

**C O N C O U R S   A T S**  
**-SESSION 2019-**

**É P R E U V E   D ' A N G L A I S**

**CODE ÉPREUVE : 960**

**Dictionnaire et appareils électroniques interdits**

**Réponse juste : +3**

**Réponse fausse : -1**

**Pas de réponse : 0**

**DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE : 2H**

### **I Grammar and vocabulary :**

- 1) He.....before he knew the company was having difficulties  
a) had resigned b) was resigning c) resigns d) has resigned
- 2) If Tom were looking for an internship in Germany, our recruitment manager.....  
a) helped b) will have helped c) can to help d) could
- 3) The teacher wants the essay.....by 12:15  
a) finished b) finishing c) will be finished d) must be finished
- 4) The company's benefits were up, .....the CEO felt satisfied  
a) nevertheless b) therefore c) however d) for this purpose
- 5) .....the economic crisis, lots of people lost their job  
a) When b) Because of c) Although d) Since
- 6) Consumer confidence fell.....May  
a) next b) on c) in d) the
- 7) The conference will take place.....Berlin  
a) at b) on c) in d) to
- 8) Many elderly people can't use computers,.....they need help  
a) on the whole b) besides c) consequently d) for example
- 9) The teacher let the students.....just before 5 o'clock  
a) leave b) left c) to leave d) leaving
- 10) Find.....the main details about him and write his biography  
a) up b) about c) out d) around
- 11) The film.....going on since 2 o'clock. What a long film!  
a) has been b) was c) is d) has being
- 12) Ambition, talent.....desire are ingredients for success  
a) or b) either c) neither d) and
- 13) If this man.....elected, the country's economy will recover  
a) is b) was c) will be d) would
- 14) Five years ago, he bought himself a second-hand car and.....Australia  
a) visits b) visited c) has visited d) was visiting
- 15) He got his wallet.....while visiting the Champs-Elysees  
a) steal b) stealing c) stolen d) to steal

- 16) You should improve your English,.....your best option is to spend some months in an English-speaking country  
a) however b) that's why c) because d) but
- 17) She always listens to the news .....cooking, so she can keep up with whatever happens in the world  
a) during b) while c) in the meantime d) for
- 18) He has.....done two internships abroad, hasn't he?  
a) yet b) ever c) already d) never
- 19) My uncle always attempts to make his employees.....like family  
a) feeling b) feels c) felt d) feel
- 20) If I don't get my bonus paid soon, I .....be in the red at the bank!  
a) am b) am going c) am about to d) will
- 21) The swimming-pool .....within the next month  
a) will be inaugurated b) will inaugurate c) will inaugurate d) would be inaugurated
- 22) Could you have a technician.....and see my printer today because it's out of order?  
a) comes b) coming c) come d) to come
- 23) They got sick.....the Christmas holidays  
a) while b) since c) during d) once
- 24) Don't worry, your bank has got branches.....the United States  
a) throughout b) at c) about d) on
- 25) Let the customer in, offer him some coffee.....I'll get Tom to come as quickly as possible  
a) so b) nevertheless c) meanwhile d) due to
- 26) The .....with the government was settled after weeks of negotiation  
a) dispute b) disputing c) disputable d) disputant
- 27) Make sure to show it to an.....art dealer  
a) authority b) authorization c) authorized d) authoritarian
- 28) The manager apologized for.....late to work this morning  
a) be b) being c) having been d) been
- 29) The students.....the results of the exam tomorrow afternoon  
a) will be knowing b) will know c) will have known d) is going to be knowing

