

Numéro de dossier :

EXAMEN D'ENTREE

English Test

60 minutes

Cet examen est composé de 3 exercices dont les solutions sont à choisir, pour chaque question, parmi les 4 réponses proposées (A, B, C ou D) :

- exercice I : choisir l'élément qui, inséré dans l'espace laissé en pointillé, permet de constituer une **phrase cohérente et grammaticalement correcte**
- exercice II : trouver **l'élément incorrect**
- exercice III : choisir **l'élément correspondant au contexte**.

Marquez la réponse exacte dans la case correspondante (A, B, C, ou D) de la grille de réponse. Il ne peut y avoir qu'une solution correcte pour chaque question.

Le barème utilisé est le suivant :

- réponse juste : 1 point ; réponse fausse ou réponses multiples : 0 point ; pas de réponse : 0 point

I. Fill in the blank.

1. We will make on time it to the conference center with all this traffic.
A. ever
B. never
C. not never
D. cannot
2. Let's check immediately: our plane leaves in 35 minutes!
A. out
B. over
C. in
D. into
3. I'm afraid you have to: your room is not ready yet.
A. wait
B. waiting
C. waited
D. waiten
4. If we'd had enough time, wemade a cultural stopover in London.
A. will have
B. must have
C. should have
D. would have
5. Staff bonuses are linked sales performance, as well as customer satisfaction.
A. to
B. of
C. in
D. on
6. Your references are excellent; you're!
A. fired
B. employed
C. hired
D. resigned
7. We would be happy to send you a quotation by post.
A. returned
B. returning
C. returns
D. return
8. The Times is thinking of withdrawing its reporters from the war zone. This will depend.....developments.
A. from
B. of
C. in
D. on
9. This isa contract for a trainee to handle; we need to hire a consultant.
A. a too big
B. too big
C. too bigger
D. the too big
10. New technology is constantly being invented: I'm having difficulty
A. to keep up
B. keeping up
C. to keeping up
D. kept up

II. Identify the error.

11. Although the traffic were very heavy, we managed to make it to the conference on time. No error.
A B C D
12. Six millions people turned up to the rally against the latest government legislation on exports. No error.
A B C D
13. We look forward to hear from you in the near future. No error.
A B C D
14. The preferred method of selection for recruiters it's still the traditional interview. No error.
A B C D
15. The high cost of test new vaccines means that certain maladies are left develop unchecked. No error.
A B C D
16. Noise pollution is one of the lesser-known causes of stress. No error.
A B C D
17. Voting age varies from country to country. No error.
A B C D
18. Violence in schools is in the increase since the nineties. No error.
A B C D
19. The Paris bid is considered the favourite in race to host the 2012 Olympics. No error.
A B C D
20. Is too early to know if our idea will be accepted; but if not, I don't know what we will do. No error.
A B C D

III. Lisez le texte suivant et les questions qui s'y rapportent. Marquez sur la grille les réponses qui correspondent bien au texte. A chaque numéro ne correspond qu'une bonne réponse.

Fair play

As Fairtrade Fortnight gets into its stride, John Vidal looks at how far the movement has travelled - and how far it has to go

The Guardian, **Wednesday March 9, 2005**

(1) It is not often that sensible people in hundreds of towns across Britain find something to be happy about at the beginning of March. But this week has seen a sudden increase of people breaking open the coffee jars, unpeeling the bananas and indulging wildly in chocolate bars. It is the annual Fair-trade Fortnight, which is fast becoming Britain's official ethical food festival. Over the 14 days, there will be more than 7,500 events in support of fair trade, and all manner of people will be formally supporting an alternative trading system that only 10 years ago was considered eccentric.

(2) The idea of consumers spending a fraction more on food and household products to slightly redress the imbalances and injustices of the world trading system has caught on to the point where normally sceptical - even cynical - people come out in total approval, believing that against all odds, the world can be changed by their own tiny actions. They have some reason for optimism. Fair-trade is now going mainstream. Last week, the celebrations were opened at the Treasury by chief secretary Paul Boateng, who was enthusiastic in his praise of the system where groups of producers get a guaranteed price and a bonus for social benefit.

(3) Opinion polls indicate that fair-trade products are now recognised by 40% of the public, and the Fair-trade Foundation has the endorsement of all major charities, many politicians, churches, schools, supermarkets and business leaders - many of which are switching brands accordingly. Fair-trade status has been conferred by the foundation on more than 100 towns in Britain, and another 200 are hoping to get it. Supermarkets have started to compete with one another to sell the most fair-trade products, counties and cities are competing to be among the first to win the foundation's recognition, and Wales may become the first fair-trade country. On the back of this wave of enthusiasm, Britain has now overtaken Switzerland to become the world leader in fairly traded goods.

