

Anglais



Nouveau : pour la session 2018, la durée de l'épreuve sera de 45 mn (Partie 1 : 30 questions, Partie 2 : 10 questions). Les textes et le nombre de questions seront adaptés à cette durée.

Descriptif de l'épreuve

L'épreuve d'Anglais a pour objectif d'évaluer le niveau de grammaire, de vocabulaire et d'orthographe du candidat, ainsi que son aptitude à la compréhension de la langue écrite.

L'épreuve comporte 2 parties :

1^{re} partie : grammaire et vocabulaire (30 questions)

Dans cette partie, le candidat doit montrer sa richesse dans la langue à travers ses connaissances linguistiques.

2^e partie : 2 textes de compréhension écrite (10 questions)

Cette partie comporte 2 textes extraits d'articles de presse portant sur l'actualité internationale, des faits de société, des analyses d'événements.

L'évaluation de la compréhension de la langue écrite porte aussi bien sur le sens explicite du texte que sur sa signification profonde ou implicite.

Conseils

- Pour bien préparer la première partie de cette épreuve, il faut bien connaître sa grammaire.

Les points suivants peuvent être testés : tous les temps et aspects (formes et usages), les verbes modaux, les formes passives et conditionnelles, les formes interrogatives et négatives, le fonctionnement des adjectifs, adverbess, prépositions, noms (pluriels, composés) et pronoms, les articles, les verbes irréguliers, réguliers et ceux à particule, les mots de liaison et articulateurs logiques entre deux phrases ainsi que toutes les fonctions (comment suggérer, comparer, conseiller, donner son avis, etc.).

Vous pouvez également être testé sur les nombreux « faux amis » existants entre le français et l'anglais.

Vous n'avez que 45 minutes pour toute l'épreuve ; il est donc conseillé de ne passer que 25 minutes sur la partie grammaire. Vous avez ainsi moins d'une minute par question et bien connaître sa grammaire devient un réel avantage.

- Pour la deuxième partie, il faut développer une méthode de lecture efficace car vous ne disposez que de 10 minutes par texte.

Il est conseillé de commencer par lire les questions et ensuite de lire très rapidement le texte pour identifier les sections utiles. Il faut ensuite lire attentivement les sections où se trouvent les réponses afin de déterminer rapidement quelles phrases sont vraies selon le texte.

Il est évident que plus vous lisez d'articles de presse, plus vous écoutez la radio ou les bulletins d'informations en anglais, plus l'accès à ce type de lexique sera facile et, de ce fait, la compréhension des textes rapide.

Nous vous proposons quelques liens utiles ci-dessous :

www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish

www.theguardian.co.uk

<https://learningenglish.voanews.com>

www.npr.com

<http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org>

Consignes

Le jour de l'épreuve

Chaque question comporte quatre items, notés **A. B. C. D.**

Pour chaque item, indiquez si celui-ci est correct ou incorrect sur la grille de réponses en cochant la case sous la lettre V (pour vrai) ou sous la lettre F (pour faux).

Exemples :

3

	V	F
A	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
C	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
D	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4

	V	F
A	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5

	V	F
A	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
B	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
C	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
D	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

6

	V	F
A	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
D	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Règle d'attribution des points :

Vous disposez d'un capital de points initial. Chaque erreur entraîne une pénalité (P) qui entame votre capital. Une absence de réponse entraîne une pénalité (p) qui entame aussi votre capital (p est inférieur à P). Enfin, un bonus est attribué si vous répondez correctement aux quatre items d'une même question.

COEFFICIENTS ATTRIBUÉS À CETTE ÉPREUVE

ESDES 4	ESSCA 3	IÉSEG 3
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PART I : GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

— Question 1

- A) I'm the responsable for human ressources.
- B) I'm the responsable for human resources.
- C) I'm responsible for human ressources.
- D) I'm responsible for human resources.

— Question 2

- A) He runs his own trucking compagny.
- B) There are many insurance compagnies in Paris.
- C) The society he is currently working for has gone bankrupt.
- D) She left the societie to pursue her career in a different field.

