BANQUE D'EPREUVES DUT-BTS
-SESSION 2017-

ÉPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

Dictionnaire et appareils électroniques interdits

Réponse juste : +3
Réponse fausse : -1
Pas de réponse : 0

CODE ÉPREUVE : 972

DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE: 2H

Choose ONE answer for each question:

1. My gap year? Oh yes I loved it. It _____between my second and third year at university.
    a. will be
    b. has been
    c. was
    d. would be

2. A chronological CV starts with your most _____position and progresses back in time.
    a. actual
    b. current
    c. fun
    d. present

3. Decide _____is more relevant. If your work experience is more relevant than your qualifications, then put it first.
    a. which
    b. that
    c. what one
    d. if it

4. A few years ago I _____I was not the most organized person in the world.
    a. had realized
    b. was thinking
    c. consider
    d. realized

5. I would like to take this opportunity to refresh all of the information _____ in this file.
    a. hold
    b. being hold
    c. held
    d. being held

6. Residential address can be confirmed _____supplying one of the documents shown below.
    a. by
    b. about
    c. with
    d. for

7. Who's the electronic basics course aimed _____?
    a. on
    b. at
    c. toward
    d. to

8. Oh no, my train has just _____ the station!
    a. gone out of
    b. come into
    c. leave from
    d. pulled away from

9. Please _____your shoes and boots as you reach the screening area.
    a. turn off
    b. put off
    c. put on
    d. take off

10. Although this was our first event, we _____had more than 300 visitors.
    a. already
    b. just
    c. still
    d. often

11. Don't even think of riding a motorbike _____you have a licence.
    a. unless
    b. if
    c. when
    d. since

12. That emergency meant we had to pay out a large amount on a new boiler, _____was an unexpected expense.
    a. that which
    b. which
    c. that
    d. these

13. You're going to the Engineering workshop,_____?
    a. aren't you
    b. didn't you
    c. haven't you
    d. won't you

14. How do you _____all the work you have at busy times?
    a. go over
    b. handle
    c. hand over
    d. mismanage

15. It's pretty hot outside today in Morocco, so for our excursion you _____sun cream.

a. should have used
b. should be using
c. may using
d. would use

16. I called twice, but I couldn't get _____.

a. through
b. over
c. to
d. at

17. I wish I _____ a better presentation, but there is nothing I can do about it now.

a. will do
b. would have done
c. could do
d. had done

18. This whole project depends _____you. So that's a big responsibility.

a. from
b. for
c. of
d. on

19. Please take your seats as _____ you can.

a. quickly as
b. quick that
c. quicker that
d. quickly that

20. The new manager _____ direct experience in programming, but he's a good manager.

a. lack
b. lacks
c. miss
d. misses

21. You said you_____whether the cartridges fit the new printer.

a. would check
b. will check
c. will have checked
d. won't check

22. _____our reputation in the market, our business is not doing as well as last year.

a. Despite of
b. Although
c. Because
d. In spite of

23. Yes, don't worry! We have all the documents we need. I wish you _____ fussing.

a. will stop
b. would stop
c. have stopped
d. stop

24. _____are inspections carried out in this food factory?

a. How soon
b. How often
c. How much
d. How many

25. Can you send me that report _____ Monday?

a. by
b. in
c. at
d. over

26. _____ you exercise, the fitter you are.

a. More
b. The more
c. The most
d. More than

27. Have you taken your driving test yet? _____ it next month.

a. No,I will have taken
b. No, I will taking
c. No, I'm taking
d. Yes, I've taken

28. As we can't renovate the house ourselves, we have decided to _____ by a reputable firm.

a. do it
b. have it done
c. make it done
d. get it

29. We cannot manufacture _____ components within the time period you stipulate.

a. that
b. this
c. these
d. so much

30. The lecture on signal processing was _____start at 8am. However the professor arrived late.
    a. supposed
    b. due to
    c. planned for
    d. programmed

31. _____anyone call while I'm out, please take a message.
    a. If
    b. Will
    c. Should
    d. Shall

32. The new hard drives were delivered last month, but they're still sitting in _____ boxes.
    a. they
    b. them
    c. themselves
    d. their

33. The quality department has received too many _____ about our new speakers. I think we should look into it.
    a. complaints
    b. damages
    c. charges
    d. plaints

34. This evening's _____ will be provided by the Rolling Banjos trio.
    a. entertain
    b. entertained
    c. entertains
    d. entertainment

