



partenaire de



Créateurs d'avenirs

PREPA VOGT-ESSCA (Management-Finance)

1^{er} CONCOURS OFFICIEL

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ANGLAIS

DUREE : 1H30

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Conseils méthodologiques

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 (50 questions)

Dans cette partie, le candidat démontrera la richesse de ses connaissances linguistiques de l'anglais. Les questions porteront sur le niveau général requis dans l'enseignement secondaire.

2^e partie : Textes de compréhension écrite (20 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.

Consignes

Chaque question comporte quatre items, notés **A. B. C. D.** Pour chaque item, vous devez signaler s'il est vrai en l'indiquant sur la grille de réponses en marquant la case sous la lettre V ; ou faux en l'indiquant sur la grille de réponses en marquant la case sous la lettre F.

Exemples : 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 inférieure à P). Enfin, un bonus est attribué si vous répondez correctement aux quatre items d'une même question. Le jour du concours, vous vous servirez de la feuille jointe pour indiquer vos réponses en noircissant les cases situées à côté des lettres correspondantes.

PART ONE: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1.
 - A. The Alaska pipeline starting at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean.
 - B. He is as cruel as his grandfather
 - C. They are more or less the same.
 - D. What time do you want me to pick you up in the airport?
2.
 - A. James have been living alone since last year.
 - B. Mr. Ngono, one of John's uncles, is a teacher.
 - C. He was ordered to live the party immediately.
 - D. Hardly did he know he was going to be so accused.
3.
 - A. The police is looking into the recent crime wave in the neighbourhood.
 - B. Neither the students nor the teachers were reported for classes during the strike action.
 - C. I've never been so frightened by a dog.
 - D. He came during I was praying.
4.
 - A. Were it not for your sake, I'd not be here.
 - B. If I were you, I would leave now.
 - C. Call me as soon as you're ready.
 - D. We agreed to work together.
5.
 - A. Although we don't see eye to eye most of the time, he remains my best friend.
 - B. He burnt the midnight to prepare for the exam.
 - C. Anna went to the market but bought new shoes.
 - D. He works hard despite he fails most of the time.
6.
 - A. My father has one of the more beautiful car in this town.
 - B. Prof. Greg is among the best in political science.
 - C. My father bought all my books from the library.
 - D. A sentence is a group of word that expresses a single thought.
7.
 - A. Business cycles have a significant affect on all aspects of an economy.
 - B. A business cycle has a period of expansion and a period of contraction.
 - C. Expansions are referred as recoveries, booms, upturns, periods of prosperity, and upswings.
 - D. My younger brother has four years old.
8.
 - A. Several different factors can trigger a recovery from a contraction.
 - B. Although generally slow and uneven at the start.
 - C. Always complaining about other people's weakness.
 - D. I'd rather go alone.
9.
 - A. He loves me but I love him as well.
 - B. A prison term is the price he has to pay for his crime.
 - C. We accepted to help each other.
 - D. She accepted to my proposal
10.
 - A. You needn't have come so early.
 - B. One of the books you are using are mine.
 - C. Most of the fastening devices used in clothing today have existed for thousands of years.

- D. At the end of the 19th century, Judson was already a successful inventor.
- 11.
- A. Watson lacked marketing skills.
 - B. The value of our tradition is today more apparent than ever.
 - C. Were it not for public acceptance of a single yardstick of time.
 - D. A new cycle has started.
- 12.
- A. Is like this business is leading us nowhere.
 - B. The food was eat by my friend.
 - C. John was responsible for the incident?
 - D. My friend is a girl beautiful.
- 13.
- A. You always visit him, do you?
 - B. Mark came here last Sunday.
 - C. Have you seeing my parents?
 - D. I have lived here since fifteen years.
- 14.
- A. Trust me!
 - B. Let sleeping dogs lie.
 - C. She tells a lot of lies.
 - D. She lies in bed all day.
- 15.
- A. Neither Henry or Fred made it this year in the exams.
 - B. I was so angry that I refused to great anybody.
 - C. That's very kind of you.
 - D. And how are things with you?
- 16.
- A. I am very much obliged to you.
 - B. Could you speak a little slow?
 - C. How much time does it take to get to the airport?
 - D. I'd like to talk to you later.
- 17.
- A. We are living in five minutes.
 - B. We haven't said good-bye yet.
 - C. There are a lot of rainy days in June.
 - D. I'd rather you didn't go.
- 18.
- A. The question of who Johns really was remains a mystery.
 - B. What he said was very important.
 - C. Farmers in the South made money by growing cotton.
 - D. The slave-driven economy of the late 18th century produced plantation staples.
- 19.
- A. Fako is one of the tallest mountains in Africa.
 - B. Festus is the more intelligent student in my class.
 - C. Having no more than one needs.
 - D. All looking up to God for help.
- 20.
- A. Democracy is the problem faced by those who prize order.
 - B. The new government convened in the Nation's capital city.
 - C. The parliament has passed a new law forbidding trousers for women.
 - D. What he did was totally unacceptable!

