

15

Test d'anglais

1^{RE} SESSION

● Samedi 30 mars 2019 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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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 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. people enjoy listening to music.
 - a. Most of
 - b. Most
 - c. Most of the
 - d. Much

2. *Aboriginal Autralians* *badly*.
 - a. have treated
 - b. have treating
 - c. have been treating
 - d. were treated

3. *She often wears*
 - a. an English surprising woollen blue hat
 - b. a blue English woollen surprising hat
 - c. a surprising blue English woollen hat
 - d. a woollen surprising blue English hat

4. *Jane Austen**Pride and Prejudice in 1813*.
 - a. wrote
 - b. was wrote
 - c. was written
 - d. written

5. *She* *in 1775*.
 - a. born
 - b. is born
 - c. was born
 - d. borns

6. *I* *10 years*.
 - a. have known him for
 - b. knew him since
 - c. know him for
 - d. have known him since

7. **You can't imagine**
- a. how is it important
 - b. how important it is
 - c. what important it is
 - d. what important is it
8. **..... breakfast is absolutely necessary if you want to have enough energy.**
- a. Have
 - b. Having
 - c. To having
 - d. For having
9. **He expected without arguing.**
- a. that I accepted
 - b. that I will accept
 - c. I accepted
 - d. me to accept
10. **He is working hard**
- a. to succeed
 - b. for succeed
 - c. for succeeding
 - d. to success
11. **If he.....the truth, he.....upset.**
- a. knows/would be
 - b. knew/would be
 - c. will know/will be
 - d. had knew/ would have been
12. **She hopes they..... help him.**
- a. will can to
 - b. will can
 - c. will be able to
 - d. will able to
13. **They made us the situation quickly.**
- a. to understand
 - b. understanding
 - c. understand
 - d. understood
14. **'You've read her latest novel,?'**
- a. did you
 - b. haven't you
 - c. aren't you
 - d. don't you
15. **Edinburgh iscapital of Scotland.**
- a. the /the
 - b. the/Ø
 - c. Ø/Ø
 - d. a/a

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. *Why do you not want an other piece of cake. Don't you like it?*

- do you not
- an other
- piece of cake
- don't

17. *Everybody were shocked to hear the news, and did not know what they could do to help.*

- were
- the news
- they
- to

18. *We just exchanged few words, but I immediately felt drawn to him.*

- just exchanged
- few
- drawn
- to

19. *The story you are telling me is more or less the same than the one my brother told me yesterday.*

- are telling me
- than
- the one
- told

20. *Susan was outraged because his boss did not grant her the pay rise he had announced.*

- outraged
- his boss
- did not grant
- had announced

21. *She thought to be an absolutely brilliant speaker.*
- thought
 - to be
 - absolutely
 - brilliant
22. *I think it is time you realize you cannot go on living such an idle life.*
- you realize
 - you cannot
 - living
 - an idle life
23. *I am really sorry your parents disapproved your decision, as I found it wise.*
- disapproved
 - as
 - it
 - wise
24. *Robinson Crusoe is a well-known novel written by D. Defoe, which deals with a man who leaved for 28 years on a desert island after a shipwreck.*
- well-known
 - which
 - leaved
 - after a shipwreck
25. *The police arrived too late: the thieves had already stolen the whole jewels in the shop.*
- arrived
 - thieves
 - had already stolen
 - the whole jewels
26. *Unfortunately there is still too many victims of road crashes, for lack of sustained action.*
- there is
 - too many
 - road crashes
 - lack of
27. *You should really go and see Spike Lee's latest movie, I think it is one of his betters films.*
- go and see
 - Spike Lee's
 - latest
 - his betters films
28. *He can run without getting out of breath now that he has stopped to smoke.*
- without getting
 - out of breath
 - has stopped
 - to smoke
29. *We will take the train so as to not be stuck in traffic jams.*
- will take
 - so as to not
 - stuck
 - traffic jams
30. *She always looks so depressed, she seems unable to get used to live alone.*
- looks
 - depressed
 - seems
 - get used to live

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 alcoholic swore to forsake his addiction.