— Question 3

- A) She's the prettyest girl I've ever met.
- B) He's most interesting in what you have to say.
- C) She's a lot lovelier in real life than in her pictures.
- D) Of all the sports in the Olympics, which sport is more dangerous?

— Question 4

- A) We are the finance managers' assistants.
- B) I am the finance manager's assistant.
- C) I am the assistant to the finance's manager.
- D) I am the assistance of the finance manager.

— Question 5

- A) It looks like it's going to rain in a minute.
- B) You look as your mother because you've got the same eyes.
- C) You look like your mother because you've got the same eyes.
- D) She's working as a shop assistant at the moment.

— Question 6

- A) I wouldn't have come, had I known.
- B) Had I known, I would have come.

- C) He must have took it.
- D) If I would have known, I wouldn't have come.

— **Question 7**

- A) The direction has not increased the salaries during 5 years.
- B) The direction has not increased the salaries since 5 years.
- C) The management has refused to give the salaries more time off.
- D) The board is composed of 18 members.

— **Question 8**

- A) A lot of myths exist surrounding Coca Cola's recipe.
- B) It exists many countries in the world where people live in poverty.
- C) I would trust their findings, if I were you.
- D) It's a shame more people doesn't come to the exhibition.

— **Question 9**

- A) I am not agree with the new politics of the enterprise.
- B) I am in total disagreement with his vision of the future.
- C) I totally disagree with their marketing approach.
- D) So, if we are all agreed, the vote is unanimous.

— **Question 10**

- A) He's a great deal smarter than I thought he was.
- B) He's a lot more capable that I thought he would be.
- C) There are far more candidates than last year.
- D) She did marginally better in her aptitude tests than the other candidate.

— **Question 11**

- A) How long is a rugby match?
- B) How long have you been seeing someone about your addiction?
- C) How long is the table?
- D) How long time does a lesson usually last?

— **Question 12**

- A) She stopped reading the map to look at the road signs.
- B) Could you avoid to talk at the same time, please?

- C) He stopped to tie his shoelaces.
- D) You keep telling me that story.

— **Question 13**

- A) I was extremely disappointing with my exam results.
- B) He's really annoying me at the moment.
- C) The trip back was exhausted.
- D) That was such hard work. I'm totally exhausted.

— **Question 14**

- A) I haven't been shopping this week so I have very few food left in my fridge.
- B) There were less people than usual at the match.
- C) She has very few patients so she must be a terrible doctor.
- D) The opposition was so strong, there was little chance of us winning.

— **Question 15**

- A) I am working for this firm for 10 years now.
- B) What do you do? I'm working on the new mission my boss gave me.
- C) What are they doing? They're architects.
- D) I must have been working on this assignment for 3 weeks. It's really getting me down.

— **Question 16**

- A) This trousers is fitting me perfectly. I'll take it.
- B) I am loving hamburgers, especially McDonald's.
- C) They don't appreciate me taking time off at the moment.
- D) I was just getting into the shower when the phone started ringing.

— **Question 17**

- A) He's always participating to group work.
- B) She contributed a lot on the project.
- C) The USA consists in 50 states.
- D) I might go with you to the cinema. It depends of the weather.

— **Question 18**

- A) He's a such good negotiator that I think he will win easily.
- B) There were so much people at the event that I couldn't move!
- C) Too few time is spent worrying about simple problems.
- D) I've got so much to do and so little time to do it.

— **Question 19**

- A) Could you type these notes up, please?
- B) Could you write this down, please?
- C) Could you write these informations in the correct column, please?
- D) Could you hand it in when you've finished, please?

— **Question 20**

- A) To drink 1 litre of water is good for you.
- B) Reading much is a good way to learn a language.
- C) Make yourself at home and help yourself to food and drink.
- D) Listening to music helps me to concentrate.

— **Question 21**

- A) I am owning 3 cars and a motorbike.
- B) I am having a party on Saturday.
- C) Have you got time? You seem very busy.
- D) Have you got the time ? My watch has stopped.

