

## I - STRUCTURE OF THE LANGUAGE AND VOCABULARY

Choose the best answer :

- 1- The earthquake was a ----- of the fragility of the of the planet.  
A) reminder      B) remain      C) memory      D) souvenir
- 2- Six persons were ----- in the car crash.  
A) blessed      B) injured      C) wound      D) damaged
- 3- Break the window in case of -----.  
A) urgency      B) press      C) pressure      D) emergency
- 4- The bomb made the bridge -----.  
A) fall      B) break      C) collapse      D) destroy
- 5- The rescue people put the wounded woman on a -----.  
A) stretcher      B) plan      C) wood      D) brand
- 6- The wounded child couldn't walk and had to be ----- down on a bed.  
A) laid      B) lain      C) put      D) covered
- 7- The train was ----- by the accident.  
A) delayed      B) retarded      C) put off      D) cancelled
- 8- To make a cake, you must first ----- the flour with the milk.  
A) delay      B) mix      C) mould      D) spread
- 9- The pupils who stay at school night and day are called -----.  
A) sleepers      B) boarders      C) interns      D) stayers
- 10- The butcher cut his finger which immediately started -----.  
A) flowing      B) bleeding      C) bleeding      D) red
- 11- Firemen regularly ----- to keep fit.  
A) move      B) practice      C) train      D) play
- 12- At the moment many people are suffering ----- the flu.  
A) of      B) from      C) with      D) because
- 13- The students set ----- their own company to sell their services.  
A) up      B) out      C) in      D) Ø
- 14- The ----- was sentenced to five years in jail.  
A) culprit      B) accused      C) convict      D) injured
- 15- All the ----- in the novel live in New York.  
A) persons      B) people      C) characters      D) actors
- 16- Gardeners buy ----- and sow them in their gardens in spring.  
A) grains      B) pips      C) seeds      D) prints
- 17- Sick people make a lot of demands ----- service.  
A) on      B) in      C) with      D) after
- 18- The recession was the worst ----- recent memory.  
A) with      B) on      C) in      D) into
- 19- Children ----- the dark.  
A) afraid      B) frighten      C) fear      D) strengthen

- 20- People enjoy this park very much because they can sit on -----.
- A) banks                      B) benches                      C) armchair                      D) platforms
- 21- There are only two girls in our group, the ----- is called Jane.
- A) oldest                      B) older                      C) old                      D) eldest
- 22- There are two pieces of cake left : a large one and a small one. ----- do you want ?
- A) what                      B) which                      C) who                      D) whatever
- 23- She wrote very fast and she finished her essay in ----- time.
- A) no                      B) all the                      C) every                      D) a few
- 24- When September -----, we'll go to university.
- A) comes                      B) will come                      C) came                      D) is coming
- 25- Napoleon ----- to Saint Helena in 1815.
- A) send                      B) sent                      C) is sent                      D) was sent
- 26- ----- I opened the door, I saw the ghost.
- A) Immediately                      B) Presently                      C) As soon as                      D) For
- 27- Dogs are ----- than cats.
- A) bitter                      B) bigger                      C) bigger                      D) biggest
- 28- How ----- does a pint of beer cost ?
- A) many                      B) Ø                      C) much                      D) expensive
- 29- People ----- happy when Christmas time comes.
- A) are                      B) is                      C) felt                      D) feels
- 30- When she returned she ----- a very large bag full of groceries.
- A) were carrying                      B) carry                      C) was carried                      D) was carrying

## II - EQUIVALENT EXPRESSIONS

Find the word or expression which is closest in meaning to the underlined one :

- 31- The economy has been shattered by high interest rates.
- A) helped                      B) encouraged                      C) destroyed                      D) boosted
- 32- The students resumed their exercise in the afternoon.
- A) wrote a summary                      B) worked again on the exercise  
C) corrected their exercise                      D) gave the exercise to their teacher
- 33- The plumbers welded the two pieces together.
- A) cut up                      B) joined                      C) split                      D) twisted
- 34- The company scrapped plans for a new factory in the south.
- A) drew up                      B) did away with                      C) started                      D) sold
- 35- The town council decided to put up a statue to celebrate its former mayor.
- A) erect                      B) destroy                      C) design                      D) paint

## III - IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

36- «Europe's largest physics laboratory is at a crossroads» means :

- A) it will soon be dismantled                      B) its future is at risk  
C) it will get a car to perform its tasks                      D) the next steps it will take have not been decided yet

