

**C O N C O U R S A T S**  
**-SESSION 2021-**

**É P R E U V E D ' A N G L A I S**

**CODE ÉPREUVE : 960**

**Dictionnaire et appareils électroniques interdits**

**Réponse juste : +3**

**Réponse fausse : -1**

**Pas de réponse : 0**

**DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE : 2H**

## PART 1: choose the right answer

- 1) This morning I met John. ... the bus-stop.  
a) in                      b) before                      c) to                      d) at
- 2) ... guests who arrived yesterday came by plane.  
a) Most of the              b) Most of                      c) The most of              d) The most of the
- 3) My bank account has been ... the red for a while.  
a) in                      b) on                      c) to                      d) at
- 4) Ms Sailor, our Japanese distributor, suggested Tom ... her in a few weeks.  
a) to call                      b) call                      c) calling                      d) called
- 5) My boss would like ... more with Asian customers.  
a) for work                      b) working                      c) to work                      d) worked
- 6) The wall of the store ... was not badly damaged, but to be on the safe side, we decided to strengthen ...  
a) oneself/it                      b) oneself/its                      c) itself/ it                      d) itself/ its
- 7) Jim ... his office. It looks lovely now.  
a) had a worker repainted                      b) got a worker repaint  
c) had a worker to repaint                      d) got a worker to repaint
- 8) When I ... 20, I want to tour the world with my friends.  
a) be                      b) will be                      c) am being                      d) am
- 9) "Where can they leave your key?". "They can ... it back in my mail box".  
a) pose                      b) drop                      c) live                      d) let
- 10) Mr Tatler's office is ... the second floor.  
a) on                      b) in                      c) into                      d) at
- 11) Despite the legal difficulties, we decided to go ... with the merger.  
a) up                      b) ahead                      c) onto                      d) off
- 12) He enjoys traveling ... his boss prefers staying at the office.  
a) whereas                      b) in spite of                      c) unlike                      d) because of

13) Look, Lena's phone is on the coffee table. She ... have left it there last night.

- a) should                      b) would                      c) could                      d) must

14) You ... pay now, just give a deposit.

- a) shan't                      b) needn't                      c) wouldn't                      d) ought

15) I will ask Mr McManus for ... because I'd like to get a loan.

- a) a rendez-vous    b) a date  
c) an appointment    d) a consultation

16) Which actor does he ... most?

- a) admires                      b) admire                      c) admired                      d) admiring

17) There was a new play last night and the audience ... for five minutes. I guess people loved the play.

- a) applaude                      b) have applauded                      c) applauded                      d) have been applauding

18) She was advised to arrive ... the airport very early.

- a) in                      b) at                      c) into                      d) on

19) I don't like my job very much ... the salary is good.

- a) as a result                      b) but                      c) despite                      d) consequently

20) "How do you get ...with your new colleagues?" "Very well, thanks."

- a) up                      b) forward                      c) down                      d) along

21) If I ... more money, I ... more income tax.

- a) had earned / will pay    b) earned / would have paid  
c) had earned / would have paid    d) earned / will pay

22) They have been seeing each other for 6 months; and yet they ... each other for over ten years.

- a) have known                      b) know                      c) knew                      d) have been knowing

23) ... they really ... or just pretending?

- a) Do / work                      b) Are / working                      c) Did / work                      d) Will / work

24) Stop cleaning this old wall. You ... your time.

- a) are losing                      b) are wasting                      c) lose                      d) waste

- 25) There is a vending machine ... the photocopier.  
 a) between            b) next            c) next to            d) on
- 26) We were late ... the strike.  
 a) in spite of            b) because of            c) while            d) as for
- 27) Pass me ... salt, ... you?  
 a) any / will            b) the / will            c) the / won't            d) Ø / won't
- 28) You ... killed because there was no brake fluid in the reservoir of the car.  
 a) could have been    b) may have            c) might have            d) must have been
- 29) I can't stand ... for people who are always late.  
 a) wait            b) to wait            c) waiting            d) to waiting
- 30) Rowan Atkinson aka Mr Bean graduated ... electrical engineer before he went into acting.  
 a) as an            b) as            c) like            d) like an
- 31) I can't stand him as he is ... complaining.  
 a) still            b) always            c) again            d) ever
- 32) Our head office is ... the post office.  
 a) over            b) next            c) on            d) opposite
- 33) We can't use the printer because we've run ... of paper.  
 a) out            b) up            c) down            d) Ø
- 34) Last year I lost my laptop and I ... a new one.  
 a) must have bought            b) had to buy  
 c) had bought            d) would buy
- 35) Do you mind my ... in the room?  
 a) smoke            b) to smoke            c) smoking            d) to smoking
- 36) The Americans ... every four years to choose their president but also their representatives, mayors and sheriffs.  
 a) were used to voting            b) are voting  
 c) are used to vote            d) vote

