

Descriptif de l'épreuve

Lisez attentivement les instructions suivantes avant de commencer 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 (65 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 (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.

• **Pour la deuxième partie**, il faut développer une méthode de lecture efficace.

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, vous devez signaler s'il est vrai ou faux.

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.

Durée de l'épreuve : 1 heure

COEFFICIENTS ATTRIBUÉS À CETTE ÉPREUVE		
ESDES 7	ESSCA 5	IÉSEG 4

PART I : GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Question 1

- A : They aren't rich. They haven't got much money.
- B : They aren't rich. They haven't got many money.
- C : They aren't rich. They don't got much money.
- D : They aren't rich. They haven't money.

Question 2

- A : Which is your favourite sport?
- B : What is your favourite sports?
- C : You can have tea or coffee. Which do you prefer?
- D : What is older, Liz or Steve?

Question 3

- A : He hadn't to go if he doesn't want to.
- B : Your cough is much worse today so you must go to see the doctor.
- C : As an Italian citizen, you need your ID card to travel to Portugal.
- D : You don't have to eat with your left hand in Morocco, its impolite.

Question 4

- A : How long takes it to fly to London?
- B : It takes half a days to fly from Seville to London.
- C : How long does it take to drive to Newcastle?
- D : I can drive to Newcastle in about twenty minutes.

Question 5

- A : Emma said she didn't want anything to eat.
- B : Anna has say she didn't like Peter.
- C : The woman said us she was a reporter.
- D : The woman claimed that she was a reporter.

Question 6

- A : I feel tired today. I'm not sleeping well yesterday.
- B : I felt tired today. I haven't sleep well yesterday.
- C : What time do you usually wake up in the morning?
- D : At what time do you usually waking up in the morning?

Question 7

- A : I turned on the television to watch the news.
B : I went out to get some bread.
C : I went out to getting some bread.
D : I'm going to London for an interview tomorrow.

Question 8

- A : I often choose driving to work, but today I'm taking my bike.
B : My best friend is listening to Rihanna when she is at work.
C : Are you going to the party on Saturday?
D : I'm thinking about to stop studying next month.

Question 9

- A : The meeting will start prompt at 2pm, so don't be late.
B : Share prices dropped significantly last month.
C : There has been a gradually rise in unemployment.
D : There was steady growth in Kazakhstan last year.

Question 10

- A : I will be meeting the team later this month.
B : I will needing help with the repairs tomorrow.
C : I will be studying for the exam all night to get a good grade.
D : I will have working in this company for ten years next month.

Question 11

- A : Water boils when it will reach 100°C.
B : If you will study more, your grades will improve.C : If I'd have known about that earlier, I would have stayed at home.
D : If I had more time I would go to the cinema every week.

Question 12

- A : I couldn't have succeeded if she hadn't helped me.
B : It can't have been Mark you saw, he's in Spain this week.
C : If I would have been in his position, I would have taken the right decision.
D : If I had had the money, I would fly to Spain.

Question 13

- A : I don't think your proposal will be accepted.
B : Due to faulty products in the factory, contracts have suspended.
C : I had my car be repaired yesterday.
D : A sample of the product was given to me at the Trade Fair.

Question 14

- A : I had already heard the news before she told me.
B : My eyes were hurting because I looked at the screen all day.
C : I had met the CEO at a previous conference.
D : Marge said it was the first time she gives a speech so she was nervous.

Question 15

- A : The markets have had a sharp fall last week.
B : The company entered Asia in 2004 and by 2005 it has had a big operation in Thailand.
C : By the time the party was over, I'd had enough of the noise.
D : By 2022, he had built up sufficient contacts to help him move forward.

Question 16

- A : Can we bring the meeting up to Monday please?
B : Business has increased in our company so we need to take up more staff.
C : Can we go over the details of the meeting again?
D : I like my colleagues and I get in with them very well.

Question 17

- A : The hotel that I stayed in was close to the centre.
B : I am taking a flight what goes close to Frankfurt.
C : We understand the needs of our customers for who flexibility is top priority.
D : Let me introduce you to Peter who worked with me in Paris.

Question 18

- A : The items what were reduced are selling quickly.
B : Do you remember the day when I started working here?
C : They went to the same restaurant that Noah had been to it.
D : Do you know the manager whose car was stolen?