- 21.
- A. We have a lots of money to spend tonight.
 - B. The teacher left as soon I came in.
 - C. We'll work on the project ones we agree on the terms.
 - D. Please drive carefully and look out for accidents.
- 22.
- A. Could you please say me where to find the stadium?
 - B. She has lived in Douala for many years.
 - C. The two men greeted themselves.
 - D. I prefer driving than riding
- 23.
- A. She early gets up every morning.
 - B. My dad enjoys watching a game of football.
 - C. Barack Obama is used to be a Senator.
 - D. Neither of the boys play computer games.
- 24.
- A. You have to be there by noon.
 - B. If I'd seen a tiger, I'd have run away.
 - C. I can't do this exercise. Its too difficult.
 - D. If you need my help, called me.
- 25.
- A. Many famous people have used music to help them relax.
 - B. I hear the news every morning.
 - C. I listened that there'll be a match tomorrow.
 - D. He was accused wrong.
- 26.
- A. I saw a Canadian beautiful girl yesterday.
 - B. She had to face the music after she was found guilty of arson.
 - C. A true martyr is one who dies for his believes.
 - D. There were many happiness when the students all passed their exams.
- 27.
- A. The grief that I saw during the funeral shook me and I cried.
 - B. I am proud for winning this award.
 - C. I had a wonderful time last night.
 - D. It was food he wanted, not a drink.
- 28.
- A. We are not used to eating food with salt.
 - B. That player played so well.
 - C. Our team performed very bad.
 - D. She looked angry.
- 29.
- A. He was visibly terrified.
 - B. They were too weak to walk.
 - C. That's his would-be wife.
 - D. I live alone.
- 30.
- A. My mother asked me to keep an eye on the child.
 - B. My friends where in my school for a visit.
 - C. Had they tried harder, they would have succeeded.
 - D. Some of the voters were in two minds.

- 31.
- A. They haven't got dinner at 7 o'clock.
 - B. I don't never drink coffee in the morning.
 - C. What your telephone number?
 - D. We going to play chess this afternoon.
- 32.
- A. This computer was made in Japan.
 - B. She is a bank manager, doesn't she?
 - C. They come in Italy.
 - D. I'm preferring to buy clothes in boutiques.
- 33.
- A. How many cheese you add in this dish?
 - B. We talked when the telephone rang.
 - C. Do you ever tried weird food?
 - D. She has finished cooking before we came.
- 34.
- A. How much dollars you spend a week?
 - B. Who does play the violin?
 - C. I was going to fly to NY next month.
 - D. They doesn't enjoy loud parties.
- 35.
- A. It's gets dark.
 - B. What do you mean?
 - C. I'm not understanding the plan.
 - D. The soup smell really good.
- 36.
- A. She has win the prize.
 - B. How many it costs?
 - C. I'm thinking he is a very intelligent boy.
 - D. It often raining in Autumn.
- 37.
- A. Look! The children play outdoors.
 - B. I'm a busy teacher, am In't.
 - C. She is wanting to improve her pronunciation.
 - D. I'm be waiting you at the station.
- 38.
- A. Unless will buy a phone card, we won't able to call home.
 - B. As soon as you don't like meat, you won't enjoy this restaurant.
 - C. When you pass the cinema, you will see an Internet cafe.
 - D. You will call me as soon as you know the answer?
- 39.
- A. If they don't take credit cards, we can't be able to pay.
 - B. It will be great for Europe if these countries join the EU.
 - C. Technology won't develop if we put money into it.
 - D. When you reach the age of 17, we will organise driving lessons for you.
- 40.
- A. When the bag weighs less than ten kilos, you won't be able to take it.
 - B. Won't you fall off your bicycle if you don't use your hands?
 - C. I'll go to the party as long as you agree to come with me.
 - D. If we didn't get stuck in this traffic jam, we would be there by now.

