

bachelor

16

Test d'anglais

2^E SESSION

● Samedi 30 avril 2016 de 11h00 à 12h00

Durée : 1 heure

*Candidats bénéficiant de la mesure « Tiers-temps » :
1h20 - de 11h30 à 12h50*

Règles de l'épreuve en page 2

CONSIGNES

Aucun document n'est permis.

Conformément au règlement du concours, l'usage d'appareils communicants ou connectés est formellement interdit durant l'épreuve.

Ce document est la propriété d'ECRICOME, vous devez le restituer aux examinateurs à la fin de la session ou le laisser sur table selon la consigne donnée dans votre centre d'écrits.

CONSIGNES A LIRE ATTENTIVEMENT

Vous disposez d'un livret et d'une grille de réponse.

Ce livret est un questionnaire à choix multiple (Q.C.M.) comprenant quatre phases de 20 questions à résoudre approximativement en 15 minutes (durée précisée à titre indicatif, afin de gérer au mieux le temps de passation qui ne sera nullement chronométré) :

- 1^{re} phase : Structures
- 2^e phase : Expression écrite
- 3^e phase : Vocabulaire
- 4^e phase : Compréhension

Chaque phase est composée de questions de difficulté variable.
Chaque question est suivie de 4 propositions notées A, B, C, D.

Une de ces propositions, et une seule, est correcte.

- Vous devez utiliser un feutre ou un stylo bille noir pour cocher la case correspondante à votre réponse.
- Vous avez la possibilité de ne noircir aucune réponse.
- Le correcteur blanc est interdit.

Vous devez porter vos réponses sur la grille unique de réponses.

TRES IMPORTANT

Travaillez sans vous interrompre. Si vous ne savez pas répondre à une question, ne perdez pas de temps : passez à la suivante.

Attention, ne répondez pas au hasard :

- Une bonne réponse vous rapporte 3 points ;
- Une mauvaise réponse vous coûte 0 point ;
- L'absence de réponse est sans conséquence (ni retrait, ni attribution de point).

Section 1 – Structures

This section tests your ability to identify appropriate forms of standard written English.

Directions: each question contains a sentence that is incomplete in some way. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

Example: John Le Carré _____ for his novels on espionage.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| A. famous | C. his fame |
| B. is famous | D. who is famous |

The sentence should read, “John Le Carré is famous for his novels on espionage.”
Therefore B is the correct answer.

Now begin work on the questions.

- 1. In ten years time, Facebookby a very different type of social network, I'm sure.**
 - A. will be replace
 - B. will replace
 - C. will have replaced
 - D. will have been replaced
- 2. In Mediaeval times, people to wash as often as they today.**
 - A. used not / to wash
 - B. hadn't used /are washing
 - C. didn't use / wash
 - D. didn't used / wash
- 3. Do you know who this book belongs to? Peter says it's and Jane says its**
 - A. him / her
 - B. his / her
 - C. him / hers
 - D. his / hers
- 4. have these employees been on strike now?**
 - A. How long time
 - B. How long
 - C. How many time
 - D. How much time
- 5. I'm sure that spelling skills today are in the past.**
 - A. more bad than
 - B. more worse than
 - C. worst than
 - D. worse than

6. **Because he considered it to be a dangerous job, Mr Bettman a policewoman.**
A. didn't want his daughter to become
B. didn't want that his daughter become
C. didn't want that his daughter became
D. didn't want his daughter become
7. **James is black from head to toe, he that old car again.**
A. must repair
B. must to repair
C. must have to repaired
D. must have been repairing
8. **If you had explained to your boss earlier, you of stealing the money.**
A. hadn't been accused
B. wouldn't have been accused
C. wouldn't been accused
D. wouldn't to be accused
9. **A few weeks ago, my Australian friends visited London, was something they had wanted to do for many years.**
A. where
B. what
C. which
D. whom
10. **Many people have started coming to work by bus the parking fees are so expensive.**
A. unless
B. unlike
C. instead
D. since
11. **The small company was taken by a big multinational one to increase the range of products on offer.**
A. through
B. up
C. in
D. over
12. **The construction of the new bridge cost the region**
A. two millions of pounds.
B. two million pounds
C. two millions pounds
D. two million of pounds
13. **"..... during your holidays?" "Absolutely awful, we couldn't go out it was so wet."**
A. How did the weather like
B. How was the weather like
C. What did the weather like
D. What was the weather like
14. **I'm invited to the party next week, ?**
A. isn't it?
B. aren't I?
C. is it?
D. am I?

