C)	something	u)	a ICW
	am so						
a)	motivating	b)	motivation	c)	motivated	d)	motivate
52) T	here are				candidates eve	ry yeai	: •
a)	very	b)	lots	c)	a lot	d)	many
53) W	Ve all want you			beco	me good engin	eers.	
a)		b)	to	c)	0		that
54) I	am		very seric	nis.			
	a person	b)	a a	c)	person	d)	Ø
55) "			makes you th	nink vou're	the hest?"		
a) _	When	b)	How		What	d)	Why
56) E	ach country is doin	าฮ		own nolicie) c		
a)	•	b)	it	c)	his	d)	their
57)			love	e drinking l	200F		
a) _	the Irish	b)	irish people	c)	Ireland	d)	Irish
50) D		41 4		e			9
	o you really think to economical		economic	or		reasor d)	is? finance
,		,		,			
59) <u>D</u> a)	esperate Housewiy serie	<u>es</u> is the	series	l	l 've enjoyed w sery	atching	g. brodcast
		,		,	-		
	because	my	flat-mate told m	e, one can i			
a)	because	U)	like	c)	as	d)	since
61) S	omething strange _ happened				two days ago.		
a)	happened	b)	taken place	c) ha	s occurred	d)	arrived
62) "]	I am here to			_ you in you	ır decisions."		
	council	b)	preconise	c)	advice	d)	advise
a)	Council	٠,	1	,			
	Are you going back mothers place					?"	

64) '	1		reading t	this article	2.**		
	a) hav	en't finis	shed	c)	haven't finis	sh	
	b) don	't finish		d)	'm not finish	ied	
65) Y	Yesterday I			ho	ome.		
	a) wer	it to wor	k at	c)	worked from	1	
	,		ny home	,	works		
66) V	With practice, every	thing ge	ets	•			
	more easy			c)	easiest	d)	easier
67) "	'Why don't you		me q	uestions a	bout this?"		
a)	'Why don't you pose	b)	answer	c)	ask	d)	raise
68) "	'Do you prefer swim	ming		running?	,,		
	from		to	c)	than	d)	at
69) I	It's a pity we			flv!			
	not	b)	can't	c)	might	d)	may
70) I	If I		believe in it	t. I wouldr	ı't do it.		
a)	didn't	b)		c)		d)	won't
71) I	Have you got		co	ffee left?			
	a few	b)		c)	any	d)	many
72) I	I've got		brothers and	l sisters.			
a)	many of	b)	many		much	d)	lot of
73) N	My favorite duty at l	nome is	to		the	table.	
a)	• .		put	c)	set	d)	do
74) I	don't like planning	things.	I prefer to live				
a)	day by day	_	- —	c) da	ny after day	d) or	ne day at a time
75) I	I know you are			th	e summer holi	days.	
a)	•	b)	waiting for	c)		•	waiting
76) I	Does this jacket				you?		
a)		b)	happen to	c)	belong to	d)	happen
77) I	I must take some tim	e to thi	nk				
a)	on it	b)	it about	c)	to it	d)	it over
78) _			was ver	v generous	S.		
a)	Daddy Christmas	b)	Santa Claus	c)Fa	ther Chrismas	d)	Xmas dad
79)		is	he? He's 1.90 met	ters tall.			
a) _	How tall	<u></u> b)	What size		How big	d)	How high

80) T	hat meat		more thar	ı half a p	pound!		
a)	weights	b)	weighs	c)	heavy	d)	height
81) D	oid you go		the c	inema la	ast week-end?		
a)		b)	at		in	d)	out
82) I	decided			anv	resolutions this	s vear	
a)	to not take	b)	I not take				
83) I	would like to stop _				•		
	smoke	b)	smoking	c)	me smoke	d)	my smoke
84) V	Vhile she	on t	he ground, she reali	zed ever	vbody was wat	tching	her.
	laid	b)			was laying		
85) T	he students leave		the	classroo	m as soon as th	ney co	uld.
a)	leave	b)	were leaving	c)	leaved	d)	left
86) "	This car is new. isn'i	t it? Is i	t	?			
a)	This car is new, isn't yours	b)	your	<u>c)</u>	you	d)	yourself
87) T	he most important p	roblem	today is the treatm	ent of	fo	und g	uilty of crime
	who are						
88)		thev d	id it by design or ac	cident is	of little impor	tance.	
a) _			Whether				
89) T	he tank was almost o	emntv s	so they were anxious	2	a netro	ol stat	ion
	about to find						
					C		
	Vhen a teenager you					1)	
a)	an own	b) yo	our aione	c)	an alone	d)	your own
91) T	he walls are damp b	ecause	the drain pipe is		•		
a)	leaking	b)	flowing	c)	fleeing	d)	dropping
92) I	wondered		longer I would ha	ave to w	ait for a cab.		
a)	how	b)	whether		how much	d)	for how
03) D	aul had no abjection			to talls	to the inn bear	2011	
a)	aul had no objection his going in	b)	to go in	_ to talk c)	going in	d) to	going in
94)			I was offered	l loads o	f presents.		
, —							
	a) For my Cb) In my Ch		S		Christmas or Christmas		
95) N	Iv CD player is out a	of order	r should I		9		
a)	Iy CD player is out o make it repaired	b)	have it repaired	c) let	t it repair	d) ge	et it repair
96) S	he denied	that	remark				
	making		have made	c)	he has made	d)	to make

