

ANGLAIS

Durée : 1 heure 20.

PASS - PORT
ENGLISH

SUJET

Hello and welcome to the Concours Pass Test of English. This test has been designed especially and exclusively for students participating in Concours Pass.

During this test you will have a series of exercises to help determine your proficiency in spoken and written English. For the entire test please remember that you are asked to choose just one answer for each question according to what you have heard or read. Then you should mark that answer clearly on your answer sheet by filling in the corresponding space. The sample question has been done for you to use as an example.

On behalf of everyone at Concours Pass, thank you for your interest and participation, and good luck to you all.

I. SHORT DIALOGUES

In Part I you will hear short dialogues between two people. Each dialogue is followed by one question. Neither the dialogues nor the questions will be repeated. In your test book you will read the question heard on the CD and four answers to that question.

Now listen to a sample question:

Man.– I just don't know what to do for my next vacation!

Woman.– Why don't you come with us to Morocco?

Man.– Unfortunately, hot weather really isn't my cup of tea.

Narrator.– What does the man mean?

In your test book you read:

What does the man mean?

A. He has never been to a hot country.

B. He would love to go.

C. He does not like hot weather.

D. He takes his tea hot.

The best answer to the question "What does the man mean?" is choice C, "He does not like hot weather." Therefore, you should choose answer C.

Now begins Part I.

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1. Woman: Excuse me, I'm here to open a checking account.
 Man: Sure, go to window six and my colleague will help you fill out the paperwork.
 Narrator: Where is this conversation probably taking place?
 a) In a supermarket.
 b) In a bank.
 c) In a gas station.
 d) In a stationary shop.

2. Woman: Why don't you go talk to Alice? She could really use your help and she was hurt when you didn't answer her calls.
 Man: Well, I guess it's time to forgive and forget. Where is she?
 Narrator: What will the man probably do?
 a) Go see Alice.
 b) Call Alice.
 c) Ask Alice for help.
 d) Ignore Alice.

3. Man: I just can't be in two places at once. Why did I make those two appointments?
 Woman: Hey, let me stand in for you here while you take care of your other business.
 Man: Really? I owe you one now!
 Narrator: What does the woman suggest the man do?
 a) Take a stand.
 b) Start a business.
 c) Let her help him.
 d) Pay her back the money he owes.

4. Woman: So, was that the best concert or what?
 Man: It was pretty good, but to be honest I've got nothing to compare it to.
 Narrator: What does the man imply?
 a) He prefers theater.
 b) He liked the concert but found it expensive.
 c) He did not really enjoy the concert.
 d) It was his first concert.

5. Woman: On this budget we're not going to go very far this year!
 Man: Why go anywhere at all? We could do all kinds of things here we never have time for!
 Narrator: What does the man suggest they do?
 a) Go somewhere different this year.
 b) Borrow money for their travel plans.
 c) Spend more time traveling.
 d) Stay at home.

6. Man: You're in such good shape, and you never exercise, do you?
Woman: Oh, once in a while.
Narrator: What does the woman mean?
a) She loves exercising.
b) She never exercises.
c) She exercises from time to time.
d) She's not in such good shape.
7. Woman: I'm sorry, I've never taken this line before. Where is Washington Circle?
Man: That'll be in two stops. Don't forget to push the button.
Woman: Thank you very much!
Narrator: Where is this conversation probably taking place?
a) In a bus.
b) In a taxi.
c) In an airplane.
d) In a hospital.
8. Man: Are you coming out to go dancing with us tonight?
Woman: You've got to be joking! Tomorrow's the deadline for my big project.
Narrator: What does the woman imply?
a) She does not have time.
b) Her project is a failure.
c) She likes dancing.
d) She does not like dancing.
9. Woman: Have you tasted the pizza at the new place downtown? I hear it's great!
Man: You can say that again – it's out of this world!
Narrator: What does the man mean?
a) He has not yet been to the new restaurant.
b) The new restaurant is far away.
c) The pizza is fantastic.
d) The pizza is expensive.
10. Man: Would you like to join me? I'm going to the library where I can actually get some work done.
Woman: I'd love to, but I'm expecting a call so I'd better keep working here.
Narrator: What will the woman probably do?
a) Make a phone call.
b) Stay at home.
c) Join the man.
d) Look for a new job.