- 37- «The International Space Station is about to receive its first tenants» means :
- A) men will inhabit the station in the coming weeks
  - B) men will leave the station for ever
  - C) the station and its crew will be launched next week
  - D) the station will be assembled in the next few weeks
- 38- «The average Internet download takes 22 seconds» means :
- A) it takes 22 seconds to connect to Internet
  - B) internet users must wait up to 22 seconds to get the information they want
  - C) internet users get the information they want less than 22 seconds after requesting it
  - D) it takes about 22 seconds to get information from internet
- 39- «The number of Americans on welfare has plunged since 1994» means :
- A) Fewer Americans have got jobs now
  - B) More Americans need help to survive
  - C) American people feel more comfortable now
  - D) Fewer Americans collect social security benefits now
- 40- «The issue of global warming has given rise to heated debate» means :
- A) global warming makes people hungry
  - B) people feet hot because of global warming
  - C) the debate about global warming is very passionate
  - D) global warming has no future
- 41- «The Prime Minister is showering public services with cash» :
- A) public services are getting more money
  - B) public services will spend less
  - C) extra workers will join public services
  - D) public services will have to save money
- 42- Every Friday, the cybercafé is packed with students
- A) there are many students in the café every Friday
  - B) the café does not have any students on Fridays
  - C) students avoid the café on Fridays
  - D) More and more students go to the café on Fridays
- 43- «John has become a liability in our study group» means :
- A) John helps our group a lot
  - B) John is useful
  - C) John is useless
  - D) John should study more
- 44- «When my sister was born, my mother gave up teaching»
- A) my sister was taught by my mother
  - B) my mother stopped teaching just after my sister's birth
  - C) my mother resumed teaching after my sister's birth
  - D) my mother learnt how to teach after my sister's birth.
- 45- «Remember to fill in your application form and hand it in before the first of July»
- A) you must complete the form and give it in June at the latest
  - B) you can give the completed form in July
  - C) you must print the form and put it in the file
  - D) you should send the form to the university now
- 46- «Down with computers» means :
- A) the computers have broken down
  - B) we should stop using computers
  - C) computers use up too much energy
  - D) we should take the computers downstairs

## VI - COMPREHENSION :

Fill in the gaps with the most suitable words :

The most fundamental difference we'll see between information as we've known it and information ---47--- the future is that ---48--- all information will be digital. Whole print libraries are already being scanned and stored ---49--- electronic data on disks and CDROMs. Newspapers and magazines are often composed ---50--- in electronic form and printed on paper only as a convenience for distribution. Their electronic information is stored permanently –or as long as anybody wants it – in computer databases, giant banks of journalistic data accessible through on-line services. Photographs, films, and videos are all being converted ---51--- digital information. ---52--- year we come up with better methods for quantifying information and distilling it into quadrillions of atomistic bits of data. Once digital information is stored, anybody with permission and access ---53--- a personal computer can instantaneously recall, compare, and refashion it. What characterizes this period in history, what sets it ---54---, is that ability to refashion information –the completely new ways in which information can be manipulated and changed – and the increasing speeds at which we can ---55--- information. The computer's ability ---56--- provide low-cost, high –speed processing and transmission of digital data will transform the conventional communication devices in our homes and offices.

Bill Gates The road ahead 1995

- |                |               |               |              |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 47- A) for     | B) in         | C) after      | D) of        |
| 48- A) most    | B) almost     | C) throughout | D) near      |
| 49- A) like    | B) as         | C) since      | D) into      |
| 50- A) entire  | B) completely | C) thorough   | D) perfectly |
| 51- A) into    | B) in         | C) for        | D) after     |
| 52- A) In the  | B) All the    | C) All        | D) Every     |
| 53- A) through | B) by         | C) into       | D) thanks    |
| 54- A) away    | B) apart      | C) out        | D) away      |
| 55- A) repeat  | B) return     | C) handle     | D) make      |
| 56- A) for     | B) to         | C) in         | D) with      |

Read the following texts and for each of them choose the answer which you think best fits the text. Give only one answer per question.

### HANDLE WITH CARE

The Internet is a dangerous thing. Allow it into offices, and plenty of disagreeable things may try to follow it.

Like pornography, for instance. One large British company was aghast to discover not long ago that it had 18,000 pages of porn on its server. Companies as diverse as Dow and Orange have sacked employees for looking at naughty pictures. The risks are serious – and not just to the employee's moral welfare. A friend of mine was distraught to have found one of his business partners downloading porn. «If a secretary comes in and catches him, she could sue us for sexual harassment» he wailed. «And we have joint and several liability».