97) Sł	ne Germ	hen, in 2010, she	eR	ussian.					
	a) studies/has stb) has been stud	/	studied/ has s studied/ starte						
98) Sc	ociety should be const	tituted in such a man	ner tl	he general w	elfare.				
a)	as securing	b) as to secure	c) t	o securing	d)	in secure			
99) To	oo many firms have n	ot complied	the r	new regulati	ons.				
a)	to	b) with	c) a	ıt	d)	in			
100) U	Unexpected people ha	ive turned up, we nee	edtwo	rooms.					
a)	yet	b) more	c) s	still	d)	another			
	II. Reading Comprehension Read the following texts carefully and choose the answer that best corresponds to the text.								
off a g	In the 1920s astronomers realized that the universe was running away101them. The farther off a galaxy was, the102it retreated. Logically, this implied everything103 once been in one place. That discovery,104 led to the Big Bang theory, was the start of modern cosmology.								
expan expan 10 be det of the	In 1998, however, a new generation of astronomers discovered that not only is the universe expanding, it105 so at an ever faster clip. No one106 what is causing this accelerating expansion, but whatever it is has been107 a name. It is known108 dark energy, and109 its nature is mysterious, its effect is such that its quantity can be calculated. As far as can be determined, it makes up two-thirds of the mass (and110, E being equal to mc², two-thirds of the energy) in the universe. It is thus, literally, a big deal. If you do not understand dark energy, you cannot truly understand reality.								
the Ec	conomist, Aug 24th 20	13							
101)	a) from	b) at	c) for	d) to					
102)	a) farthest	b) farther	c) further	d) fur	thest				
103)	a) was	b) has	c) had	d) wo	uld				
104)	a) who	b) which	c) that	d)Ø					
105)	a) does	b) doing	c) is doing	d) is d	lone				

106)	a) know	b) knows	c) is knowing	d) knew
107)	a) give	b) giving	c) gave	d) given
108)	a) such	b) like	c) such as	d) as
109)	a) even though	b) as	c) despite	d) in spite of
110)	a) consequent	b) that	c) so on	d) therefore

Text 2

"THIS season there is something at the seaside worse than sharks," declared a newspaper in 1890. "It is the amateur photographer." The invention of the handheld camera appalled 19th-century society, as did the "Kodak fiends" who patrolled beaches snapping sunbathers. More than a century later, amateur photography is once more a troubling issue. Citizens of rich countries have got used to being watched by closed-circuit cameras that guard roads and cities. But as cameras shrink and the cost of storing data plummets, it is individuals who are taking the pictures.

Some 10,000 people are already testing a prototype of Google Glass, a miniature computer worn like spectacles. It aims to replicate all the functions of a smartphone in a device perched on a person's nose. Its flexible frame holds both a camera and a tiny screen, and makes it easy for users to take photos, send messages and search for things online. Glass may fail, but a wider revolution is under way. In Russia, where insurance fraud is rife, at least 1m cars already have cameras on their dashboards that film the road ahead. Police forces in America are starting to issue officers with video cameras, pinned to their uniforms, which record their interactions with the public. Collar-cams help anxious cat-lovers keep tabs on their wandering pets. Paparazzi have started to use drones to photograph celebrities in their gardens or on yachts. Hobbyists are even devising clever ways to get cameras into space.

Ubiquitous recording can already do a lot of good. (...) Not everybody will be thrilled by these prospects. A perfect digital memory would probably be a pain, preserving unhappy events as well as cherished ones. Suspicious spouses and employers might feel entitled to review it. (...)

Nov. 16th 2013

111) What is the sentence that best summarizes the text?