11. Man: I thought you didn't like having so many people over.
Woman: Oh, I don't really mind.
Narrator: What does the woman mean?
a) She has changed her mind.
b) She does not have so many people over.
c) She is bothered by the people.
d) She is not bothered by the people.
12. Woman: Would you like to order desert and coffee?
Man: I'm afraid I'm really pressed for time.
Narrator: What does the man mean?
a) He promises to stay next time.
b) He does not have time to stay longer.
c) He would like to know the time.
d) He is afraid of gaining weight.
13. Man: I can't believe what Alison did to me! I'll never talk to her again.
Woman: Haven't you done worse? And as I remember she wasn't so hard on you.
Narrator: What does the woman imply?
a) She agrees with the man.
b) He should forgive Alison.
c) She does not like Alison.
d) Alison does not want to talk to the man.
14. Man: I thought you were going to call him.
Woman: Oh, I changed my mind.
Narrator: What does the woman mean?
a) She reversed her decision.
b) There was a misunderstanding.
c) She forgot to make the call.
d) She does not mind.
15. Woman: Did you hear that Brad is getting a new car?
Man: Oh, so someone talked him out of getting a motorcycle then.
Narrator: What had the man assumed?
a) Brad wanted a motorcycle.
b) Brad already had a car.
c) Brad already had a motorcycle.
d) Brad prefers cars to motorcycles.

16. Woman: My cell phone battery is dead and I need to call a number I only have saved on my phone memory!
Man: Doesn't Jack have the same phone as you? He may have brought his charger, or you could at least borrow his battery.
Narrator: What does the man imply?
a) The woman has a bad memory.
b) Jack does not have the same phone.
c) There might be a solution to her problem.
d) He should have two batteries.
17. Man: It really sounds like you love your job.
Woman: Well, it can be dangerous, but when you can save someone, or just bring law and order to a situation, then I realize how important that is.
Narrator: What can be inferred about the woman?
a) She is in danger of losing her job.
b) She is a policewoman.
c) She does not like her job.
d) She has a new job.
18. Woman: Are you coming with us to Adam's place. We're meeting there before going to the cinema.
Man: I'd like to, but he's got cats and I'm very allergic. I'd better meet you guys at the cinema.
Narrator: What does the man mean?
a) He'll meet them at Adam's as soon as he can.
b) He doesn't like Adam very much.
c) He has to take care of his cat.
d) He will meet them later.
19. Man: The acting was great, and the story was such a surprise!
Woman: I agree, but it was the lighting and camerawork that got me!
Narrator: What are these people discussing?
a) A new camera.
b) A surprise party.
c) A film.
d) A book.
20. Man: Would you like to come to lunch with us? We're going to a great little Chinese place.
Woman: I'm afraid my tight schedule doesn't leave me a minute to eat today.
Narrator: What is the woman's problem?
a) She is too afraid.
b) She does not like Chinese food.
c) She has already eaten lunch.
d) She does not have time.

II. SHORT TALKS

In Part II you will hear three short talks. Each talk is followed by three questions. The talks are about a number of different subjects and will not be repeated. In your test book you will read the questions and four proposed answers to each question. The question numbers will be said by the narrator in order to indicate how much time you have.

Questions 21 through 23 refer to the following talk.

Online spending in Britain rose at its slowest annual pace in September since records began in 2000, hit by promotions from store groups, warm weather and disruption to postal services.

The results for September show a slowdown in the growth of online spending but this is seen as temporary and growth rates are expected to return to the 15 percent trend we have seen over the last year.

Postal strikes have also discouraged online shoppers, and will continue to be a key concern for internet-based shops in the lead up to Christmas.

21. What is the main topic of the report?
 - a) Weather in Britain.
 - b) Online spending in Britain.
 - c) The postal system in Britain.
 - d) Christmas in Britain.

22. How is the problem described?
 - a) Not quite as bad as last year.
 - b) 15% better than last year.
 - c) 50% worse than last year.
 - d) Temporary.

