

► **21. Choose the correct answer**

When the price of the shares _____ on the stock market, we will be able to sell them and get a good return on investment.

La bonne réponse est : D. goes up

Answer D The sequence of tenses with when and as soon as is different in English and in French. In French we put the future in both parts of the sentence. However, in English in a clause after when and as soon as, we must use the present tense and not the future. Make sure that you conjugate the verb correctly in the 3rd person singular as it is the price (singular) and not the shares (plural) that goes up.

► **22. Put the words in the correct order**

Doing simultaneous translation at an international conference can be a _____ even for highly trained specialists.

La bonne réponse est : A. hugely demanding task

Answer A Remember that in English adjectives are invariable and are generally positioned in front of the noun they describe. Here demanding is a present participle used as an adjective so the adjective is positioned in front of the noun. Hugely is an adverb expressing size, extent (adverbe de degré) and this type of adverb is positioned in front of the adjective.

► **23. Find the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined word**

When I met them all and we discussed the situation, I thought that Paul was the most sympathetic.

La bonne réponse est : B. considerate

Answer B Be careful because sympathetic is another “false friend”. In English if you are sympathetic you feel sympathy, compassion for someone. It has nothing to do with friendship and being friendly, amicable or affable.

► **24. Find the mistake**

It is often noticed that when travelling in the UK the most of foreigners complain about the food.

La bonne réponse est : C. most of

Answer C When using most of to translate “la plupart de” it is important to decide if the noun that is used is in general or defined in the sentence. Here, the noun is foreigners which is used in general so we should say most foreigners. However, if the foreigners were defined e.g. the foreigners who come from Asia, we should have said most of the foreigners who come from Asia, “the” is positioned in front of the noun and not in front of “most”.

► **25. Choose the correct answer**

_____ *the pouring rain, I managed to see the Queen as she _____ to Buckingham Palace.*

La bonne réponse est : D. D. Despite / was returning

Answer D In spite is always followed by of before the noun unlike despite (Fr. malgré, en dépit de). Although (Fr. bienque) is followed by a verbal clause and not by a noun. Regardless (Fr. au mépris de) is always followed by of before a noun. The verb must be in the past progressive form because it is the action that was in progress in parallel to I managed.

► **26. Looking for synonyms. Which is the odd one out and so doesn't give the same meaning to the sentence ?**

Environmentalists _____ huge changes in the weather in the decades to come.

La bonne réponse est : A. preview

Answer A Preview is a noun meaning something that gives an advance idea or impression of something to come, it's not possible because the sentence requires a verb. Predict, forecast and foresee are all verbs meaning to know in advance, to say what will happen in the future.

► **27. Which word completes this sentence correctly ?**

This form must be completed and returned to our office _____ two weeks.

La bonne réponse est : C. within

Answer C By and within are both used to translate “d'ici” with an idea of time. However, by is followed by an exact date or point in time whereas within is followed by a length of time. E.g. d'ici mardi = by Tuesday , d'ici un jour = within a day. Until is “jusqu'à” and during is “pendant” with a suggested period of time that is not clearly defined, e.g. during the holidays.

► **28. Choose the correct answer**

You mustn't forget _____ a present ; it's your sister's birthday tomorrow.

La bonne réponse est : D. to buy

Answer D With the verbs to remember and to forget there are two distinct structures depending on whether we are speaking about something that is to be done or something that has been done. If it has been done remember and forget are followed by the gerundive (V+ing) if it still has to be done, they are followed by the infinitive of the verb with to.

► **29. Choose the correct answer**

The boss said he'd never experienced _____ like what happened to him in China before.

La bonne réponse est : B. anything

Answer B Indefinite pronouns follow strict rules. This sentence is negative so nothing is incorrect because it is a double negative. Something is used in an affirmative sentence so it is not possible here. Everything refers to a whole group of things so it is not relevant. Anything is used in negative sentences where the verb carries the negative form to avoid the double negative.

► **30. Which structure completes this sentence correctly ?**

The authorities should take all necessary measures to prevent terrorists _____ their borders.

La bonne réponse est : A. from crossing

Answer A The verb to prevent (Fr. empêcher) can be followed by a noun e.g. to prevent an accident. However, it is frequently used in the structure "empêcher qqn de faire qqch". In this case the structure is : Subject (the authorities) + prevent (should take all necessary measures to prevent)+ complement (terrorists)+ from + V+ing (crossing).