ATS 2006

EPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

Option

Durée: 1 h

Structure of the language and vocabulary

Choose the best answer.

1) Where did you have your car _____?
A) washing B) washed C) to wash D) to be washed

2) They did nothing but _____ all the time.
A) sleep B) sleeping C) to sleep D) slept

3) I'd rather she _____it tomorrow.
A) did B) does C) do D) will do

4) Are you going to apply _____ the job.
A) on B) to C) for D) at

5) I knew it wasn't easy, _____I insisted on trying.
A) unless B) nonetheless C) whereas D) despite

6) He'd better _____ it now.
A) to do B) does C) doing D) do

7) He _____ two books this year.
A) has written B)writes
C) was writing D) is written

8) This new book is her best _____.
A) already B) ever C) always D) never

9) Why did you change _____, John?.
A) of mind B) of minds C) your mind D) his minds

10) I can't stand _____ you cry.
A) heard B) I hear C) hearing D) to hearing

11) Mr. Bush is the _____ President of the United States..
A) current B actual) C) currently D)nowadays

12) I go to my English class every _____ week.
A) others B) another C) two D) other

13) You will find restaurants on _____ side.
A) either B) both C) no D) neither

14) He is said _____ died in an accident last week.
A) to have B) to be
C) to have been D) he has been

15) The book was about a journalist _____ friend was killed in an accident.
A) which B) whom C) whose D) who's

16)_____ do you call this device ?
a) How b) Which c) Which name d) What

17) Why did you let him talk to you _____ that ?
a) as b) so c) such d) like

18) He has been dead _____ years.
a) for b) since c) during d) while

19) There will be a lot of students, _____ ?
a) will there b) won't there c) won't it d) won't they

20) I _____ when he came in.
A)wrote B) have written C) am writing D) was writing

21) He suggested that she _____ appointed chairperson.
A) was B) be C) should D) is

22) _____ Mary _____ Luca will know, ask Tim.
A) Neither/or B) Nor/no C) Not/nor D) Neither/nor

23) "Have you ever visited London?" "Yes, I _____ there last week."
A) went B) have been C) was going D) have been going

24) I'd rather you _____ go now.
A) not B) to not C) didn't D) will not

25) I _____ 3 films last week.
A) have been watching B) have watched
C) watched D) watch

26) If you _____ earlier, we would have got a better table.
A) came B) have come C) didn't come D) had come

27) It's a long time since we _____ .
A) have met B) met
C) have been meeting D) didn't meet

28) It's high time we _____ .
A) left B) leave C) have left D) will have

29) They _____ each other for 2 years when they got married.
A) knew B) have known C) had known D) know

30) When I went to India last year, it was the first time I _____ so many people in the streets.
A) saw B) would see C) have seen D) had seen

31) I would not do it if I _____ you.
A) was B) were C) would be D) should be

32) It will be ready _____ two weeks.
A) within B) for C) by D) since

33) It will be repaired _____ next Tuesday.
A) within B) on C) the D) by

34) It was the most beautiful painting I _____ .
A) had never seen B) had seen before
C) had ever seen D) have ever seen

35) When you _____ the phone, don't answer!
A) will hear B) heard C) would hear D) hear

36) Do you know what _____ at the moment?
A) he does B) does he do
C) is he doing D) he is doing

37) That new building _____ a lot of money!
A) cost B) has cost C) costing D) can cost

38) "If I _____go to London, would you go with me?"
A) would B) have to C) will D) had to

39) "They beat the champions last night, they _____ well!"
A) must have played B) must play
C) had to play D) had played

40) "You'd better _____ me!"
A) to tell B) telling C) tell D) told

41) I expected _____ me.
A) to help B) you to help
C) you helped D) you help

42) This film is worth _____ .
A) to see B) see C) to seeing D) seeing

43) Instead of _____ by train we have decided to go by car.
A) go B) going C) having gone D) to go

" Experts fear terror groups may use tools like Google Earth to get crucial details of ____44_____ buildings and locations.

A FREE software program on the Internet is causing a buzz among map collectors and Military buffs __45___ is giving security experts sleepless nights.

The software , called Google Earth, allows a person to ___46___ vivid aerial shots of __47__ building, military camp, foreign embassy and ___48__ military airfield at any location on the globe.

Just type in the address and, with broadband connection, the picture ___49__ on the computer screen within five seconds.

The technological wonder, from the world's most popular ___50___ engine, has ___51__ countries such as South Korea and Thailand.

They have complained to Google that sensitive locations can become vulnerable Targets for _____52__ groups.

Singapore's authorities are ____53__ of Google Earth and the country's security Plans have factored in its potential misuse.

In a joint ____54____ to The Sunday Times, the Defence and Home Affairs Ministries said: "As with many technologies and other resources on the _____55____ , Google Earth has the potential to be used for good or bad ends. This is something we take into account in our security planning."

The ministries did not say whether they had contacted Google about their ___56___ or would take steps to _____57___ the images of sensitive locations here.

But just how _____58___ is Google Earth?
Very".