- 41.
- A. If the film hadn't ended so late, we would miss the last bus home.
 - B. We'll give you a refund unless you bring back the receipt
 - C. If she isn't at home, put the invitation through the letter box.
 - D. If I changed to a part-time job, I'd have a lot more time with the children.
- 42.
- A. If we'd arrived earlier, we saw the film starts arriving.
 - B. You mustn't use that expensive mobile phone when it's a real emergency.
 - C. Darren could have been in the winning team if he hadn't broken his leg.
 - D. I hope he asks me to marry him because I would accept
- 43.
- A. I hope we leave early because I'm bored.
 - B. I don't want to be late for my interview so I hope the train comes on time.
 - C. Maribel hope to pass the driving test because she wants to buy a car.
 - D. The government wants to build more roads but they don't have enough money
- 44.
- A. I'd like to swim more often but I don't live near a pool.
 - B. Terry would like to travel around the world but he's scared of fly.
 - C. Celia's dream is to join a choir but unfortunately she can't sing.
 - D. She went to bed very late last night so that she yawned all day today.
- 45.
- A. I hate laugh while someone is taking my photo.
 - B. When you introduce yourself to someone, you should smile.
 - C. While she is speaking in front of a large audience, sometimes she shouting loudly.
 - D. In Japan people greet each other by bow.
- 46.
- A. He sometimes whistle when he listens to music.
 - B. I wave my hand until I couldn't see them anymore.
 - C. If we are sick, we don't kiss each other. We just shake hands instead.
 - D. None of my friends don't study .
- 47.
- A. I generally spend half my pocket money on DVDs.
 - B. A lot of relatives come to our house for parties.
 - C. One of my friends has a driving license.
 - D. I gave some my old school books to those who need them.
- 48.
- A. I bought a present for my mom with nearly half of my money.
 - B. Many people in my country have got financial problems.
 - C. Most of my running shoes are Converse, because I like that brand a lot.
 - D. Some companies give a bonus once in three months as a performance prize.
- 49.
- A. If you want to have a good job ,you must have a lot of qualities nowadays.
 - B. I think experience is more important than knowledge.
 - C. A good job is directly related to your personality.
 - D. Having one really good skill is more important than having a lot of half skills.
- 50.
- A. Sometimes you have to take risks in order to achieve your goals.
 - B. Are you ready to go now?
 - C. He had nothing saying about it.
 - D. Nobody really loves to working.

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT ONE

DEFINING POLYGAMY

During the Winter Olympics at Salt Lake City, UT, in 2002, Mormon polygamy grabbed the headlines because an advertising campaign for a new beer named Polygamy Porter had offended members of the Mormon faith. In the state of Utah, in Southwest USA, 70 per cent of the population are Mormon, and officially monogamous. But the Wasatch Beers Company played on deep-seated American stereotypes linking Mormons with polygamy to promote its new product. The beer label featured a man with several women along with the inscription 'Why have just one'. The advertising slogan urged buyers to bring some home 'for the wives'. Mormons were not amused, but the brewery countered that since the Mormon Church is officially against polygamy, it had not anticipated that the campaign would offend. It had been more concerned about the risk of targeting minors, since 'so many polygamists marry under-age girls', a barbed reference to arrests of Mormons accused of marrying and having sexual relations with very young girls. The furore over the beer illustrates the peculiar circumstances surrounding contemporary Mormon polygamy: officially banned by the Mormon Church, but still practised by small groups of Mormon fundamentalists, and thus still associated with Mormonism by the American public. The fact that Mormons reacted angrily to commercial reinforced non-Mormon beliefs that Mormons still endorse polygamy even though it is illegal, whereas mainstream Mormons felt targeted once more by a resentful American public who will not acknowledge that Mormons have rejected the practice over 100 years ago.