Question 19

- A : Do you have the information for Jill? I call her this afternoon.
B : In my presentation, I'll talk about three main areas.
C : I completely forgot to send the money. I do it now.
D : Don't worry. I will to pay for our tickets on Saturday.

Question 20

- A : I've got to go to the dentist this morning. Are you coming with me?
B : Oh no! I think I will sneeze!
C : If you are hungry, I will make you a sandwich.
D : In the future, video conferences will probably replace many international meetings.

Question 21

- A : If you had phoned me yesterday, I had told you I was unavailable.
B : If you would have taken more exercise, you might feel better.
C : If Alison had listened more carefully, she wouldn't have made that mistake.
D : If we had found suitable offices, we would move earlier.

Question 22

- A : I used to work in Marketing but now I work in Sales.
B : I didn't used to work in Marketing.
C : In the old days we would make three copies of every document.
D : Before they built the new motorway, it used to take me an hour to get to work.

Question 23

- A : Look at those clouds. I think it can rain.
B : Next Tuesday is a possibility. I might be free in the afternoon.
C : Sorry, I mustn't come to your presentation. I am busy that afternoon.
D : There's someone waiting in reception. It could be the engineer.

Question 24

- A : £50 each! That mustn't be right. It was only £20 a week ago.
B : The goods ought to be in the warehouse.
C : Consumer spending should to fall because of the recent rise in interest rates.
D : This meeting shouldn't last long - there's not much on the Agenda.

Question 25

- A : 66% of people answering the survey told that they were dissatisfied.
B : He said me that he wasn't working on Friday.
C : She said that she must study at the weekend.
D : The President said that he is going to cut taxes soon.

Question 26

- A : She always takes the dog with herself when she goes out.
B : You should be ashamed of yourself.
C : It's been a long time since we talked to us.
D : I have to dress me quickly or I'll be late.

Question 27

A : He lives by his own.

B : He listens to he more than he listens to others.

C : You need to take more care of yourself.

D : She looked behind her because she thought she was being followed.

Question 28

A : When I was a child, I hadn't a bicycle.

B : I've to do it now, or can I do it later?

C : I will have written the report by Tuesday.

D : Do you have to leave right now?

Question 29

A : There is two people coming to dinner.

B : It's been a lot of improvement in the quality of their products.

C : There's an hour since I ordered my pizza.

D : There seems to be something which attracts migrants to the UK more than other nearby countries.

Question 30

A : I need to buy a new keyboard of computer.

B : Have you done your homework?

C : You must visit the city centre while you're here.

D : We'll be back in two weeks' time.

Question 31

A : The price of oil has gone down because the increase in production.

B : Due to the bad weather conditions, the firemen were unable to control the fire.

C : I recorded the match so that we want to watch it again.

D : Although you're not listening to me, I'll just stop talking.

Question 32

A : Never have I seen such beautiful landscapes.

B : Why you've come so early?

C : Only when the storm calmed down did we realise the extent of the damage.

D : He can speak French but seldom he uses it in public.

Question 33

A : It took us ages to find the hotel.

B : He made me to feel very bad about what I'd done.

C : Sorry, I didn't mean to keep you waiting.

D : The noise from my neighbour's party didn't prevent me to sleep.

Question 34

A : I wish I hadn't seen that film because now I can't stop thinking about it.

B : I wish I'd see that film because everyone's talking about it.

C : I wish I saw that film when it came to the cinema.

D : I wish I had more time to spend with my family.

Question 35

A : You can put off your coat and hang it up in the entrance.

B : I've run out of sugar so I'll pop quickly to Carrefour City to get some.

C : I handed in my assignments on time, so I don't understand why they haven't been given back yet.

D : I dropped Stan off at the station for his train to Vienna, but could you pick him out when he gets back.

Question 36

A : When I was a teenager, I would visit my grandmother every day after school.

B : When I was a teenager, I used to visit my grandmother every day after school.

C : When I was a teenager, I have visited my grandmother every day after school.

D : When I was a teenager, I am visiting my grandmother every day after school.

Question 37

A : If only I'd done it differently.

B : It was too late for regretting what I did.

C : Do you not regret what you did?

D : We might regret not taking an umbrella.

Question 38

A : I gave up checking Instagram at work. I'm trying to be more focused.

B : I'll set the Zoom conference up and send you an invite.

C : The boss is going to call the meeting off because so many people are away today.

D : Please to fill out these forms and bring them with you tomorrow.

Question 39

A : I went to work the next day in spite of I was still feeling unwell.

