



ECRICOME

CONCOURS D'ADMISSION 2016

bachelor

15

Test d'anglais

1^{RE} SESSION

● **Mercredi 13 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.

Tournez la page s.v.p.

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. Madonna is in pop music today.**
 - A. one of the most controversial singer
 - B. the most controversial singers
 - C. the one most controversial singer
 - D. one of the most controversial singers
- 2. worries the president is the lack of humanitarian aid for people in need.**
 - A. What
 - B. That
 - C. Who
 - D. Which
- 3. Many young people voted for the left-wing candidate many senior citizens voted for the right-wing candidate.**
 - A. nevertheless
 - B. whereas
 - C. although
 - D. furthermore
- 4. If he had been informed of the changes earlier he his schedule.**
 - A. can modify
 - B. could modify
 - C. can have modified
 - D. could have modified
- 5. By the end of June, the studentstheir exams.**
 - A. will finished
 - B. will be finished
 - C. will have finished
 - D. will have been finished

6. **John bought his new car.....**
A. there is six months
B. there are six months
C. since six months
D. six months ago
7. **At the moment everyonespeaking about the importance of climate change.**
A. is
B. are
C. has
D. was
8. **How oftenabroad to visit international clients?**
A. the Managing Director travels
B. the Managing Director does travel
C. does the Managing Director travel
D. travels the Managing Director
9. **Most people laptops rather than PCs because they are lighter to carry.**
A. used to using
B. are used to using
C. used to use
D. are used to use
10. **We have just interviewed the two applicants for the job. both highly qualified.**
A. They're
B. There're
C. Their
D. There
11. **How much do your earn month?**
A. in
B. by
C. a
D. the
12. **One of the major of life in big cities today is pollution.**
A. drawbacks
B. drawback
C. disadvantage
D. inconvenient
13. **Please do not forget the door when you leave.**
A. lock
B. to lock
C. locking
D. to locking
14. **The football match was because there was too much snow on the pitch.**
A. put in
B. put out
C. put off
D. put down

15. *In my opinion there would beproblems in the workplace if employees were stressed.*
- A. less / less
 - B. less / fewer
 - C. fewer / fewer
 - D. fewer / less
16. *Would you mind to the office earlier than usual tomorrow?*
- A. to come
 - B. coming
 - C. come
 - D. to coming
17. *Next year, we will invest in a security system for our factory.*
- A. twenty-two thousand pound
 - B. twenty-two thousands pounds
 - C. twenty-two thousand of pounds
 - D. twenty-two thousands of pound
18. *How long for the government? For about 10 years now, I think.*
- A. John is working
 - B. is John working
 - C. has John been working
 - D. John has been working
19. *The hurricane was certainly to have hit the Philippines for many years.*
- A. the worse
 - B. the worser
 - C. the worst
 - D. the worstest
20. *When their favourite TV show..... the children will go to bed.*
- A. will finish
 - B. will be finished
 - C. is finish
 - D. finishes

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. My sister and a friend of her have gone to the USA for a few months.

- A. her**
B. have gone
C. the
D. a few

22. When the machine broke down, the engineer called the after-sales service to make it repaired.

- A. down**
B. sales
C. make
D. repaired

23. As he has lots of work to do the secretary general has two assistants who are very efficients.

- A. As**
B. lots
C. who
D. efficients

24. Paul is having great difficulty in choosing between a university and a business school since the both will enable him to study management.

- A. is having**
B. in
C. the both
D. him

25. The members of the Health and Safety Committee aren't always agree with the decisions taken by the management.
- A. The
 - B. Health
 - C. aren't
 - D. management
26. In the UK the choice of First Minister depends on who is the leader of the political party that wins the general elections.
- A. the
 - B. First
 - C. On
 - D. That
27. Nowaday, there is more and more competition to find employment as the unemployment rate has risen considerably.
- A. Nowaday
 - B. to find
 - C. unemployment
 - D. has risen
28. Why do we need to conduct yet an other survey, we have already made two this year?
- A. we need
 - B. yet
 - C. an other
 - D. made
29. After emigrating to Australia, my brother-in-law got himself a better job than he had had in Europe in a society exporting sheep wool.
- A. to
 - B. himself
 - C. he had had
 - D. society
30. During the weekend, many people are enjoying running, it's an increasingly popular activity to keep fit.
- A. During
 - B. many people
 - C. are enjoying
 - D. increasingly
31. What time do you think that you will come back to home tonight? We're thinking of going to Paris later so we could be there to meet you.
- A. to home
 - B. tonight
 - C. we're thinking of going
 - D. we could be
32. I haven't answered to the manager's mail yet because it was sent while I was on holiday.
- A. answered to
 - B. manager's
 - C. it was sent
 - D. while