The beer incident underscores that polygamy is not an exotic non-Western custom, practised by people who have not yet entered the modern world. Polygamy is worldwide, cross-cultural in its scope, it is found on all continents and among adherents of all world religions. Its practitioners range from modern feminists to traditional patriarchs, illustrating the great versatility of polygamy as a kinship system. An overview of the many peoples practising polygamy, in contemporary as in past societies, illustrate that a majority of the world's cultures and religions have condoned some form of polygamy. For many of the societies described here, polygamy used to be an integral part of their kinship systems, but modern times have brought a streamlining of marriage patterns to all societies around the world. The spread of Christianity and European-based legal codes through colonialism, and the imposition of state laws on aboriginal peoples living within the borders of modern nation-states, have spelt the end of polygamy for many people. The Arctic Inuit (Eskimo), for example, practised polygamy in the recent past, as described in older ethnographic literature; if still practised, it may be in clandestine or irregular ways. This is the case for numerous populations that used to practise polygamy, but have now become integrated in the global community where monogamy dominates.

Miriam Kocktvedgaard Zeitzen. *Polygamy: A Cross-cultural Analysis*. New York: Berg, 2008. Pp. 3-4

- 51.
- A. Mormon polygamy made headlines because of a beer.
 - B. The members of the Mormon faith were not unhappy with the beer advert.
 - C. Polygamy Porter took part in the Winter Olympics.
 - D. The beer was advertised during the Winter Olympics
- 52.
- A. Utah is in found in America.
 - B. Most of the inhabitants of Utah are Mormon.
 - C. All the inhabitants of Utah are monogamous
 - D. The Mormon faith is very popular in Utah.
- 53.
- A. The Wasatch Beer Company used American stereotypes to promote beer.
 - B. The beer label featured a group of women and a man.
 - C. Several women and a man featured on the beer label
 - D. The beer label did not support polygamy.
- 54.
- A. Mormons were furious with the advertising slogan
 - B. The beer company knew that the Mormons would be offended by the advert.
 - C. The Mormons officially condone polygamy
 - D. The Mormons officially reject polygamy.
- 55.
- A. All Mormons are against polygamy
 - B. Radical Mormons practise polygamy
 - C. A good number of Mormons support polygamy.
 - D. The contemporary Mormon Church forbids polygamy
- 56.
- A. Americans see polygamy as a typical Mormon practice.
 - B. The American public is associated with Mormonism.
 - C. Mormonism is an American problem
 - D. Polygamy is a practised by a minority of Mormons.
- 57.
- A. The beer commercial convinced Mormons that polygamy is illegal.
 - B. Non-Mormons believe that Mormons accept polygamy.
 - C. Mainstream Mormons felt that the beer commercial was aimed at them
 - D. Mormons accepted polygamy in the past.
- 58.
- A. Polygamy is not an exotic custom.
 - B. It is practised by people in the uncivilised world only.
 - C. Polygamy is a global practice.
 - D. Only adherents of some religions practise polygamy around the world.
- 59.
- A. All feminists and patriarchs practise polygamy.
 - B. According to the passage polygamy is a social vice.
 - C. Polygamy was limited to past society.
 - D. Polygamy used to be an integral part of all the societies described in the passage.
- 60.
- A. Christianity spread colonialism.
 - B. Polygamy has ended among many people as a result of Christianity.
 - C. Polygamy is still legal among the Eskimos.
 - D. The global community encourages monogamy.

