



CONCOURS ENGINIUS 2017

Epreuve d'ANGLAIS

Informations sur l'épreuve

Barème :	40
Durée :	90min
Calculatrice autorisée :	Non

Merci de ne rien marquer sur le sujet.

Pour chaque question de l'épreuve, veuillez choisir la (les) bonne(s) réponse(s).

Répondez sur la grille de réponses séparée.

Uniquement les grilles de réponses correctement remplies seront corrigées.

PART ONE – Choose the right answer

Choose the right answer (A, B or C) and mark the correct answer on a separate answer sheet.

1. In the summer people _____ going to the beach.

- A) like B) likes C) are liking

2. Trains _____ coal anymore.

- A) doesn't use B) don't use C) not use

3. In France people are always talking about _____ in England.

- A) a terrible weather B) the terrible weather C) terrible weather

4. It is said that _____ Americans have not travelled outside of the USA.

- A) the most B) most of C) most

5. I _____ years ago, but I don't anymore.

- A) running B) used to running C) used to run

6. They wouldn't allow me to buy alcohol because I was _____ age.

- A) less B) under C) below

7. Mrs. Brown _____ at that school since 2001.

- A) teaches B) has taught C) is teaching

8. Parents often say to their children that they must _____ their bed before going to school.

- A) make B) do C) get

9. Being the best student _____ the class was not easy for him.

- A) from B) in C) of

10. If James had studied harder, he _____ passed his exams.

- A) had B) would C) would have

11. I can't stand _____ on the subway when it is busy.

- A) travel B) travelling C) to travel

PART TWO - Find the mistake

Identify the one underlined expression (A, B, C or D) that must be changed in order to correct the sentence. Mark the correct answer on a separate answer sheet.

12. My neighbour Bob, who is usually very shy and doesn't say much is being very friendly this morning and has a barbecue this evening for all of his friends.

A B C
D

13. According to a recent report, more students are choosing to work in part-time jobs instead
 using their weekends to study during term-time.
 A B C
 D

14. I discussed it with the team and all think that both Sam and I have lots of courage, but we
 really don't have much.
 A B C
 D

15. They say it can going to rain later so you should take an umbrella or you might get wet
 and catch a cold.
 A B C D

16. As we were entering the building, I noticed a sign that someone has put on the door which
said, "Wet paint".
 A B C
 D

PART THREE – Complete by choosing the right answer

Complete the text by choosing the correct answer (A, B or C) and mark the correct answer on a separate answer sheet.

The history of the Olympic games¹⁷ (A. *has always been* / B. *was always* / C. *is always been*) closely related to the city that holds it. Understandably, the competition¹⁸ (A. *to hold* / B. *holding* / C. *held*) the Olympics is fierce as it can bring prestige and prosperity to the city. From its rebirth in Athens in 1896 to the present day, the modern Olympic games¹⁹ (A. *went* / B. *have gone* / C. *has gone*) through many changes. Women were not officially admitted²⁰ (A. *for* / B. *in* / C. *to*) the Olympics until the Stockholm games of 1912, though they²¹ (A. *have participated* / B. *had participated* / C. *participated*) in some events before then. In the ancient games in Greece, women were not even²² (A. *permitted* / B. *allowed* / C. *admitted*) to watch the games, let alone take part.

The Olympic emblem is also a relatively new addition to the game. The first emblem was designed in 1913,²³ (A. *although* / B. *even though* / C. *nevertheless*) the five rings weren't included until the Antwerp games of 1920. The five rings represent the union of the five continents of the world and the colours²⁴ (A. *was chosen* / B. *were choosen* / C. *were chosen*) because at least one of the five colours exists in every flag of the world's nations.

The Olympic torch,²⁵ (A. *who* / B. *which* / C. *that*) had been part of the ancient games, was reinstated as part of the opening ceremony in the 1928 games in Amsterdam. The idea of the

torch relay (carrying a lit torch from Greece to the next Olympic venue) was introduced in the Berlin games of 1936. The relay²⁶ (A. *includes* / B. *included* / C. *has included*) some 3,000 runners who carried the torch from Greece to Germany, crossing a total of seven countries. The relay to Sydney was far more complex and involved keeping the flame alight 30,000 feet above the earth as well as on a short swim underwater.