23. What is predicted for the near future?
 - a) Problems with the mail.
 - b) A continued decrease in demand.
 - c) Technological breakthroughs for the Internet.
 - d) Excessive Christmas traffic.

Questions 24 through 26 refer to the following talk.

And here's the weather outlook for London:

Tonight: Partly cloudy early with increasing clouds overnight. Low of 4°. Winds light and variable.

Tomorrow: Skies becoming increasingly cloudy with only 15% chance of light showers in the afternoon. Highs around 12°.

Friday: Sunny, along with a few afternoon clouds. High 14°. Winds light and variable.

Saturday: Plenty of sun. Highs from 15° to 18° with strong gusts of wind.
Sunday: Partly cloudy turning to mostly cloudy and temperatures decreasing substantially to under 10°, but with considerably lighter winds.

24. Which of the following is forecasted for tomorrow?
- Heavy rain.
 - Strong winds.
 - Clouds.
 - Temperature in the teens.
25. Which day is expected to be the sunniest?
- Thursday.
 - Friday.
 - Saturday.
 - Sunday.
26. What is the forecast for Sunday?
- More clouds but warmer.
 - More clouds and cooler.
 - Less clouds but warmer.
 - Less clouds and cooler.

Questions 27 through 29 refer to the following talk.

Thank you all for coming today. My talk today is on the relatively low priority green issues are getting, and I'd like to start with an example from Pakistan. What makes Pakistan such a dangerous place? I know what you're thinking and it probably wasn't that Pakistan is running out of water so fast that the shortage will strangulate all water-based economic activity by 2015. And that pretty much covers 70 percent of the population who are involved in farming.

This is not a new warning. For years experts have painted an increasingly alarming scenario of Pakistan's rivers drying up, and the ground water polluted and over-exploited.

But Pakistan, as the rest of the world with it, is not listening, even though the threat posed to the nation's stability by the battle for water will probably turn out be more serious than the militants trying to take control. And with that, let's ask ourselves why environmental problems are so neglected, here and elsewhere.

27. What will be the main subject of the talk?
- Pakistan's environment movement.
 - Pakistan's water resources.
 - Global warming.
 - The low priority we give to environmental problems.

28. What is said about Pakistan's water problem?
- It is a recent discovery.
 - It will affect less than half of the population.
 - It is the subject of large public debate.
 - None of the above.
29. Which if the following is predicted for Pakistan?
- The battle for water will be won.
 - Environmental risks are greater than political ones.
 - Governments will have the problem under control.
 - None of the above.

La section écrite du test va maintenant commencer. Vous disposerez de 40 minutes pour répondre aux 50 questions des parties 3 et 4. Surveillant, veuillez arrêter le CD et le remettre en marche dans 40 minutes.

III. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE

In Part III there are 30 incomplete sentences, each with four words or phrases given beneath. You are to choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. You may now begin.

30. The bank will not let you any money unless you can prove that you have a clean credit history.
- lend
 - loan
 - remove
 - borrow
31. Tomorrow we taking the day off.
- will
 - have
 - were
 - are
32. We had better not be late this morning because today the new boss is going to over.
- get
 - do
 - take
 - make

33. Do you know Carol chance? Didn't she go to the same school as you?
a) for
b) at
c) by
d) to
34. I dare you're right.
a) tell
b) told
c) tells
d) say
35. I don't think your clothes are dark and boring. In fact, they're usually pretty and colorful.
a) dull
b) muted
c) bright
d) tedious
36. Will you help us if we you?
a) pay
b) will pay
c) had paid
d) would pay
37. If it weren't for that medicine you gave me, I would have a lot worse.
a) get
b) gone
c) gotten
d) gutted
38. It won't happen,
a) will it?
b) did it?
c) can it?
d) does it?
39. I could bought that car but I decided to invest in some property.
a) had
b) have
c) have to
d) should

40. For did John make these cookies?
a) who
b) which
c) whom
d) why
41. She him a solemn promise that she would never lie again.
a) make
b) made
c) do
d) did
42. His dog ran away five months and he is still looking for it.
a) ago
b) since
c) for
d) on
43. After he was dismissed from the firm he decided to up his own business.
a) put
b) set
c) hold
d) place
44. The flight delayed because of the strike.
a) had
b) was
c) were
d) did
45. Yesterday I received a check in the mail one thousand dollars!
a) for
b) on
c) with
d) about
46. We won't have to wait a much longer – I'm sure he'll soon.
a) turn up
b) turn in
c) turn into
d) turn down