Ref. Singapore Times, October 2005

Text: 15 items

44)	A) sensible	B) sensed	C) sense	D) sensitive
45)	A) but	B) whereas	C) and	D) or
46)	A) upload	B) load	C) download	D) downloading
47)	A) any	B) some	C) several	D) many
48)	A) however	B) instead	C) if	D) even
49)	A) pops in	B) pops at	C) pops up	D) pops
50)	A) research	B) search	C) searching	D) seek

51)	A) worried	B) worry	C) disturb	D) hidden
52)	A) tourist	B) terrorists	C) terrorist	D) protesters
53)	A) surprised	B) aware	C) conscience	D) unconscious
54)	A) status	B) statement	C) issue	D) notice
55)	A) website	B) intranet	C) internet	D) screen
56)	A) disturbances	B) worry	C) surprise	D) concerns
57)	A) restrict	B) restrain	C) restart	D) reboot
58)	A) power	B) powerful	C) powerless	D) far

Read the text carefully and answer the following questions.

Who Needs Electrons?

Engineers have long appreciated the superiority of light over electricity for carrying reams of information. In the 1970s, telephone companies replaced copper trans-atlantic transmission cables with ones made of optical fibers, and today the backbone of the Internet is sent through the fibers as pulses of light. The problem has been when those pulses reach their destination: they must be converted to electricity before a computer can use them, slowing the flow of information to a trickle. Scientists have made large computers and servers capable of handling light, but They've had to use exotic semiconductors that were prohibitively expensive.

Many scientists have held that the obvious solution – to make optical chips out of Silicon, which is cheap-would never work because silicon isn't very good at conducting light.

But a few engineers kept working on this. They figured out how to get silicon to emit laser light. They etched a tiny path in the silicon to conduct light using specially designed mirrors. Initially, the lasers wouldn't work because the chips got clogged with electrons. They found a way to "flush out" the electrons with a vacuum and a strong positive charge, and ended up doubling the laser's strength.

Meanwhile, scientists at IBM's research labs in Yorktown Heights, New York, designed a tiny device that can slow down photons (particles of light) on a silicon chip to less than one three-hundredths of their normal speed by directing them down a buffer of silicon pathways, punctured with holes to allow the light to scatter. This buffer allows the chip to slow photons down without losing data encoded on them. Previous attempts to engineer such buffers with silicon resulted in too great a loss of light, but the IBM researchers used a material called "photonic crystals" to keep losses in signal strength to less than 5 percent.

Then, in October, researchers at Stanford University came up with a modulator to control photon traffic in a chip by switching light on and off up to 100 billions time a second. With such precise control of photons, scientists can deal with the traffic congestion from increased data flow on a much smaller scale than before. This would allow engineers to connect chips in a computer with optical fibers rather than copper wires, which are speed bottleneck (and a big reason why PCs have begun to plateau in speed). Today, the top communications equipment can transmit 10

billion bits of data a second: these chips could reach up to 100 billion bits a second.

What this means, researchers believe, is that computers will be 10 or even 100 times faster than they are now. That would allow you to download movies in seconds and instantly search gigabytes of information. It would also enable things like much more powerful medical gadgets, more precise environmental monitoring devices and between wireless communications.

Researchers caution, however, that it may take five or 10 years for these advances to make it out of the labs and into products.

Looking ahead to 2018, the report concluded that it would be possible to get optics communications on microchips on scales below a millimetre. Scientists are convinced that they've got most of the major advances worked out-all that remains is the long, hard slog of turning science into engineering.

Newsweek, December 12, 2005

59) According to the text:

A) light is brighter than electricity
B) Electricity is faster than light
C) Light has an advantage over electricity carrying information
D)

60) According to the text:

A) Engineers started using light to carry information 36 years ago.
B) Fiber optics were discovered in the 70s
C) Copper was replaced by fiber optics because of the cost
D) Copper is cheaper than fiber optics, to carry information

61) According to the text:

A) Silicon chips cannot carry light
B) Light is too bright for silicon chips
C) Light is expensive compared to silicon
D) Engineers found a way to make laser light emit from silicon

62) "The chips got clogged with electrons", means:

A) There were too many electrons and they were blocked in the chip
B) There were too many photons
C) Electrons were destroying the chips
D) Electrons got lost in the vacuum

63) Photons are:

A) photos of chips
B) light particles
C) negative electrons
D) the smallest part of the atom

64) The data is encoded as:

A) the electrons
B) the silicon
C) the buffer
D) the photons

65) buffers are made of:

A) silicon
B) mirrors
C) photonic crystals
D) glass

66) By controlling photons, scientists are able to:

A) decrease data flow
B) increase data flow
C) deal with the problem
D) get a good deal

67) "PCs have begun to plateau in speed", means that:

A) There hasn't been much increase in the speed of PCs
B) PCs are much faster than before
C) PCs are much slower than in the past
D) The speed of PCs has doubled

68) 101 billion bits a second represents:

A) the current data transmission capacity of PCs
B) the expected data transmission capacity
C) the maximum data transmission capacity of PCs
D) the speed of light

69) "Below a millimetre" is:

A) the size of an electron
B) the size of a photon
C) the size of scales
D) the size of a microchip

70) Researchers are cautious in their forecast because:

A) turning science into engineering can take a long time
B) researchers are slower than engineers
C) it takes 10 years to train a researcher
D) nothing will happen before 2018