



UNIVERSITÉ SAINT JEAN

SAINT JEAN SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

EPREUVE D'ANGLAIS du 29 août 2022

Nombre de pages de l'épreuve	11 pages (dont 1 de presentation)
Durée de l'épreuve	1h00

Conseils méthodologiques

L'épreuve comporte 2 parties.

1re partie :

Grammaire et vocabulaire (40 questions)

Dans cette partie, le candidat démontrera la richesse de ses connaissances linguistiques de l'anglais. Les questions porteront sur le niveau général requis dans l'enseignement secondaire.

2e partie :

Textes de compréhension écrite (10 questions)

Cette partie comporte 2 textes extraits d'articles de presse, de livres... portant sur l'actualité internationale, des faits de société, des analyses d'évènements.

L'évaluation de la compréhension de la langue écrite porte aussi bien sur le sens explicite du texte que sur sa signification profonde ou implicite.

Consignes

Questions 1 à 20 : Dans chaque phrase, un mot ou une expression manque. Sélectionnez la bonne réponse **A. B. C. D.** pour compléter la phrase.

Questions 21 à 40 : Dans chaque question, une seule phrase est correcte grammaticalement / lexicalement. Sélectionnez la bonne réponse **A. B. C. D.**

Questions 41 à 50 : Sélectionnez la bonne réponse à chaque question **A. B. C. D.**

Vous vous servirez de votre téléphone pour indiquer vos réponses. Une seule bonne réponse par question.

Barèmes

Dans chaque question il y a quatre propositions de réponse notées a, b, c et d. Pour chaque question on a une réponse juste. Le candidat doit choisir pour chaque question la réponse juste. Il ne doit cocher qu'une seule réponse par question.

Barème de notation : La réponse juste est notée par 1 point et les réponses fausses sont notées par - 0,5 point ou 0 point.

Pas de réponse ou plusieurs cases cochées ou peu lisibles donne 0 point à la question.

PART I: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

A word or a phrase is missing in each sentence below. Select the best answer to complete the sentence. You will use your phone to select the right answer. There is only one possible answer per question

1- *Bob:* Hi. Can you help me? I'm looking for the modern languages department.

Linda: Just follow me. I _____ in that direction.

- a) Go
- b) 'm going
- c) Going
- d) Went

2- *Bob:* Well thank you very much. Is it far?

Linda: No, it's not _____ far. We'll be there in five minutes.

- a) to
- b) too
- c) two
- d) too much

3- *Bob:* By the way, my name's Bob.

Linda: Pleased to meet you, Bob. My name's Linda. I _____ my first day here. I was lost, just like you.

- a) am remembering
- b) remembered
- c) remember
- d) remembers

4- *Bob:* I'm from Miami. _____, Linda?

Linda: Mexico City.

- a) Where are you
- b) Who are you
- c) Where are you from
- d) Where are you coming from

5- *Bob:* I'm going to study German. What's your major?

Linda: History. I am very _____ in the history of Native Americans.

- a) interesting
- b) interest
- c) interests
- d) interested

6- *Bob*: Most people know so little about that. What _____ when you graduate?

Linda: Teach, probably. But I may continue studying and get an M.A.

- a) would you do
- b) are you doing
- c) will you do
- d) did you do

7- *Bob*: So what _____ of this university? Do you like it?

Linda: Yes, very much. I feel very much at home here.

- a) you are thinking
- b) you think
- c) are you thinking
- d) do you think

8- *Bob*: I hope there are a lot of student activities. I don't want to spend all my time studying.

Linda: Don't worry. There are _____ student associations. You won't get bored.

- a) lots
- b) any
- c) much
- d) many

9- *Bob*: Where can I get _____ about student activities?

Linda: At the students' Union building.

- a) information
- b) informations
- c) an information
- d) some informations

10- *Bob*: Ah! That must be the sports complex. Do you know if _____ a swimming pool?

Linda: Of course. The sports complex has everything.

- a) there's
- b) has
- c) there will be
- d) have

11- I ----- a new bike yesterday.