— **Question 22**

- A) Sorry I missed your birthday. I'll make it up to you next week, I promise.
- B) You'll have to make up the lessons if you are ill.
- C) You shouldn't make up so many stories, people won't believe anything you say.
- D) They've been arguing for so long, it looks like they'll never make up.

— **Question 23**

- A) Can you pick up me from the station at 6 o'clock, please?
- B) Can you pick up the children from school for me?
- C) Can you pick the children up from school for me?
- D) Can you pick the groceries from the shop for me?

— **Question 24**

- A) The company is doing well and we're making lots of benefits.
- B) One of the benefit of online banking is that you don't need to physically go to your local branch.
- C) I don't think anyone will beneficiate from the new reforms.
- D) A strong online presence can be extremely beneficial for a business.

— **Question 25**

- A) The Renault Twingo is a popular car because it is very economic.
- B) The economical situation in France is alarming.
- C) I studied economy at school so I know who Keynes is.
- D) I always choose economic class when I travel by air.

— **Question 26**

- A) I know of a good teacher who can help you with maths.
- B) I know how to play the piano well.
- C) Did you knew him before coming here?
- D) Could you tell me when you have known him?

— **Question 27**

- A) Have you had a chance to look round the town yet?
- B) Would you like to come round for a couple of drinks?
- C) I play a round of golf every saturday.
- D) He took me a round the company.

— **Question 28**

- A) Are you understanding the headlines in the newspaper?
- B) He repairs computers every day.
- C) What do you think at the moment?
- D) How often do you work late?

— **Question 29**

- A) He mustn't be here because I can't see his car in the car park.
- B) He can't have known, otherwise he would have turned up on time.
- C) He might have had trouble starting his car with all this snow. I'm sure he'll be here soon.
- D) He failed his exam so he mustn't have had time to revise.

— **Question 30**

- A) This is the first time I ever eaten oysters.
- B) Of all the countries in the world, I like France the better.
- C) He's the worth boss I've ever had.
- D) She's the more fascinating woman I've ever met.

— **Question 31**

- A) The company who employed me was very important.
- B) The policeman that we saw in the street is a friend of mine.
- C) Most of the managers which came to the meeting were late!
- D) Who was the man that you were just talking to?

— **Question 32**

- A) I am used to work late, it doesn't bother me.
- B) You'll have to get used to doing your own cooking when you leave home.
- C) He used to work really well but his performance has been getting worse lately.
- D) What did you used to do when you got bad marks?

— **Question 33**

- A) How many money did you earn last month?
- B) Can you learn me how to use Excel? I haven't got a clue.
- C) How often have you been travelling? About 3 months.
- D) This book is pretty rare. It's worth £8,000.

— **Question 34**

- A) I haven't got enough money but I'll just have to make do with what I've got.
- B) The teacher told us to do a lot of research before writing the report.
- C) Can you make an advertising campaign targeting the over 25s, please?
- D) I hate making business with the Americans. All they ever talk about is money.

— **Question 35**

- A) We met each other in the Middle Orient 10 years ago.
- B) It's very different from a country to another.

- C) There were many others people present at the meeting.
- D) Could I have an other coffee, please?

— **Question 36**

- A) If you wasted less time chatting, you would get more work done!
- B) I'll send you a postcard when I'm going to arrive in Belgium.
- C) Fran will call me as soon as the client will arrive.
- D) He wouldn't give me a pay rise unless I agreed to work weekends.

— **Question 37**

- A) In spite of I couldn't go to the party, they had it without me.
- B) Despite evidence to the contrary, they sent the man to prison.
- C) Even though they had worked hard, the boss wasn't happy.
- D) In spite of the terrible weather, the trip to Italy was a success.

— **Question 38**

- A) How much did it cost ? 3 millions of euros.
- B) You say 'the first of July' but you write '1st July'.
- C) What's the percentage ? It's three dot four per cent.
- D) I think 'one thousand seven hundred fifty' is American English.