The Berlin games also saw the first live television transmission of the event and²⁷ (A. *for* / B. *since* / C. *during*) the next 30 years of the Olympics there was an enormous growth in its popularity with a steady increase both in the number of sports and the number of countries participating. The 1990's also saw the massive commercialisation of the Olympics. In 1992,²⁸ (A. *for* / B. *since* / C. *during*) the opening ceremony of the Barcelona games, Freddie Mercury and Monserrat Caballé sang an Olympic anthem which topped the charts in many countries. The Atlanta games in 1996 had an estimated TV audience of²⁹ (A. *2.3 billions peoples* / B. *2.3 billions of people* / C. *2.3 billion people*) a day.

Many claim that the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney were the most successful ever. Attendances reached record levels, with the numbers of spectators at some athletic events often exceeding 100,000. The process of choosing the location for an Olympic event³⁰ (A. *has increasingly become* / B. *has become increasingly* / C. *increasingly has become*) competitive over the past three decades as the rewards for staging such an event can bring lucrative contracts and investment to the areas concerned as well as bringing a new lease of life to the city. However, it³¹ (A. *is becoming* / B. *becomes* / C. *became*) much more difficult to act as a host for the event as the number and variety of sports³² (A. *is growing* / B. *grows* / C. *grow*) along with the number of contestants and spectators. It has been suggested that it might be worth establishing an Olympic city. The big problem of course³³ (A. *could be* / B. *would be* / C. *should be*) to decide where this city should be built. So at present it³⁴ (A. *is looking* / B. *looks* / C. *look*) like the games³⁵ (A. *is continuing* / B. *will continue* / C. *is going to continue*) to travel the world, hosted by some of the world's greatest cities.

PART FOUR – Reading Comprehension

Read the text below and choose the correct answer (A, B or C). Mark the correct answer on a separate answer sheet.

The Lifesaving water bottle

This article appeared in *the Guardian* on Wednesday March 12, 2008 on page 16 of the *UK news* section. It was last updated at 00:05 on March 12, 2008. *James Randerson*, science correspondent.

The water in Michael Pritchard's fishtank came straight from his garden pond and it showed. The greenish gunk looked and smelled like it ought not to go anywhere near a human digestive system. After pumping it through his lightweight, handheld device it came out crystal clear and he even persuaded some onlookers to taste it.

The Lifesaver bottle was one of several inventions at a show of military technology hosted by the National Army Museum in Chelsea, central London, yesterday. Many, such as Pritchard's invention and a newly developed acoustic cat's eye, should have numerous civilian applications as well.

"The main reason I invented [the Lifesaver bottle] was for the aid market, the disaster market," he said. Once a hurricane or earthquake hits, one of the most pressing logistical needs is to provide clean drinking water to the victims.

"The old thinking has been we ship them water, particularly in the first days and weeks. Well that's very expensive and a logistical nightmare, but it has been the only way we've been able to do it," he said. A transport plane can typically hold enough bottled water for 800 people for a month. The same plane can carry 125,000 Lifesaver bottles. At one bottle per family, that's enough to keep half a million people in drinking water for 16 months.

The bottle works by using a handheld pump mechanism to force water from the outside to the inside of a narrow coiled tube inside the device. The polymer that makes up the tube has pores in it that are 15 billionths of a metre in diameter - too small for bacteria and virus to enter.

The device has been independently verified by John Krahn and Peter Donachie at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. They used water dosed with E coli and polio virus at levels much higher than anything you would find in a natural water source. Once it had gone through the Lifesaver there were no microbes left and the water met World Health Organisation drinking water standards. "All viruses and bacteria were removed after being pumped through regardless of the type of water used," they wrote in their report.

The device costs £195 and replacement filters - which are required after 6,000 litres of filtering - cost £69. Pritchard hopes that once the device becomes established in the military and camping markets, the cost will start to drop.

Questions:

36. Gunk is:

- A) alcohol
- B) junk
- C) chemicals
- D) filth

37. The Lifesaver bottle was mainly invented to:

- A) assist military personnel in combat.
- B) assist people caught in a disaster.
- C) help aids patients.
- D) help people in disaster zones.

38. This new invention [the lifesaver bottle] could supply drinking water to:

- A) more than 500,000 people.
- B) up to 500,000 people.
- C) less than 500,000 people.
- D) almost 5000,000 people.

39. The pores of the tube found inside this device are capable of:

- A) filtering out bacteria and viruses.
- B) filtering in bacteria and viruses.
- C) filtering down bacteria and viruses.
- D) filtering through bacteria and viruses.

40. When the device is put on the market, the cost:

- A) will plunge.
- B) will soar.
- C) will come down.
- D) will plummet.

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