35. Please _____all lights are turned off and the windows are closed before leaving the room.
    a. ensure
    b. insure
    c. assure
    d. prepare

36. Who's going to replace Ms. Weaver _____ she is on vacation?
    a. during
    b. through
    c. within
    d. while

37. They claim the average battery life on the new model is_____ 36-48 hours.
    a. approximate
    b. approximatively
    c. approximated
    d. approximately
38. _____ the database sometimes needs to be restored, daily backups are made by the administrator.
    a. While
    b. Because
    c. Indeed
    d. Otherwise

39. _____ he known, he might have done it another way.
    a. If
    b. Had
    c. Did
    d. Unless

40. “Please enter your personal _____ number.”
    a. identifying
    b. identification
    c. identity
    d. identify

41. The report Mr. Andrews gave her to type was quite long, but his assistant has _____ finished it.
    a. yet
    b. soon
    c. already
    d. still

42. Economic progress has been very slow _____ the recession.
    a. from
    b. for
    c. during
    d. because

43. “Would you please _____ me about the meeting?
    a. remember
    b. remind
    c. prevent
    d. remark

44. The librarian said I could _____ up to 5 books at a time.
    a. lend
    b. loan
    c. borrow
    d. to borrow

45. We weren't in a hurry to get there so we took the _____ route.

a. scenery
b. scenically
c. scenic
d. scene

46. John's new flat is great! It's _____decorated in harmonious relaxing colors.

a. tasty
b. taste
c. tasteful
d. tastefully

47. Fosses sur Mer is _____ area

a. a heavy industrialized
b. a heavily industrial
c. a heavily industrialized
d. an industrially heavy

48. This new computer program may take some time to learn, but it should _____our workload eventually.

a. lighten
b. lighter
c. light
d. lightener

49. The _____ my supervisor gives me is always helpful.

a. advices
b. advice
c. pieces of advice
d. advise

50. All the computers in this room _____repairing.

a. are needing
b. needs
c. is needing
d. need

51. The owner was furious when he found out that one of his staff _____ the day's earnings.

a. had stolen
b. steal
c. stole
d. steals

52. Esperanto has never gained worldwide acceptance as a language_____ its lack of native speakers.

a. since
b. because
c. as a result
d. owing to

53. Jane and I will get to the theater by _____.

a. our own
b. ourselves
c. themselves
d. herself

54. Women _____ to be better than men at multi-tasking.

a. are
b. are being said
c. say
d. are said

55. I had to stay after class because the professor wanted_____ with me.

a. to speak
b. speak
c. say
d. to say

56. The doctor had some tests_____, but they couldn't find anything wrong.

a. to be done
b. have done
c. done
d. do

57. If you don't understand, I will _____you.

a. explain it
b. explain
c. say to
d. explain it to

58. ____ you mind if I _____without you

a. Do/went
b. Would/ went
c. Would/ would go
d. Would / will go

59. Our friends invited my husband and ____ to meet _____ for dinner.

a. I/ them
b. I/him
c. me/them
d. me/us

60. I've been waiting for hours! I hope he shows____ soon.

a. up
b. down
c. out
d. on

61. You _____ park on a double yellow line. You'll get a ticket if you do.

a. don't have to
b. needn't to
c. shouldn't
d. ought to

62. According to recent surveys, their product line for teenagers is both dependable _____ affordable.

a. nor
b. or
c. yet
d. and

63. Their boss won't let them _____from home even if they have a valid excuse for needing to.

a. to work
b. work
c. working
d. worked

64. Construction of the new factory began _____2015 but has been halted due to budget cuts.

a. at
b. on
c. from
d. in

65. Activities abroad contributed to over half of the sales and _____costs.

a. operator
b. operation
c. operating
d. operated

66. Please inform me as soon as the package _____.

a. arrived
b. will arrive
c. is arriving
d. arrives

67. When the chairman learned more about the offer, he turned _____.
    a. it on
    b. on it
    c. it up
    d. it down.

