



CONCOURS D'ADMISSION 2018

bachelor

16

Test d'anglais

2^E SESSION

● Samedi 28 avril 2018 de 9h00 à 10h00

Durée : 1 heure

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

Consignes 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.

VOUS RÉPONDREZ DIRECTEMENT SUR VOTRE GRILLE

Ce livret est un questionnaire à choix multiple (Q.C.M.) comprenant quatre phases de 15 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 correspondant 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. *They told him they..... next week.*
 - a. would answer
 - b. will answer
 - c. answer
 - d. are answering
2. *She didn't bring..... luggage.*
 - a. much
 - b. many
 - c. a few
 - d. some
3. *There many people at the party.*
 - a. have
 - b. had
 - c. were
 - d. is
4. *I am really looking forward from you.*
 - a. hear
 - b. to hearing
 - c. heard
 - d. to hear
5. *I will be able to drive a car, when I..... 18.*
 - a. will have
 - b. will be
 - c. am
 - d. will be having
6. *She was watering the flowers when the phone*
 - a. is ringing
 - b. rang
 - c. rung
 - d. was ringing

7. **Bob is an excellent friend of**
- a. me
 - b. I
 - c. mine
 - d. my
8. **Let's go to the cinema, ?**
- a. isn't it
 - b. don't we
 - c. will we
 - d. shall we
9. **They don't like overcrowded shops. -.....**
- a. Me too.
 - b. So do I.
 - c. Neither do I.
 - d. So have I.
10. **..... has heard such nonsense!**
- a. Anyone / never
 - b. No one / ever
 - c. Anybody / ever
 - d. No one / already
11. **You must absolutely understand**
- a. how is it important
 - b. how important it is
 - c. how it is important
 - d. what important it is
12. **..... the former CEO, the new one shows more humane qualities.**
- a. Unlike
 - b. Whereas
 - c. Unless
 - d. While
13. **Please, let me you.**
- a. to help
 - b. to helping
 - c. helping
 - d. help
14. **..... suffer from loneliness and isolation.**
- a. The most homeless people
 - b. Most of homeless people
 - c. Most homeless peoples
 - d. Most homeless people
15. **They have known each other.....**
- a. since 10 years
 - b. 10 years ago
 - c. for 10 years
 - d. during 10 years

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.

16. Boys who study at Eton are more likely to become Ministers that others.

- a. study
- b. at
- c. more likely
- d. that others

17. As winter is coming it is urgent that homeless and destitution should be tackled.

- a. is coming
- b. homeless
- c. destitution
- d. should be

18. The situation in the Third World is getting worst and worst, which implies that many people have to go through terrible predicaments.

- a. worst and worst
- b. which
- c. go through
- d. predicaments

19. The Prime Minister who has to deal with Brexit talks is Theresa May though David Cameron is responsible for the referendum.

- a. The
- b. who
- c. though
- d. is responsible for

20. People say that is annoying is the fact that more and more people tend to be individualistic.

- a. that is annoying
- b. more and more people
- c. tend to be
- d. individualistic

21. The abortion has been a controversial issue for quite a long while in the United States.
- a. The abortion
 - b. has been
 - c. for quite a long while
 - d. the United States
22. Women were promised the right to vote in 2015 in Saudi Arabia. Unfortunately very few progress has been made on that matter and they still can't vote.
- a. were promised
 - b. very few progress
 - c. on that matter
 - d. still
23. They have been working on the negotiations for a few months now and they haven't found an agreement again.
- a. have been working
 - b. for a few months now
 - c. haven't found
 - d. again
24. Because heavy snow falls, electric lines were cut, and the country seemed paralyzed as train stations and airports were closed.
- a. Because
 - b. heavy snowfalls
 - c. were cut
 - d. as
25. The firm who the boss has recently resigned will have to face a total reorganization.
- a. who the boss
 - b. resigned
 - c. will have to face
 - d. a total reorganization
26. One must realize that if people doesn't change their habits, the future of the Earth will be at stake.
- a. one
 - b. people doesn't change
 - c. their habits
 - d. will be at stake
27. It is really necessary that importants measures be taken as fast as possible so as to prevent a catastrophe.
- a. importants measures
 - b. be taken
 - c. as fast as possible
 - d. so as to prevent
28. She said to be a very committed person, according to anyone who has met her.
- a. she said
 - b. committed
 - c. according to
 - d. has met
29. I find difficult to turn down their offer as they did their best to please us.
- a. I find difficult
 - b. turn down their offer
 - c. as
 - d. did their best
30. His parents were often ashamed of him because he was used to making very shocked remarks.
- a. ashamed of him
 - b. was used
 - c. to making
 - d. shocked

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.