(4) The alternative trading model dreamed up by Dutch non-government groups to help Nicaraguan farmers in the 1960s - subsequently picked up by leading international development charities in the early 1990s - now sells £150m of goods a year in the UK and about £500m worldwide. It is not that much given that Tesco makes almost that in profit in a few days.

(5) The Fair-trade Foundation, which licenses all fair-trade products, was quick to point out this week that the British consumer now directly helps more than 5 million farmers, and instead of just a handful of certified brands of tea, coffee, bananas and chocolate being available, shoppers can now choose between 835 products including

wine, oils, flowers and footballs. In a few years, it may be possible for consumers to live an entirely fair-trade, ethical lifestyle.

(6) But the reality is that genuinely fair trade on a global level seems ever further away. Even as Britain prepares to chair the G8 group of industrialised nations and assume the presidency of the EU, and government officials talk up the potential for political breakthroughs to help Africa and reduce debt, some of the very development groups that helped set up the Fair-trade Foundation argue that the global trading system is actually getting more unfair.

(7) According to groups such as Actionaid, dumped exports from British farmers still depress farm prices in Africa and elsewhere, putting poor farmers out of business. The UK is still promoting unsuccessful and discredited development policies, including unfair trade rules. And Britain and its EU partners are pushing hard for free trade deals that could destroy the livelihoods of the very farmers who are even now shouting to sell to the British fair trade market. If Fair-trade is a direct response to unfair trade, then its future looks assured.

21. The word *sensible* (in paragraph # 1) is closest in meaning to
 - A. reasonable
 - B. sensitive
 - C. popular
 - D. the majority of
22. The expression *all manner of people* (in paragraph # 1) is closest in meaning to
 - A. similar types of people
 - B. different types of people
 - C. similar ethnic groups of people
 - D. a decrease in the number of people
23. The word *a fraction* (in paragraph # 2) is closest in meaning to
 - A. many
 - B. a little
 - C. a lot
 - D. several
24. The word *redress* (in paragraph # 2) is closest in meaning to
 - A. put right
 - B. put on
 - C. set up
 - D. decrease
25. The expression *opinion polls* (in paragraph # 1) is closest in meaning to
 - A. surveys
 - B. groups of people
 - C. opinion-makers
 - D. experts
26. The word *it* (paragraph 3) refers to
 - A. the public in question
 - B. the status in question
 - C. the commission in question
 - D. public opinion
27. The word *overtaken* (in paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to
 - A. outdistanced
 - B. reinstated
 - C. run over
 - D. come over
28. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?
 - A. Fair Trade was invented by the group Actionaid.
 - B. Because of work/finance issues Fair Trade is becoming less financially attractive.
 - C. The Netherlands is the birthplace of Fair Trade.
 - D. Switzerland is the current world leader in Fair Trade.
29. According to the text which of the following is incorrect?
 - A. The British public is indifferent to the consequences of globalization.
 - B. The situation of farmers in Africa is worsened by the dumping phenomenon.
 - C. British consumers have a wide choice of fair trade brands to choose from.
 - D. Wales is set to be awarded a fair trade prize.
30. Which of the following best summarizes the text?
 - A. Despite much progress, Fair Trade is not yet a reality.
 - B. Fair Trade works both ways – locally and globally.
 - C. Growing awareness of Fair Trade brands has favored its rapid growth in the UK.
 - D. There is about to be a revolution in the way shoppers choose merchandise.

Writing Exercise:

Cette section comprend une épreuve d'expression écrite. Vous trouverez ci-dessous le sujet.

Vous serez noté aussi bien sur la qualité « technique » de votre expression (grammaire, vocabulaire, syntaxe) que sur la pertinence de vos idées. Votre essai doit être présenté de façon claire et logique et devrait avoir une introduction, un développement, et une conclusion. Votre essai ne doit en aucun cas dépasser une page. Votre réponse sera noté sur 10.

Sujet

The text deals with the question of Fair Trade. We often consider this concept when talking about developing countries. In what way can the concept of Fair Trade be applied to developed nations? Are we simply consumers or is there a growing need for Fair Trade policies domestically?

MARK YOUR ANSWER ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED.