- a. cure
- b. give up
- c. claim
- d. maintain

32. They finally put up with the situation.

- a. accepted
- b. condemned
- c. refused
- d. disagreed with

33. He hardly ever takes the bus.

- a. frequently
- b. never
- c. seldom
- d. always

34. The advertisement led to an increase in the shop's sales.

- a. warning
- b. prevention
- c. commercial
- d. release

35. They let me down.

- a. abandoned me
- b. dropped me
- c. disappointed me
- d. left me

36. You should really not look down upon poorer people.

- a. criticize
- b. scorn
- c. watch
- d. stare at

37. We eventually decided to go with them.

- a. from time to time
- b. occasionally
- c. perhaps
- d. finally

38. You should really rest.

- a. remain
- b. stay
- c. relax
- d. move

39. That's a very sensible reaction!

- a. sound
- b. sensitive
- c. senseless
- d. moving

40. They finally achieved their goal.

- a. failed
- b. ended
- c. reached
- d. missed

41. Let's make up for lost time!

- a. compensate
- b. hide
- c. forget
- d. forfeit

42. I can't stand that awful noise.

- a. support
- b. bear
- c. hear
- d. listen to

43. He keeps bragging!

- a. boasting
- b. complaining
- c. trying
- d. moaning

44. I would like you to speak proper English.

- a. clean
- b. rude
- c. colloquial
- d. correct

45. This is a global issue.

- a. worldwide
- b. complete
- c. thorough
- d. total

Section 4 – Reading comprehension

Questions 46-60

ROALD DAHL had long delighted children with his tales of giant peaches, chocolate factories, marvellous medicines and champions of the world. He had beguiled young readers with witches, twits, cunning foxes, thieving fathers and quick-thinking boys. His 14th novel, published 30 years ago on October 1st 1988, offered something slightly different. Its title promised no histrionics, only the story of “Matilda” (she, along with Sophie in “The BFG”, was a rare female protagonist). It promised less fantasy, too: swashbuckling adventures in parallel universes with mythical creatures or talking animals were replaced with dark domestic concerns. Yet Dahl’s book about a young neglected bookworm became his best-loved. In the 30 years since its publication, the novel has sold 17m copies worldwide and been adapted into a film and a blockbuster musical.

The story begins by undermining the idea that all parents must love and cherish their children. Matilda, a brilliant mathematician and prodigious reader, is loathed by her benighted parents. Her father, who flogs knackered cars, despises his solitary, inscrutable, intellectual child and insists that she join the family around the “dreaded box” (after all, he reasons, “there’s nothin’ you can get from a book that you can’t get from a television fastah!”). When Miss Honey, Matilda’s teacher, arrives to tell her parents about her brilliance, Mrs Wormwood says she is “not in favour of blue-stocking girls...Looks is more important than books, Miss Hunky.”

Yet school, which should have been a refuge, is also treacherous terrain for Matilda. Miss Trunchbull, the headmistress, is formidable, a “fierce tyrannical monster who frightened the life out of pupils and teachers alike”. She is contemptuous of her charges, referring to one as an “ignorant little slug”, a “witless weed” and “empty-headed hamster”. She is mercurial, and her punishments severe. One child is flung across the playground by her pigtails; several are locked for hours in the “Chokey”, a cupboard filled with broken glass and rusty nails. The poor, ever-hungry Bruce Bogtrotter is proclaimed a “denizen of the underworld” for stealing from the Trunchbull, and forced to eat an entire 18-inch chocolate cake.

There are some allies along the way—Lavender, Mrs Phelps the librarian and Miss Honey—but for the most part Matilda faces down her foes on her own. Dahl’s adults are ignorant, lazy autocrats (several of his novels share this preoccupation, grimly inspired by his own experience at boarding school.) They try to change Matilda through mockery, bullying and intimidation. Her refusal to be crushed is what makes the novel so thrillingly enjoyable. She dishes out pranks and punishments of her own to the “beastly” grown-ups, involving a parrot, super glue or chalk. She is pithy and chatty and beguilingly quiet by turns. When a water jug containing a freshly caught newt is spilt, seemingly at random, Matilda is accused but displays an artful charm. “I have not moved away from my desk, Miss Trunchbull, since the lesson began,” she maintains. “I can say no more.”