33. *The United Nations Organisation maintains what equality between men and women as far as education is concerned will be at the heart of its priorities this year.*
- A. what
 - B. as far as
 - C. at the
 - D. its
34. *Belgian chocolate is considered by many to be more finer than any other in the world.*
- A. many
 - B. more
 - C. any
 - D. other
35. *It's very convenient that the various offices, which are owned by our company, are located at a few miles of each other.*
- A. which
 - B. by
 - C. at
 - D. each
36. *In history, students are taught that even though she is born in Scotland, Mary Queen of Scots became Queen Consort of France when she married Francis II.*
- A. are taught
 - B. even though
 - C. is born
 - D. married
37. *If they already have not agreed on an interesting subject for the conference after several full days of discussion, we'll have no choice but to postpone it.*
- A. already
 - B. have not agreed
 - C. full days
 - D. we'll have no choice
38. *In today's society the most of children prefer playing video games on computers rather than reading books.*
- A. today's
 - B. the most of
 - C. playing
 - D. than
39. *Harvard, the very famous American university, it is situated in Cambridge and was founded in 1636. Facebook was created by Mark Zuckerberg, one of the university's most well-known students.*
- A. it
 - B. in
 - C. most well-known
 - D. students
40. *While he was interviewing the president, the journalist asked him why didn't he want to change the laws that made it easier for companies to import goods from China.*
- A. asked him
 - B. didn't he
 - C. made it easier
 - D. goods

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. *Since he moved into the country two years ago, James has been leading a very dull life.*

- A.** quiet
B. tedious
C. calm
D. carefree

42. *My brother tumbled down the stairs and broke his leg.*

- A.** jumped
B. leapt
C. fell
D. slid

43. *The member of the government was fired after he had posted some controversial photos on the social networks.*

- A.** political
B. policy
C. politic
D. politician

44. *It's not very easy to work in the same team as Jack because he's so idle.*

- A.** lazy
B. curious
C. full of ideas
D. secret

45. *When the police had carried out their investigations the identity of the murderer was obvious.*

- A.** uncertain
B. evident
C. obscure
D. visible

46. *At school new rules were introduced to stop smoking in the playground.*
- A. brought off
 - B. brought up
 - C. brought in
 - D. brought round
47. *Our manager told us that in his opinion it was not proper to wear jeans in the office.*
- A. clean
 - B. correct
 - C. smart
 - D. convenient
48. *What do you think about modern art? I find some paintings rather weird.*
- A. wonderful
 - B. incomprehensible
 - C. fascinating
 - D. strange
49. *My cousin has just got a degree in psychology, she's really pleased about it.*
- A. licence
 - B. job
 - C. diploma
 - D. mark
50. *Could you please organise an appointment for us to speak to a solicitor?*
- A. an interview
 - B. a telephone call
 - C. an opportunity
 - D. an application
51. *Betty suddenly became aware that the man at the table opposite had been looking very carefully at her for several minutes.*
- A. smirking
 - B. staring
 - C. winking
 - D. glancing
52. *The new family that has just moved into the flat next to mine is very nosy.*
- A. smelly
 - B. rude
 - C. curious
 - D. impolite
53. *When her colleague announced that she was leaving, Jane was really downhearted.*
- A. relieved
 - B. sad
 - C. understanding
 - D. shocked
54. *We got down to eating at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.*
- A. started
 - B. stopped
 - C. went downstairs
 - D. sat down

55. *After the policeman had explained the situation, the relations between the two men improved.*
- A. became worse
 - B. became better
 - C. became impossible
 - D. became evident
56. *Banks are generally the safest place to leave your money.*
- A. marginally
 - B. seldom
 - C. as a rule
 - D. particularly
57. *Souvenirs and guidebooks can be purchased in the entrance to the castle.*
- A. borrowed
 - B. acquired
 - C. located
 - D. hired
58. *It seems unlikely that there will be snow on Christmas day.*
- A. impossible
 - B. inconceivable
 - C. doubtful
 - D. inevitable
59. *Mrs Brown has decided to quit her job next month.*
- A. resign from
 - B. change
 - C. give out
 - D. discontinue
60. *It looks like your computer has picked up a bug.*
- A. is sure
 - B. seems
 - C. is clear
 - D. is visible

Section 4 – Reading comprehension

Questions 61-70

This year, cybersecurity will be the main issue vexing global business, firms say, and it will become more critically important as the internet of things takes off and our world becomes ever more mobile and connected. Lawyers, accountants, digital agencies, research analysts, telecoms and tech firms all gave their views on what the key tech trends were likely to be in 2016.