68. Please keep accurate records _____ all your expenses while on a business trip as they will help you file for reimbursement.
    a. with
    b. so
    c. that
    d. of

69. I've just moved here so _____ people here know me.
    a. few
    b. little
    c. less
    d. many

70. In life, it's important to have good friends. They can help you _____ difficult times.
    a. get through
    b. get around
    c. get in
    d. get by

71. I would have paid you back if I _____ you yesterday.
    a. saw
    b. see
    c. had saw
    d. had seen

72. To be a celebrity means_____ no privacy.
    a. to have
    b. have
    c. to have had
    d. having

73. Most of my discussions with my parents_____up with a lot of arguments.
    a. conclude
    b. terminate
    c. last
    d. end

74. Everyone needs a _____ when they work hard all day.

a. pause
b. suspension
c. break
d. breach

75. I think everyone will _____ the new regulations.

a. benefit from
b. profit from
c. take advantage from
d. take benefit from

76. You must change the filter regularly to _____ the vacuum cleaner works properly.

a. assure
b. ensure
c. insure
d. see

77. Despite the lengthy negotiations, there were many disagreements and the deal_____.

a. fell through
b. fell down
c. went through
d. went down

78. All assignments must be handed in _____ the end of the month.

a. on
b. until
c. within
d. by

79. Wow! You only started working on the report yesterday! Have you finished it _____?

a. yet
b. since
c. already
d. soon

80. All samples were checked _____ for contamination.

a. deeply
b. strictly
c. strongly
d. thoroughly

81. The builders are _____good progress with the new house.

a. getting
b. making
c. doing
d. taking

82. She showed us all the plans _____building the new airport.
    a. about
    b. towards
    c. for
    d. to
83. There is a _____ to the number of people that can take the cable car to the top.
    a. limit
    b. container
    c. presence
    d. restraint

84. The shop _____charged Mr. Jung's credit card twice for the same purchase.
    a. uniformly
    b. potentially
    c. inadvertently
    d. currently

85. If a computer can crack jokes, what other human activities could they start to _____?
    a. duplicate
    b. replicate
    c. begin
    d. make

86. Our orbital environment is _____beautiful.
    a. wonderfully
    b. enormously
    c. breathtakingly
    d. breathtaking

87. It's _____to us to keep it that way.
    a. over
    b. up
    c. for
    d. necessary

88. People around the world rely ___ satellite infrastructure for information, entertainment and to communicate.
    a. of
    b. from
    c. with
    d. on

89. The complex way Artificial Intelligence grows makes it hard to understand and _____to control.

a. even harder
b. more harder
c. harder still
d. both a. and c.

90. Nowadays computer scientists _____platforms that control what a billion people see every day.

a. build
b. are building
c. have built
d. will have built

91. _____of this progress comes from a method called “machine learning”.

a. Much
b. Many
c. Lots
d. Any

92. How do you get on with people _____time?

a. most
b. most of the
c. most of
d. most the

93. Do you think we should work hard _____ be happy?

a. for to
b. for
c. in order to
d. so

94. As a kid, I _____ over questions like this.

a. would puzzle
b. was puzzling
c. will have puzzled
d. have puzzling

95. For particles, there is an equivalence _____ energy and particle mass.

a. over
b. on
c. between
d. throughout

96. Can newly designed nuclear power plants compete_____ with fossil fuels?

a. economical
b. economic
c. economy
d. economically

97. We have the potential to make nuclear energy safer and cheaper _____ in the past.

a. than it's been
b. that it was
c. than it is
d. that it was

98. Our most recent move is the Paris treaty and the resulting climate agreements _____ by nations.

a. which have been ratifying
b. that are being ratified
c. that are ratifying
d. which has been ratified

99. The impact of wealth _____better nutrition

a. allows to people to get
b. allows to get people a
c. has allowed people to get
d. has allowed to people to get

100. _____you can insert an entire human genome into a cell, then you begin to ask the question, would you want to enhance any of that genome?

a. Moreover
b. However
c. Once
d. Although

Reading Comprehension -Choose the best answer for each blank or question below.

Text 1

The Economist explains -Why cancer has not been cured

MEDICINE has done a great job of reducing deaths from heart disease and stroke but (*101)*_____ with cancer. Despite a four-decade war against the disease, one that has cost *(102)* _____ of dollars, in America alone 1.7m people are diagnosed with it, and about 600,000 die annually. Why has cancer not been cured?

The main reason that cancer has been such a hard problem to tackle is a *(103)* _____ basic understanding of the underlying molecular mechanisms that drive it. The first medicines to tackle cancer, chemotherapies, *(104)* _____ during the second world war when it was discovered that people exposed *to* nitrogen mustard, a chemical similar to mustard gas, had *(105)* _____ reduced white-blood-cell counts. Researchers investigated whether these compounds could be used to halt the growth of *(106)* _____ cells, such as cancer cells. Thus began an era of testing different chemical compounds to see if they would kill tumours.