- a) beaches were dangerous in 1890 c) Google Glass is a good invention
- b) cameras are everywhere d) cameras can also have drawbacks

a) sm	artphones	b) Google Glass	c) an	nateur photography	d) Shar	rks	
113)	What effect did	the invention of the ha	ndheld	camera have?			
a)	companies welco	omed it happily	c)	Kodak made a lot	Kodak made a lot of money		
b)	society feared it		d)	sunbathers were attacked by sharks			
114)	Why are individ	luals taking the picture	s?				
a)	amateur photogra	aphy is a solution	c)	the number of came	eras have	fallen	
b)	the number of ca	meras has risen	d)	storing data costs more			
115)	What is not mer	ntioned about the proto	type of	Google Glass?			
a)	it is going to be a	success	c)	you wear it on your nose			
b)	it is a computer		d)	the frame cannot be	e easily br	oken	
116)	What happens i	n Russia?					
a)	a lot of people ch	neat their insurance	c)	cars are 1 meter large			
b)	few people cheat	their insurance	d)	cameras are outside cars			
117)	What happens i	n America to police off	icers?				
a)	they have proble	ems with cameras	c)	they use cameras to	they use cameras to attack the public		
b)	they use cameras	to protect themselves	d)	the use cameras to	witness th	eir work	
118)	Who are not me	entioned as positive user	rs of ca	meras?			
a)	Paparazzis	b) employers		c) hobbyists	d)	cat-lovers	
119)	What is the cone	clusion of the text abou	t cameı	as?			
a)	it is a good thing	for society	c)	it can be a nuisance	e for some		
b)	it might be a good thing for society			it can be harmful for	e harmful for some		

112) What is the danger revealed by the text?

Text 3

One of the UK's biggest power distributors is to almost triple its compensation for those affected by long-term power cuts as a result of the Christmas storms.

UK Power Networks, which owns electricity lines and cables in London, the south-east and east of England, said that when high winds struck on Thursday night, power was initially interrupted to more than 300,000 of its 8 million customers. The company said on Saturday that 663 customers in Kent, 97 in Surrey and 326 in Sussex were still without power.

Electricity North West said 1,600 customers were still without power in Cumbria on Saturday after engineers restored power to more than 20,000 properties across the region.

The director of customer services for UK Power Networks, Matt Rudling, said: "This is such a difficult time of year for people to be without power and so many families have also been flooded out of their homes. (...) A spokesman added: "As a gesture of goodwill UK Power Networks has decided to boost the industry standard payment from £27 to £75 for customers who are without power for 48-60 hours including Christmas Day, and additional payments will be made to any customers off supply for longer up to a maximum of £432." The offer came as scores of flood warnings remained in place across the UK, with more showers this weekend likely to further delay clean-up operations.

Forecasters said the mild wet and blustery weather would be a respite from the two major storms endured over Christmas, which left thousands of homes flooded and many without power for days.

(...) The authorities' efforts to deal with the chaos caused by the first storm on Monday were hampered by the arrival of a second storm on Boxing Day night, bringing with it gales of more than 100mph. (....)

The Energy Networks Association (ENA) said on Friday that 13,000 homes were still without power across the south of England and Wales. About 5,000 customers in Northern Ireland were without electricity, while around 35,000 homes across Ireland had no power on Friday night

theguardian.com, Saturday 28 December 2013

120) How many UK Power Networks customers were without any electricity on Saturday?

- a) more than 300,000
- b) 1,086
- c) 13,000
- d) 1,600

121)	Which power distr	ibutor had	d the	largest amo	ount of p	oower cuts on Sat	urday?			
a)	Electricity North W	est			c)	Forecasters				
b)	UK Power Network	S			d)	the ENA				
122)	When did the first	storm tak	e pla	ce?						
a)	Monday	b)	Tuesday	c)	Thursday	d) Fr	iday		
123)	How many custome	ers in Cun	nbria	ı were off su	pply be	fore Saturday?				
a)	21,600	b)	20,000	c)	18,400	d)	1,600		
124)	What did not Matt	Rudling s	say al	bout some p	eople?					
a)	they had water out of their homes			they had water out of their homes			c)	it is too cold for power cuts		
b)	they had water in their homes			d)	they had to leav	e their hom	ies			
125)	Which distributor	decided to	alm	ost triple its	compe	nsation?				
a)	UK Power Network	S			c)	Forecasters				
b)	Electricity North W	est			d)	the ENA				
126)	How many flood w	arnings w	ere s	till issued w	hen UK	Power Networks	made thei	r offer?		
a)	a few	b) fe	èw		c)	many	d)	some		
127)	What weather is ex	xpected thi	is we	ekend?						
a)	wet	b) w	vindy	,	c)	stormy	d)	mild		
128)	When did the secon	nd storm o	occur	?						
a) the	day after Christmas	b) Christ	tmas	Day	c) C	hristmas Eve	d) Tł	nursday		
129)	How many people	were off sı	upply	on Friday	accordi	ng to the ENA?				
a) 48,	000	b) 5	3,000)	c)	43,000	d) 13	3,000		