B : She accepted the job despite the salary, which was quite low.

C : Although there was a lot of noise, I managed to get to sleep.

D : I managed to get to sleep in spite of the noise.

Question 40

A : Sarah gave me her number and I wrote it down in my notebook.

B : Sarah gave me her number and I wrote it up in my notebook.

C : She got married last year but the marriage broke out this week.

D : She got married last year but the marriage broke down this week.

41. I _____ a drink with Mark later tonight.

A. 'm having

B. have had

C. have

D. have to

42. I _____ this book for a long time, and I think I'll never finish it.

A. 've written

B. have to write

C. have it written

D. 've been writing

43. The two robbers are believed _____ in a white sports car.

A. to have fled

B. to flee

C. to have been fled

D. to be fled

44. At high school, there was a bully in my class who _____ on me.

A. had always picked

B. always used to pick

C. would have picked

D. was used picking

45. _____ you're not listening to me, I'll just stop talking.

A. Because of

B. Since

C. Although

D. Consequently

46. I have worked here _____ five years.

- A. at
- B. during
- C. for
- D. since

47. So you eventually got _____ before bedtime?

- A. in home
- B. home
- C. at home
- D. to home

48. _____ they eat together last night?

- A. Were
- B. Are
- C. Did
- D. Have

49. "Do you enjoy watching Netflix?" No I _____.

- A. hating it
- B. don't
- C. sometimes
- D. not know it

50. Today, the temperature is -3 degrees. Yesterday, it _____ -7!

- A. was
- B. has been
- C. was been
- D. had

51. Wendy's house isn't old enough. She wants an _____ one.

- A. older
- B. old
- C. up to date
- D. even more old

52. Jane has been training _____ for her gymnastics competition.

- A. a lot
- B. much
- C. heavy
- D. hardly

53. I've seen Ludmilla a few times but I don't like her very _____.

- A. much
- B. badly
- C. lot
- D. more

54. What _____ when you handed in your report?

- A. did happen
- B. happened
- C. happens
- D. has happen

55. When we were at High School, we used to _____ with our friends in the park.

- A. hang over
- B. hang in
- C. hang up
- D. hang out

56. We waited for over an hour, but they simply didn't _____. Something might have happened to them.

- A. turn over
- B. turn up
- C. turn in
- D. turn on

57. You _____ the photocopies – I would have done them.

- A. mustn't do
- B. needn't have done
- C. ought to have done
- D. didn't do

58. It seems that I _____ to the meeting at all. I could have saved myself a lot of time.

- A. ought not to go
- B. shouldn't go
- C. might have gone
- D. needn't have gone

59. He is such a difficult colleague to work with. I can no longer _____ with his behavior.

- A. put down
- B. put up
- C. put on
- D. put together

60. _____ company did you do your first work placement with - Danone or Nestlé?

- A. How many
- B. Whose
- C. What
- D. Which

61. Could you tell me _____?

- A. which are your terms of payment
- B. which your terms of payment are
- C. what your terms of payment are
- D. what are your terms of payment

62. Have you heard the news? The food company Heinz _____ with Kraft.

- A. is going to merge
- B. will merge
- C. will have merged
- D. will merging

63. I won't be in the office on Tuesday morning, as I _____ Marge from the airport at 8 am.

- A. will pick up
- B. am picking up
- C. will have picked up
- D. will picking up

64. By 2100, the Earth's temperature _____ by about 4°C.

- A. will rise
- B. is rising
- C. will have rising
- D. will have risen

65. I haven't seen Chris since January, but we are meeting _____ for lunch next week.

- A. in
- B. on
- C. up
- D. away

66. By the time that they _____ to the gift shop, it was closed.

- A. went
- B. arriving
- C. got
- D. have arrived

67. I'm going to visit my sister in Paris. She _____ there for 2 years.

- A. has lived
- B. is living
- C. lived
- D. lives

68. How many appointments did you _____ last week?

- A. made
- B. has
- C. did
- D. make

69. I have worked here _____ five years.

- A. at
- B. during
- C. for
- D. since

70. She absolutely hates those colleagues. She won't talk to _____.

- A. her
- B. them
- C. they
- D. us

PART II : READING COMPREHENSION

British coins tested for quality in 700-year-old 'Trial of the Pyx'

Britain's coins have been tested for their metallic composition, weight and size in the country's oldest judicial process called the Trial of the Pyx, which carries the maximum punishment of imprisonment for the chancellor if the coinage is found to be of poor quality.