New drugs were discovered that acted on cancer, but this sort of science was not particularly revealing about the cause of cancer or why these treatments often only worked temporarily.
(107) _____ progress has been made since. Thanks to a much deeper understanding of cell biology and genetics, there exist today a growing number of targeted therapies that have been designed at a molecular level to recognise particular features specific of cancer cells. Along with chemotherapy, surgery and radiotherapy, these treatments—used singly and in combination—have led to a slow, but *(108)* _____, increase in survival rates. Childhood cancers and breast cancers are much more curable now than they used to be. But there remains much work—and research—to be done: some of the most promising new cancer medicines are the product of our deeper understanding of how cancer cells mutate and escape removal by the body. Cancer is seen today less as a disease of specific organs, and more as one of molecular mechanisms caused by the mutation of specific genes. The implication of this shift in thinking is that the best treatment for, say, colorectal cancer may turn out to be designed and approved for use against tumours in an entirely different part of the body, such as the breast.

There is a great deal of promise from another new therapy, called immunotherapy, which *(109)* ____ the body's own immune system to fight cancer. It has been *(110)* _____ inducing long-term remissions of hard-to-treat cancers in about a third of patients in ongoing trials. An active area of investigation is to predict which tumours respond to this and other therapies on offer. The world has still not cured the many cancers that exist. But over the next five to ten years the era of personalised medicine could see enormous progress in making cancer survivable.

101.	a) although	b) even so	c) less so	d) also
102.	a) many million	b) hundreds of billions	c) more or less billions	d) a hundred of billion
103.	a) lack of	b) missing	c) lacking of	d) missing of
104.	a) came up	b) have come up	c) have come about	d) came about
105.	a) importantly	b) significant	c) mainly	d) significantly
106.	a) divided rapidly	b) rapidly divided	c) rapidly dividing	d) dividing rapidly
107.	a) A lot	b) Many	c) Much	d) Much of
108.	a) regularly	b) steady	c) steadily	d) regularity
109.	a) checks	b) runs	c) harnesses	d) leashes
110.	a) succeed in	b) successful in	c) succeed to	d) successful to

Text 2

Physicists have found a metal that conducts electricity but not heat (Science Alert 28 Jan 2017)

Researchers have identified a metal that conducts electricity without conducting heat - an incredibly useful property that defies our current understanding of how conductors work. The metal contradicts the Wiedemann-Franz Law, which basically states that good conductors of electricity will also be proportionally good conductors of heat, which is why things like motors and **appliances** get so hot when you use them regularly.

But a team in the US has shown that this isn't the case for metallic vanadium dioxide (VO_2) - a material that's already well known for its strange ability to switch from a see-through insulator to a conductive metal at the

temperature of 67 degrees Celsius (152 degrees Fahrenheit). "This was a totally unexpected finding," said lead researcher Junqiao Wu, from Berkeley Lab's Materials Sciences Division.

"It shows a drastic breakdown of a textbook law ….. This discovery is of fundamental importance for understanding the basic electronic behaviour of **novel** conductors." Not only does this unexpected property change what we know about conductors, it could also be incredibly useful - the metal could one day be used to convert wasted heat from engines and appliances back into electricity, or even create better window coverings that keep buildings cool.

Researchers already know of a **handful** of other materials that conduct electricity better than heat, but they only display those properties at temperatures hundreds of degrees below zero, which makes them highly impractical for any real-world applications. Vanadium dioxide, on the other hand, is usually only a conductor at warm temperatures well above room temperature, which means it has the ability to be a lot more practical.

To uncover this bizarre new property, the team looked at the way that electrons move within vanadium dioxide's crystal lattice, as well as how much heat was being generated. Surprisingly, they found that the thermal conductivity that could be attributed to the electrons in the material was 10 times smaller than that amount predicted by the Wiedemann-Franz Law. The reason for this appears to be the synchronised way that the electrons move through the material.

….Interestingly, when the researchers mixed the vanadium dioxide with other materials, they could **'tune'** the amount of both electricity and heat that it could conduct - which could be incredibly useful for future applications. For example, when the researchers added the metal tungsten to vanadium dioxide, they lowered the temperature at which the material became metallic, and also made it a better heat conductor.

That means that vanadium dioxide could help dissipate heat from a system, by only conducting heat when it hits a certain temperature. Before that it would be an insulator. Vanadium dioxide also has the unique ability of being transparent to around 30 degrees Celsius, but then reflects infrared light above 60 degrees Celsius while remaining transparent to visible light.