47. Women usually wear bracelets around their These can be made of gold, silver, or even beads.
- a) ears
 - b) waists
 - c) wrists
 - d) fingers
48. I have told my daughter a million times to look both ways before running the street.
- a) around
 - b) beside
 - c) along
 - d) across
49. If we leave this minute,
- a) I'm sure we'll make it.
 - b) I'm sure we'll get it.
 - c) I'm sure we'll take it.
 - d) I'm sure we'll turn it.
50. I hear that you are very good math.
- a) for
 - b) with
 - c) on
 - d) at
51. She has a job at the department store.
- a) half-time
 - b) spare-time
 - c) part-time
 - d) over-time
52. You certainly tried to fix it, but I'm afraid it's still broken.
- a) did
 - b) will
 - c) do
 - d) have
53. This is the woman car was stolen last week.
- a) whose
 - b) which
 - c) who
 - d) whom

54. you want to go to the game?
a) Do
b) May
c) Have
d) Can
55. Bear in that you are not the only one involved in this situation.
a) mind
b) thoughts
c) say
d) consideration
56. Would you like juice?
a) an
b) nsome
c) much
d) many
57. This room is not dirty at all. It's
a) grimy.
b) polluted.
c) soiled.
d) spotless.
58. My girlfriend is afraid the dark.
a) on
b) of
c) by
d) from
59. Today's business environment requires companies to be good corporate
.....
a) governors.
b) neighbors.
c) brothers.
d) citizens.

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

In Part IV you will read a variety of articles and answer the corresponding questions on the basis of what you have read. You may now begin.

Questions 60 through 64 refer to the following article.

Google phone strategy takes off, challenges ahead

Google Inc has won a seat at the smartphone table.

Two years after the Web search leader announced its plan to barge into the market, a dozen phones are using Google's Android mobile operating software, including Motorola Inc's heavily promoted Droid phone.

And software developers have created more than 12,000 games and other applications that run on Android phones, second only to the 100,000 apps on Apple Inc's iPhone.

But Google's success getting handset makers and wireless carriers to adopt its free smartphone software has not yet translated into a material benefit to finances. Unlike Nokia or Research in Motion, which make money from hardware sales, Google is looking to prominently place its software and services on a new breed of mobile devices and gain direct access to valuable consumer data that can be used to sell ads for premium prices.

This month, Google announced the \$750 million acquisition of AdMob, whose technology and network allow ads to be placed on mobile websites and within iPhone and Android apps. Google, which recorded about \$22 billion in revenue in 2008, doesn't discuss its mobile ad sales or disclose how its rates for mobile ads compare to traditional online ads.

"I think we'll start to notice it at the end of 2010, and it will be really material in five years", Gillis said of the impact of the mobile business on Google's overall financial performance.

Analysts say the variety of phone makers producing Android phones could result in a less consistent product than competitors like the iPhone and Palm Inc's Pre, in which the hardware and software are tightly integrated, which would turn both developers and consumers off.

60. "Promoted" is closest in meaning to
- a) grown
 - b) equipped
 - c) advertised
 - d) reduced

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61. Which of the following is true?
- Google dominates the smartphone market.
 - Google's smartphone business is now profitable.
 - Mobile ads are cheaper than traditional online ads.
 - Google makes no money from smartphone hardware.
62. "Allow" is closest in meaning to
- permit
 - lower
 - forbid
 - request
63. What challenge for Google is mentioned?
- Hardware manufacturers not interested in its software.
 - Adapting their software to a variety of phones.
 - The economic crisis.
 - Decreased demand for smartphones.
64. "Overall" is closest in meaning to
- most important
 - general
 - increasing
 - struggling

Questions 65 through 69 refer to the following article.

Hugo Boss sees no full pick-up before 2011

Fashion label Hugo Boss says business will not pick up until 2011 on a full-year basis and Eastern Europe could take a year longer.

The German couture and ready-to-wear company pledged to continue expanding its retail network and would spend slightly more on new shops next year than in 2009.

