

QCM d'ANGLAIS

Durée : 1 h

Mercredi 11 juillet 2007 de 13H30 à 14h30

**Candidats bénéficiant de la mesure
Tiers-temps » de 14h40 à 16h00**

Aucun document n'est autorisé

Nom	
Prénom	
N° candidat	

REPRODUCTION INTERDITE

CONSIGNES A LIRE ATTENTIVEMENT

Vous disposez d'un sujet et d'une grille de réponse. Avant toute chose, assurez-vous que vous avez bien collé votre étiquette portant votre numéro sur la partie droite de la grille de réponse, dans l'emplacement prévu à cet effet. Assurez-vous également que vous avez bien collé votre étiquette NOMINATIVE en haut à gauche de la grille, sur la partie vierge.

L'épreuve d'ANGLAIS est sous la forme d'un questionnaire à choix multiple (Q.C.M.) comprenant 80 questions réparties en trois phases :

- 30 questions : Vocabulaire
- 30 questions : Grammaire
- 20 questions : Compréhension

Chaque phase est composée de questions de difficulté variable et 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 noir pour noircir la case correspondant à votre réponse. Vous avez la possibilité de ne noircir aucune réponse.

Si vous voulez corriger, utiliser avec soin le correcteur blanc.

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

Pour remplir la grille de réponse, lisez attentivement les consignes qui figurent dans sa partie droite

Très 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 2 points ;
- une mauvaise réponse vous coûte 1 point ;
- l'absence de réponse est sans conséquence (ni retrait, ni attribution de point).

Conformez-vous rigoureusement aux directives qui vous sont données par le responsable de salle.

In this section three of the words are similar. Choose the fourth word which does NOT belong with the other three.

1. a) hit b) smack c) strike d) touch
2. a) outcome b) reason c) consequence d) result
3. a) fall b) drop c) descent d) rise
4. a) reduce b) expand c) increase d) grow
5. a) ignore b) notice c) discount d) disregard

Each sentence in this section has a word or group of words missing. Under each sentence you will see four words or groups of words marked a) b) c) and d). Choose the one which best fits the sentence.

6. *The _____ weather in the Amazon basin has caused huge fires in jungle areas.*
 - a) cloudy
 - b) rainy
 - c) damp
 - d) dry
7. _____ *did you shout at me?*
 - a) Who
 - b) Which
 - c) Why
 - d) Whose
8. *John Lennon's killer saw himself _____ a hero.*
 - a) as
 - b) like
 - c) for
 - d) but
9. *Let's go to Spain and get _____ from this horrible weather.*
 - a) off
 - b) out
 - c) through
 - d) away
10. *Kangaroos are _____ for many Australian farmers because they damage their crops.*
 - a) boring
 - b) annoying
 - c) pleasing
 - d) interesting
11. *China's fast moving market economy _____ a modern banking system.*
 - a) needs
 - b) hopes
 - c) obliges
 - d) asks
12. *International law says the German government must return paintings _____ were lost or stolen by the Nazis*
 - a) who
 - b) they
 - c) that
 - d) when
13. *It took more than an hour to _____ riots under control after an incident between police and youths in London.*

- a) put
- b) make
- c) bring
- d) stop

14. *The view that women in their 50s and 60s make less _____ parents is now being questioned.*

- a) suitable
- b) right
- c) wishful
- d) suited

15. *In Australia, Aborigines have been _____ land which was taken away from them at the beginning of the 1800s.*

- a) given to
- b) given back
- c) regiven
- d) given for

Each sentence in this section has an underlined word or group of words. Under each sentence you will see four words or groups of words marked a) b) c) and d). Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the original word or group of words in the sentence.