Allowing customers' data to be stolen by hackers is not good for business, firms are finally realising. It damages corporate reputations and erodes the public's "comfort with sharing their data", but the worrying news is that breaches are inevitable, while a shortage of skilled cybersecurity professionals is likely to push up the costs of beefing up defences and dealing with attacks.

Meanwhile, new fronts are opening up for cybercriminals. Several security experts are forecasting an increase in ransomware attacks, whereby criminals hack into your system, encrypt your data and then demand a ransom before they decrypt it. "The ransomware arms race will come to the fore in 2016," says Hitesh Sheth, chief executive of Vectra Networks. The threat will take on a new, larger role by concentrating attacks on enterprises, holding critical assets hostage in return for even bigger money. Other experts warn that the growth of mobile payments systems will offer new opportunities for hackers, while others think criminals will increasingly target employees, suppliers and contractors as a way of infiltrating corporate systems.

Gadgets and objects wirelessly transmitting data to each other and central computers will accelerate in 2016, many believe, leading to a host of new applications - and a host of new cybersecurity threats. This trend is often dubbed the "internet of things". This new world of "connected everything", says Tudor Aw, head of technology sector at consultancy KPMG, "should finally see real momentum in 2016", from connected cars recording driver behaviour data for insurance purposes, to smart watches and other wearables delivering health data.

And all the data that these connected things generate will be stored and analysed enabling companies to move beyond just quickly responding to changing customer needs, to actually anticipating those changes. We will become a workforce of "smart humans", solving problems on the go and becoming more productive. But many warn that greater connectivity means more points of entry for hackers constantly on the look-out for weak points in any network.

"From healthcare to space exploration and self-driving cars, business in 2016 will be powered by robotics," says Phil Cox, president of Silicon Valley Bank's UK branch. "Robots are already replacing surgeons and factory workers and even learning to say no." Robots with artificial intelligence will also replace manual and repetitive tasks. This will change the way we work. But rather than perceiving this rise of machines as a threat, we should see it as "augmenting, not replacing" us, making us "smart humans".

61. In 2016 global business will be mainly concerned about:

- A. vexing
- B. cybersecurity
- C. the internet
- D. mobile and connected world

62. What is not given as a result of hacking in the text?

- A. bad image of a company
- B. less desire to share information
- C. customers steal data
- D. bad influence on business

63. *The word shortage in paragraph two means:*

- A. too long
- B. too short
- C. too many
- D. too few

64. *In a ransomware attack, hackers:*

- A. ask for money before they hack into a system and create a code
- B. ask for money when they hack into a system and create a code
- C. ask for money when they create a code for a system
- D. ask for money when they create and remove a code from a system after hacking it

65. *The expression come to the fore in paragraph 3 means:*

- A. be more frequent
- B. be more widespread
- C. be the centre of attention
- D. be more dangerous

66. *Ransomware will become more threatening because:*

- A. its role will be larger
- B. it will involve higher sums
- C. it will concentrate on enterprises
- D. it will hold critical assets

67. *In paragraph 3 security experts are forecasting means:*

- A. security experts are worried
- B. security experts are sure
- C. security experts are predicting
- D. security experts are explaining

68. *What is not an example of the “internet of things”?*

- A. driver behaviour
- B. connected cars
- C. smart watches
- D. health data

69. *We will become “smart humans” because:*

- A. we will no longer do manual tasks
- B. we will work with robots with artificial intelligence
- C. we will increase our productivity thanks to connected machines
- D. we will be able to solve problems

70. *Which branch will be concerned by robotics in 2016 according to the text?*

- A. insurance
- B. banking
- C. surgery
- D. consultancy

Questions 71-80

Ten years ago, a woman called Barbara Noble asked an important question, why are some young people choosing not to drive? Barbara was a statistician at the Department for Transport and her report was trying to untangle a mystery. For decades, the richer Britain got, the more people drove. But somewhere in the 1990s things changed. The economy was bouncing along nicely, but our car mileage stayed flat. In fact, if you singled out young people, especially young men, we were driving a lot less.