15. *Jane was so shocked by the news that now she can't think of*
- A. something other
 - B. something else
 - C. anything other
 - D. anything else
16. *Simon works nightthe week and the day the weekend.*
- A. at / in / in / at
 - B. the / in / at/ on
 - C. the / at / in / at
 - D. at / in / on /on
17. *By the end of the day, the receptionist was tired of the same thing over and over again.*
- A. repeat
 - B. to repeat
 - C. repeating
 - D. have to repeat
18. *In companies nowadays, employees not to just throw things away but to sort them for recycling.*
- A. encourage
 - B. are encouraging
 - C. encouraged
 - D. are encouraged
19. *Please visit our website, where you can see our staff of three consultants and their personal assistants and the customized services for all business needs.*
- A. their
 - B. your
 - C. our
 - D. her
20. *The children the TV when their father home from work.*
- A. was watching / came
 - B. watched/ was coming
 - C. were watching / came
 - D. watched / is coming

Section 2 – Written expression

Directions: The following sentences have four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

Example: Fresh, green vegetables are an excellent source vitamins.

- A. Fresh** **C. an**
B. vegetables **D. source**

The sentence should read, “Fresh, green vegetables are an excellent source of vitamins”. Therefore D is the correct answer.

Helen from marketing has had her baby ! He is born yesterday at 11pm.

- A. from** **C. is born**
B. has had **D. at 11pm**

The sentence should read, “Helen from marketing has had her baby! He was born yesterday at 11pm”. Therefore C is the correct answer.

Now begin work on the questions.

21. Paul McCartney, one of the most loved Beatles is born in Liverpool, in 1942.

- A. the most**
B. is
C. in
D. in

22. Have you never heard of the famous charity operation Smile, which helps children worldwide?

- A. never**
B. heard
C. of
D. which

23. I'll never forget meeting Mother Theresa in India; she was one of the most incredible woman I have ever met.

- A. never**
B. meeting
C. woman
D. ever

24. Her manager told to Jane that she had done some excellent work on the latest project developed by the company.

- A. Her**
B. to
C. had done
D. the latest

25. The more you practice your English, the best it will become.
- A. The more
 - B. the best
 - C. it
 - D. will become
26. How many times a year do this men travel from Europe to the USA to take part in meetings with diplomats?
- A. How many times
 - B. this
 - C. the
 - D. in
27. Peter's oldest sister is employed like a private secretary for a very rich businessman.
- A. Peter's
 - B. oldest
 - C. like
 - D. a
28. "Where did you grow?"
"My first childhood memories are of the scenic mountains in Scotland before we moved to the bustling centre of London."
- A. grow
 - B. memories
 - C. of
 - D. bustling
29. As soon as the meeting will be finished, we'll all go for lunch to the most expensive restaurant in town.
- A. will be finished
 - B. we'll all go
 - C. for
 - D. most
30. Currently, John tries to find himself a new flat since he's fed up of complaining to the neighbours who are always having parties that stop him sleeping.
- A. tries
 - B. himself
 - C. complaining
 - D. are always having
31. The technical department has decided it's high time to invest in some news specialised machines so as to increase output.
- A. has decided
 - B. high
 - C. news
 - D. so as
32. In my opinion working with someone who isn't agree with anything that the rest of the team suggests is just impossible.
- A. In
 - B. someone
 - C. isn't
 - D. anything