Happily, new screening technology from SurfControl, a company based in California, now claims to be able to discern from skin tones whether a picture is naughty or not. This will be a relief to companies and information technology managers, who usually know exactly who is watching what, and grumble about the computer memory clogged with the unspeakable.

But ogling is not the only dangerous activity the Internet encourages in the office. E-mail can also do plenty of damage. One obvious problem is the amount of time it gobbles up. Many companies try to limit that by blocking outgoing e-mails for several hours in the morning and afternoon. An academic wonders whether companies should give employees an e-mail budget, or at least discover which 20% of the staff send 80% of the e-mails. In some American companies, sending an email with a smutty joke can get you fired.

More dangerous than dirt, though, is anger. In a speech earlier this year, the chairman of Walt Disney argued that e-mails had served to increase the intensity of emotion within his company and become the principal cause of workplace warfare. «With email», he noted, «our impulse is not to file and save, but to click and send. Our errors are often compounded by adding other recipients to the 'cc' list and even worse, the 'bcc' list. I have come to believe that, if anything will bring about the downfall of a company or maybe a country, it is blind copies of emails that should never have been sent».

The blind copy is a 'software stiletto' : a way for someone to report a correspondence to someone else without the knowledge of the other writer. It offers the perfect way to shop a colleague. «If business ethics mean anything to a firm» he says, «it should surely disable the blind-copy field». Corporate life might be less spicy, but fewer careers would be wilfully destroyed.

57- Internet's three dangers in offices are :

- A) pornography, wasted time and forwarded copies
- B) porn, too many emails and too many messages
- C) porn, email overload and too many news items
- D) porn, dirty emails and dirty messages about colleagues

58- Companies should mainly worry about porn because :

- A) it wastes employees' time
- B) they can be taken to court because of obscene pictures
- C) they can become illegal retailers of porn
- D) porn is bad for staff's morale welfare

59- Pornography control can be achieved thanks to :

- A) a software program that can recognize porn pictures
- B) a ban on porn sites
- C) special managers who keep an eye on what company staff watches
- D) a computer program that reports offenders to information technology managers

60- What happened to some employees at Dow and Orange ?

- A) they were fired
- B) they were sentenced
- C) they got a reward
- D) they were fined

61- According to the article information technology managers, within the company

- A) know exactly what the employees are using internet for
- B) regularly clean computer memories
- C) report what employees' internet sites to senior managers
- D) say that computer memories are not large enough

62- According to the article, emailers create further problems by :

- A) sending insulting emails to company colleagues
- B) forwarding emails to many other company users
- C) printing copies of offending emails
- D) reporting insulting emails to the boss

63- Blind carbon copies (bcc) of emails are particularly dangerous because :

- A) their authors can get fired
- B) their authors print them
- C) their authors become disabled
- D) the original senders will never know who will eventually read their emails

## WILD WILD EAST

In Britain's popular mythology, the East End of London is the rough equivalent of the American West : a frontier between civilisation and lawlessness, populated by immigrants, where the virtues of self-reliance and community are nurtured. Several times a week, millions of Britons in comfortable homes settle down to watch «Eastenders», a long running soap opera, which chronicles the gritty urban subsistence and indomitable solidarity of a fictive East End community. With his twin Ronnie, Reggie Kray, who died last week is one of the principal real-life heroes in the pantheon of East End mythology.

In the 1960s Ronnie and Reggie dominated organised crime in the East End. Reggie was the normal one, at least compared with Ronnie, who was a paranoid schizophrenic. Nevertheless, as well as perfecting a jaw-breaking punch early in his criminal career, Reggie was involved with a string of shootings, slashings and disappearances before being sentenced to life in 1969 for the murder of Jack 'the hat' McVitie. Legend tells that Reggie, taunted by his brother for never having actually killed anyone, nailed McVitie to a London floor. Predictably enough, the Krays' long incarceration –Ronnie died in a mental hospital and Reggie was let out in August- only augmented the celebrity they had already achieved, tingeing it with martyrdom. Iconic 1960s images of the photogenic, snappily dressed brothers, sometimes in the company of politicians and performers, convey an impression of effortless glamour.

But in the odd way that criminals sometimes are, the Krays are revered on moral, as well as aesthetic, grounds. They clawed their way out of the poverty of the bombed-out post war East End, and were devoted to their family. They loathed and frustrated the authorities. According to their admirers, they and their acolytes observed their own, pseudo-biblical moral code, whereby they mutilated and murdered only other mobsters. They were generous to their friends. In their days, legend has it, the streets were sage for pensioners and children.