TEXT TWO

ECOLOGY AS POINT OF VIEW AND AS SCIENCE

In the 1960s, ecology began to be popularized in the United States as one of the many utopian discourses for which the decade was both a watershed and, in the end, a burying ground. But the discourse of ecology was luckier than others: its credibility was strengthened both as the sixties wore on and in the decades to follow, despite the rise of neo-conservatism, which was quick to dismiss all things associated with the sixties as nonsense, and notwithstanding a general atmosphere, in the culture at large, of reaction and retrenchment. As a result, ecology has come to be identified in the popular mind with such values as balance, harmony, unity, purity, health, and economy. It's fair to say that many people regard these values, however utopian they may be, as all but indisputable and as all but synonymous with the very word "ecology." Few laypersons dare to question these values publicly, and imagery expressing our collective devotion to them, and indeed to everything green, pervades our daily lives. For those who applaud the apparent improvement in our attitude toward the natural world over the past forty years, the thought that the values of balance, harmony, unity, purity, health, and economy have something other than a transcendental basis—the thought that, unlike other utopian values, they are supported by ecology, which is to say, by all the authority of science—is a source of comfort and confidence.

The values to which ecology dedicated itself early on—especially balance, harmony, unity, and economy—are now seen as more or less unscientific, and hence as "utopian" in the pejorative sense of the term. And they are seen that way not only by critics who have a vested interest in distracting our attention away from a deteriorating natural environment, and who like to dismiss all ecological concepts as so much moonshine (lobbyists for oil companies, American automobile manufacturers, their bootlicking government apologists, and the like), but by a growing number of ecologists as well, who are, needless to say, in a position to know whereof they speak. Precisely because the values in service of which ecology was founded in the late nineteenth century were utopian, no one was certain of their meaning, and so they either gave rise to endless debate and speculation, or were abandoned as utterly impractical by dissident ecologists sometimes branded as heretics by their peers. I am going to try to show that the dissidents turn out to have been right all along.

PHILIPPS, Dana. "The truth of ecology; nature, culture and literature in America", New-York, Oxford University Press, 2003, Pp. 42-43.

61.

- A. Ecology was the only utopian discourse in the United States.
- B. Ecology was a popular topic in the 1960s
- C. The decade of the 1960s has a lot of water.
- D. Many utopian discourses failed in the 1960s

62.

- A. The discourse of ecology was more successful than others.
- B. Its credibility in the course of the 1960s and beyond.
- C. Neo-conservatism considered everything connected to the sixties worthless.
- D. Neo-conservatism enhanced the ecology discourse.

- 63.
- A. Economy is one of the values of ecology.
 - B. Disunity is not a value of ecology.
 - C. The values of ecology are known to the public.
 - D. Purity, unity and health are the only values of ecology.
- 64.
- A. People regard the values of ecology as synonymous with the very word ecology.
 - B. Popular opinion is that the values of ecology are indisputable.
 - C. People dispute the values of ecology
 - D. The writer thinks that the values of ecology are not realistic.
- 65.
- A. Nobody questions the values of ecology in public.
 - B. Everybody subscribes to the ecology discourse
 - C. There are many images showing our devotion to the values of ecology.
 - D. Some people think that our attitude towards the environment has improved.
- 66.
- A. The natural world is forty years old.
 - B. The values of ecology have no transcendental basis.
 - C. The values of ecology are realistic.
 - D. Ecologists get comfort and confidence from the thought that ecology supports the values of balance, harmony etc.
- 67.
- A. The initial values of ecology were not really scientific.
 - B. The values of ecology at first were not unscientific.
 - C. Only critics of ecology see the values of ecology as utopian.
 - D. The term utopian is closest in meaning to unrealistic.
- 68.
- A. American oil company lobbyists are critics of ecology.
 - B. Ecological concepts shine on the moon.
 - C. Only critics of the ecology discourse see the first values of ecology as utopian.
 - D. The values of ecology did not make sense to anybody in the nineteenth century.
- 69.
- A. More and more ecologists now see the values of ecology as utopian.
 - B. Most of the values of ecology never survived
 - C. Dissident ecologists were sometimes referred to as heretics
 - D. All ecologists abandoned the values of ecology as utterly impracticable.
- 70.
- A. The author supports the opinion that the values of ecology were utopian
 - B. The author tries to show that the values of ecology are unrealistic
 - C. The next paragraph will be about the failures of the values of ecology
 - D. The author concedes that the environment is deteriorating.