- a) bought
- b) have bought
- c) had
- d) have

- 12- If you don't hurry up now, you ----- late for school.
- a) would be
 - b) will be
 - c) won't be
 - d) shall be
- 13- Can you tell me ----- the station is?
- a) were
 - b) when
 - c) where
 - d) which
- 14- Do you know the man ----- is talking to your brother?
- a) who
 - b) whom
 - c) whose
 - d) that
- 15- I haven't been on holiday ----- 1996.
- a) on
 - b) at
 - c) even since
 - d) since
- 16- I don't have ----- money.
- a) much
 - b) more
 - c) much more
 - d) much much
- 17- I would spend my holidays in the USA if I ----- enough money.
- a) has
 - b) have had
 - c) had
 - d) have
- 18- They prefer to ----- with dangerous animals.
- a) play
 - b) played
 - c) plays
 - d) playing
- 19- The weather today is even ----- than yesterday.
- a) worst
 - b) worse
 - c) more worse
 - d) worser

20- How ----- people can you see outside?

- a) much
- b) many more
- c) more
- d) many

In each of the following items, only one sentence is grammatically and lexically correct. Select the right answer. There is only one right answer per question.

21- **All my life** -----

- A. I loved going to the movies
- B. I have love to go to the movies
- C. I've loved going to the movies
- D. I had loved going to the movie

22- **There you are!**

- A. I have waited for ages
- B. I have been waiting for ages
- C. I waited for ages
- D. I had waited for ages

23- **He's had his car** -----

- A. when he passed his driving test
- B. since he passed his driving test
- C. as he passed his driving test
- D. since he had passed his driving test

24- **I don't think Tokyo** -----

- A. is as dangerous like London
- B. is so dangerous as London
- C. is as dangerous as London
- D. is as so dangerous as London

25-

- A. He looks just as his father
- B. He looks just like his father
- C. He looks just after his father
- D. He look just like his father

26-

- A. Your birthday's next month, isn't it?
- B. Your birthday will be next month, won't it?
- C. Your birthday is going to be next month, is it?
- D. Your birthday has to be next month. Has it?

27-

- A. The doctor said it was nothing to worry about
- B. The doctor said its nothing. Don't worry
- C. The doctor said it isn't something worry about
- D. The doctor said it had nothing to worry about

28-

- A. I can't imagine why he said that
- B. I might imagine why he say that
- C. I don't imagine why he said that
- D. I do not can imagine why he said that

29-

- A. The painting sell for three thousand Euros
- B. The painting was sold for three thousand Euros
- C. The painting being sold for three thousand Euros
- D. The painting been sold for three thousand Euros

30-

I have never been.....

- A. so much embarrassing
- B. so embarrassed
- C. such an embarrassed
- D. such and embarrassed

..... in all my life!

31-

- A. George has very big car
- B. George a very big car has
- C. George has a very big car
- D. George very a big car has

32-

Do you (plural) speak English?

- A. Yes we do
- B. Yes we don't
- C. Yes they do
- D. Yes he do not

33-

- A. Would he like to go go the movie tonight?
- B. Is he liking to go to the movie tonight?
- C. Does he likes to go to the movie tonight?
- D. Does he like to go to the movie tonight?

34-

- A. I love this amazing, short, blue, African dresses
- B. I love these blues, amazings, Africans, shorts dresses
- C. I love those amazing, short, blue, African dresses
- D. I love this African, amazing, blue short dress

35-

- A. Look that house over there
- B. Look at that house over there
- C. See at that house under there
- D. Watch at that house under here

36-

- A. He Italian; he not Polish
- B. He is Italian; he isn't Polish
- C. They is Italian; they isn't Polish
- D. They are Italian; they were Polish

37-

- A. What do you have breakfast?
- B. When do you have breakfast?
- C. Where have you breakfast?
- D. When breakfast you?

38-

- A. Where is the train station?
- B. What is train station?
- C. Where the train station is?
- D. What train is station?

39-

- A. He goes to work in bus
- B. He goes to work by bus
- C. He goes to work by the bus
- D. He goes to work to bus

40-

- A. He has never gone to Paris
- B. He didn't went to Paris
- C. He has never been to Paris
- D. He did never go to Paris

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION

Read the texts and answer the following questions by choosing the best answer.

Text 1

In the 16th century, an age of great marine and terrestrial exploration, Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition to sail around the world. As a young Portuguese noble, he served the king of Portugal, but he became involved in the entanglement of political intrigue at court and lost the king's favor. After he was dismissed from service by the king of Portugal, he offered to serve the future Emperor Charles V of Spain.

A papal decree of 1493 had assigned all land in the New World west of 50 degrees W longitude to Spain and all the land east of that line to Portugal. Magellan offered to prove that the East Indies fell under Spanish authority.

