



ECRICOME

CONCOURS D'ADMISSION 2017

bachelor

15

Test d'anglais

1^{RE} SESSION

● **Samedi 11 mars 2017 de 9h00 à 10h00**

Durée : 1 heure

*Candidats bénéficiant de la mesure « Tiers-temps » :
1h20 - de 9h00 à 10h20*

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.

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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 :

- 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. David go to the cinema every week before he moved into the country.

- A. use to**
- B. was used to**
- C. used to**
- D. was use to**

2. The box is empty, there left.

- A. isn't something**
- B. is anything**
- C. isn't anything**
- D. is something**

3. That book interesting, could I borrow it please?

- A. looks**
- B. looks at**
- C. looks like**
- D. look**

4. If it's not raining tomorrow, we the day on the beach.

- A. will might spend**
- B. will might spent**
- C. might spent**
- D. might spend**

5. As she is very shy, she goes out with friends.

- A. almost ever**
- B. ever**
- C. hardly ever**
- D. hardly never**

6. *The logistics manager went to China two weeks summer.*
A. for / the last
B. during /the last
C. for / last
D. during / last
7. *Mary is keen on swimming, her sister prefers horse-riding.*
A. despite
B. whereas
C. nonetheless
D. meanwhile
8. *"Let me introduce you to John".*
"How..."
A. is he?
B. do you do?
C. you are doing?
D. does he do?
9. *The students enjoyed the visit to the art gallery, they said such beautiful paintings.*
A. never had they seen
B. they never had seen
C. they had never seen
D. they had seen never
10. *The young couple had the pizzas to their house yesterday evening.*
A. delivered
B. to deliver
C. delivering
D. be delivered
11. *The tutor thinks that his intern has a lot of progress during his internship.*
A. done
B. do
C. make
D. made
12. *Mr Jones in this company several years now.*
A. is working / for
B. has been working / for
C. is working / since
D. has been working / since
13. *The international branch of the firm has just announced for last year.*
A. a twelve millions dollars loss
B. a loss of twelve millions dollars
C. twelve-millions of dollars loss
D. a twelve-million dollar loss

14. *Our competitor has just launched a new product that is nearly*
A. the same that our product.
B. the same as our product.
C. the same than our product.
D. the same our product.
15. *Our manager would like in the office before 9am.*
A. that his team arrive
B. that his team arrived
C. his team to arrive
D. his team arrived
16. *Where everyday at lunchtime?*
A. are you eating
B. you eat
C. do you eat
D. you are eating
17. *Very often, customers don't like salesmen push them to buy if they hesitate.*
A. which
B. whom
C. whose
D. who
18. *My new timetable is the old one.*
A. worse than
B. worst than
C. more bad than
D. badder than
19. *What shall I do with these keys that I found? John says they're not and Betty says they're not*
A. him /her
B. his / her
C. his / hers
D. him / hers
20. *That music is too loud, could you turn it ... please?*
A. out
B. of
C. up
D. down

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. In our department there are many differents jobs which you could choose to do.

- A.** there are
- B.** different
- C.** which
- D.** choose

22. The most of people we met when travelling abroad could speak English.

- A.** The most of
- B.** met
- C.** travelling
- D.** abroad

23. Be a manager nowadays in not easier than in the past.

- A.** Be
- B.** nowadays
- C.** easier
- D.** than

24. Even though they were both deaf the two men understood themselves when they communicated.

- A.** Even though
- B.** they were both
- C.** the two men
- D.** themselves

25. *Despite his handicap this athlete takes part in sports events every years.*
A. Despite
B. this
C. takes part
D. years
26. *In the past it was sometimes difficult to find informations but with the Internet today it's much easier.*
A. sometimes
B. informations
C. the
D. much easier
27. *The globalisation, which spread in the 1980s, brings both advantages and disadvantages to people worldwide.*
A. The
B. which
C. brings
D. to
28. *My best friend has just bought the same dress than me.*
A. best
B. has just bought
C. than
D. me
29. *Why does always Peter catch the bus instead of going on the underground?*
A. always
B. catch
C. going
D. on
30. *Do you really think that his little sister is still believing in Father Christmas?*
A. Do you really think
B. his
C. is still believing
D. in
31. *After to turn off the music, she got out a book, sat on the sofa and began to read.*
A. to turn off
B. got out
C. sat on
D. to read
32. *How much times does Mrs Brown spend looking after the new international students who have just arrived at school?*
A. How much times
B. looking after
C. who
D. have just arrived