- 30) They found it difficult to adapt to Chinese ways.....the first six months and then got used to it  
a) for b) as soon as c) while d) once upon a time
- 31) It's important that the competitors.....all the rules  
a) are knowing b) will know c) is knowing d) know
- 32) As a kid, I.....practise karate twice a week  
a) used to b) am used to c) was used to d) using to
- 33) .....he says, he is always funny  
a) Whoever b) Wherever c) Whenever d) Whatever
- 34) Neither has she got a brother.....a sister and has always felt sad about it  
a) nor b) or c) yet d) neither
- 35) He wishes he .....not so slow at memorizing his lessons  
a) was b) weren't c) were d) is
- 36) .....flavour ice-cream would you like, sir? Vanilla, strawberry or chocolate?  
a) Which b) What c) Whose d) Whom
- 37) .....fault is it? Well - I don't have a clue  
a) What b) Which c) Whom d) Whose
- 38) We.....him for over ten years and consider him a very reliable and honest person  
a) know b) knew c) have known d) have been knowing
- 39) If you want to brush.....your Spanish before the holidays, you'd better hurry up  
a) in b) up c) out d) into
- 40) "How do you believe they entered.....your house?" the inspector asked the lady  
a) in b) into c) onto d) .....
- 41) Do you want me to call you as soon as .....?  
a) we will arrive b) we shall arrive c) we arrive d) we arrived
- 42) I have no other telephone number.....this one  
a) than b) that c) as d) from
- 43) He.....to Hong-Kong two years ago and loves it over there  
a) has moved b) is moving c) had moved d) moved
- 44) Everybody left early, .....?

- a) didn't he b) didn't they c) hasn't he d) haven't they
- 45) The affair caused.....violent reactions!
- a) so much b) what c) such d) so
- 46) The program was viewed by four.....viewers
- a) millions b) million c) million of d) -million
- 47) They had tried both methods but.....worked
- a) two b) neither c) not either d) no one
- 48).....nothing has been agreed yet, our representatives are very hopeful
- a) Despite b) In spite of c) Even though d) However
- 49) An escape game is great fun; it is really worth .....
- a) to be done b) doing c) to do d) done
- 50) I.....send them a text to let them know I'll be late for dinner
- a) 'd like better b) had better c) would better d) rather wish
- 51) This country is waking up to just.....bad its schools are
- a) much b) such c) how d) seriously
- 52) The government wants something done.....this problem.
- a) on b) over c) about d) into
- 53) Who did you borrow this..... ?
- a) to b) of c) with d) from
- 54) She .....working in Britain for five years when the Brexit was voted
- a) used to b) was c) had been d) has been
- 55) This is not true of.....Americans!
- a) most of b) all c) the most of d) all most
- 56) The official candidate will be known in.....months
- a) the next few b) next c) some next d) few
- 57) That drug was....., so he had to see his doctor again.
- a) useful b) powerful c) useless d) harmless
- 58) Our policy needs.....if we want to go global
- a) to review b) to reviewing c) review d) reviewing
- 59) Remember: your job as an air hostess is to make.....feel like.....

a) anybody-nobody b) nobody-somebody c) everybody-nobody d) everybody-somebody

60) They are not used.....orders.

a) to obey b) to obeying c) obeying d) obey

61) What.....people thinking when they listened to the President?

a) were b) have c) had d) is

62) He may be running.....the presidency again next year

a) for b) to c) into d) in

63) These ecologists worry themselves.....over the melting of the ice cap

a) deadly b) dead c) at death d) to death

64) I wish I had a car and a garage to keep.....

a) it in b) it with c) wherein d) in with

65) I don't have the feeling that .....of us has ever really understood what he wanted

a) nobody b) any c) some d) somebody

66) The whole government wants these new measures.....take effect on December 10

a) should b) they c) could d) to

67) Many products are known .....contaminated

a) to have been b) having been c) to being d) to having been

68) Prices have increased.....5 %

a) from b) by c) at d) of

69) .....students were given a deadline

a) Most of b) All of c) The d) Any

70) « Get.....to work now or you'll have to stay up all night », he said to his friend

a) up b) down c) off d) in

71) « What does she do for a living? »

« She is.....engineer! »

a) a b) some c) an d).....