16. *Terrier dogs have boundless energy and are very playful.*

- a) limited
- b) joyful
- c) limitless
- d) peaks of

17. *The museum displays a collection of ancient and contemporary photos of the town centre.*

- a) old
- b) former
- c) first
- d) forgotten

18. *The candidate got the job because he had the best skills in carpentry.*

- a) ability
- b) experience
- c) references
- d) knowledge

19. *The baby giraffe weighed 70kg and was walking round the enclosure within half an hour, said a zoo spokesperson.*

- a) visitor
- b) keeper
- c) responsible
- d) representative

20. *The explosion did not cause any casualties even though several people were close to the bomb at the time.*

- a) problems
- b) reprisals
- c) injuries
- d) smoke

21. *The meeting took place in a dilapidated concert hall.*

- a) magnificent
- b) run down
- c) expensive
- d) unused

22. *The decisions taken today will give the project extra momentum.*

- a) an additional push
- b) extra difficulties
- c) additional time
- d) more publicity

23. ***Skirmishes*** have become increasingly frequent between political parties since the lead up to the elections.

- a) arguments
- b) meetings
- c) television appearances
- d) criticism

24. The authorities are eager to show that they are ***cracking down on*** theft of computer software.

- a) Acting firmly against
- b) discovering
- c) breaking up
- d) reducing

25. The judge said that a ***stiff*** sentence was necessary in cases where the defendants put lives at risk.

- a) rigid
- b) lenient
- c) severe
- d) short

26. Chimpanzees are known to ***gnaw at*** sticks to sharpen them into spear-like weapons.

- a) rub
- b) rotate
- c) break
- d) repeatedly bite at

27. At first the premature baby had respiratory difficulties and digestive problems; now he is ***thriving***.

- a) flailing
- b) growing successfully
- c) deteriorating
- d) stable

28. Helen Mirren's portrayal of the Queen has been ***hailed*** as a masterpiece.

- a) rejected
- b) criticised
- c) accepted
- d) publicly praised

29. The director ***underwent*** emergency heart surgery this morning after the results came back from the lab.

- a) avoided
- b) missed
- c) experienced
- d) considered

30. The law against the under-age purchase of guns is ***redundant***; after all, owning a gun is already illegal in the country.

- a) not needed
- b) welcomed
- c) necessary
- d) essential

Each sentence in this section has a word or group of words missing. Under each sentence you will see four possible answers marked a) b) c) and d). Choose the one word or group of words which best fits the sentence.

31. *Pets* _____ *looking after carefully.*

- a) need
- b) who need
- c) they need
- d) needs

32. *I am* _____ *to reach the top shelf in the cupboard.*

- a) enough tall
- b) tall enough
- c) too tall
- d) so tall

33. *Some plants* _____ *with prickles.*

- a) protect themself
- b) protects themself
- c) protect themselves
- d) protects themselves

34. _____ *how to speak English well.*

- a) Not everyone know
- b) Everyone not knows
- c) Not everyone knows
- d) Everyone knows not

35. *We're late - the concert* _____ .

- a) has already began
- b) has began already
- c) already has begun
- d) has already begun

36. *Why are you indoors?* _____ *come out with me?*

- a) Wouldn't you prefer
- b) Wouldn't prefer to
- c) Wouldn't you rather
- d) Prefer you

37. *I don't want* _____ *to steal my watch; it cost a lot of money.*

- a) anyone
- b) no one
- c) any
- d) nothing

38. *Could you* _____ *? I don't understand.*

- a) explain me the problem again
- b) explain the problem again
- c) explain the problem again me
- d) explain to the problem again

39. *I'm arriving at the airport at 10am. Can you* _____?

- a) pick up me
- b) pick me
- c) pick me up
- d) to pick me up

40. *"Can you tell me where the bank is?" "Yes, it's* _____ *the supermarket.*

- a) just opposite
- b) just opposite from
- c) just opposite to
- d) opposite just

41. *My neighbours* _____ *here for years.*

- a) have living

- b) living
- c) live
- d) have been living

42. *Although _____ much money, I bought myself a car.*

- a) don't have
- b) I have
- c) I haven't
- d) I don't have

43. *Either my friend or her husband _____ move house.*

- a) are helping me
- b) is helping me
- c) helping me
- d) will helping me

44. *I'm afraid Mr Smith _____ out of town since last week.*

- a) has been
- b) will be
- c) was
- d) is

45. *Their mother said that they _____ punished for lying to her.*

- a) will be
- b) would be
- c) shall be
- d) be

46. *I _____ my bad tooth.*

- a) had the dentist to look at
- b) made the dentist to look at
- c) had the dentist look at
- d) asked the dentist look at