33. When Susan was doing her shopping in the supermarket she noticed that there was an other promotion on the washing powder that she always uses.
- A. was doing
 - B. there was
 - C. an other
 - D. always uses
34. Last Friday, John participated to the launching of the company's brand new website which had been put together by a friend of his.
- A. to
 - B. brand
 - C. put together
 - D. his
35. Mrs Smith, our most senior saleswoman, mentioned the other day that she had always wanted to work in international negociation.
- A. our
 - B. most senior
 - C. had always wanted
 - D. negociation
36. I can hardly speak a word of Chinese, whereas when I am with Chinese customers I manage to make myself understood.
- A. hardly
 - B. whereas
 - C. myself
 - D. understood
37. What a good idea! I call you next Wednesday at noon to go into the finer details.
- A. a
 - B. call
 - C. at noon
 - D. the finer
38. I'm so sorry but we don't can pay our rent this month, my husband has lost his job.
- A. so
 - B. don't
 - C. this
 - D. has lost
39. Would you require any further information, please don't hesitate to contact our PR department.
- A. Would
 - B. any
 - C. further
 - D. don't hesitate
40. Paul has been lived in Los Angeles ever since he married his American wife.
- A. lived
 - B. in
 - C. ever since
 - D. his

Section 3 – Vocabulary

Directions: In this section, each question is a sentence with a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence are four choices and you should select the one that has the closest meaning to the underlined word or phrase.

Example: It was not until the nineteenth century that a bridge was built over the river at Bordeaux.

- A. created** **C. constructed**
B. prepared **D. linked**

Here the word “constructed” is closest in meaning to “built”, so C is the best answer.

Now begin work on the questions.

41. Sandra said she's a bit fed up with her boss's remarks.

- A.** pleased with
B. tired of
C. challenged by
D. disgusted by

42. When June was a young girl she went abroad to mind children and improve her English.

- A.** to look for
B. to look at
C. to look on
D. to look after

43. In answer to our invitation, they said they would be delighted to come to the wedding.

- A.** doubtful
B. decided
C. glad
D. unable

44. When they went to visit her in hospital after the accident she seemed to be fairly comfortable.

- A.** not at all
B. quite
C. nicely
D. slightly

45. The tests conducted by the two laboratories showed different results.

- A.** experiments
B. experiences
C. experts
D. expertises

46. It seems unlikely that all schoolchildren will be using tablets in class by the end of the year.
- A. impossible
 - B. agreeable
 - C. doubtful
 - D. imaginable
47. We were all astounded when we heard about what had happened during the match.
- A. shocked
 - B. pleased
 - C. dumbfound
 - D. surprised
48. You look very smart today. Where are you going?
- A. happy
 - B. excited
 - C. elegant
 - D. posed
49. We didn't offer her the job because she seems to be a very shy person.
- A. timid
 - B. sneaky
 - C. quiet
 - D. stupid
50. I've heard that your new manager is very rude.
- A. nice
 - B. impolite
 - C. rough
 - D. hard
51. There has been a big improvement in sales since the beginning of the year.
- A. stagnation
 - B. decrease
 - C. increase
 - D. change
52. Do you know Mr Neal? All the neighbours think he's a very odd person.
- A. nice
 - B. awful
 - C. tiring
 - D. strange
53. Do you think that you can repair the machine? It stopped working yesterday.
- A. broke down
 - B. broke up
 - C. broke out
 - D. broke off
54. How many clients do you have to deal with everyday?
- A. contact
 - B. phone
 - C. handle
 - D. speak to

55. It is compulsory for students to attend these classes.

- A. optional
- B. necessary
- C. difficult
- D. elective

56. John dashed across the road because he wanted to go to the bank before it closed.

- A. idled
- B. walked
- C. ran
- D. hurried

57. The whole event was just a flop.

- A. disaster
- B. success
- C. loss
- D. mistake

58. However hard I try, I'm sure I'll never get accustomed to doing it.

- A. tired of
- B. happy by
- C. used to
- D. capable of

59. What didn't you enjoy about your former job?

- A. first
- B. subsequent
- C. following
- D. previous

60. Even though it meant going against their boss, most of John's colleagues chose to back him.

- A. to reject
- B. to support
- C. to blame
- D. to turn on

Section 4 – Reading comprehension

Questions 61-70

Technology is an increasingly important part of today's classrooms. Globally £19bn is expected to be spent on educational technology by 2019, according to analysts and UK schools spend £900m annually. But is it helping provide children with the skills they need for the jobs of the future or disconnecting them from the world around them? A recent report from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development suggests there could be a detrimental effect, finding that computers in classrooms are being linked with a decline in test results for maths, science and reading. Elsewhere, iPads are being blamed for a decline in handwriting ability; technology terms like "broadband" are ousting words associated with nature, such as "acorn", from the Oxford Junior Dictionary; and some claim attention spans are being eroded by constant smartphone use.