Of course this vision of the Krays, and the East End, is a nostalgic delusion. The East End of the 1960s crawled with drunks, thieves and prostitutes, and was scarred by racism. One of the Krays' specialisms was the 'protection racket' which sounds benevolent but isn't. Ordinary East Enders were terrified of them. Innocent people were caught in their crossfire, and identities were mistaken. Many of their collaborators informed on them as soon as it seemed safe to do so.

Though parts of the East End are still as poor as anywhere in Britain, bits of it have become chic destinations for young professionals –perhaps attracted by the raffish image projected in proliferating East End gangster films, which the Kray legend has inspired. The new, well-heeled denizens of the East End may admire even envy, the plucky resilience and anarchic independence of the legend.

64- Britain's east enders and America's westerners have in common :

- A) the ability to manage on their own
- B) the need to live with neighbours
- C) the will to develop a sense of independence within their communities
- D) the wish to live together

65- Ronnie and Reggie Kray were :

- A) husband and wife
- B) brothers
- C) father and son
- D) brother and sister

66- Ronnie and Reggie Kray are famous because :

- A) they featured in a TV series called 'East Enders'
- B) they were criminals
- C) they attacked politicians
- D) they killed criminals

67- In the 60s, the East End of London was :

- A) free of crime
- B) a dangerous area
- C) famous for its movies
- D) a fashionable area for people to live in

68- Where did Reggie Kray die ?

- A) at home            B) in the American west    C) in prison            D) in a shop

69- The Kray brothers had a lot of money because :

- A) they got it from shopkeepers            B) they robbed banks  
C) they borrowed it from their friends        D) they inherited it from American friends

70- Where did Ronnie Kray spend his final days ?

- A) at home            B) in America            C) in a lunatic asylum    D) in prison

71- In the sixties the East End of London was full of :

- A) Shop keepers    B) Racist people            C) Pensioners            D) Children

72- Today London's East End is :

- A) a trendy area    B) a dangerous district    C) a city with many shops    D) a touristic spot

### **MAN BITES DOG IN THAILAND**

They eat dogs in Thailand. Not so much in Bangkok, the capital, but in the rural north-east dogmeat remains a traditional treat. Now the Thai government and local authorities have started a campaign to save man's best friend –as westerners view the dog- from the dinner table. Try eating fish instead, they say.

It may not be easy. Some Thais believe eating dog makes you live longer, always a good selling point. A café in Nakhon Phanom, in the North East, is celebrated for its dog soups and stir-fries. It reckons to get through up to 16 dogs a day. Slaughterhouses in Tha Pae, a village in the region, kill about 400 dogs a week. Nothing is thrown away. The skins are used to make leather. In the north-eastern province of Sakon Nakhon, many an open-air market boasts its dogmeat stall. Under a new law being drafted by the Democrat-led national government, many slaughterhouses and dog butchers would be judged inhumane and closed down.

The Thais point out that dogmeat is prized not just in their country but elsewhere in Asia, particularly in China, the Koreas and Vietnam. Hanoi's Tayho Street is lined with restaurants serving sashimi-like slices of raw dogmeat. However Thailand has become the target for animal-rights groups. Apart from the ethics of eating an animal many regard as a pet, the dogs are said to be kept in filthy cages. Several New Zealand groups are claiming that some dog slaughterhouses are even importing dogs from New Zealand.

In their defence, dog-eaters note that their critics are content to eat other intelligent animals, such as pigs and horses. It just depends what the custom is in your country. In Thailand, though, the issue looks like becoming political. Politicians seeking votes in the rural north in the coming general election may find that the voters too can bite.

73- Thai authorities want to stop people from eating dogs because :

- A) Dog meat is bad for their health  
B) Killing dogs to eat them gives Thailand a bad image  
C) Thailand must import dogs from New Zealand  
D) They want people to eat fish

74- Thai people traditionally eat dogmeat because :

- A) dogmeat is delicious and makes people live longer            B) no other meat is available  
C) dogmeat is very cheap            D) dogmeat is very nutritious

75- Dog eaters try to avoid the ban by saying that :

- A) dog meat is cheap and good  
B) other nationalities eat clever animals too  
C) dogmeat is traditionally a religious dish  
D) they will clean dogs' cages and improve slaughterhouses