- 37) When my brother was arrested for shoplifting, my parents were furious ... him.  
 a) with                      b) for                      c) of                      d) against
- 38) ... France, people celebrate Bastille Day on 14<sup>th</sup> July.  
 a) At                      b) Over                      c) Through                      d) Throughout
- 39) If you have such a stomachache, you ... to go to the doctor's.  
 a) should                      b) ought                      c) must                      d) had better
- 40) How can parents get their children ... more these days?  
 a) to read                      b) read                      c) reading                      d) reads
- 41) She has applied ... 4 internships.  
 a) to                      b) with                      c) at                      d) for
- 42) I have already got three meetings. ... Thursday morning.  
 a) in                      b) on                      c) at                      d) of
- 43) When a situation gets out of hand, it ...  
 a) falls out of perspective                      b) is lost to the world  
 c) is unmanageable                      d) is confusing
- 44) We ... over lunch tomorrow.  
 a) are meeting                      b) meet                      c) are about to meet                      d) will have met
- 45) If I ... you, I ... go and see that play as soon as possible. It is just amazing.  
 a) were/will                      b) would be/will                      c) were/would                      d) am/would
- 46) ... this survey is very interesting, some of the figures are misleading.  
 a) Because                      b) Since                      c) Although                      d) So
- 47) When the plane crashed, it ... only three times.  
 a) has flown                      b) flew                      c) was flowing                      d) had flown
- 48) The accountant is on a business trip so he ... have stolen the cash that was in the safe.  
 a) mustn't                      b) can't                      c) needn't                      d) shouldn't
- 49) Mr Coburn denied ... on the crime scene earlier on.  
 a) to be                      b) to being                      c) having been                      d) to have been



62) They intend to hire another secretary ... it is impossible for one secretary to cope with this task.

- a) as                      b) like                      c) as for                      d) even

63) We'll have to work hard to make ... the delay.

- a) up                      b) up to                      c) up for                      d) upside down

64) What about ... a take-away pizza for dinner?

- a) buying                      b) buy                      c) to buy                      d) bought

65) He badly hurt ... while trying to clean the tool.

- a) oneself                      b) himself                      c) him                      d) itself

66) Tom always was a fast driver. He was ... to have a car accident one day.

- a) about                      b) bound                      c) unlikely                      d) probably

67) "Not to judge a book by its cover" means:

- a) to have a good look at the book before buying it  
b) to read the back cover before buying it  
c) not to judge on appearances  
d) to buy books at random

68) I feel ... sorry for not helping you move out last week-end but I had a backache and was in pain.

- a) terribly                      b) terrible                      c) much                      d) very much

69) He is neither interested in engineering studies ... in medical studies. What will he do then?

- a) nor                      b) or                      c) either                      d) Ø

70) I ... a poem about the beautiful Norwegian landscapes. Would you like to read it?

- a) have been writing                      b) had written  
c) have writing                      d) had been writing

71) It is high time we ... if we want to catch the ten o'clock flight.

- a) leave                      b) left                      c) will leave                      d) should leave

72) Because of the transport strike, he decided to come to work ...

- a) on foot                      b) by feet                      c) on feet                      d) on walking





- 97) “Why are they walking so fast?”. “They are...”  
a) hurry                      b) hurried                      c) in hurry                      d) in a hurry
- 98) We would rather ... a curry delivered at home than sit in a noisy curry house.  
a) had                      b) have                      c) having                      d) have had
- 99) I hope 2021 won't be as miserable ... 2020.  
a) that                      b) than                      c) as                      d) like
- 100) I have never tasted it but I saw this wine ... in restaurants.  
a) much time                      b) often times                      c) many times                      d) long time ago

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## PART 2: Reading comprehension

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**Text 1: Focus on the underlined words and expressions and make the right choice:**

The Covid-19 media survival guide

**Sarah Smit** in *Mail and Guardian* / 20 Dec 2020

The M&G offices emptied out during the Covid-19 pandemic, and now most of the staff work from home. (...)