The fashion house, known for its architectural silhouettes and sharply cut black suits, is fighting declining sales as customers rein back spending on luxury goods.

The company said last week it expected fourth-quarter revenues to continue to fall at about the same pace as in the first nine months, or by about 9 percent. "*I expect customers to remain cautious about how much they spend in 2010*", Chief Executive Claus-Dietrich Lahrs told Reuters on the sidelines of a luxury conference in Berlin.

"*The year 2011 could be the first full year when we see things improving... The first half of 2010 will continue to be challenging but the second half will probably be better.*" Hugo Boss, which still makes 20 percent of its sales in Germany, is working on cutting its reliance on wholesale revenues by expanding its network of more profitable shops.

It makes about 70 percent of turnover from wholesale and 30 percent from retail now and wants the ratio to be 40-60 by 2014, said Lahrs who hopes to have about 400 shops by year-end.

The fashion house said it expected the difficult trading environment to persist in Eastern Europe, where it made about 10 percent of its overall turnover.

65. "Pledged" is closest in meaning to.....
- refused
 - promised
 - requested
 - forgot
66. What is said to be responsible for the decline in Hugo Boss's sales?
- Fashion less appreciated.
 - Poor investments.
 - Declining demand.
 - Management problems.
67. "Pace" is closest in meaning to
- race
 - rate
 - increase
 - business
68. What is their strategy for recovery?
- Sell in their own stores.
 - Improve their products.
 - Lower their prices.
 - Diversify their products.
69. "Turnover" is closest in meaning to
- employees
 - fashion
 - products
 - revenue

Questions 70 through 74 refer to the following article.

Americans still have giving holiday spirit: poll

Despite a lingering recession, only 20 percent of Americans plan to reduce charitable giving during the holiday season, according to a survey. The poll commissioned by the American Red Cross showed that nearly 70 percent of people believe it is more important to donate this year because of the state of the economy.

“*People are still giving*”, said Roger Lowe of the American Red Cross, “*but they’re giving less*”. He added that the recession has meant that it has never been harder to give but that giving has never felt better. He also added that economic hardship may have increased solidarity despite money being tighter.

Sixty-two percent of people questioned in the poll said they plan to donate more than \$50. More than 80 percent of donors said they favor charities that help the poor, according to the survey.

With less money to donate, “*people are going to concentrate their giving to groups they really care about*”, said Edith Falk of Giving USA, “*Judging by how much they’ve been spending on holiday shopping*”, she added, “*there may be a spike this year in giving to groups that meet needs in the community*”.

Sandra Miniutti, of the independent charity evaluator Charity Navigator, described the poll as “*encouraging*” but said it usually takes between six and 12 months for charitable giving to rebound after a recession. The poll also showed women are more involved in charity than males. More than 70 percent of women said giving helps to get them into the holiday spirit, compared to 51 percent of men.

70. “Survey” is closest in meaning to
- study
 - repairs
 - attack
 - improvement
71. What does Mr. Lowe imply about giving this year?
- There is too much apathy.
 - It is easier than before.
 - There is more than before.
 - It is more important than before.
72. “Tighter” is closest in meaning to
- more important
 - more limited
 - more abundant
 - more corrupt
73. What does Mrs. Falk imply about giving this year?
- People spend too much on shopping.
 - People will be more selective.
 - People have forgotten the importance of giving.
 - People will give less locally.
74. “Involved” is closest in meaning to
- forgetful
 - negligent
 - implicated
 - forgotten

Questions 75 through 79 refer to the following article.

Copenhagen carbon market draft sees looser rules

First draft proposals to scale up global carbon markets, under U.N. climate talks in Copenhagen, would soften the rule for project developers to prove their emissions cuts are tougher than normal trends. December 7-18 climate talks in the Danish capital are meant to come to agreement on the outlines of a successor treaty to the Kyoto Protocol from 2013. Under Kyoto's Clean Development Mechanism, rich countries can earn carbon offsets by paying for emissions cuts in developing nations, under a scheme which deployed \$6.5 billion last year.