72).....answers last will be eliminated

a) Whoever b) Whatever c) Wherever d) Whomever

73) Please find.....a copy of your insurance policy.

a) enclose b) enclosed c) enclosure d) in enclosing

74) She will join us at the restaurant as soon as she.....her homework

- a) has finished b) has been finishing c) would finish d) finished
- 75) The Qataris have invested.....\$ 10 million in revamping some luxury Parisian hotels
- a) estimated b) an estimated c) estimating d) an estimate
- 76) In July the Dow-Jones.....by 80 points
- a) felt b) has fallen c) has felt d) fell
- 77) They bravely resisted.....attack of the gang.
- a) the b) to the c) out the d) up the
- 78) We can see she's anxious; what.....about ?
- a) worries b) does she worry c) the worry is d) is she worried
- 79) The factory workers.....on strike for more than a month
- a) are b) have been c) were d) had been
- 80) The CEO has adopted these measures with a view.....the sales
- a) to boost b) of boosting c) to boosting d) on boosting
- 81) I can't make a decision now; I would like to obtain.....information
- a) a little b) little c) a bit d) some
- 82) I wish he .....with us one more week; he is ever so nice!
- a) stays b) would stay c) will stay d) stayed
- 83) « Why not .....food and drinks on the premises ? We need to keep this place clean! »
- a) prohibit b) prohibiting c) prohibition d) prohibits
- 84) Five people were arrested and charged.....spying for the Russian government
- a) with b) of c) in d) for
- 85).....of these four paintings do you prefer?
- a) What b) Which c) Whose d) Whom
- 86) His results were a bit.....compared to what he could have done
- a) disappointment b) disappointed c) disappointing d) disappoint
- 87) He has not seen his uncle since he.....10
- a) had b) have c) had been d) was
- 88) I wish I.....my internship in China because it was very difficult to socialize with Chinese people who hardly spoke any English at all!

- a) don't do b) haven't done c) would not do d) had not done
- 89) These boys really look.....each other; of course, they do, they are twins!
- a) alike b) like c) at d) into
- 90) We can't help .....that there is no point in studying Applied Arts if you want to make a good living
- a) thinking b) think c) thoughts d) thought
- 91) This car costs.....in Sweden as in Belgium
- a) twice as many b) half as many c) twice as much d) half price
- 92) « What .....tonight, Paul? »
- a) do you do b) are you doing c) are you done d) are you about to do
- 93) It's time he .....himself a job and a flat, don't you think?
- a) found b) finds c) will find d) has found
- 94) He said he did not know when his parents.....back
- a) were b) will be c) would be d) be
- 95) He had to .....several job interviews before landing the job
- a) sit b) assist c) attend d) go
- 96) Try to make.....your stay in Australia.
- a) the most of b) most c) more d) most of
- 97) I'd rather he.....his own car tonight because I won't stay any later than 10
- a) takes b) took c) is taking d) has taken
- 98) If I was not interested in engineering studies, I .....do medical studies
- a) would b) will c) can d) am going to
- 99) Molly is a good friend of....., isn't she?
- a) them b) they c) their d) theirs
- 100) The children .....in the sea for a few minutes when a storm broke out, so the mother rushed in to take them safely home
- a) had played b) had been playing c) played d) have played

## **II Reading comprehension. Choose the best answer for each blank or question below.**

### **Text 1 :**

**A Plastic Free Wedding extract from "Time", December 15, 2017**



When Amber Marcoux and Tyler Wilcox of Ormond Beach, Florida, started planning their wedding, they wanted to make the event a (101) of love with a light footprint on the Earth and local wildlife. They took the time to research and plan so that no single-use plastic was used during the event. We spoke with Amber to find out how they did it.

**PPC: Why and how did you decide to have a wedding with no single-use plastic?**

Amber: This is something that gradually took shape for us. My husband is a huge Jack Johnson fan, and we recently (102) a few of his shows. Jack made his events more than just the music and celebration, he made it about how (103) a group of people together is the perfect audience for talking about (104) in our world.