Matilda’s ability to escape into other worlds is also a key aspect of the novel, which is at its heart an ode to literature. Through books, Matilda can flee oafish relatives and weapon-wielding teachers. She can meet “amazing people who lived exciting lives”: she “went on olden-day sailing ships with Joseph Conrad. She went to Africa with Ernest Hemingway and to India with Rudyard Kipling. She travelled all over the world while sitting in her little room in an English village.” (New editions of the novel, released to coincide with the 30th anniversary, depict Matilda as a librarian, an astrophysicist and—most fittingly—a globe-trotting traveller atop a mountain.) Dahl weaves in references to his writerly forebears such as Dickens, who conjures “magic with his words” in “Great Expectations”, and the Brontë sisters’ headstrong female characters. Once you have turned the page on this story, it said to its young readers, further adventures await.

“Matilda” has enjoyed extraordinary longevity because its lessons must be learnt by every generation. Dahl shows that difference need not mean loneliness, that pluck and intelligence are to be treasured and that adults are not always the role models children expect them to be. The fearless, resourceful and kind protagonist has power and uses it for good; she chooses curiosity and independence over ignorance and cruelty. Matilda—whose name means “strength in battle”—proves that when someone says “I’m right and you’re wrong, I’m big and you’re small” there is still something you can do about it.

The Economist, Oct 1st 2018

- 46. Matilda:**
- a. is a real girl
 - b. is a fictitious character
 - c. has superpowers
 - d. is 14
- 47. Which sentence is not true about Roald Dahl's novels?**
- a. They have always been successful
 - b. They teach children courage
 - c. Matilda is the 14th novel he published in 30 years
 - d. The majority of the characters are boys
- 48. Matilda is different from other novels because:**
- a. there are talking beasts and mythical animals
 - b. the reader encounters various worms and bugs
 - c. it is rather historical
 - d. it deals with the daily life of a booklover
- 49. What shows it is a popular novel?**
- a. It is Roald Dahl's favourite novel
 - b. It was turned into a successful show
 - c. 17,000 copies were sold when it was published
 - d. It was adapted into a film 30 years ago
- 50. What is not true about Matilda's parents?**
- a. They admire their daughter for her intelligence
 - b. They scorn their daughter
 - c. They are ignorant and dishonest
 - d. They would rather Matilda watched TV than read
- 51. Her parents value:**
- a. appearances
 - b. vintage convertible cars
 - c. Miss Honey's opinion
 - d. young girls in uniform
- 52. Mrs Trunchbull:**
- a. likes teachers
 - b. insults and punishes pupils
 - c. has a monster
 - d. wants her school to be a shelter for pupils
- 53. Bruce Bogtrotter:**
- a. is called "a dweller of hell"
 - b. is locked in a cupboard
 - c. steals food from the kitchen
 - d. is nicknamed Chokey
- 54. What did Mrs Trunchbull not do?**
- a. Tell the pupils they are brainless
 - b. Leave children for a long time in an unsafe closet
 - c. Force-feed one of them
 - d. Have a pig run after a girl to frighten her in the playground

55. Matilda:

- a. finds comfort at school
- b. has to manage her enemies alone
- c. decides to fly away
- d. lives alone

56. What is not true about Roald Dahl's depiction of adults?

- a. It is partly autobiographical
- b. They are all bad characters
- c. They are ruthless
- d. They are threatening

57. What is Matilda's reaction to grown-ups' bullying?

- a. She is intimidated and scared
- b. She flings dishes at them
- c. She invents tricks
- d. She screams, shouts and cries

58. In the course of the novel, Matilda:

- a. writes poems
- b. learns how to handle a gun
- c. breaks from her dreary life thanks to fiction
- d. goes fishing

59. The reader learns that Matilda:

- a. actually went to India and Africa
- b. learned sailing with Conrad
- c. made friends with Kipling
- d. can experience eventful lives from home

60. What is the message of the novel?

- a. Children need models
- b. When you are peculiar, you tend to be lonesome
- c. Brightness, inventiveness and thirst for knowledge are valuable assets
- d. Adults are trustworthy

Corrigé sujet 15.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	d	c	a	c	a	b	b	d	a
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
b	c	c	b	b	b	a	b	b	b
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
a	a	a	c	d	a	d	d	b	d
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
b	a	c	c	c	b	d	c	a	c
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
a	b	a	d	a	b	c	d	b	a
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a	b	a	d	b	b	c	c	d	c