31. *The new report could not be disputed because the facts were all accurate.*

- a. recent
- b. exact
- c. current
- d. disputable

32. *The meeting was called off.*

- a. organized
- b. planned on the phone
- c. cancelled
- d. taken over

33. *Some people are convinced that the death penalty deters criminals.*

- a. entices
- b. puts out
- c. puts off
- d. spurs

34. *The upkeep of this new museum will cost a lot of money.*

- a. building
- b. refurbishing
- c. renovation
- d. maintenance

35. *Her skill at playing the piano is uncanny.*

- a. remarkable
- b. commonplace
- c. average
- d. disappointing

36. *Sue's reckless drinking was a concern to her parents.*

- a. heedless
- b. heartless
- c. wary
- d. watchful

37. They resumed their conversation right after the lecture.
- a. summed up
 - b. explained
 - c. restarted
 - d. described
38. They could not fathom their daughter's motives for quitting her job.
- a. grasp
 - b. fancy
 - c. think
 - d. believe
39. Our office has to face the aftermath of the arrest of our CEO.
- a. end
 - b. issue
 - c. backlash
 - d. consequences
40. Do not endeavour to change his mind, he might be mad at you!
- a. claim
 - b. appeal
 - c. attempt
 - d. wait
41. I always strive to do the best I can.
- a. try hard
 - b. forget
 - c. fail
 - d. neglect
42. I wonder how they will cope with the problem.
- a. stop
 - b. conclude
 - c. cover
 - d. deal with
43. I assume they will not be coming.
- a. take it upon myself
 - b. accept
 - c. admit
 - d. suppose
44. Margaret comes from an affluent family.
- a. influential
 - b. well-off
 - c. prominent
 - d. large
45. That is such a lame excuse !
- a. excellent
 - b. convincing
 - c. acceptable
 - d. feeble

Section 4 – Reading comprehension

Questions 46-60

The Air In India's Capital Is So Toxic That Schools Are Closing and Expats Are Fleeing

New Delhi is ghastly right now.

So much so that the government in the national capital has shut down 1,800 schools for the first time ever, forcing a million students to stay at home to avoid breathing in the deadly smog that continues to shroud the city. This comes a week after firecracker residue from the Diwali festivities pushed the city's Air Quality Index (AQI) into the red zone.

Levels of particulate matter (PM) 10 and PM2.5 hit 844 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 588 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ respectively on Nov. 06, according to data from the System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR), which monitors air quality. That's shockingly above the safe limits of 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ respectively, and suggests that things have only worsened since last week when the "severe" pollution advisory was issued.

"Pollution has increased to an extent that (the) outdoors in Delhi are resembling a gas chamber," chief minister Arvind Kejriwal said on Nov. 06.

Residents have taken note, lining up in the hundreds to buy masks. On Nov. 06, many even gathered at Jantar Mantar to protest, calling on the government to declare the situation a national emergency.

Delhi ranks among the world's most polluted cities, thanks in part to its enormous population of around 25 million and the over 8.8 million vehicles that ply on its roads every day (an estimate from March 2015).

And now, choked by a deadly cloud of smoke, visibility has reduced to just 200 metres. The city has witnessed several road accidents due to this over the past few days.

Over the past few weeks, the crisis has been complicated by a peculiar annual agricultural practice in neighbouring states.

"Fireworks during Diwali marginally added to the pollution... But other things inside Delhi did not drastically change. So the smog is mainly due to smoke from farm fires," Kejriwal said.

Every year around this time, farmers in Punjab and Haryana—the predominantly agricultural states to the west and northwest of Delhi—burn the leftover straw in their rice and wheat fields. This is the cheapest way to prepare the land for the next season of sowing. However, winds blowing from these states carry the smoke from these vast farmlands to Delhi, adding to the national capital's already high PM levels.

Now, with no winds blowing over Delhi, the stagnant particulate matter is smothering the city. And the result is a crisis that is the worst in 17 years, the culmination of Delhi's decades-long struggle against pollution.

At the time of India's independence in 1947, fog in Delhi was rather rare. In fact, in 1951, only one foggy day was reported between the winter months of December and February. By 1996, there were 46 days and, by 2013, there were 74.

Things worsened in the early 1990s with rapid urbanisation and growing vehicular traffic—particularly of those with diesel engines. Suspended PM hit a high of 409 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 1995.

Three years later, India's supreme court urged the Delhi government to act, forcing buses and three-wheelers to switch to compressed natural gas (CNG), a more environment-friendly option. The results were clear. By 2000, PM levels dropped to 190 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and continued to fall for several years, reaching 161 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2007.