Part of our inspiration came from that belief, and the other half came from my extreme love of turtles. I used to work for a non-profit humane society in the area, so (105) are a big part of our lives. During my time at the humane society, I took a group of camp students to a local marine science center. During my first visit to the Marine Science Center I watched a volunteer teach a group of 5-year-(106) about the impact a plastic bag has (107) a sea turtle. She talked about how a sea turtle (108) see the difference from a plastic bag and a jelly fish and how the bags can make the turtles very (109). That was my moment. I went home that day, and vowed never to use plastic bags again. Since then, I've been able to convince my friends and family about (110) the use of single-use plastic bags and either bringing their own, using paper, or just skipping the bag all together.

When we started planning our wedding, (111) Tyler and I began to think of ways that we can make an impact on the audience we had in front of us on our special day. (112) we did! One of my favorite parts of the wedding was the art we created from our beach cleanups. Jack Johnson had done something similar for his tour, and we were inspired. We did regular beach cleanups leading up until the big day, and I took only a small portion of what we collected and used it to make an art piece to display to our guests on our big day.

**What was the hardest part of planning this type of wedding? What was the best part?**

This sounds silly, but the (113) part was getting people to understand what we were doing and why. I can't tell you how many conversations I had to have about "single-use" plastic pollution and how going (114) meant no plastic at all. My wedding coordinator asked once if plastic cups counted as single-use plastic. Yes, that happened. I just don't think our culture understands what it means. I think that they get it when you're

saying "no plastic" but they don't really understand what and why. I had this conversation many times. I guess this would also be the best part. I did a lot of Googling to see if others had "plastic-free" wedding ceremonies. It was sad, but I didn't see it being a common thing. So we had to make it our own, and we had to ask a lot of questions. They weren't hard, but you have to stay more on top of your vendors, and really be (115) of your ceremony. Plastic came up in unexpected places. We had gifted our guests cookies in addition to our favor donation to a local marine science center. The cookies, of course, would have been wrapped in plastic. So we had to find an (116). They're out there, you just have to do your own research and look.

**Can you share about some of the ways you saved money or spent more money going plastic-free?**

We didn't necessarily "save" money when it came to the plastic-free initiative. We took the angle with our vendors of: do you use this? and if so, I'd like to provide an alternative. This way, we weren't causing a conflict, but rather, letting the vendor or venue know that we would not accept something at our ceremony. We replaced a lot like trash bags, straws, coffee stirrers, etc.

In the aspect of "saving money" we did a lot on our own. Tyler is incredibly (117) and loves to spend time in the garage wood-working. So together, we created some really cool pieces for the big day. All of the signs and decor we had were made from upcycled wood from a local shop. A local succulent artist dedicated to conservation of the beach helped me create beautiful succulent pieces. To purchase things of this nature would have probably been more expensive, and they wouldn't have any underlying meaning to them.

We did save money when we said no to things like balloons, fake flowers, etc. It's crazy, but during our beach cleanups we found so many fake rose petals (118) the beach. Do I think this event cost more from going plastic-free? Yes. Do I think it was worth it? Yes, I didn't spend an unheard amount of money, a few dollars here and there to know we're making a bigger impact.

Tyler and I really loved making this day the way it was. We reached out to a lot of fantastic organizations like Plastic Pollution Coalition that helped support us in making our day so special.

We were sponsored by the Sea Turtle Conservancy and Naked Turtle Rum company in our

efforts for the sea turtles and going plastic-free. Naked Turtle Rum provided our guests (119) custom cocktails and items for use in our recyclable bag favors, and the Sea Turtle Conservancy set up the partnership with Naked Turtle Rum and provided us resources for our guests to learn more about their efforts. In addition to favors, we adopted a sea turtle from the Marine Science Center.

Tyler and I want to help more couples by empowering them to challenge their venues to rid of single-use plastics. For us, weddings while they are about the incredible love we have for one another, sometimes make people forget the simple things. You spend so much money for things you want, but don't stop to think about how it might be effecting the environment.

