CONCOURS AVENIR – 8 MAI 2017

NOM : .................................................................
PRENOM : ...........................................................
NUMERO APB : ....................................................

Concours Avenir

EPREUVE
D’ANGLAIS

DUREE : 30mn
Coefficient 3

CONSIGNES SPECIFIQUES

Lisez attentivement les consignes afin de vous placer dans les meilleures conditions de réussite de cette épreuve.

Vous devez traiter la totalité des 45 questions afin d’obtenir la note maximale.

Aucun brouillon n’est distribué.
L’usage de la calculatrice ou de tout autre appareil électronique est interdit.
Aucun document autre que ce sujet et sa grille réponse n’est autorisé.

Attention, il ne s’agit pas d’un examen mais bien d’un concours qui aboutit à un classement.
Si vous trouvez le sujet « difficile », ne vous arrêtez pas en cours de composition, n’abandonnez pas, restez concentré(e). Les autres candidats rencontrent probablement les mêmes difficultés que vous !

Barème :
Une seule réponse exacte par question. Afin d’éliminer les stratégies de réponses au hasard, chaque réponse exacte est gratifiée de 3 points, tandis que chaque réponse fausse est pénalisée par le retrait d’1 point.
Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentences and put the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

1. Superior to all _________ types of wood for shipbuilding, teak is also used for furniture, flooring, etc.
   a. many           b. each           c. others    d. other

2. If there is a mechanical problem, we _________ contacting the manufacturer directly.
   a. are suggesting  b. have suggested to  c. will suggest to  d. suggest

3. Remember to mix the additives with the cement, let the mortars _________ and then place each mortar into a chloride solution.
   a. dry            b. to dry          c. dried      d. be dry

4. Engineers at NIST _________ and patented a new technique, called VERDiCT (Viscosity Enhancers Reducing Diffusion in Concrete Technology), which could potentially double the lifespan of a piece of concrete.
   a. are developing  b. will develop    c. have developed d. develop

5. _________ engineering, I would certainly be better off today.
   a. Were I study    b. If I study      c. Would I study  d. Had I studied

6. Can the World Wide Web _________ the Internet of things?
   a. surviving      b. survived        c. have survive d. survive

7. Hardware and software manufacturers have to band together _________ to improve the security of the open Internet.
   a. fasten         b. fastest         c. quick      d. quickly

8. _________ Dave is in his twenties, he still talks like a young child.
   a. Despite        b. However         c. In spite of  d. Although

9. A: Can I speak to Mrs. Lamb, please?
   B: I’m sorry, she’s not at her desk at the moment.
   A: Okay, _________ back later then (on the telephone)
   a. I call         b. I’m calling     c. I’ll call    d. I’m going to call

10. Since opening a new office in Abuja, Gloria Moria has embarked on a strong _________ strategy and has enjoyed significant growth as a result.
    a. promoting      b. promotional    c. promote     d. promoted

11. It is vital that you stay focused during this test, and try not _________ too many mistakes.
    a. to do          b. doing          c. to make     d. making

12. The less you forbid something, the less tempting it _________.
    a. seemed        b. become         c. look        d. gets

13. Last November, the polls _________ us to believe that Americans would not hand the most powerful office on earth to Mr Trump.
    a. led           b. is leading     c. has led      d. have been leading

14. Chromosomes vary in size and shape and usually _________ in pairs.
    a. to occur      b. occurring      c. occur       d. occurred
15. The art and craft of making jewelry is almost as old _________ civilization itself.
   a. as       b. than       c. is       d. than is

16. Medical and technological _________ will mean that in the future there will be no disabilities.
   a. advances   b. advance    c. advancement   d. advancing

17. Every laptop consists of a number of systems _________ together.
   a. by working  b. they work  c. that work  d. work

18. Is it true that the way economics is taught depends _________ what instructors think economists are for?
   a. at       b. of       c. to       d. on

19. These explanations are so different _________ each other that it is hard to assess their merit.
   a. at       b. of       c. from       d. into