33. Would you mind telephoning to our new foreign client so as to inform him of the change in our opening hours?
- A. Would you mind
 - B. to
 - C. so as to
 - D. in
34. If the manager's new assistant will start work tomorrow, I won't be able to meet her because I will be in Paris.
- A. manager's
 - B. will start
 - C. won't be able
 - D. will be
35. In their opinion, nuclear energy is much more economically than energy which comes from fossil fuels.
- A. In
 - B. much more
 - C. economically
 - D. which
36. The company has gone bankrupt because there isn't no money left in the bank account.
- A. The
 - B. has gone
 - C. no
 - D. in
37. We studied many management techniques in class last year but I found autocratic style the less efficient.
- A. many
 - B. techniques
 - C. last year
 - D. the less
38. When Jane came back from her trip to India, she was very excited to show us all the photos she had took.
- A. came back from
 - B. excited
 - C. photos
 - D. had took
39. It's amazing, Julie does everything just as her mother does.
- A. Julie does
 - B. everything
 - C. just as
 - D. mother does
40. Don't buy yet an other gadget; our house is full of useless objects!
- A. yet
 - B. an other
 - C. full of
 - D. useless

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. Peter refused my offer to help him, he said he would be OK.

- A. turned up**
- B. turned off**
- C. turned down**
- D. turned out**

42. I asked Susan if she wanted a lift, but she said she had her bicycle.

- A. assistance**
- B. car ride**
- C. elevator**
- D. helping hand**

43. When she has a problem, my colleague always prefers to be alone.

- A. by her own**
- B. single**
- C. lonely**
- D. on her own**

44. To become a police inspector you have to sit several difficult exams.

- A. to take**
- B. to pass**
- C. to success**
- D. to work for**

45. When they heard the blast all the people in the street ran for cover.

- A. bomb**
- B. explosion**
- C. backfire**
- D. break out**

46. *The dissatisfied customer demanded to have his money back.*
- A. asked
 - B. replied
 - C. insisted
 - D. applied
47. *Someone told me there was a very nice flat to let in the high street.*
- A. share
 - B. buy
 - C. to rent
 - D. vacant
48. *Actually, these new data centres are very environmentally friendly.*
- A. Currently
 - B. Nowadays
 - C. In fact
 - D. Factually
49. *The graphs published in the study showed that there had been a slight change.*
- A. large
 - B. small
 - C. wide
 - D. clear
50. *The unions had a heated discussion with the management about working conditions.*
- A. profitable
 - B. extensive
 - C. fiery
 - D. lunchtime
51. *In many African countries water has become scarce.*
- A. rare
 - B. problematic
 - C. dirty
 - D. frightening
52. *Overall, the results of the marketing survey were very satisfactory.*
- A. Worldwide
 - B. On the whole
 - C. Everywhere
 - D. At that time
53. *How long ago did the disaster occur?*
- A. arrive
 - B. finish
 - C. take place
 - D. come on

54. Why didn't all of the students attend the lecture given by the visiting professor?
- A. assist
 - B. wait for
 - C. read
 - D. go to
55. The old man said he was exhausted by the journey.
- A. day's work
 - B. day
 - C. journal
 - D. trip
56. Mrs Smith was delighted when she opened the letter and saw the prize she had won.
- A. price
 - B. award
 - C. cost
 - D. fortune
57. When Mr Thompson retired two weeks ago his company organised a party.
- A. became a pensioner
 - B. became unemployed
 - C. got a new job
 - D. got a promotion
58. Because of the increase in sales, the company will recruit ten new employees next month.
- A. take off
 - B. take up
 - C. take on
 - D. take in
59. It's the job of a good journalist to gather information that will interest his readers.
- A. to write
 - B. to publish
 - C. to invent
 - D. to collect
60. The article suggests that a lot of people seem to be quite shocked by the way paparazzi behave.
- A. very
 - B. highly
 - C. rather
 - D. silently

Section 4 – Reading comprehension

Questions 61-70

Food scarcity caused by climate change could cause 500,000 deaths by 2050, study suggests

The effects of climate change on food production around the world could lead to more than 500,000 deaths by the year 2050, according to a new study. Climate-related impacts on agriculture could lead to an overall global decline in food availability, the research suggests, forcing people to eat fewer fruits and vegetables and less meat. And the public health impacts of these changes could be severe. Climate experts have long predicted severe consequences for global food security if serious steps are not taken to mitigate climate change. Rising temperatures, more frequent droughts and more severe weather events are expected to cause agriculture in certain areas to suffer, all while the global population — and its demand for food — continues to skyrocket.

In the new study, which was published on Wednesday in the journal *The Lancet*, a group of scientists from the U.K. took their research a step further. They decided to take a look at not only how climate-induced changes in agricultural production will affect human food consumption, but also how these dietary changes might influence human mortality. It's known that diet is connected with human health in many intimate ways, and poor diet has been linked with a number of serious diseases, including diabetes and heart disease.