47. *Imagine _____ to him!*

- a) to be married
- b) marrying yourself
- c) of being married
- d) being married

48. *I'm afraid we are out of stock. We _____ that model last month.*

- a) stopped producing
- b) stopped to produce
- c) have stopped producing
- d) are stopping to produce
- e)

49. *We work with only 2 suppliers _____ we have at least 20 on file.*

- a) when
- b) though
- c) because
- d) even

50. *You were late 5 times last week; _____ a completely unacceptable situation.*

- a) who is
- b) you are
- c) that is
- d) which

51. *By the time you arrive I _____ home.*

- a) will have got back
- b) have got back
- c) will get back

d) am going to get back

52. *Hardly ever* _____ *such a beautiful landscape.*

- a) I have seen
- b) I saw
- c) have I seen
- d) saw I

53. *She's a woman* _____ *personality is very dominant.*

- a) who
- b) whom
- c) who's
- d) whose

54. *It is essential that expenses* _____ *to a minimum.*

- a) would be kept
- b) keep
- c) were kept
- d) be kept

55. *She said that they* _____ *a solution before he offered his help.*

- a) had found
- b) found
- c) had founded
- d) find

56. *I* _____ *check my bank account. I think I've spent too much money.*

- a) better
- b) would better
- c) had better
- d) would best

57. *If he ever gets married,* _____ *, buy him a wedding present.*

- a) which he won't know
- b) which I know he won't
- c) what I know he won't
- d) that he won't know

58. *The City Council* _____ *considering pulling down that old multi-storey car park.*

- a) has for some time now been
- b) is for some time now
- c) is for some time now been
- d) was for some time now

59. _____ *the Titanic sank on her maiden voyage.*

- a) It was in 1912 when
- b) 1912 was in the year that
- c) 1912 is when that
- d) It was in 1912 that

60. *Usually a painter gains public recognition* _____ *is no longer with us.*

- a) only when
- b) only when he
- c) who only
- d) when only he

Reading Comprehension 1

line 1 Sciences, maths and languages are suffering an 'irreversible decline' and dying out in
line 2 British universities, a study warned yesterday. One in ten maths and science courses and
line 3 15 percent of French courses have closed over the past decade, the University and College
line 4 Union said.

line 5 The closures are part of a worrying trend of students shunning traditional academic
line 6 disciplines in favour of trendier degrees such as media studies. A combination of flagging
line 7 student demand and funding shortfalls are blamed for the closures, which have led to
line 8 warnings that Britain will struggle to compete with economic rivals.
line 9 Academic leaders said the decline of science will seriously impair the country's ability to
line 10 cope with global warming and pandemic diseases.
line 11 Meanwhile the fall in language degrees - echoing a similar decline in school teaching -
line 12 means UK firms will not be able to compete as well in the globalised economy.

Daily Mail, Feb 9, 2007

61. Which title would best express the message of this article?

- a) The University and College Union in the past decade.
- b) British universities are dying.
- c) 'Trendy' degrees taking over from science and maths.
- d) Global warming in the globalised economy.

62. Which of the following statements is closest to the information given in the article?

- a) There has been a drop of at least 10 percent in maths, science and French courses.
- b) Maths, science and French courses are no longer popular.
- c) The last ten years has seen a lot of changes in courses at university level.
- d) There is an 'irreversible decline' in universities.

63. Who carried out the study which provided the information in the article?

- a) Science, maths and French teachers.
- b) The University and College Union.
- c) The media studies departments.
- d) UK firms.

64. Which word is closest in meaning to the word "shunning" in line 5?

- a) doing
- b) avoiding
- c) closing
- d) favouring

65. What reasons are given for the closures?

- a) Not enough teachers available to teach the subjects.
- b) the economic struggle
- c) a lack of warnings
- d) a lack of demand and a lack of money

66. Why are academic leaders mentioned in this article worried for the future?

- a) Global warming is increasing.
- b) Science will impair the country.
- c) There will be fewer scientists available to deal with important world-wide issues.
- d) Closing courses at universities is not economical.

67. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the words "echoing a similar decline in school teaching" in line 11?