This phase, however, did not last. With the number of vehicles rising relentlessly, PM levels jumped once again by 2008.

"The problem is that while emission norms were made more stringent and pollution levels dipped, the increase in vehicles skewed the matter," A.B Akolkar, a member of India's Central Pollution Control Board, told the Indian Express newspaper last year.

And that set the stage for Delhi's current crisis.

In January this year, the Delhi government had introduced an "odd-even" to regulate the city's vehicular traffic. This involved allowing vehicles ending with even and odd numbers to ply on alternative days. The plan was tried again in April. The results have at best been mixed.

Now, as part of its drastic measures, the government is likely to fall back on such a plan again.

On Nov. 06, it imposed a temporary ban on construction and demolition of buildings and the use of diesel-powered electricity generators. It also plans to vacuum clean the city's streets and has begun sprinkling water to settle the dust.

Yet, the damage to the city's reputation and the serious financial cost it implies, will be difficult to fix. With children and the elderly being the worst-affected, many Indians and expats are already moving out.

In 2013, the World Bank estimated that environmental degradation could cost India's economy more than \$80 billion per year. Delhi could definitely be the worst-hit as years go by, with property prices tanking and productivity levels falling.

For now, this crisis poses a particular problem for the government of India. It coincides with British prime minister Theresa May's arrival in Delhi to kick off her first bilateral mission outside of the European Union. In 2015, when the city welcomed US president Barack Obama with a toxic haze, it drew flak. One report even warned that the president could lose around six hours of his life by spending just three days in the capital of Asia's third-largest economy.

For all of the Narendra Modi government's big plans to portray India as the continent's shining star, the national capital's toxic air suggests that the more things change, the more they remain the same.

Adapted from *Quartz India*, December 20, 2016

46. Which sentence is not true:

- a. The air pollution is more than 7 times as much as what is tolerable
- b. New Delhi, now totally deserted, has turned into a ghost city
- c. Warning was given by the SAFAR a week before
- d. The inhabitants are displeased with the government's management of the situation

47. Only one sentence is true:

- a. Fireworks are partly responsible for the pollution
- b. Children stay at home otherwise they will die
- c. The air in the suburbs of Delhi is much better
- d. The city is now a red zone so access to it is blocked

48. The situation is peculiar in Delhi because:

- a. an economic crisis has been going on for several weeks
- b. it is very windy
- c. a lot of road accidents happen
- d. smoke from farms and firecrackers reach the city

49. The article informs us that:

- a. Punjab and Haryana are districts of Delhi
- b. farmers burn their crops as a sign of protest
- c. farmers burn what remains after the crops to fertilize the land
- d. farmers rely on wind energy

50. The problem of pollution in Delhi:

- a. was unheard of in 1951 because it was a cold winter
- b. is not at all taken into account by the government
- c. started after independence
- d. has reached an all-time high

51. What did not happen?

- a. Towns developed
- b. Traffic grew
- c. Buses turned to greener energy
- d. Very few people had diesel vehicles

52. According to A.B Akolkar:

- a. the emission norms are not strict enough
- b. the growing car fleet worsens the PM level
- c. pollution increases because of loose regulation
- d. the government must find a new scheme on the matter of the increasing number of cars

53. The government took measures:

- a. that some found odd
- b. that were the same as ever
- c. that were very efficient
- d. that allowed cars to circulate on alternate days according to their plate numbers

54. What does the government not plan to do?

- a. Enforce tough rules
- b. Use the plan they already used in January
- c. Clean the air by spraying water in the atmosphere
- d. Propose cleaner power to construction sites

55. This pollution crisis will have no effect on:

- a. old people
- b. children
- c. the seriousness of Indian financial analysts
- d. the number of inhabitants in the city

56. According to the World Bank:

- a. the situation is not definitive
- b. the situation was worse in bygone days
- c. investors will rush as prices drop
- d. this crisis will have enduring economic effects

57. Theresa May's trip to Delhi aims at:

- a. helping India solve the pollution crisis
- b. kicking off any mission with Europe
- c. finding a partner out of the EU
- d. meeting Barack Obama

58. In 2015:

- a. when Obama came, he was criticized
- b. when Obama came, he became ill
- c. Obama spent 6 hours of his life in Delhi
- d. the atmosphere was very toxic

59. India:

- a. ranks third in Asia
- b. is Asia's leading economy
- c. is the Third World's first economy
- d. is the world's third largest power

60. The Indian government:

- a. always agrees with Narendra Modi
- b. praises India's starry nights
- c. makes things change quickly
- d. fails to present India as Asia's leader in spite of all their efforts