Many countries want to scale up that model to try and reach an estimated \$100-\$300 billion needed annually by developing nations to cut their planet-warming greenhouse gases. In addition, and citing the numerous hurdles involved, many project developers in that carbon market complain that the rules proving their emissions are "additional" are simply too burdensome.

The draft proposed "*a positive list of sectors for which conservative criteria could be used to assess additionality, initially for small-scale projects in renewable energy and energy efficiency, as an alternative to using the (present) additionality tool*". It also proposed the "*consideration and development of baseline and monitoring methodologies that are applicable to certain sectors*" – code for a new carbon-cutting approach which would apply to entire sectors such as electricity generation, rather than individual wind and other projects.

Projects could continue to be processed when their advisers were suspended, as occurs occasionally under a closely monitored UN process. Four development organizations on Thursday launched an advocacy group to promote social, economic and environmental benefits in least developed countries through carbon trading. The Advocacy Body on Carbon Development (ABCd) is formed of the United Nations Development Programme, SouthSouthNorth, Germany's GTZ and carbon offset certifier The Gold Standard.

75. "Soften" is closest in meaning to
- accelerate
 - postpone
 - moderate
 - intensify
76. How is the Copenhagen objective described?
- A simple discussion.
 - A final meeting for signatures.
 - An accord of details.
 - An accord of general principles.

77. “Burdenome” is closest in meaning to
- arduous
 - trouble-free
 - simple
 - similar
78. What does the mentioned draft propose?
- Making relations stricter.
 - A new “additionality” tool for the biggest projects.
 - A new approach to maintain carbon levels.
 - Treating whole sectors the same way.
79. “Monitored” is closest in meaning to
- funded
 - observed
 - opened
 - close

V. TELEPHONE CALLS

In Part V you will hear conversations between two people. Each conversation will be heard only once and will be followed by several questions. In your test book you will read the questions and the four proposed answers to each question. The question numbers will be said by the narrator in order to indicate how much time you have.

Questions 80 through 82 refer to the following telephone call.

Man: Good afternoon, Century Hotel, How may I help you?

Woman: Hello, my name is Ms. Baker and I have a reservation for this weekend.

Man: Of course, room 214, as you requested.

Woman: Well, actually I’m calling because something has come up and we won’t be able to go to New York as we had hoped.

Man: I’m sorry to hear that.

Woman: And I was really hoping we wouldn’t lose our \$100 deposit I sent you last week.

Man: Well, our policy is not to refund that deposit when a reservation is cancelled. But seeing that you are a loyal customer of ours, maybe I could change the date of your reservation so you don’t lose the money.

Woman: Oh, that would be great. Would sometime in May be possible?

Man: Let’s see... we do have a few openings. Here, I’m sending them to you via e-mail right now. Do you think you could confirm quickly?

Woman: I’ll take a look right now and then call my husband to run that by him as well. I should be able to get back in touch with you within an hour.

Man: That sounds fine. Talk to you then.

80. Why did the woman call the hotel?
a) To complain.
b) To change rooms.
c) To cancel a reservation.
d) To pay for the hotel.
81. What has been decided?
a) She will lose \$100.
b) She will come at a later date.
c) She will go to a different hotel.
d) She will not change her reservation.
82. What will the woman probably do first?
a) Check her e-mail.
b) Talk to her husband.
c) Call the hotel back.
d) Contact another hotel.

Questions 83 through 85 refer to the following telephone call.

Man: Hello.

Woman: Hi Jim – it's Megan.

Man: Megan, I was just thinking about you! Are you ready for our ski weekend?

Woman: Well, that's why I'm calling actually. I just got back from the hospital and I'm afraid this weekend is out for me.

Man: No! You weren't in an accident, were you?

Woman: I'll be fine – I just have a classic case of mononucleosis.

Man: Mono-what?

Woman: Mononucleosis – you know the illness that makes you really tired all the time.

Man: That's terrible. I'll be right over to cheer you up. Would you like me to bring you anything?

Woman: That's really nice Jim, but this is contagious, and I'd hate for you to get it. There is one thing you could do for me though.

Man: Sure, what is it?

Woman: Starting Monday, could you email me all of our homework assignments? I'm going to be out of school for at least a week and I don't want to get too far behind.