101° a) party b) dinner c) event d) celebration

102° a) attended b) visited c) saw d) stared at

103° a) grouping b) gathering c) collecting d) meeting

104° a) news b) gossips c) the weather d) issues

105° a) cats b) dogs c) elephants d) animals

106° a) olds b) aged c) old d) kids

107° a) in b) on c) over d) about

108° a) will b) can't c) shouldn't d) may

109° a) happy b) tasty c) sick d) crazy

110° a) stop b) stoping c) stopping d) stopped

111° a) both b) neither c) nor d) either

112° a) so that b) so c) also d) though

113° a) hardest b) harder c) hard d) hardy

114° a) none plastic b) plasticless c) plastic-free d) without no plastic

115° a) in control b) in charge c) in the mood d) in the air

116° a) issue b) other c) alternate d) alternative

117° a) handful b) handsome c) handy d) hateful

118° a) dying on b) cluttering c) floating on d) raving on

119° a) with b) for c) together d) to

**Text 2 :**

**I hate chitchat. Hate it. [www.quora.com](https://www.quora.com) (May 2018)**

I know I am probably (not probably, definitely am) an overly intense person. I want to be engaged in something that is meaningful and “on purpose” at all times—even when I am “off” and not working. To sit around and shoot-the-(well, you know) and talk about the weather, football scores or the latest celebrity gossip pains me beyond belief. Ask my wife: A conversation goes shallow, and I’ll go in the other room and read a book or find something else “productive” to do.

So when I know I am going into chitchat terrain (like holiday parties and family functions) I gear myself up and review my chitchat strategy.

Here is what I know for sure:

- People like to talk about themselves
- I really don’t like talking about myself or what’s going on in my life—I already know all that, and it bores me to hear myself talk about it. (And I know most people don’t really care; they are just waiting for their turn to talk about themselves. Seriously, no joke, see above point)
- I love to learn and am in constant pursuit of life’s distinctions. If I am going to engage in chitchat (heaven help me), I want to learn something. I want to walk away with a new idea, tip or distinction I didn’t have before the conversation. And I believe I can learn something from anyone.
- It’s up to me to make the conversation interesting. Considering the above (people really only want to talk about themselves, and I don’t, but I want to learn something), the key is to be ready with interesting and inquisitive questions. Anyone who knows me knows I am always asking questions. The key is to have a series of great and insightful questions ready.

Want some help with creating great questions that get people talking about their greatest passions, hopes, dreams, ambitions and ideas?

If so, I will now give you my “on purpose” chitchat formula...

In my head, this is the format I use to organize and keep the questions coming:

F—Family and friends

O—Occupation

R—Recreation

M—Money and meaning

Another tip: Ask specific and insightful questions, not ones that can be answered with “fine”

or “good.” For example:

Not good -- How’s your family doing? Or, How’s the job going?

Good -- How have you seen your 4-year-old daughter’s personality open up and evolve over the last year? How has she surprised you the most?

Or, What adjustments have you made to your business the past year because of the economy?

What worked and what didn’t? Looking back, what do you wish you had done differently?

Think about who you are going to be engaging with, and arm yourself with insightful and interesting questions in advance of stepping onto the front lines of the chitchat theater.

The result ? As Dale Carnegie proved, you will be revered as a great conversationalist (even though you won’t be doing any of the talking); your chitchat companion will feel fabulously enriched (they got to talk about the things they love—themselves and their life and observations); and you might just learn something you can walk away with and use to improve your own insights and life. Everybody wins!