What Barbara's report had touched on was something that eventually became known as Peak Car - the idea that we had permanently fallen out of love with our cars. It was not just happening in the UK, but in lots of rich countries, including the home of the Cadillac - America. In 2012, the RAC Foundation got together with a group of academics. They analysed Britain's stats between 1995 and 2007, stopping there to leave out the impact of the subsequent recession. And this is what they found. About 70% of the British were driving more. But the average mileage was being dragged down because young men, company car drivers and Londoners were driving less. The key findings were that men in their twenties drive 1,912 miles a year less than they did in the mid-1990s. The number of men in their twenties holding a full driving licence also dropped by 11% between the mid-1990s and 2005-07. Between 1995-97 and 2005-07 company car mileage dropped by nearly 40% and driving mileage across London fell by 20% in the decade leading up to the recession.

But why was it happening? Well, the government took away the tax breaks for company cars. Public transport is good in London and bus use has been going up, while parking and a congestion charge made driving more expensive. The increased pace of overseas immigration has also played a big part in the capital. The surveys show immigrants don't drive as much. But young men abandoning their cars is harder to explain. Some say it is cultural - that phones have replaced cars as the must-have status symbol.

There is also a suggestion that the Internet has reduced the need to drive so much. No-one actually has to drive to the shops if they don't want to. And you don't need a car to talk to friends; you can do it all online, one of the biggest changes for young men was the fall in driving to see friends and family. Meanwhile, more of us live in cities. The average speed of a car in Beijing is 7mph. Exactly the same average speed as a horse and cart. All of these things play a part, but they're not the key reason young people, especially men, aren't driving. "It's not about desire, it's about how difficult it is," says Scott Le Vine, at Imperial College London. He was one of the academics behind the 2012 report. Scott says it is more expensive and more difficult to pass your test than it used to be. Lessons alone can be £1,000. And pass rates for the practical test are well below the levels of the 1990s. More than half of 17 to 29-year-olds without full licences say they are either learning to drive, put off by the test, or put off by the cost, especially the cost of learning. Scott sums it up, "Put simply, while older British people were getting richer in the 2000s, younger adults were getting poorer."

71. Barbara Noble wrote her report because:

- A. she worked at the Department of Transport
- B. she was a statistician
- C. she wanted to write about a mystery
- D. young people's driving habits changed

72. In paragraph one untangle means:

- A. clear up
- B. clear out
- C. clear off
- D. clear through

73. Which of the following was not part of the mystery?

- A. people drove more if they had more money
- B. there were no economic problems
- C. the number of miles people drove was the same
- D. single young people didn't drive so much

74. The expression *Peak Car*:

- A. was invented by Barbara Noble's report
- B. existed before Barbara Noble's report
- C. was known in the USA before Barbara Noble wrote her report
- D. was used after Barbara Noble had written her report

75. The RAC Foundation and the academics carried their study out between 1995 and 2007 because:

- A. this was a period of recession
- B. it was a period following a recession
- C. it was a period impacted by a recession
- D. it was a period just before a recession

76. Which of the following was not considered in the study to be partly responsible for the smaller number of miles?

- A. The recession
- B. Company cars
- C. People living in London
- D. Young men in their twenties

77. In paragraph two the synonym for *touched on* is:

- A. liked
- B. researched
- C. pointed out
- D. explained

78. What did not influence the number of miles driven in London?

- A. traffic congestion
- B. public transport
- C. expensive parking
- D. the increase of immigrants

79. Which of the following is not referred to as a possible explanation as to why young men don't drive as much as in the past:

- A. it's more important for them to have a telephone than a car
- B. they can do their shopping on the Internet
- C. they see their family and friends less
- D. they communicate online

80. The main reason why young men drive less is:

- A. they don't desire to drive
- B. it's more difficult to drive
- C. they don't know how to take the driving test
- D. their budget doesn't enable them to learn to drive



CORRIGE							
1	D	21	A	41	B	61	B
2	A	22	C	42	C	62	C
3	B	23	D	43	D	63	D
4	D	24	C	44	A	64	D
5	C	25	C	45	B	65	C
6	D	26	B	46	C	66	B
7	A	27	A	47	B	67	C
8	C	28	C	48	D	68	A
9	B	29	D	49	C	69	C
10	A	30	C	50	A	70	C
11	C	31	A	51	B	71	D
12	A	32	A	52	C	72	A
13	B	33	A	53	B	73	D
14	C	34	B	54	A	74	D
15	D	35	C	55	B	75	D
16	B	36	C	56	C	76	A
17	A	37	A	57	B	77	C
18	C	38	B	58	C	78	A
19	C	39	A	59	A	79	C
20	D	40	B	60	B	80	D