Man: No problem, but what about this weekend? You were the one who organized it all and I know you really wanted to go.

Woman: Just you and the others had better take good pictures, and maybe we can organize another one before the season is over.

Man: You bet we will – I'll talk it over with everyone this weekend.

83. Why did the woman call?
a) To apologize.
b) To offer him some help.
c) To organize a ski weekend.
d) To notify him of a change of plans.
84. What is the woman's problem?
a) She is tired.
b) She has failed classes in school.
c) She was in an accident.
d) She is far behind in her work.
85. What has been decided?
a) They will postpone the weekend plans.
b) They will plan another ski trip.
c) They will meet at the woman's place.
d) The woman will help the man.

Questions 86 through 88 refer to the following telephone call.

Woman: Hello, Station House Practice, how may I help you?

Man: This is George Drew. I'm calling for a checkup.

Woman: Ok Mr. Drew, we have a couple openings tomorrow and the day after.

Man: Could we push that back a couple of weeks. I've been really tired lately and I have a million things to do before I go abroad next week.

Woman: And what is your destination?

Man: Malaysia, I go there at least once a month on business.

Woman: And did you come in for a series of vaccinations before your first trip?

Man: I can't really say. That was a long time ago.

Woman: You say you've been feeling tired – have you been experiencing headaches and a shortness of breath at all?

Man: Actually, I have. I figure I've just been working a bit too hard.

Woman: I don't want to alarm you, but could I see you this evening after your work? I'll be in until seven.

Man: You are alarming me! Am I in danger?

Woman: If it's what I think it is, antibiotics will do the trick, but it's best to get started as soon as possible.

Man: Sure thing. I'll get to your office by five.

86. Where does the woman work?
a) In a travel agency.
b) In a doctor's office.
c) In a garage.
d) In an embassy.

87. What does the man request?
- A day off work.
 - Career advice.
 - An appointment.
 - Antibiotics.
88. What has been decided?
- He will see the woman the next day.
 - He will see the woman the same day.
 - He will cancel his trip.
 - He will take time off work.

VI. CONCOURS PASS RADIO

In Part VI you will listen to three shows on a popular radio station, CPR, otherwise known as Concours Pass Radio. Each show will be heard only once and will be followed by several questions. In your test book you will read the questions and four proposed answers to each question. The question numbers will be said by the narrator in order to indicate how much time you have.

Questions 89 through 92 refer to the following show.

Hello and welcome back to another edition of “Tech Pro”. Today we’ll be continuing our series on iPhone apps. Because there are literally thousands of downloadable applications for the iPhone, and because the good ones are really hard to find, we’ve decided to help you find those gems out there that do exist.

Are you frustrated with complex vocabulary and historical facts in your courses at school? Do you not have the time to spend over an hour to make flashcards by hand, and then risk losing them later on? If that’s the case, then you will be happy to know about an effective study tool, aptly named Study Aid.

This application provides you with the option to create as many sets as you see fit for your studying needs, as well as with enough space on the cards to fit about five sentences. If you need to, there is also a “randomize” button, which makes the cards appear in random order. The only real problem I’ve found with this app is that the image doesn’t turn to fit the screen so that we can look at the cards in landscape mode, like an “actual” flashcard.

In conclusion, if there were just one word in the English dictionary that could be used to describe Study Aid, it would definitely not be intricate. As a matter of fact, the simple controls are really what make it a joy and an effective study tool, even for the laziest of students. And the \$1.99 asking price is way too little, compared to the huge value of the convenience and functions it provides.

89. What is said about iPhone apps?
- There is a lack of choice.
 - They are generally expensive.
 - They are generally good.
 - They are generally bad.
90. What is the goal of this application?
- To help students study.
 - To help teachers teach.
 - To calculate math problems.
 - To send and receive messages.
91. Where can one find a problem with this application?
- In paying for it.
 - In programming it
 - In viewing it.
 - In sharing it.
92. What is the reviewer's opinion of the app?
- It is too complicated.
 - It is too simple.
 - It is very little.
 - It is a very good deal.

Questions 93 through 96 refer to the following show.

Hello, and welcome to Movie Night on CPR. Tonight I'll be discussing "North By Northwest", another classic from the 50's which is an absolute must-see for Hitchcock fans, lovers of suspense, as well as those who want to see the model for so many of today's action movies.