Officials from the Royal Mint on Tuesday brought close to 10,000 coins to King's Remembrancer, the oldest judicial office in the UK, to be counted and weighed in an official ceremony at Goldsmiths' Hall in London.

For the first time in seven decades, there will be coins with two monarchs' heads — Her Late Majesty and King Charles — which only happens when a monarch dies, and a new reign begins.

Another unusual addition — a 15kg solid gold coin, the largest ever made — joins this year's collection.

The Trial of the Pyx, which has barely changed since the reign of Edward I, is not just ceremonial, but has a formal role as an external assessor of the work of the Royal Mint, the UK's official coin maker. The coins represent one piece from every batch of each denomination minted.

The trial by jury, which takes place annually, dates back to the 12th century, when the ceremony was created to ensure that the coins produced by the Royal Mint were up to standard.

The jury must consist of at least six members of the Goldsmiths' Company, one of the twelve senior livery companies of the City of London, originally founded to support the gold-making trade.

The jury has powers to take action against the master of the mint, a role held by chancellor Jeremy Hunt. If the trial determines that the coinage is faulty, the chancellor can be fined, struck off or imprisoned.

The last master of the mint to be penalised by the jury was Isaac Newton in 1696.

Another was sent to prison for six weeks in 1318.

The trial ensures that every coin produced by the Royal Mint meets a strict set of standards aimed at protecting consumers and that coins can, for example, be used in vending machines.

Throughout the year, coins are randomly selected and sealed in "Pyx boxes" — the word pyx is derived from the Latin pyxis or small box — for the testing ceremony.

A sample of new coins is analysed by the Goldsmiths' Company Assay Office, which test the purity of precious metal, weight and diameter of certain denominations.

Eleni Bide, Goldsmiths' librarian, said that the trial "has a really serious practical purpose". "It's a form of very sophisticated quality control. It's still really important to make sure that the coins produced are uniform, they are produced [to] a very clear specification, and this is to make sure that people have confidence in them," she said.

Officials from the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy attended the ceremony on Tuesday.

The event takes place at the Goldsmiths' Company, which has been responsible for the trial since 1580. The Goldsmiths' Company Assay Office has three months to test the coins.

Anne Jessopp, deputy master and chief executive of the Royal Mint, said: "Quality, accuracy and precision of our coinage is of highest importance to the Royal Mint. This year will see one of the biggest changes to UK coins for decades take place as King Charles III's portrait begins to appear on all new UK coins."

Financial Times, Daniel Thomas, 7th February 2023

Les affirmations suivantes sont-elles correctes ou incorrectes selon le texte ?

Question 71

- A. The 'Trial of the Pyx' is the oldest judicial process in Britain.
- B. During the ceremony, Jeremy Hunt will count, weigh and inspect the coins.
- C. Having coins with two monarchs' heads on them is not common.
- D. The 'Trial of the Pyx' has changed considerably in 700 years.

Question 72

- A. The 'Trial of the Pyx' started in 1580.
- B. The 'Trial of the Pyx' is an annual event.
- C. The Chancellor is also Master of the Mint.
- D. Jeremy Hunt is the King's remembrancer.

Question 73

- A. Someone gets punished if the quality is sub-standard.
- B. Isaac Newton was sent to prison by the jury in 1696.
- C. The Royal Mint are allowed a percentage of imperfect coins before being sanctioned.
- D. Coins are selected randomly for the trial during the year preceding the trial.

Question 74

- A. The coins are tested by the Goldsmiths' Company and then sealed in "Pyx Boxes"
- B. Checking the quality of the minted coins is as important now as it has always been.
- C. The ceremony was created to ensure the quality of minted coins met the required standards.
- D. According to the text, Jeremy Hunt was present at the 'Trial of the Pyx'.

Question 75

- A. Goldsmiths have always been responsible for the trial.
- B. Goldsmiths have to test the coins within 3 months.
- C. The 'Trial of the Pyx' takes place at the Royal Mint in London.
- D. Anne Jessopp could be penalized if the quality of the coins is not up to standard.

Climate Targets & the appetite for change

The UK has made good progress towards achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 but getting there may need higher taxes. That's according to leading economist Lord Nicholas Stern, who says both public and private investment in new technologies is needed. The UK is also being urged to follow the US in stimulating green technology by a former boss of oil giant BP. But the government said the UK is "leading the way" on climate change.