At the beginning of 2020, *Mail & Guardian* chief executive Hoosain Karjiekker was feeling **upbeat** about the year ahead. After a difficult 2019, marred by retrenchments, plans to rebuild were already in the pipeline.

Then Covid-19 hit. “When we realised that this was real, we started considering what impact it would have on the business. But it never prepared us for the shock that we had when it happened,” Karjiekker says from his office **overlooking** the now empty desks once filled by journalists.

The impact of the pandemic and the lockdown on the media industry was **swift**, hitting the advertising revenues that were keeping already fragile organisations afloat. Magazines divisions were shut; the *M&G* and other newspapers announced salary cuts.

The *M&G* was **fortunate** to survive 2020, Karjiekker says.

On how to ensure the newspaper continues to keep its head above water, he adds: “What is becoming more and more clear to everyone is that quality content

is what **underpins** our ability to survive. If you are not going to deliver that to our readership, people will leave and go somewhere else.”

Journalism counts.

Media researcher Reg Rumney says the outlook for the future of the media industry is **bleak**. Earlier this year, Rumney compiled a report for the South African National Editors’ Forum (Sanef) on the effects Covid-19 has had on journalism.

“I look at the future with **trepidation**. We already have a shrinking media sector ... It’s just very, very scary and very tough,” he says.

Most print media has not yet managed **to bounce back** after the blow Covid-19 dealt to advertising and circulation revenues, Rumney says.

“But when the bounceback comes we should be more focused and better able to take advantage of it.”

101) “Hoosain Korjiekier was feeling **upbeat** about the year ahead” means that he was feeling:

- a) optimistic
- b) pessimistic
- c) worried
- d) panicked

102) “From his office now **overlooking** the empty desks” means that his office was:

- a) hidden from the journalists’ offices
- b) below the journalists’ offices
- c) looking down onto the journalists’ offices
- d) in an out-of-the-way space

103) “The impact of the pandemic and the lockdown on the media industry was **swift**” means that it was:

- a) sudden
- b) brilliant
- c) slow
- d) weak

104) “The M& G was **fortunate** to survive 2020” means that it was:

- a) lucky
- b) strong
- c) optimistic
- d) wealthy

105) “Quality content is what **underpins** our ability to survive” means that quality content is what:

- a) is most important to help the magazine survive
- b) undermines the magazine’s survival
- c) is least important
- d) jeopardizes the magazine’s survival

106) “The future of the media industry is **bleak**” means that the future of the media industry is:

- a) looking bright
- b) looking up
- c) looking down
- d) looking sombre

107) “I look at the future with **trepidation**” means that he looks at the future with:

- a) excitement
- b) apprehension
- c) little fear
- d) confidence

108) “Most print media has not yet managed to **bounce back**” means that print media has not yet managed to:

- a) recover again
- b) refuse attention
- c) retrieve something of great importance
- d) rearrange a series of things

**Text 2:** Pay attention to the following article and the context and identify the right word. There is only one possible choice for each item.

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## Sean Connery, The Scottish Actor Who Introduced The World To James Bond, Has Died

**David Mack** BuzzFeed News Reporter

Posted on October 31, 2020

Sean Connery, the Scottish actor who became an international sex symbol and enjoyed a lengthy film career after he became the first person to portray the iconic role of secret agent James Bond, has died. He was **(109)**.

Connery's family told the BBC that he died in his sleep **(110)** in the Bahamas and that he "had been unwell for some time."

The Bond franchise's official Twitter account confirmed the news Saturday morning.

"We are devastated by the news of the passing of Sir Sean Connery," longtime producers Michael G. Wilson and Barbara Broccoli said in a **(111)**. "He was and shall always be remembered **(112)** the original James Bond **(113)** indelible entrance into cinema history began when he announced those unforgettable words — 'The name's Bond... James Bond' — he **(114)** the world with his gritty and witty portrayal of the sexy and **(115)** secret agent. He is undoubtedly largely responsible **(116)** the success of the film series and we shall be forever grateful to him."