— **Question 39**

- A) I think we are loosing market shares at the moment.
- B) I can recommend a good doctor to you. He'll help you out.
- C) I'm sorry but I don't have the technics necessary to hit the high notes.
- D) Could you specify whether you have any particular food allergies?

— **Question 40**

- A) How long has it been since you saw him? About 2 hours.
- B) How long did you wait? About 2 hours.
- C) How long have you been waiting? About 2 hours.
- D) How long had you been waiting? About 2 hours.

PART II : READING COMPREHENSION

France's 100 year-old AZERTY keyboard – the equivalent of the English-language QWERTY – is to be reconfigured after the government ruled that it encourages bad writing.

The AZERTY set-up has infuriated generations of writers, because of labour-creating peculiarities like the need for two strokes to make full-stops and numerals. But official ire is directed less at such inconveniences, and more at certain quirks and oversights which, it says, make it hard to construct proper French. “Today it is practically impossible to write French correctly using a keyboard that has been bought in France,” the ministry intones. “More surprisingly, certain European countries like Germany and Spain respect French writing better than the French are able to – because their keyboards permit it!”

Paris-based consultancy AFNOR to draw up a list of recommendations by the summer. The aim is to produce a new standard keyboard that will gradually replace the many varieties of AZERTY currently on the market.

AZERTY was introduced as a French adaptation of the original QWERTY keyboard on US typewriters at the start of the 20th Century. The main problem identified by the culture ministry is the difficulty for French writers to use “certain accented characters – and especially in upper-case”. Some common lower-case accented letters – like é (e-acute) and è (e-grave) – have dedicated keys on AZERTY. The letter ù (u-grave) also has its own key, even though it is used in only one word in the entire French language – où, meaning where. But other accented letters are harder to compose. And accented capital letters require manoeuvres of which, according to the ministry, most people are unaware.

This ignorance, and the consequent growing disuse of accented capitals, has given rise to the widespread belief that good French does not need them. Most people think that ignoring an accent on a

capital letter is acceptable. Not so! says the culture ministry, pointing out that both the Academie Francaise and the National Print have issued guidelines urging the use of accents on capitals.

One thing the recommendations are unlikely to change is the AZERTY configuration itself – this despite the fact that most agree it is ergonomically disastrous.

No-one knows who first devised AZERTY, but it took hold in the last decade of the 19th Century. It is a lightly modified version of the QWERTY keyboard which was patented in the US 20 years earlier. Over the years different analysts have pointed out that the lay-out makes little sense for French. The home-row (or middle letter-bar – the most accessible) contains too many uncommon letters ; and the left hand is over-used. Plus there is the nonsense of having to go into upper-case mode to write full-stops and numbers.

As early as 1907 an alternative arrangement was proposed (ZHJAY). Today some enthusiasts are pushing for another (BEPO). But writing habits are by now too deeply ingrained. Some changes are coming, but A-Z-E-R-t-Y is most likely here to stay.

By Hugh Schofield BBC News, Paris
21 January 2016

Les affirmations suivantes sont-elles ou non incluses dans le texte ?

— Question 41

- A) The French keyboard is not adapted to the written language.
- B) Other nationalities find the French keyboard impossible to use.
- C) Standard French keyboards will be replaced before the summer.
- D) It's easier to write French if you have an Italian keyboard.

— Question 42

- A) In French, you must put accents on capital letters.
- B) It's not possible to write capital letters with accents on a French keyboard.

- C) There are multiple versions of the AZERTY keyboard.
- D) AFNOR has told the government to change its keyboard this summer.

— **Question 43**

- A) The letter ù has a dedicated key but corresponds to only one word in the French language.
- B) Most people don't know how to write capital letters with accents on them.
- C) The Academie Francaise has imposed the use of upper case accents in France.
- D) The National Print has given clear indications about the use of accents on capital letters.

— **Question 44**

- A) The French keyboard is largely based on the American keyboard.
- B) The French keyboard is economically disastrous.
- C) The AZERTY keyboard makes sense to French people.
- D) Most of the common letters are to be found in the middle.