Just imagine Roger Thornhill, a man who is kidnapped because he has been mistaken for someone else. When he tries to find out what's going on, he is accused of murder and must set out on a cross country run to survive. Along the way he meets danger, adventure and beauty in the shape of the mysterious Eve Kendall. However, when he finds the truth he is drawn towards a final showdown with the dangerous villain, Vandamm.

The reason you should love Hitchcock is he put entertainment up front. Hitchcock was not interested in whether this or that would happen in real life: he was interested in what would make the most entertaining scene for the movie. North by Northwest is a peak in this regard, even if the plot may have been put together as shooting went along (as was the case with the last one key scene) but it all stands together well.

Over 40 years later this film has barely dated. Hearing the music is enough to make me want to see it again, while the direction, set pieces, dialogue and performances are all pitch perfect. It's popularity is far from being diminished – several main

scenes have even become part of popular culture. Many thrillers run over 2 hours – but only the good ones can stand up to repeated viewings. *North By Northwest* is so good it can take back-to-back viewings.

93. Who might NOT enjoy this movie?
- a) Someone looking for suspense.
 - b) Someone looking for action.
 - c) Someone looking for something recent.
 - d) Hitchcock fans.
94. What is said about the main character?
- a) He is a kidnapper.
 - b) He is a victim of mistaken identity.
 - c) He kills a man.
 - d) He is killed.
95. What is said about the story?
- a) It is realistic.
 - b) It peaks early in the movie.
 - c) It was meticulously prepared.
 - d) It is entertaining.
96. What is said about the movie?
- a) It remains popular.
 - b) It seems dated.
 - c) It is short.
 - d) They are planning a remake.

Questions 97 through 100 refer to the following show.

Hello and welcome to another edition of Conservation Corner, the show that supports environmental issues, big and small, global and local. Today we'll be talking about the recipient of our 2009 award for protecting endangered ecosystems and species, and combating destructive development projects. These are the people fighting to protect our planet for today's and future generations.

And that person is Rizwana Hasan of Bangladesh. Bangladesh is one of only a few countries in the world with a thriving ship breaking industry. Decommissioned ships from around the world are sent to Bangladesh and dismantled by hand on the beaches by unskilled workers who are often maimed or killed in the process, as they dismantle the ships with little or no protective equipment. This process also results in toxic contamination of the coastal waters and serious health hazards for the 20,000 workers. Ship breaking yard owners, however, profit from the immense resale value of the scrap material torn from the aging ships.

Rizwana Hasan is a 40-year-old lawyer and Executive Director of the Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association, a public interest law firm. Growing up in a politically-engaged family, Hasan committed herself very early to public service and environmental conservation, soon becoming one of the country's leading voices for the environment. Today, Hasan manages six offices with nearly 60 staff and is one of the leading young lawyers enrolled with the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

In large part thanks to Hasan's work, in March 2009, the Supreme Court imposed tight regulations on the industry. It directed the closure of all 36 ship breaking yards operating without environmental clearance. It also enacted restrictions on the import of Greenpeace listed contaminated ships and directed pre-cleaning, at origin or before entering Bangladesh, of all ships to be imported for breaking. These achievements were nearly unthinkable just a few years ago, and represent a huge improvement for the people and ecology of Bangladesh.

97. What is the main subject of this show?
- The history of Bangladesh.
 - The international shipping industry.
 - The state of global environmental issues.
 - The efforts of one environmental activist.
98. Which is NOT true about ship breaking?
- It is practiced in many countries.
 - It pollutes.
 - It is dangerous for its workers.
 - It is lucrative.
99. Which of the following is true about Rizwana Hasan?
- She became an activist recently.
 - She is retired.
 - She practices law.
 - She is a member of government.
100. What progress has been made in Bangladesh?
- Ship breaking has been forbidden.
 - Ship breaking has been regulated.
 - The Supreme Court has imprisoned polluters.
 - Greenpeace is responsible for ship pre-cleaning.

This is the end of our shows on Concours Pass Radio, and this is the end of the Test of English for Concours Pass. Thank you for your participation.