So that means it could even be used as a window coating that reduces the temperature without the need for air conditioning. "This material could be used to help stabilise temperature," said one of the researchers, Fan Yang.

"By tuning its thermal conductivity, the material can efficiently and automatically dissipate heat in the hot summer because it will have high thermal conductivity, but prevent heat loss in the cold winter because of its low thermal conductivity at lower temperatures."

A lot more research needs to be done on this **puzzling** material before it's commercialised further, but it's pretty exciting that we now know these bizarre properties exist in a material at room temperature.

111. The Wiedemann-Franz Law explains:

a) what good conductors of electricity are
b) how conductors work
c) why mixers get hot when you use them a lot
d) how to avoid overheating

112. Vanadium dioxide is transparent:

a) all the time
b) at low temperatures
c) at high temperatures
d) never

113. The word “appliances” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

a) applications b) engines

c) devices d) tools

114. The word “novel” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

a) bizarre b) book-like c) different d) impractical

115. The word “handful” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to:

a) a lot b) too much to handle c) five or six d) a few

116. The word “tune” in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to:

a) adjust b) increase c) lower d) measure

117. According to paragraph 5, electrons move through the material:

a) randomly b) harmoniously c) haphazardly d) integratedly

118. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a possible use for the material?

a) understanding how some conductors work b) keeping food warm

c) keeping rooms cool in summer d) preventing heat loss in winter

119. According to the article,

a) the material is very practical. b) the material will cost a lot.

c) the material is cool. d) the material is ready to be put on the market.

120. The word “puzzling” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to:

a) baffling b) explicable

c) fathomable d) interesting

Text 3

Why car designers stick with clay: November 2016 adapted from an article from the BBC website written by By David K Gibson.

Harley Earl, legendary vehicle stylist for General Motors from 1927 through the end of the 1950s, revolutionized the design of mass-produced automobiles by thinking of the car as a work of art — or, at least, fashion — rather than a purely utilitarian product. One of his main weapons in that revolution was clay. A sculpted model helped his clients (first, movie stars and millionaires, and later GM executives) get a feel for a proposed design in a way that sketches and diagrams simply couldn’t communicate.

But that was a long time ago, and modern automotive designers now have at their disposal computers, specialized design software, giant monitors, large-scale 3D printing, computerized milling processes, and **fancy** virtual reality setups. Yet, the automotive design gods continue to take handsful of clay, and breathe into them the breath of life.

“Why clay?” laughs Joe Dehner, Head of Ram Truck and Mopar Design for Fiat Chrysler, “I asked the same question when I got here 28 years ago, yet here we are doing the same thing. I explain it as using an erasable pencil versus permanent ink, and clay lets you go back and make changes.”
Lloyd VandenBrink, modelling manager at Ford Truck Studio in Dearborn, Michigan, is a big believer, as well. “Clay has two characteristics that make it good for use. It’s easy to change — you just add it, or take it away. It allows you to be creative and come up with something quickly. 3D printing, on the other hand, is just that — printing.”
“Secondly, it’s a great collaborative tool,” he continues. “Everyone can get around it, brainstorming three-dimensionally.”

The first thing to know about this marvelous medium is that it isn’t actually clay. “Clay is different waxes with some filler in it,” says VandenBrink. “That used to be sulfur, and more recently small glass beads, but it’s mostly waxes. Honestly, it’s hard to know exactly what’s in it, because the formulas are proprietary.” There are half a dozen companies that make plasticine clay suitable for full-scale design modelling (a few car companies make their own blends), and they deliver their product to design shops on flatbed trucks by the pallet-load. In a typical year, Ford goes through about 100 tons of the stuff, formed into hard, extruded cylinders about 3 inches in diameter. When a designer is ready to build, a lump of it is heated to about 66°C (150°F), and applied.

One thing that’s often overlooked about clay models is that they aren’t simply output; clay can be an input **medium**, as well. The perfect fender curve or B-pillar transition may take shape with a few flicks of the wrist in clay, while trying to get that same level of artistry through computer and stylus might take hours. And once it’s in clay, a whole car can be scanned into a CAD program in an hour and a half. You won’t do that with a stylus, or a mouse, or a fancy 3D headset.

I keep hearing, ‘virtual reality is coming in, and is going to take away the whole thing.’ But we need to understand that it’s not an either-or, it’s a hybrid of all the different tools we need to get where we need to go.

