English test

Informations sur l'épreuve

Barème :	/40
Durée :	90min
Calculatrice autorisée :	Non

Merci de ne rien marquer sur le sujet.
Répondez sur une feuille de réponse séparée.
Uniquement les feuilles de réponses correctement remplies seront corrigées.

Part one

Read the sentences below and choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) to complete the sentences below. Then find the number of the question on the separate answer sheet provided and mark your answer. Do not write your answers in the test book.

1. There is only a ____milk left.
   A. some   B few   C. little   D. any
2. I am looking forward _____ you at the dance next week.
   A. to see   B. to seeing   C. seeing   D. that I will see
3. She goes to work ____ bicycle.
   A. by   B. on   C. with   D. in
4. The cost of living in Guadeloupe has _____ recently
   A. risen   B. lifted   C. arisen   D. raised
5. The shops are always___ of people.
   A. full   B. stuffed   C. busy   D. crowded
6. You haven't ___ many mistakes.
   A. done   B. make   C. made   D. put
7. He had to __ money from the bank to pay off his debts.
   A. let   B. loan   C. lend   D. borrow
8. If you want to find a job, look at the ____ in the newspaper.
   A. advertising   B. announcements   C. appointment   D. propaganda
9. She ____ to the airport at 5 O'clock.
   A. arrived   B. reached   C. entered   D. got
10. After ___ their travel reservations on-line, passengers will receive an email.
    A. confirming   B. confirmed   C. confirmation   D. have confirmed
11. If we _ __ for our exam, we would not have failed.
    A. study   B. had studied   C. studied   D. were studying
12. The advice he gave me was____.
    A. valueless   B. worthy   C. priceless   D. invaluable
13. My truck's _____. I must get a mechanic.
    A. broken down   B. out of order   C. gone off   D. in a crash
14. Money is important to ____ people.
    A. most of   B. many of   C. the most   D. most
15. The Human Resources manager arranged _____ me weekly.
    A. paid   B. paying   C. to pay   D. to be paid
16. You'd better take your raincoat ____ the weather gets worse.   .
    A.in order to   B. otherwise   C. so that   D. in case
17. As the price of heating oil increases, _____ does the price of electricity.
    A. simultaneous   B. together   C. as   D. so
18. She did a course in word processing _____ improve her qualifications.
    A. so that   B. in order to   C. although   D. in case
19. Oh, you're busy? I _____ you later, OK?
    A. am calling   B. call   C. have called   D. will call

20. Replacing the oven that we purchased only a year ago seems quite ＿＿＿.
   A. waste B. wasted   C. wasting   D. wasteful

Part two
*In this part of the test you are to choose the **correct** answer (a, b, c, or d). Then, find the number of the question on your separate answer sheet and mark your answer.*
Do not write your answers in the test book.

Eat- Your Greens
Bryan Walsh, Time March 2, 2009

IF YOU REALLY [21] (a. had want/b. want/c. will want / d. wanted) TO GO GREEN, the conventional thinking goes, buy a hybrid. Practically speaking though, there [22](a. has been /b. is /c. had been /d. was) a faster and cheaper option: shift to a low-carbon diet. The meal plan of the average American family accounts for 2.8 tons of CO_2 emitted annually, compared with 2.2 tons for driving. Worldwide agriculture contributes some 30% of global greenhouse-gas emissions, far more than transportation. So when it comes to cutting your carbon footprint today, the truth is that what you eat is as important as what you drive. "If you can't buy a Prius," says Jonathan Kaplan of the Natural Resources Defense Council, "you [23](a. will be /b. could / c. should be able to /d. can) certainly eat like one."

And here's better news: eating green is good for you. The very foods with a high carbon cost—red meat, pork, dairy products, processed snacks—also tend to be laden with fat and calories. A green diet would comprise mostly vegetables and fruits, whole grains, fish and lean meats like chicken—a diet that's eco- and waistline friendly. "[Eating green] can make a big difference for the climate and be more [24] (a. healthier / b. healthy / c. healthiest /d. healthier)," says Doug Gurian-Sherman, senior scientist for the food and environment program at the Union of Concerned Scientists.
It may be hard [25](a. to believe / b. belief / c. believe / d. believing) that a meal at McDonald's produces more carbon than your trip to the drive-through—until you consider just how vast and energy-intensive the global food system is. More than 37% of the world's land is used for agriculture, much of it ground that was once forested—and deforestation is a major source of carbon. The fertilizer and machinery needed on a modern farm also have a large carbon footprint, as does the network of ships and trucks that brings the food from the farm to your plate. On average, it takes seven times as much fossil-fuel energy to produce and ship food as we get from eating it.