- a) "school teaching is also declining"
- b) "language teaching in schools is also decreasing"
- c) "school teaching is also echoing"
- d) "declining schools are a similar example"

68. Why will companies in the UK be less competitive according to the article?

- a) Fewer of their employees will be able to speak French properly.
- b) They are declining.
- c) They do not have a global outlook.
- d) UK companies are falling by degrees.

69. Which word or group of words can best replace the word "meanwhile" in line 11?

- a) however

- b) on the other hand
- c) for a while
- d) at the same time

70. Which idea is not mentioned in the article?

- a) Warnings have been issued about the lack of availability of certain subjects at university.
- b) Some degrees are seen as trendier than others.
- c) UK firms should fund courses at university.
- d) The range of subjects available at university will have an impact on Britain's future.

Reading Comprehension 2

line 1 The synchrotron microscope in Oxfordshire is the most powerful torch in the world - a
 line 2 device that can create the brightest light in the known universe, ten billion times more
 line 3 brilliant than the sun. It can produce a man-made beam of radiation so intense that it
 line 4 would be visible the other side of the cosmos, if it were to be pointed in the right direction.
 line 5 Welcome to Diamond - the largest scientific instrument to be built in Britain for decades.
 line 6 Constructed on the site of the old RAF Harwell airfield in Oxfordshire (from which the
 line 7 Pathfinder missions for D-Day took off), it has cost - so far - £260 million.
 line 8 After four years in construction it has finally opened for business, as scientists started the
 line 9 first of many research projects that will harness its astonishing capabilities to shed new
 line 10 light - quite literally - on the world around us.
 line 11 Over the next 30 years, it is hoped that Diamond will revolutionise everything from the
 line 12 way that computer microchips are built to the manufacture of new drugs.

Daily Mail, Feb 9, 2007

71. What is the main purpose of this article?

- a) To underline the importance of scientific investment.
- b) To protest against the construction near an airport.
- c) To explain how a synchrotron microscope works.
- d) To publicise the opening of an amazing new scientific installation.

72. Which of the following words is not used to describe the microscope in the article?

- a) torch
- b) installation
- c) device
- d) instrument

73. Why is the microscope described as powerful?

- a) Because it is man-made.
- b) Because it is visible on the other side of the cosmos.
- c) Because the light it creates is a great deal brighter than the sun.
- d) Because it cost so much to build.

74. What do we understand by the phrase "if it were to be pointed in the right direction" (line 4)?

- a) It was pointed in the right direction and has been moved.
- b) Were it to be pointed it would be in the right direction.
- c) The phrase is an example of what could be done.
- d) If the direction was right, it would be pointed.

75. What do we learn about the construction of the instrument in the article?

- a) There hasn't been a bigger construction of this kind in Britain for years.
- b) Britain has been waiting for decades for this construction.
- c) The construction will take 4 years.
- d) The construction will take over 30 years.

76. Why is the site on which the instrument was constructed of historical importance?

- a) It is an old airfield.
- b) It belonged to the RAF.
- c) It is a well-known site in Oxfordshire.

d) Special planes left from the airfield during the war.

77. Which of the following phrases can best replace the phrase “that will harness its astonishing capabilities” in line 9?

- a) “that will astonish the capabilities harnessed”
- b) “that will control its amazing aptitude”
- c) “that will develop its incredible potential”
- d) “that will make it capable of astonishing the scientists”.

78. Why does the writer insert the words “quite literally” in the sentence about the research projects (line 10)?

- a) The expression “to shed new light” can also be understood figuratively.
- b) The writer is using a literary expression in a scientific context.
- c) The light will be shed word for word on the world.
- d) The expression “to shed new light” is fairly literal.

79. What does this project hope to achieve?

- a) To use man-made beams of radiation in military fields.
- b) To completely change many production methods.
- c) To put the Harwell airfield to good use.
- d) To be the only project capable of producing such an intense light.

80. Which of these ideas can NOT be found in this article?

- a) The project is very expensive.
- b) The powers of the microscope can exceed the natural intensity of the sun.
- c) The facility has recently become operational.
- d) The cost of this kind of scientific research cannot be justified by the expected outcome.