121. The article is about:
a) The history of the automotive industry
b) The continued use of a specific material
c) How virtual reality has revolutionized the automotive industry
d) The development of the hybrid car

122. From the article we learn that Harley Earl was:
a) A car owner b) A movie star c) A GM executive d) A car designer

123. According to the article, which statement is NOT implied?
a) Harley Earl introduced the idea of using clay models
b) He considered the car to be a purely utilitarian product
c) He thought of the car as a work of art or fashion
d) He never used sketches and drawings

124. In the paragraph beginning “But that was a long time ago…”
a) We learn that the automotive industry no longer uses clay
b) Clay is only used by some designers
c) Designers prefer modern equipment
d) Designers use modern equipment but also use clay

125. In the same paragraph, the word “fancy” means:

a) sophisticated b) specialized c) fantasy d) user-friendly

126. According to the article, Joe Dehner:

a) Works for GM b) Uses ink in the design process

c) Says he has been using clay for many years d) No longer works for Fiat Chrysler

127. According to the article, Lloyd VandenBrink:

a) Says you can work fast with clay b) Uses a mixture of 3D printing and clay

c) Only uses 3D printing c) Says it does not work as a collaborative tool

128. The clay used in the automotive industry, according to the author:

a) is pure and not a composite material b) is a mixture of waxes and fillers

c) is always made by the automotive firm which uses it d) is heated to room temperature before use

129. The word “medium” in the paragraph beginning “One thing that’s often overlooked..” means:

a) middle-sized b) average c) an intervening substance d) a way

130. As a conclusion, the article says:

a) Clay is the only material which suits the automotive industry’s designers
b) Although we have sophisticated means at our disposal, clay still plays an important part in the design process
c) To design hybrid cars, designers prefer clay
d) Virtual reality will eventually take over and clay will not longer be needed

Text 4

Earth-Like and Nearby (Lee Billings - The Scientific American August 2016)

It was just over 20 years ago that astronomers *(131)*_____ the first planets orbiting stars other than our sun. All *(132)*_____ new worlds were gas-shrouded giants like Jupiter or Saturn and utterly inhospitable to life as we know it. But for years each discovery was dutifully reported as front-page news, while scientists and the public *(133)*_____ dreamed of a day when we would find a habitable world. An Earth-like place with plentiful surface water, neither frozen nor vaporized but in the liquid state *(134)*_____ essential to life. Back then the safe bet was to guess that the discovery of such a planet would only come after many decades, and that when a promising new world’s misty shores materialized on the other side of our telescopes, it *(135)*_____ too far away and faint to study in any detail.

Evidently the safe bet was wrong. On Wednesday astronomers made the kind of announcement that can only occur once in human history: the discovery of the nearest potentially habitable world beyond our solar system. This world may be rocky like ours and whirls in a temperate orbit around the sun’s closest stellar neighbor, the red dwarf star Proxima Centauri just over four light-years away. Their findings *(136)*_____ in a study in *Nature*.

Although technically still considered a “candidate” planet awaiting verification, most astronomers consulted for this story believe the world to be there. Scarcely more than the planet’s orbital period and approximate mass are known, but that is enough to send shivers down spines. Proxima Centauri shines with only about a thousandth of our sun’s luminosity, meaning *(137)*_____ life-friendly planets would have to huddle close. The newfound world, christened “Proxima b” by scientists, resides in an 11.2-day orbit where water—and

thus the kind of life we understand—could conceivably exist. And it is likely to be little more than one third *(138)*_____ Earth, suggesting it offers a solid surface on which seas and oceans could pool. In a feat of discovery that could reshape the history of science and human dreams of interstellar futures, our species has uncovered a potentially habitable planet right next door.

"Succeeding in the search for the nearest terrestrial planet *(139)*_____ the solar system has been an experience of a lifetime, and has drawn on the dedication and passion of a number of international researchers," says the study's lead author Guillem Anglada-Escude, an astronomer at Queen Mary University of London who spearheaded the observations. "We hope these findings inspire future generations to look beyond the stars. The search *(140)*_____ life on Proxima b comes next."

131. a) found	b) have found	c) will find	d) find
132. a) this	b) that	c) them	d) these
133. a) must	b) alike	c) again	d) had
134. a) such	b) so	c) too	d) very
135. a) would proved	b) prove	c) proved	d) would prove
136. a) report	b) reporting	c) are reported	d) are reporting
137. a) a	b) any	c) some	d) a few
138. a) more heavy that	b) heaviest than	c) heavier that	d) heavier than
139. a) beyond	b) over	c) up	d) under
140. a) of	b) for	c) on	d) at