**120) The journalist describes himself as a person who enjoys:**

- a) a bit of gossip
- b) a light-hearted conversation
- c) a deep conversation
- d) silence because he is not much of a talker

**121) In the article, he makes it clear that people:**

- a) love to listen to him
- b) love him to listen to them
- c) are selfish
- d) love talking about themselves

**122) The journalist says that chitchat is not his cup of tea**

- a) except at the week-end
- b) except at parties
- c) except if it involves sports
- d) except if he can discover and learn new things

**123) To avoid getting bored when doing chitchat, he suggests :**

- a) talking relentlessly
- b) having a set of meaningful questions at the ready

- c) choosing your interlocutors carefully
- d) interrupting any interlocutor who proves boring

**124) To be an effective conversationalist, he suggests :**

- a) talking about fashion with women and discussing sports with men
- b) always avoiding money matters
- c) coming up with questions that will help discover people's passions
- d) practising conversation with strangers

**125) When it comes to asking great questions, the journalist :**

- a) follows a strict order
- b) asks random questions
- c) relies on his wife to ask questions
- d) adapts to the gender and the age of the person to ask them questions

**126) To keep the conversation going and be seen as a great conversationalist, the journalist believes in :**

- a) asking questions that can be answered by fine or good
- b) asking short questions
- c) using question tags
- d) asking questions that necessitate your interlocutor to give an elaborate answer

**Text 3 :**

**How knowledge about different cultures is shaking the foundations of psychology by**

Nicolas Geeraert 9 March 2018

The academic discipline of psychology was developed largely in North America and Europe. Some would argue it's been remarkably successful in understanding what drives human behaviour and mental processes, which have long been thought to be universal. But in recent decades some researchers have started questioning this approach, arguing that many psychological phenomena are shaped by the culture we live in.

Clearly, humans are in many ways very similar – we share the same physiology and have the same basic needs, such as nourishment, safety and sexuality. So what effect can culture really have on the fundamental aspects of our psyche, such as perception, cognition and personality? Let's take a look at the evidence so far.

Experimental psychologists typically study behaviour in a small group of people, with the

assumption that this can be generalised to the wider human population. If the population is considered to be homogeneous, then such inferences can indeed be made from a random sample.

However, this isn't the case. Psychologists have long disproportionately relied on undergraduate students to carry out their studies, simply because they are readily available to researchers at universities. More dramatically still, more than 90% of participants in psychological studies come from countries that are Western, Educated, Industrialised, Rich, and Democratic (W.E.I.R.D). Clearly, these countries are neither a random sample nor representative for the human population.

### **Thinking styles**

Consider which two of these objects go together: a panda, a monkey and a banana.

Respondents from Western countries routinely select the monkey and the panda, because both objects are animals. This is indicative of an analytic thinking style, in which objects are largely perceived independently from their context.

In contrast, participants from Eastern countries will often select the monkey and the banana, because these objects belong in the same environment and share a relationship (monkeys eat bananas). This is a holistic thinking style, in which object and context are perceived to be interrelated.

Holistic thinking is prevalent in Asian cultures, such as India.

In a classic demonstration of cultural differences in thinking styles, participants from Japan and the USA were presented with a series of animated scenes. Lasting about 20 seconds, each scene showed various aquatic creatures, vegetation and rocks in an underwater setting. In a subsequent recall task, both groups of participants were equally likely to remember salient objects, the larger fish. But the Japanese participants were better than American participants at recalling background information, such as the colour of the water. This is because holistic thinking focuses on background and context just as much as foreground.

This clearly demonstrates how cultural differences can affect something as fundamental as memory – any theory describing it should take that into account. Subsequent studies have shown that cultural differences in thinking styles are pervasive in cognition – affecting memory, attention, perception, reasoning and how we talk and think.

### **The self**

If you were asked to describe yourself, what would you say? Would you describe yourself in terms of personal characteristics – being intelligent or funny – or would you use preferences, such as “I love pizza”? Or perhaps you would instead base it on social relationships, such as “I am a parent”? Social psychologists have long maintained that people are much more likely to describe themselves and others in terms of stable personal characteristics.

However, the way people describe themselves seems to be culturally bound. Individuals in the western world are indeed more likely to view themselves as free, autonomous and unique individuals, possessing a set of fixed characteristics. But in many other parts of the world, people describe themselves primarily as a part of different social relationships and strongly connected with others. This is more prevalent in Asia, Africa and Latin America. These differences are pervasive, and have been linked to differences in social relationships, motivation and upbringing.