On September 20, 1519, Magellan set sail from Spain with five ships. More than a year later, one of these ships was exploring the topography of South America in search of a water route across the continent. This ship sank, but the remaining four ships searched along the southern peninsula of South America. Finally they found the passage they sought near 50 degrees S latitude. Magellan named this passage the Strait of All Saints, but today it is known as the Strait of Magellan.

One ship deserted while in this passage and returned to Spain, so fewer sailors were privileged to gaze at that first panorama of the Pacific Ocean. Those who remained crossed the meridian now known as the International Date Line in the early spring of 1521 after 98 days on the Pacific Ocean. During those long days at sea, many of Magellan's men died of starvation and disease.

Later, Magellan became involved in an insular conflict in the Philippines and was killed in a tribal battle. Only one ship and 17 sailors under the command of the Basque navigator Elcano survived to complete the westward journey to Spain and thus prove once and for all that the world is round, with no precipice at the edge.

41. What is the central idea in the above passage?

- a) cosmic
- b) terrestrial exploration
- c) a papal decree
- d) common man

42. Magellan lost the favor of the king of Portugal when he became involved in a political -----.

- a) entanglement
- b) discussion
- c) negotiation
- d) meeting

43. What is the name given to the decree that assigned all land in the New World west of 50 degrees W longitude to Spain and all the land east of that line to Portugal?

- a) The papal decree of 1493
- b) The law of 1394
- c) The decree of 1567
- d) The pope's decree

44. One of Magellan's ships explored the ----- of South America for a passage across the continent.

- a) coastline
- b) mountain range
- c) physical features
- d) islands

45. From the passage, what do we call a piece of land surrounded by water?

- a) Coast
- b) Inland
- c) peninsula
- d) border

Text 2

Mount Vesuvius, a volcano located between the ancient Italian cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, has received much attention because of its frequent and destructive eruptions. The most famous of these eruptions occurred in A.D. 79.

The volcano had been inactive for centuries. There was little warning of the coming eruption, although one account unearthed by archaeologists says that a hard rain and a strong wind had disturbed the celestial calm during the preceding night. Early the next morning, the volcano poured a huge river of molten rock down upon Herculaneum, completely burying the city and filling the harbor with coagulated lava.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the mountain, cinders, stone and ash rained down on Pompeii. Sparks from the burning ash ignited the combustible rooftops quickly. Large portions of the city were destroyed in the conflagration. Fire, however, was not the only cause of destruction. Poisonous sulfuric gases saturated the air. These heavy gases were not floating in the atmosphere and therefore sank toward the earth and suffocated people.

Over the years, excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum have revealed a great deal about the behavior of the volcano. By analyzing data, much as a zoologist dissects an animal specimen, scientists have concluded that the eruption changed large portions of the area's geography. For instance, it turned the Sarno River from its course and raised the level of the beach along the Bay of Naples. Meteorologists studying these events have also concluded that Vesuvius caused a huge tidal wave that affected the world's climate.

In addition to making these investigations, archaeologists have been able to study the skeletons of victims by using distilled water to wash away the volcanic ash. By strengthening the brittle bones with acrylic paint, scientists have been able to examine the skeletons and draw conclusions about the diet and habits of the residents. Finally, the excavations at both Pompeii and Herculaneum have yielded many examples of classical art, such as jewelry made of bronze, which is an alloy of copper and tin. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius and its tragic consequences have provided everyone with a wealth of data about the effects that volcanoes can have on the surrounding area. Today, volcanologists can locate and predict eruptions, saving lives and preventing the destruction of other cities and cultures.

46. According to the passage, for how long was the volcano inactive?

- a) weeks
- b) months
- c) years
- d) centuries

47. The poisonous gases were not ----- in the air.
- a) able to float
 - b) visible
 - c) able to evaporate
 - d) invisible
48. From the passage, what caused a huge tidal wave that affected the world's climate?
- a) eruption
 - b) Vesuvius
 - c) photographs
 - d) chart
49. According to this passage, what is the main role of volcanologists?
- a) They study oceans
 - b) They locate and predict eruptions
 - c) They analyze the ash
 - d) They create awareness
50. Scientists have used ----- water to wash away volcanic ash from the skeletons of victims.
- a) bottled
 - b) distilled
 - c) purified
 - d) sea