For Andrew Manches, chancellor's fellow at Edinburgh University's School of Education, it's the way technology is used in the classroom that should be under most scrutiny. "New computing skills ... aren't so different to traditional skills," he suggests. "An ability to think logically, the ability to communicate ideas at different levels. I personally believe that the most important skill for children today is being flexible ... The world is becoming harder to predict." Used in innovative ways, with the right teacher training and infrastructure support, Manches says technology can open up new ways of learning and bolster core skills. However, applied in the wrong way, such as using tablets to play rote learning maths games, it can have a detrimental impact. Learning apps are often like "chocolate coated broccoli", says Manches, based on dull and unhelpful learning approaches disguised with whizzy sound and colour effects.

Chris Davies, vice president of Kellogg College, says technology is changing children's abilities in "quite haphazard" ways. He too is concerned about how technology is being applied in lessons and how the trend of providing iPads in classrooms can undermine some skills: "Writing on screen keyboards is much harder and does not in general support the production of extended writing." Davies says a number of schools are exploring the use of Google Docs to encourage skills considered valuable for the workplace, such as collaboration. But he questions whether this supports the development of other writing skills such as reviewing and redrafting cohesive texts.

There are schools that are shunning technology completely to refocus on practical skills and cultivating creativity. One of these, Silicon Valley's Waldorf School of the Peninsula, claims that despite its no-tech approach students pick up digital skills quickly and that many of its graduates go on to careers in the computer industry. Meanwhile campaigns such as the Wildlife Trusts' Every Child Wild initiative aim to reconnect children with nature amidst a daily diet of touchscreens, social media and computer use. "This isn't about saying that children should never use the technologies available to them," says Lucy McRobert, campaign manager for the Wildlife Trusts. "Rather, by allowing them to spend time regularly in wild places, we can help them be healthier and happier, they'll do better at school and concentrate harder, they'll have more confidence and be more physically fit." All in all, it's about keeping a savviness and understanding of new technology in balance with core life skills that are always going to be useful no matter how rapidly tools and methods change.

61. In the first paragraph of this text the author's main preoccupation is:

- A. that a lot of money is spent around the world on technology in schools
- B. that there is more and more technology in classrooms
- C. that technology is giving children the skills they need to work
- D. that technology may not be as good for children as we think

62. Computers in classrooms are:

- A. improving reading skills
- B. the reason why children take less tests
- C. the subject of a recent report
- D. the reason why children are tested in maths and science

63. *In paragraph one ousting means:*

- A. removing
- B. adding
- C. changing
- D. replacing

64. *In paragraph one attention spans are being eroded by constant smartphone use suggests that:*

- A. the use of smartphones decreases the time children can concentrate
- B. children are not interested in anything other than their smartphone
- C. smartphones are replacing traditional ways of learning
- D. children pay more and more attention to their smartphone

65. *Which of the following is not one of Manches' ideas?*

- A. computing skills and traditional skills are more or less the same
- B. the way technology is used in the classroom is under scrutinised
- C. teachers need the right training
- D. it's getting difficult to see what the world will be like

66. *In paragraph three haphazard means:*

- A. dangerous
- B. organised
- C. disorganised
- D. risky

67. *Chris Davies:*

- A. thinks children are no longer able to produce extended writing
- B. is involved in how technology is being applied in lessons
- C. encourages the use of Google Docs in schools
- D. wonders if Google Docs can help to improve a range of writing skills

68. *In paragraph four shunning means:*

- A. rejecting
- B. including
- C. hiding
- D. working on

69. *The Wildlife trust does not believe that:*

- A. they should help children to prefer nature to computers and social networks
- B. children need nature for their well-being
- C. reconnecting children with nature improves their schoolwork
- D. children can live with nature and computers

70. *The conclusion drawn by the author on this topic is:*

- A. we need to continue to understand technology
- B. in technology methods and tools will change rapidly
- C. we will always find core life skills useful
- D. we need to find a happy medium between technology and life skills

Questions 71-80

Whether it's the duckface smirk or the suggestive close-up, selfies are a mainstay of Twitter and Instagram and have parents and psychologists wringing their hands over what they "mean." Some social scientists lump the selfie trend — which is most popular among younger social media users — into the larger narcissism that they say is more prevalent among today's preteens and adolescents, arguing that the self-portraits are an extension of their self-absorption, while others view it as nothing more than an outlet for self-expression, which just happen to be shared more publicly via the communication mode of our times — social media.