The researchers, led by Marco Springmann of Oxford University's Oxford Martin Programme on the Future of Food, used an agricultural model to simulate the effects of future climate change on global food production and consumption. They assumed a severe climate change scenario, one in which global air temperature by 2050 is about two degrees higher than it was in the time period between 1986 and 2005. They then used a health model to predict the way these changes in food production and consumption would affect human health. They compared all of these effects to a reference scenario, which assumes a future with no climate change.

If no climate change were to occur, the model predicted that global food availability would actually increase by 10.3 percent by the year 2050. But under the effects of climate change, it's a different story, and the model predicted that global food availability would be 3.2 percent lower than was predicted in the scenario with no climate change. Specifically, it found that people would eat 4 percent less fruit and vegetables and 0.7 percent less meat. These dietary changes translate into about 529,000 deaths that would not have occurred if there were no climate change.

The food-related deaths would be caused by two major factors: people not getting the right type of nutrition, and people simply being underweight. The majority of all the predicted deaths were found to be caused by the nutrition factors, mostly by people being forced to eat fewer fruits and vegetables. However, the effects were somewhat variable in different regions of the world.

The fruit and vegetable-related deaths, for instance, were most prevalent in high-income countries, as well as low- or middle-income countries in the Western Pacific, Europe and Eastern Mediterranean. Deaths related to weight — in other words, insufficient calorie intake — were a bigger risk factor in Africa and Southeast Asia. Overall, the most climate-related deaths were seen in the Western Pacific and Southeast Asia — particularly in China and India.

"The results of this study indicate that even quite modest reductions in per-person food availability could lead to changes in the energy content and composition of diets that are associated with substantial negative health implications," the authors write in the paper. It's an alarming look at just a single facet of the climate change dilemma. Of course, the impacts of climate change are expected to cause human

deaths in a variety of other ways as well. The increased risk of infectious disease, natural disasters, forced migration and civil unrest are just a few examples.

For now, at the very least, the new study serves as a sharp reminder that taking climate change seriously is no longer a luxury, but a matter of life and death for thousands of people around the world.

Adapted from "The Washington Post", March 2nd 2016

61. The study on climate change was written by:

- A. The Lancet
- B. agricultural specialists
- C. Marco Springmann from Oxford University
- D. a group of British scientists

62. The main idea of the study is that:

- A. agriculture has changed because of the climate
- B. people should eat fewer fruits and vegetables because of the climate
- C. climate change will reduce food production so populations will die
- D. people should eat less meat because of the climate

63. According to the text, the most severe consequences of these changes would be on:

- A. the number of people eating fruit and vegetables
- B. food availability
- C. the number of deaths every year
- D. the impact on public health

64. What is not mentioned as an effect of climate change on agriculture?

- A. Higher demand for food
- B. Rising temperatures
- C. Droughts
- D. Bad weather events

65. It is said that dietary change may have an effect on:

- A. agricultural production
- B. human food consumption
- C. human mortality
- D. serious diseases

66. The climate change scenario chosen by the scientists:

- A. assumed a 2 degree increase in the air temperature by 2050
- B. assumed the air temperature was 2 degrees higher by 2005
- C. assumed the air temperature increased by 2 degrees in 1986
- D. assumed the air temperature increased by 2 degrees in 2005

67. If there were no climate changes, with their model the scientists predicted:

- A. food availability would change by 3.2 percent
- B. there would be 529,000 deaths
- C. there would be a different story
- D. food availability would go up by 10.3 percent

68. Death related to food:

- A. was caused by nutrition factors in a few cases
- B. was because people were forced to eat fruit and vegetables
- C. was different in different regions of the world
- D. was caused because people were too fat

69. The authors wrote in the paper:

- A. compositions of diets lead to negative health
- B. cheap reductions in food availability could lead to change
- C. less food availability leads to change in diets and so negative health
- D. there are small reductions in food availability

70. The journalist's conclusion is:

- A. that climate change will cause thousands of people to die
- B. that climate change is not the only cause of human death
- C. that there will be more disease, disasters and migration.
- D. that it's time for people to think about climate change as something serious

Questions 71-80

Growth of city trees can cut air pollution

A study by US-based The Nature Conservancy reported that the average reduction of particulate matter near a tree was between 7% and 24%. Particulate matter (PM) is microscopic particles that become trapped in the lungs of people breathing polluted air. PM pollution could claim an estimated 6.2 million lives each year by 2050, the study suggests.