This difference in self-construal has even been demonstrated at the brain level. In a brainscanning study, Chinese and American participants were shown different adjectives and were asked how well these traits represented themselves. They were also asked to think about how well they represented their mother (the mothers were not in the study), while being scanned. In American participants, there was a clear difference in brain responses between thinking about the self and the mother in the “medial prefrontal cortex”, which is a region of the brain typically associated with self presentations. However, in Chinese participants there was little or no difference between self and mother, suggesting that the self-presentation shared a large overlap with the presentation of the close relative.

### **Mental health**

Another domain that was originally dominated by studies on W.E.I.R.D. samples is mental health. However, culture can affect our understanding of mental health in different ways. Because of the existence of cultural differences in behaviour, the framework – based on detecting deviant or non-normative behaviours – isn’t complete. What may be seen as normal in one culture (modesty) could be seen as deviating from the norm in another (social phobia). In addition, a number of culture-specific syndromes have been identified. Koro sufferers (mostly in Asia), are men which have the mistaken belief that their genitalia are retracting and will disappear. Hikikomori (mostly Japan) is a condition that describes reclusive individuals who withdraw from social life. Meanwhile, the evil eye syndrome (mostly in Mediterranean



countries) is the belief that envy or other forms of malevolent glare will cause misfortune on the receiver.

The existence of such culture-bound syndromes has been acknowledged by both the World Health Organization and the American Psychiatry Association recently, as some of these syndromes have been included their respective classifications of mental illnesses.

Clearly culture has a massive effect on how we view ourselves and how we are perceived by others – we are only just scratching the surface. The field, now known as “cross-cultural psychology”, is increasingly being taught at universities across the world. The question is to what extent it will inform psychology as a discipline going forward – some see it as an extra dimension of it while others view it as an integral and central part of theory making.

With more research, we may well find that cultural differences pervade into even more areas where human behaviour was previously thought of as universal. But only by knowing about these effects will we ever be able to identify the core foundations of the human mind that we all share.

**127) Psychology originates mostly from North America and Europe and**

- a) is the only reliable source that explains to us how and why men and women behave the way they do
- b) is the second most reliable source of explanation about human behaviour
- c) is what helps us understand the behaviour of human beings together with culture
- d) is unreliable

**128) Experimental psychology consists in :**

- a) using a small group of people to make experiments and generalize the results to the wider human population
- b) making experiments on people so as to save lives
- c) making experiments on people to make medical discoveries
- d) using a small group of people to make experiments and establish different typologies of people and sub categories

**129) However, the studies are considered as not quite representative for the human population because:**

- a) the results of the research are not to be trusted
- b) the results of the research have been falsified
- c) the research involved Western, Educated, Industrialized, filthy rich and democratic

countries only

d) the research involved Western, Educated, Industrialized, rich and democratic countries only

**130) “The way people describe themselves seems “culturally bound” means that:**

a) depending on your original culture and diet, you behave in a certain way

b) more often than not, people all over the world describe themselves as free autonomous and unique individuals

c) depending on where they come from, people see themselves as either free, autonomous and unique or mostly part of different social relationships and strongly connected with others

d) all people see themselves as being very different from people originating from other countries and continents

**131) In a brain scanning study, Chinese and American participants**

a) had surprisingly the same results

b) had more or less the same results

c) had strikingly different results

d) had inconclusive results

**132) Which of these is not considered a culture-specific syndrome specific to a country?**

a) the evil eye syndrome in Mediterranean countries

b) the modesty syndrome in Asian countries

c) the Hikikomori syndrome in China

d) the syndrome that consists in believing that your genitalia are retracting and will disappear

**133) Cross-cultural psychology refers to:**

a) the culture of the children born to a mixed couple

b) the blending of psychology and culture

c) the psychology of people who often get crossed

d) a type of psychology that does not take culture into account

**END OF TEST**