Connery appeared in some of **(117)** popular films of the late 20th century, including as a **(118)** army officer (and suspect) in *Murder on the Orient Express* (1974); a scholar, father, and Nazi kidnapping victim in *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade* (1989); a Soviet naval captain gone rogue in *The Hunt for Red October* (1990); an Alcatraz escapee turned hero in *The Rock* (1996); and a Chicago **(119)** chasing mobster Al Capone in *The Untouchables* (1987), for which he won the Oscar for Best Supporting Actor.

But it was for his role as Ian Fleming's 007, the suave British spy **(120)** sipped martinis while thwarting supervillains, for which Connery was best known.

First cast in 1962's *Dr. No*, Connery donned Bond's stylish tuxedo six more times: in *From Russia With Love* (1963), *Goldfinger* (1964), *Thunderball* (1965), *You*

*Only Live Twice* (1967), *Diamonds Are Forever* (1971), and *Never Say Never Again* (1983).

As Hollywood gradually shifted to darker, grittier portrayals of spy work, Bond still remained Bond: **(121)** cool, calm, and collected. “There’s room for both kinds of hero,” Connery told the Guardian in 1971 while promoting *Diamonds Are Forever*. “Bond is an escape-character and people will always **(122)** escape.”

The franchise became a mainstay of cinema, with a host of other actors taking on the title role, but fans routinely **(123)** Connery as their favorite 007.

Born in Edinburgh in 1930, Connery went on to become one of Scotland’s most **(124)** citizens, voted the country’s favorite living Scot in 2004 and its “greatest **(125)** national treasure” in 2011. He was a proud supporter of the Scottish National Party and unsuccessfully urged his fellow Scots to break **(126)** from **(127)** in the 2014 referendum.

After a brief stint in the Navy in his **(128)**, Connery tried his hand at modeling and even pageants, finishing third in the “tall man’s division” at the 1953 Mr. Universe **(129)**, where he **(130)** Scotland. He worked his way **(131)** from an extra onstage to speaking roles to TV work to films.

- 109) a) ninety years old    b) ninety year-old    c) ninety years-olds    d) nineteen
- 110) a) during    b) meanwhile    c) while    d) in the meantime
- 111) a) article    b) statement    c) stating    d) remarks
- 112) a) as    b) like    c) into    d) of
- 113) a) which    b) whose    c) what    d) somewhat
- 114) a) channelled    b) turned    c) revolted    d) revolutionized
- 115) a) charismatique    b) charisma    c) charism    d) charismatic
- 116) a) with    b) at    c) for    d) forward
- 117) a) mostly    b) numerous    c) many    d) the most
- 118) a) Brit    b) British    c) Britain    d) british
- 119) a) cop    b) coper    c) cuppa    d) cap
- 120) a) whom    b) who    c) which    d) whose
- 121) a) effortlessly    b) effortless    c) effortful    d) with some effort
- 122) a) demands    b) demand    c) demanding    d) demanded

- |                   |              |                |                      |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 123) a) voted     | b) asked     | c) denied      | d) secured           |
| 124) a) loving    | b) beloved   | c) cherishing  | d) lovingly          |
| 125) a) alive     | b) living    | c) live        | d) alive and kicking |
| 126) a) out       | b) up        | c) away        | d) into              |
| 127) a) the UK    | b) a UK      | c) UK          | d) Ukip              |
| 128) a) young day | b) youth     | c) youngster   | d) young             |
| 129) a) compet    | b) champion  | c) award       | d) contest           |
| 130) a) resented  | b) respected | c) represented | d) rejected          |
| 131) a) down      | b) up        | c) uptown      | d) forward           |

**Text 3:** Read the article carefully and answer the questions.

### **What country is the rudest country in Europe?**

Innovation Advisor and Industrial Designer, Chris Ebbert - December 2020 for Quora

Rudeness is not as common in Europe as it might be in some countries, but it does exist. I grew up in Europe, have worked there and have been in pretty much any situation one can be in, so I feel I can reflect a bit.

Generally in Europe, rudeness isn't a standard retort you have to expect. People are aware of a proper way to behave, and will stay on that level as far as possible. But a point can be reached, anywhere, where that bubble bursts.

And that point comes sooner, and will be more dramatic, in some places.

I've had the most traumatic experiences of rudeness in my life in the US, but I think it's safe to say that you can experience rudeness verging on violence relatively easily in the following places in Europe:

- Austria; I've been accosted and screamed at openly and for no discernible or justified reason there on many occasions, and I tread very carefully there these days, knowing that the pleasantness on display is volatile.
- Germany; it takes a while for a German to blow up, but they are very confrontational, and will seek you out if you do something in public they

disapprove of. Things can get loud and violent very quickly then. When I'm in Germany, I keep my head down, challenge no one, and try to be as invisible as possible.