20. The stories of Dr. Leonard have been enjoyed by _________ of children from all over the world.
   a. a million  b. millions  c. million  d. the millions

21. In some countries, lower-level employees, _________ need may be huge, often lack access to paid leave.
   a. whom  b. which  c. whose  d. what

22. _________ apologized for her mistakes, I wouldn't have been so upset about it.
   a. If she  b. Had she  c. Would she  d. Unless she

23. As the meeting was taking so long to finish, we stopped _________ lunch in between.
   a. having   b. for having  c. to have  d. for have

24. A number of psychologists have tried to assess how various positive and negative changes in our lives _________ to stress.
   a. contributing  b. has contribute  c. contribute  d. has contributed

25. The United Kingdom signed off on the extradition of a man accused _________ stealing data from the U.S. Department of Defense, the Federal Reserve, the U.S. Army, NASA and the FBI.
   a. of  b. for  c. at  d. in

Vocabulary

26. I’d really love to have the new Apple watch, but unfortunately it’s too _________ so I can’t afford it.
   a. dear  b. cheer  c. cheap  d. priceless

27. If you happen to _________ a hard question, skip it and move on to the next one.
   a. bump into  b. come into  c. come across  d. run across

28. What was the purpose of the experiment? Wasn’t it meant to determine the heat _________ of pure hydrogen gas at ambient temperature?
   a. amount  b. extent  c. capacity  d. quantity

29. I’ve always liked the idea of tweeting, not knowing it would _________ and become so popular.
   a. try out  b. catch on  c. take in  d. go round

30. An Ipsos _________ released in December showed that Ms. Le Pen has lost ground as support grows for Mr. Fillon.
   a. poll  b. vote  c. policy  d. appraisal
31. Mr. Trump and some others believe climate change is a ___________ perpetrated by the Chinese.
   a. mimicry    b. tricker    c. hype    d. hoax

32. An artificial intelligence system had a different prediction for the ___________ of the presidential election.
   a. output    b. outcome    c. outpace    d. outlay

33. US airline officials are trying to ___________ how a sleeping passenger was left aboard a flight for four hours after it had landed in Philadelphia.
   a. come into    b. bring up    c. deal with    d. figure out

34. According to some experts, our brain appears to strengthen a memory each time we recall it, and at the same time forget ____________ memories that are distracting us.
   a. absconded    b. pertinent    c. irrelevant    d. trending

35. A: The problem is that I don’t like wearing headphones.
    B: Oh that’s ____________ ! You’re just making excuses!
    a. a point    b. ridiculous    c. awesome    d. right
The no-showering challenge: why we should all take part

Cleansing ourselves too often means wasting increasingly valuable drinking water – and it can actually backfire when it comes to good hygiene.

James Hamblin, senior editor of the Atlantic, recently joined the unwashed masses. As part of his series If Our Bodies Could Talk, Hamblin, a relatively sane-looking man, took on a no-showering challenge to examine the effect of overcleansing the body. He reduced the number of showers he took and eliminated shampoo and soap when he did.

In doing so, he discovered what thousands of others have: the more we fervently try to clean ourselves with soaps, body washes, and those silly little body poufs, the harder our skin works to restore equilibrium, cueing us to begin the whole bewildering process again. Showering strips the skin of its own oil and bacteria – which, many would argue, is the whole point of showering – but apparently this sometimes works a little too well, especially when you add hot water and cleansing products to the mix.

You know that feeling after a shower when you feel like you’re stuck in a skin suit two sizes too small? That’s because much of your skin’s natural moisture has been washed down the drain. Additionally, our skin, much like our gut, plays host to millions of beneficial bacteria. Showering destroys these happy bacterial colonies; they’re completely wiped out by all of our frequent rubbing and scrubbing. And when the bacteria washed off by soap repopulate, they tend to favour microbes which produce an odor – yes, too-frequent showering may actually make you smell more. When you stop showering and using soap, however, your skin goes through an initial (likely gross) adjustment period, after which the skin typically restores balance, oil production slows, and healthy bacteria flourish.

