

► 41. Choose the correct answer. Which sentence is correct ?

**La bonne réponse est : B. The clients want their orders to be delivered on time.**

Answer B The sentence constructions with the verb to want in English and vouloir in French are very different. In French we would say “Les clients veulent que leurs commandes soient livrées à l’heure.” But in English the construction is subject (the clients) + want + object (their orders) + to + verb (be delivered). The added complication in this sentence is that the verb is not only in the infinitive but also in the passive form (active = to deliver, passive = to be delivered).

► 42. Which word completes this sentence correctly ?

*With the change in management, the Board of Directors decided it was time for completely new \_\_\_\_\_.*

**La bonne réponse est : C. policies**

Answer C Politics refers to the science of conducting political, governmental affairs and so is not suitable here. Political is the adjective referring to something connected with politics ; here we need a noun. Policies are actions or procedures to be adopted and pursued. Polices doesn’t exist as a plural noun.

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

*The place was chosen with care so that it was just right for the occasion.*

**La bonne réponse est : D. Square**

Answer D A venue is the place where an event is held. A spot is also a place or locality (it can also be a blemish or lesion on the skin or another surface). A haunt is a place that is frequently visited. Don’t be misled by the translation ; “une place” which translates into English as a “square”, for example Trafalgar Square.

► 44. Choose the correct answer.

\_\_\_\_\_ *to travel from Paris to London by train ?*

**La bonne réponse est : B. How long does it take**

Answer B It is important to make the difference between the questions how many times (Fr. combien de fois) which refers to the frequency of an action and how long (Fr. combien de temps) which refers to the length of time, the duration. How much time is possible to ask the question “combien de temps” but the verb must be in the interrogative form. How long is never followed by time to ask the question “combien de temps”.

► 45. Find the mistake

*The price of the food has risen so much that some people in the poor suburbs can no longer afford to feed their children.*

**La bonne réponse est : B. the food**

Answer B The use of the definite article “the” in English is much stricter than in French. If a noun is not defined in the sentence then we do not use the definite article. Here the price is correct because it is defined, it is the price of food. However, food is not defined in the sentence, it is food in general, therefore we do not use the definite article in front of food.

► **46. Choose the correct answer**

*It is the first time that I \_\_\_\_\_ my identity papers before entering the building to work.*

**La bonne réponse est : D. have been asked to show**

Answer D The expression it is the first time is followed by a verb in the present perfect (have/has + past participle). Here, the construction is more complicated because it is also passive (have/has + been + past participle). The passive is used more in English and often translates sentences with “on” in French. “On m’a demandé de montrer = I have been asked to show”.

► **47. Choose the correct answer.**

*The company has many shareholders, \_\_\_\_\_ actually work in the firm.*

**La bonne réponse est : C. none of whom**

Answer C You must choose the right relative pronoun to translate “dont aucun”. The relative pronoun is to replace the noun “shareholders”. Which is not possible because it is for objects not people. Who is for people but is the subject relative pronoun and after none we must use whom, the object relative pronoun. Whose is the relative pronoun used to express a family link or possession, belonging which is not the case here.

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

*She will accept the promotion providing the working conditions improve.*

**La bonne réponse est : B. so long as**

Answer B Providing or providing that is a synonym for as long as, so long as, on the condition that (Fr. pourvu que). Whether is a synonym for if and is used rather than if, when there is a choice. Even if (Fr. même si) is a synonym for albeit, even though. Otherwise (Fr. sinon) is a synonym for or else, under other conditions, differently.

► 49. Choose the correct answer

*It's impossible, they \_\_\_\_\_ all of my money, it was hidden away very carefully.*

**La bonne réponse est : A. can't have stolen**

Answer A Modal verbs are used to express different degrees of certainty. In the present the modal is followed by a verb in the infinitive form without to, in the past the modal is followed by have + past participle. Impossibility is expressed by can't have in the past. Mustn't have is not used to express degrees of certainty. Wouldn't have is the conditional perfect (conditionnel antérieure) but there is no condition here. May not have gives the idea that it is unlikely, it's not an eventuality.

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

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**La bonne réponse est : C. steadfastness**

Answer C An engagement is a promise to marry (Fr. fiançailles), it is also an obligation or agreement, an arrangement or appointment. Involvement means to be a part of, to be included in, to have a role in. Concern is a worry, an anxiety, a trouble. Steadfastness is like perseverance, it is when you continue what you have begun in spite of any difficulties, you follow your set course