Text 4

SMOKING tobacco sends perhaps half of its long-term addicts to an early grave, and inflicts chronic diseases on many of the rest. The filthy habit is on the wane in rich countries, though it is still worryingly popular with many of the young. Electronic cigarettes look like a promising substitute: power from a small battery vaporises a solution containing purified nicotine, delivering the hit that smokers crave without the toxins in tobacco smoke. So you might imagine that the increasing demand for e-cigarettes would be welcomed, and encouraged.

Not at the European Parliament. On October 8th it is due to vote on a new tobacco-control directive. Its intent is to cut smoking and keep children from taking it up. But one of its main provisions would have the opposite effect. It would treat e-cigarettes like medicines, which includes requiring their makers to seek approval from the agencies that regulate pharmaceuticals when they bring a new product to market. This would greatly reduce the range of products available and increase their price. Even the European Commission, which first proposed the approach, admits that this is likely to slow the uptake of e-cigarettes. A vote for more curbs in Europe will also surely send a signal to America's Food and Drug Administration, which is contemplating its own regulations.(...)

So far it seems that most regular "vapers" of e-cigarettes are smokers or ex-smokers. But over time the prospect of a relatively harm-free nicotine kick could draw in many new users. This risk, and the lack of long-term research on the residual risks of nicotine, argue for restricting the sales of e-cigarettes to children. But as far as adults are concerned, they should be subject to less regulation than alcohol (which is far more harmful) and perhaps to no more than caffeine, another addictive and mildly poisonous substance whose widespread use governments see no need to curb. The risk of getting more people addicted to something relatively harmless is well worth taking, given the opportunity for curbing dramatically the world's single-most-harmful voluntary activity. Politicians should stand back and let a thousand e-cig brands bloom.

Sept. 28th 2013, the Economist

130) What does smoking tobacco do?

- a) half of the long-term smokers will die
- c) half of the long-term smokers will die earlier
- b) it causes serious diseases to a few
- d) it causes serious diseases to too many smokers

131)	What is not mentioned by the text?						
a)	e-cigarettes are healthier than tobacco	c)	Politicians a	Politicians are too cautious			
b)	e-cigarettes should not be restricted to children	d)	the regulatio	n is too	strict		
132)	Who is most likely to "smoke" e-cigarettes?						
a)	poor people in rich countries	c)	sick people i	sick people in rich countries			
b)	youngsters in rich countries	d)	ex-smokers				
133)	What is closest in meaning to "though" in ",th	ough it	t is still worryi	ngly po	pular"?		
a)	also b) although	c)	therefore	d)	unless		
134)	What is common sense about the higher dema	nd for	e-cigarettes ac	cordin	g to the text?		
a)	it should be encouraged	c)	it should be	e stopped			
b)	it should be controlled	d)	it should be	slowed	down		
135)	What won't be the consequence of the Europe	an Par	liament's vote:	?			
a)	the cigarettes will cost more	c)	it will reduce	e smok	ing		
b)	the success of e-cigarettes will be slower	d)	smokers will	l have l	ess choice		
136)	What kind of signal will this vote send to Ame	rica's l	Food and Drug	g Admi	nistration?		
a)	e-cigarettes are potentially dangerous	c)	e-cigarettes	will cut	smoking		
b)	e-cigarettes are like medicines	d)	e-cigarettes	are harı	mless		
137) tobac	According to the text, which other substance is co?	s not co	onsidered as w	orth cu	ırbing as		
a)	alcohol	c)	nicotine				
b)	caffeine	d)	medicines				
138)	What is closest in meaning to "mildly poisonor	us"?					
a)	very harmful	c)	widely harm	ful			
b)	a little harmful	d)	harmless				

139) What is the disadvantage of e-cigarettes as opposed to tobacco?

- a) many more people will consume them c) they are relatively harmless
- b) they will give less money to the government d) they will be bought in a pharmacy

140) What is closest in meaning to "the lack of long-term research"?

- a) there is some long-term research c) there is a little long-term research
- b) there is no long-term research d) there is much long-term research