Lord Stern told the BBC: "We must have growth and we must drive down emissions, and it's investment in the new technologies that's going to get us there." He added: "I'm not arguing for delaying investment in health and education. We have to pursue those at the same time, and this won't be easy."

"If we have to tax a little bit more, so be it. If we have to borrow a bit more for the really tremendous investments, then we should do that." His words come as the country grapples with a cost-of-living crisis and the UK is facing the highest taxes relative to income since the Second World War. The government is also under pressure, from some quarters, to cut taxes.

Lord Stern wrote a ground-breaking report in 2006 on climate change for the government, then led by Prime Minister Tony Blair. He delivered an updated version for former Prime Minister Boris Johnson in 2021. He is optimistic that a tipping point in key green technologies - including energy generation, car batteries and fertilizer manufacture - is achievable within a few years, with artificial intelligence playing a key role.

Lord Browne, a former chief executive of BP who now heads up a private equity fund that invests in firms that reduce greenhouse gases, wants more state help for businesses. He is urging the government to take inspiration from across the Atlantic. "I will give the US an A-grade for the Inflation Reduction Act, that's pretty dramatic," Lord Browne says. "It's nothing like enough, but it's a great start and it's made people notice."

But some UK Ministers, including former Business Secretary Grant Shapps, who now heads up the new Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, have been critical of President Biden's move. They have been concerned that it gives US businesses an unfair advantage. Such subsidies are typically financed by tax revenue or borrowing. However, there is already one source of tax cash that could be channelled better: the current windfall tax on North Sea oil and gas production. It would only be right that producers should pay over a slice of the unforeseen profits earned on assets that are ultimately owned by the nation. These revenues should be earmarked to help renewable specialists who are developing new energies.

But Lord Brown is concerned that with so many issues to consider, such as securing the UK's energy supply, environmental concerns may have slipped from the forefront of policymakers' minds. "Government ministers are preoccupied with a rediscovery of inflation and security," he said. "It is first keeping the lights on, energy security. Secondly, affordability. And third is climate. Now, you should be able to do all three things at once but it's very theoretical to expect that people do focus on three objectives simultaneously."

Speaking at the COP 27 climate meeting last year, however, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak said that the energy crisis was a reason to accelerate the energy transition. In a statement, the government claimed the UK is "leading the world on tackling climate change with policies having supported 68,000 green jobs since 2020."

But ramping up the role of the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero in climate action might need some difficult conversations. Pollsters Ipsos found that while people are still very concerned about climate change, they are now more focused on inflation, the economy and public services. Voters are keen to do the right thing - but maybe less enthusiastic about funding change at the moment.

Adapted from BBC News, 13th February 2023

Les affirmations suivantes sont-elles correctes ou incorrectes selon le texte ?

Question 76

- A. Net zero carbon emissions by 2050 should be achieved without any major financial implications.
- B. In the UK, new technologies require funding from government and business sources.
- C. UK taxes are currently very high but there is no real push to reduce them.
- D. Lord Nicholas Stern works as an economist for the BBC.

Question 77

- A. Lord Stern argues that the road to net zero carbon emissions will be a difficult one.
- B. Lord Browne feels that the turning point has been reached regarding the development of green technologies.
- C. The role of artificial intelligence in developing energy generation strategies is not significant.
- D. Reducing greenhouse gases is the responsibility of businesses but there is a need for governmental assistance.

Question 78

- A. A report written in 2006 was then re-worked and re-submitted to Prime Minister Tony Blair in 2021.
- B. UK politicians admire initiatives by President Biden in the USA.
- C. Any resulting advantages for US businesses are considered equitable.
- D. Tax paid on oil and gas production in the North Sea should be used to help hit net zero targets.

Question 79

- A. Private businesses are prepared to help in the development of new forms of energy.
- B. Lord Brown thinks that officials may be struggling to focus on three objectives at the same time.
- C. Lord Brown believes that the weight of important topics has not relegated environmental concerns to a lower level of priority.
- D. Security, inflation, energy security and affordability do not appear to be the priorities of the politicians.

Question 80

- A. Grant Schapps is currently a UK government minister.
- B. Members of the COP27 agree that the creation of 68,000 Green jobs since 2020 means that the UK is setting an example for the rest of the world.
- C. The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero in climate action is currently the major player in net zero policies in the UK.
- D. Net zero policies are clearly a priority for voters.