But how aware are young children, or even teens, about the impression that their selfies leave? Do they appreciate that with their likenesses, they are often sending strong visual messages — some even suggestive — that they might not want conveyed? Dr. Pamela Rutledge, director of the Media Psychology Research Center, believes that parents and experts are over-analyzing the selfie. First, she says, they aren't really that new. As she points out in her column for Psychology Today, the term selfie was defined in UrbanDictionary.com in 2005. But now that more people have cell phones with cameras, they're just more prevalent.

"The way kids think about technology, media and communication is much different than people even 10 years their senior," she says. "Technology is changing so fast that even small generational gaps are meaningful in how we view 'normal.'" Developmentally, selfies make sense for children and teens. And for the most part, they are simply reflections of their self-exploration and nothing more. "Self captured images allow young adults and teens to express their mood states and share important experiences," says Dr. Andrea Letamendi, a clinical psychologist and research fellow at UCLA. As tweens and teens try to form their identity, selfies serve as a way to test how they look, and therefore feel, in certain outfits, make-up, poses and places. And because they live in a digital world, self-portraits provide a way of participating and affiliating with that world.

But even though taking selfies is a part of growing up digital, that doesn't mean all self-portraits are okay. Like all behaviours that children and teens test out, parents should help them to learn the limits and guidelines for which types of pictures are acceptable and which are not and make them aware that their actions may have consequences. That includes whether others will perceive the pictures as suggestive or too indulgent. Rutledge says that it's important for mom and dad to remember that finding and establishing this threshold of appropriateness may be particularly challenging since it could be different for each adolescent. But such discussions are likely the most positive way to solve the issue — explaining to a child what "questionable" selfies are — why it's not acceptable to send out a sexually suggestive picture — is more constructive than blocking their Facebook account or taking away their phone, she says.

71. Selfies are a mainstay of Twitter and Instagram means:

- A. Selfies are popular on Twitter and Instagram
- B. Selfies are the major activity on Twitter and Instagram
- C. Selfies cannot be removed from Twitter and Instagram
- D. Selfies are an important problem for Twitter and Instagram

72. The first paragraph of the text suggests that:

- A. parents are worried about selfies
- B. parents think teens are self-centred
- C. some social scientists like the selfie trend
- D. parents and psychologists share the same meaning of selfies

73. What is not given in the text as a description of a selfie?

- A. A way to show feelings
- B. A way to show how young people feel about technology
- C. A way to share an experience
- D. A way to show what teens feel about themselves

- 74. The expression to point out in paragraph 2 is synonymous of:**
- A.** To explain
 - B.** To write
 - C.** To indicate
 - D.** To describe
- 75. Dr Pamela Rutledge:**
- A.** defined the word “selfie” in a dictionary in 2005
 - B.** thinks that parents and experts should analyse selfies more
 - C.** says selfies allow teens to tell others what mood they are in
 - D.** runs a research institute
- 76. What is not true about young people and selfies according to the text?**
- A.** Young people understand selfies
 - B.** Young people use selfies to check their appearance
 - C.** Young people use selfies to be part of the digital world
 - D.** Selfies show the age gap between young people and seniors
- 77. In paragraph three an outfit refers to:**
- A.** a party
 - B.** clothes
 - C.** a trip out
 - D.** an outing
- 78. Which word does not refer to young people aged 13 to 19?**
- A.** teen
 - B.** adolescent
 - C.** tween
 - D.** teenager
- 79. Which piece of advice is not given to parents in the text:**
- A.** to stop children using Facebook or their telephone because of a suggestive picture
 - B.** to teach children what is and is not acceptable
 - C.** to accept that teenagers don’t have the same level of understanding
 - D.** to explain to children that questionable selfies may have after-effects.
- 80. What is the meaning of threshold in the last paragraph?**
- A.** definition
 - B.** level
 - C.** rule
 - D.** acceptance