- Great Britain; there is a segment of the population which, given enough blood alcohol, will turn on people. Luckily, you see them and hear them coming from a mile away. Unfortunately, there are rather a lot of them. An English town centre on a weekend night is like a zombie apocalypse.
- France; perhaps it's a streak of Gallic fierceness, but the French can get unbelievably angry, often as a pack and in an organised fashion, and turn violent quickly. Well, what's new. Any time some law gets passed, a few cars are turned over and set aflame in Paris for good measure. Let's not forget that this is where kings got their heads taken off once. I've once had a dog set on me by a campsite owner near Chartres for parking the wrong way around.

Rudeness in Europe usually comes from an inclination to "set someone's head straight" about a perceived transgression against their person or public order. So in a way, when you're being treated like that in Europe, it's usually a sign of vigilantism, and of you being perceived as a perpetrator of some kind.

This is different from Eastern European rudeness, which is more of the hungover and self-loathing variety, or Scandinavian rudeness, which is usually just social awkwardness bordering on the autistic spectrum.

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### **132) The person who focuses on rudeness in Europe in the article**

- a) Has carried out a survey in different European countries
- b) Has written a book about rudeness
- c) Is speaking from experience
- d) Has discussed rudeness with friends and summed the information up

### **133) As far as rudeness is concerned**

- a) It occurs extremely rarely in Europe
- b) It is a major European problem
- c) It is not a major problem but it will occur now and again
- d) It is a big issue in most European countries

### **134) As far as Austria is concerned**

- a) The author went through rudeness on several occasions over there
- b) The author just had one experience of rudeness but it was very traumatic
- c) The author was screamed at but for a reason
- d) People are rude over there but rarely make a show of it

**135) As a result, the author**

- a) Does not go to Austria any longer
- b) Is very cautious when in Austria
- c) Has decided to adopt the "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" attitude
- d) Won't talk to people over there so as to avoid conflict

**136) The Germans**

- a) Are even-tempered people who never blow up
- b) May blow up but it will take some time
- c) Are very hot-tempered people
- d) Love a confrontation and a fight

**137) As a result, when in Germany, the author**

- a) Avoids talking to people
- b) Enjoys a confrontation and a good old fight
- c) Adopts a low profile
- d) Pretends he is deaf and dumb

**138) Generally speaking, in Great Britain**

- a) People have a stiff upper lip and always keep their cool
- b) The situation never gets out of hand
- c) People are extremely polite except when they have had too much to drink
- d) People do too much drinking on weekends

**139) In towns on a week-end night**

- a) Brits usually get very drunk and cause havoc
- b) Brits turn into zombies
- c) Brits dine and wine but all in good cheer
- d) Brits are drunk, loud but fortunately it's only a few of them

**140) "Is like a zombie apocalypse" means that**

- a) People wear zombie costumes at the week-end in England
- b) Week-end nights are very atmospheric and friendly
- c) Drunk people have a robotic and zombie-like look and walk
- d) It's fun at week-ends in the United-Kingdom

**141) As for the French**

- a) They are as sweet as can be
- b) They can be fierce as it is in their history
- c) They will rarely be fierce
- d) People will get out of control but on rare occasions

**142) In France, when laws people do not approve of are passed**

- a) The French will react in a violent but disorganised way
- b) Most French people won't react in one way or another
- c) People get organized and demand to meet a government's representative
- d) Some people will quickly get organized, cause trouble, burn cars etc

**143) Such an attitude comes as no surprise in France where monarchy came to an end**

- a) Because the last king was jailed and starved to death
- b) When the last king ran away
- c) When the last king was lapidated
- d) When the royals were beheaded

**144) However it seems that the good point is that this show of rudeness in Europe**

- a) Is actually a sign that people care about what is appropriate and done/ not done in their country
- b) Helps people get the stress out of their system
- c) Does not necessitate the police to be very active to enforce law and order
- d) Makes people feel powerful and in control

**145) Scandinavian rudeness which is usually social awkwardness bordering on the autistic spectrum means that rudeness over there is**

- a) A virus
- b) A lack of social skills
- c) Similar to rudeness in Austria
- d) Similar to rudeness in Britain