After everything was said and done, Hamblin realised what other no-soap/no-shower devotees have known for years: that the human body, functioning on its own, is actually quite lovely.

It’s not just scent or aesthetics, either – although dermatologists suggest that slowing down on soap use can improve acne and eczema. Reducing the frequency of showers (and the number of cleansing products used) has very real implications for our environment. The average shower lasts seven minutes and uses 65 litres of water.

That’s 65 litres of clean, potable water that we’re infusing with suds and washing down the drain each and every day – sometimes more than once.

The vital importance of clean water is becoming harder and harder to ignore, as California enters another summer gripped by drought. It’s becoming clear that clean water is one of the world’s most valuable commodities, and one that will soon be in short supply. Add in the environmental toll of all those body wash bottles, and you’ve got yourself a handful of very compelling reasons to let your body go au naturel.

If this whole thing is giving you the heebie-jeebies as you recall the last time you were pressed cheek to jowl with those who evidently already skimp on the showers – and have clearly not reached the hallowed scent-free stage yet – relax. Many cleansing-reduction enthusiasts still use deodorant if they find it necessary (everyone’s natural scent varies in, er, intensity, and can be affected by a host of factors including diet, hydration and exercise) and hand-washing with soap is still recommended as a vital way cut down on the spread of infectious diseases.

You don’t need to go cold turkey, as Hamblin did, but in between thrice-daily disinfecting sessions and swearing off showers altogether there lies room for our familiar, simple edits. Reduce.

Skip a few showers, put down the soap, and let those lovely little bacteria biomes flourish a little, would you?

From The Guardian.co.uk by Madeleine Somerville
14 June 2016
36. What is the main idea or the purpose of the article?
   a. to encourage us to take part in the series ‘If Our bodies Could Talk’
   b. to present the challenges of not showering and what would happen when we don’t shower
   c. to present the benefits tied to not showering and how it can be good for the environment
   d. to examine the effect of overcleansing the body and nature

37. What happens if you stop showering?
   a. You smell awful
   b. Unhealthy bacteria flourish on your skin
   c. Your skin restores its natural balance
   d. You improve your skin smell

38. What will cutting down on the frequency of showers help?
   a. your general health
   b. the environment
   c. acne and eczema
   d. the smoothness of skin

39. What do many cleansing-reduction enthusiasts use?
   a. more soap when they shower
   b. deodorant
   c. anti-bacterial shower gel
   d. cold water with no cleansing products

40. According to the article, dermatologists suggest that:
   a. showering can improve acne and eczema
   b. reducing frequency of showers is good for our environment and therefore can improve acne and eczema
   c. cutting down on using soap can improve some skin disorders such as acne & eczema
   d. our showers should last seven minutes at least for them to improve our acne & eczema

41. Which word can be used to replace ‘compelling’ in paragraph 8?
   a. overwhelming
   b. gripping
   c. forceful
   d. persuasive

42. It can be inferred from the article that ‘go cold turkey’ in paragraph 10 means
   a. to go to Turkey when it’s cold
   b. to suddenly and completely give up something that you are addicted to
   c. to have unpleasant physical symptoms
   d. to cut down on eating turkey especially when it is cold

43. Why does the author compare our skin to our gut?
   a. to exemplify how much of our skin’s natural moisture has been washed down the drain
   b. to explain how showers can destroy our bacteria colonies
   c. both host millions of beneficial bacteria
   d. to point out that millions of bad bacteria live on our skin
44. According to the article, what happens when bacteria washed off by soap repopulate our skin?
   a. They make you smell more
   b. They make you smell less
   c. They arrive in greater numbers
   d. They help improve your skin conditions

45. Which word can be used to replace ‘flourish’ in paragraph 11?
   a. thrive
   b. die
   c. reduce
   d. succeed

FIN