— **Question 45**

- A) You can't write full stops in lower case mode.
- B) When you type in French, you don't use the right hand as much as the left hand.
- C) An alternative keyboard, using the letters BEPO, was proposed at the beginning of the century.
- D) Some people are keen on changing the keyboard and using another configuration of letters.

India caste unrest : ‘Ten million without water’ in Delhi

More than 10 million people in India’s capital are without water despite the army regaining control of its key water source after protests, officials say.

On Friday, sixteen people were killed and hundreds hurt in three days of riots after the Munak canal, the city’s main water source which supplies around three-fifths of water to Delhi’s 16 million residents, was seized by Jat community protesters demanding more government jobs. Keshav Chandra, head of Delhi’s water board, told the BBC it would take “three to four days” before normal supplies resumed to affected areas. Mr Chandra said that prior warnings meant that people had managed to save water, and tankers had been despatched to affected areas of the city, but that this would not be enough to make up for the shortfall.

Schools in the city were also closed after supplies from the canal were sabotaged during the protests leading to the army taking control of parts of the canal on Monday morning. However, repairs are expected to take time.

Protesters went on the rampage despite a curfew and the deployment of the army, which is reported to have opened fire on them in the districts of Rohtak and Jhajjar. Sanjoy Majumder said protesters had created road blocks “effectively encircling Delhi”.

The land-owning Jat community is relatively affluent and has traditionally been seen as upper caste. They are mainly based in Haryana and seven other states in northern India. Comprising 27% of the voters in Haryana and dominating a third of the 90 state assembly seats, they are a politically influential community. Seven of the 10 chief ministers in Haryana have been Jats. They are currently listed as upper caste but the demonstrators have been demanding inclusion in caste quotas for jobs and education opportunities that have been available to lower castes since 1991.

In March 2014 the Congress-led national government said it would re-categorise Jats as Other Backward Castes (OBC), opening the

way to government job quotas. But India's Supreme Court ruled in 2015 that the Jats were not a backward community. As jobs have dried up in the private sector and farming incomes have declined, the community has demanded the reinstatement of their backward caste status to enable them to secure government jobs.

Haryana state minister Ram Bilas Sharma said the situation was returning to normal, traffic had resumed on national highways and that railway lines between Delhi and the cities of Jaipur and Chandigarh had reopened.

India's federal government has said it will set up a top-level committee to look into the grievances of Jats. Mr Sharma also confirmed that the government would introduce a bill on reservations and quotas for the Jat community in the next assembly session, although he did not say when that would be.

Adapted from bbc.co.uk
22nd February 2016

Les affirmations suivantes sont-elles ou non incluses dans le texte ?

— Question 46

- A) Water trucks will be able to supply the water to the 16 million people.
- B) People managed to save water because they knew about the problem beforehand.
- C) The army killed sixteen people and wounded hundreds more.
- D) The army has assured the authorities that the canal will soon be repaired.

— Question 47

- A) The demonstrators have blocked the neighbouring state of Haryana.
- B) Around a quarter of the people who vote in Haryana are Jats.
- C) 70% of Haryana's ministers are or were Jats.
- D) Delhi is not next to Haryana state.

— **Question 48**

- A) The Jats are quite rich and own a lot of land.
- B) The Jats want to be able to have access to jobs reserved for other castes.
- C) The Jats were categorised as a backward community before.
- D) The Jats belong to the lower castes.

— **Question 49**

- A) The Jats have backward caste status.
- B) The situation will be normal in 2 weeks' time said one official.
- C) Because of the caste system, the Jats are being excluded.
- D) The government says it will introduce a law on quotas for the Jats in a future parliamentary session.

— **Question 50**

- A) The prime minister of Delhi is Ram Bilas Sharma.
- B) The Jats are not happy with their current classification under the caste system.
- C) The Jats didn't formerly belong to the caste system.
- D) The Jats are, for the most part, farmers.