Lead author Rob McDonald said that city trees were already providing a lot of benefits to people living in urban areas. "The average reduction of particulate matter near a tree is between 7-24%, while the cooling effect is up to 2C (3.6F). There are already tens of millions of people getting those kinds of benefits," he said.

Dr McDonald said the study of the use of trees in 245 cities around the world compared the cost-effectiveness of trees with other methods of cooling and cleaning air. "On that front, trees are cost competitive with other options," he told BBC News. "When you change a bus from diesel to gasoline, for example, you reduce particulate matter pollution, and trees are certainly in the same ball park." However, the TNC report highlighted that most of the cities featured in the study were losing more trees than they were gaining.

According to the UN World Health Organization (WHO), about 90% of the global population living in cities in 2014 was exposed to particulate matter that exceeded the WHO air quality guidelines. The UN agency estimates that outdoor air pollution caused three million premature deaths in 2012, with the vast majority occurring in low-to middle-income nations. The WHO Health Statistics 2016 says air pollution is "caused by inefficient energy production, distribution and use, especially in the industrial, transportation and building sectors, and by poor waste management". It adds that transport systems based primarily on individual motorised transport can lead to further deterioration in air quality.

As everyone within an urban area breathes the same air, the pollution does not discriminate - both rich and poor are exposed to the dangers. But, it adds, people living near the source or busy roads are more exposed and more affected. The WHO says that the air quality in many cities is not monitored, making it difficult to get an accurate understanding of the global impact of air pollution.

Dr McDonald observed: "Trees are by no means a replacement for all the other things cities need to do in order to clean their air but they are part of the suite of tools that cities can draw on. We also looked at how much more trees could help if we planted more trees. We found that there was a lot more scope there. All of the cities we looked at, if all the people in them spent an extra US \$4 a year on planting trees, you could save between 11,000 and 36,000 lives each year. This is mostly as a result of having cleaner air. As well as the avoided mortality, there is even more avoided hospitalisation, and it will benefit tens of millions of folks".

Although trees have long been part of urban life, either by design or consumed by expanding urban areas, they had been side-lined in the second half of the 20th Century. In a 2014 report, following what was described as the "largest city tree survey of its kind", it was calculated that London's trees provided "at least £133 million in benefits every year in terms of air pollution removal, carbon sequestration and reducing the amount of water going into drains".

By raising awareness of the ecosystem services they can play, the TNC report's authors hope that urban trees can become an integral part of cityscapes once again. "One of our goals outlined in the report is to remind cities that you have the parks or urban forestry department on one side and the health department on the other side. On this issue at least, they need to be talking to each other," Dr McDonald suggested. "I am really hopeful that if more cities start thinking that way then we will see a rebirth in urban tree planting."

Adapted from BBC News, 31st October 2016

71. The Nature Conservancy is:

- A. lead by Rob McDonald
- B. part of the UN World Health Organization
- C. an American association
- D. based in London

72. What does PM not do:

- A. kill people
- B. cool down the atmosphere by 2°C
- C. go inside people when they breathe
- D. stay in the air in cities

73. According to the text, city trees:

- A. are beneficial for people who live in cities
- B. are very expensive
- C. can reduce pollution by half
- D. are becoming more and more numerous

74. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. 6.2 million people will die because of pollution in 2050
- B. PM represents between 7% and 24% of the air near a tree
- C. 11,000 to 36,000 people would not die if city inhabitants spent \$4 on trees each year
- D. 90% of people living in 245 cities globally in 2014 were exposed to WHO guidelines

75. It is difficult to really understand the impact of air pollution around the world because:

- A. the WHO exceeded air quality guidelines
- B. energy production is inefficient
- C. the quality of the air is not controlled in many cities
- D. everyone breathes the same air

76. What is not given as a cause of air pollution:

- A.** bad energy production
- B.** what we do with our waste
- C.** private use of cars
- D.** the distribution sector

77. Who is the most affected by air pollution?

- A.** Both rich and poor people
- B.** People in cities where the air is not monitored
- C.** People whose homes are near busy roads
- D.** People who are the source of pollution

78. In paragraph 7, “they had been side-lined in the second half of the 20th Century” means:

- A.** lots of trees were planted in lines
- B.** planting trees was not a priority from 1950-2000
- C.** trees were planted on the sides of the roads
- D.** there were more trees planted after 1950

79. Trees in London:

- A.** are the largest of their kind
- B.** cost £133
- C.** put carbon into the air
- D.** avoided water being wasted

80. The objective of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is :

- A.** to get more trees planted in cities
- B.** to play in the ecosystem services
- C.** to talk to the Urban Forestry Department and the Health Department
- D.** to make cities think about birth rate