The most efficient way [26] (a. shrinking / b. of shrinking / c. for shrinking / d. to shrink) the carbon footprint of your menu is to eat less meat, especially beef. [27] (a. To raise / b. Raising / c. Raise / d. Raised) cattle takes a lot more energy than growing the equivalent amount of grains, fruits or vegetables: most produce requires about 2 calories of fossil-fuel energy to cultivate per r calorie of food energy; with beef, the ratio can be as high as 80 to 1. What's more, the majority of cattle in the U.S. are reared on grain and loads of it—670 million tons in 2002—and the fertilizer used to grow that feed creates separate environmental problems, including surface [28](a. runoff / b. runover / c. runon / d. runup) that leads to dead zones in coastal waters like the Gulf of Mexico. Those grain-fed

cattle then belch methane, a greenhouse gas that is 20 times as potent as CO2. "Reducing beef is the first step to a green diet," [29](a. say/ b. is said/ c. said / d. saying) Michael Jacobson of the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI).

That one step can make an enormous impact on the atmosphere and your arteries. A 2005 study by the University of Chicago found that one person switching from a red-meat-based diet to vegetarianism could save about the same amount of CO2 as trading in a Toyota Camry for a Toyota Prius. There's no shortage of evidence that [30](a. to reduce / b. reducing / c. reduced / d. reduce) red meat—Americans eat more than 6o lb. (27 kg) of dead cow annually—is also good for your health. CSPI estimates that [31] (a. to replace / b. replacing / c. replaced / d. replace) one 3.5-oz. (100 g) serving of beef, one egg and a 1-oz. (30 g) serving of cheese each day with an equivalent amount of fruits, vegetables and grains would cut your daily fat consumption and increase your fiber in-take, all while conserving 1.8 acres (0.7 ha) of cropland and reducing animal waste by 11,400 lb. (5,170 kg) each year.

And while locally grown [32] (a. are becoming / b. become / c. has become / d. became) some eco-eaters' mantra, what you eat matters more than where it comes from. Our food [33](a. travels / b. travel / c. travel d. travelling) from 1,5oo to 2,500 miles (2,400 to 4,000 km) on average from farm to supermarket, but that journey typically accounts for just 4% of a food's carbon footprint. "Focus on eating lower on the food chain, with more plants and fruits and less meat and dairy," says Kate Geagan, a dietitian and author of the forthcoming book Go Green Get Lean. "It's that simple." [34](a. To Install / b. Installing /c. Installed / d. Installation) solar panels or [35](a. buying /b. buy/ c. bought/ d.to buy)a hybrid may not be possible for many of us, but we can change today what goes into our bodies—and those decisions matter, for the health of our planet and ourselves.

PART THREE– Reading Comprehension

In this part of the test questions 36- 40 are based on the following article. You are to choose the one best answer (a, b, c, d) to each question. Then, find the number of the question on your separate answer sheet and mark your answer.

Do not write your answers in the test book.

A golden fleece?

Environmental technology: It sounds low-tech, but wool could provide an effective way of mopping up oil spills at sea

BIELLA, in north-west Italy, is the centre of a cluster of wool manufacturers and the home of Ermenegildo Zegna, a luxury clothing brand. A group of the town's businessmen have, however, come up with a scheme far from the catwalks and seasonal collections. They plan to use wool, which is good at repelling water and absorbing oil, to soak up oil spills. They had the idea after the Deepwater Horizon disaster and it would, they reckon, have worked better than the containment booms, chemical dispersants and other methods deployed last year in the Gulf of Mexico.

Earlier this year, Tecnomeccanica Biellese, an engineering firm that makes machinery for the woollens industry, carried out experiments using greasy wool to see how good the fleece was at gathering oil. It turned out to be very good. Coarse wool (the cheapest sort, with a fibre diameter of between 25 and 40 microns) was able to absorb ten times its own weight of heavy fuel oil, a refinery product similar to crude. Moreover, the oil could be squeezed out and the wool reused. Indeed, even after a dozen immersions in oil, for between 15 and 20 seconds each time, the wool's absorptive capacity did not decline.

Moving out of the laboratory and onto the water, with a working oil-collection system, is the next step. In March the businessmen, who have called their project Wool Recycle Eco System, obtained patents for a containerised kit that can be set up in boats to deal with small spills, and for a bigger ship-based system to tackle large ones.

Mario Ploner, the managing director of Tecnomeccanica Biellese, says the ship-based system will use external booms running parallel with the vessel's sides to channel oil onto wool that has been spread over the surface of the sea. As the ship moves through a spill, the oil-impregnated wool will be gathered mechanically up ramps and taken into the ship. As the wool is transported up these ramps any droplets of water attached to it will be shaken off. Once on board the wool will be pressed to recover the oil and then reused.

Mr Ploner estimates it would cost about €1m ($1.4m) to equip a 50-metre vessel to carry ten tonnes of wool. That would be sufficient, in optimum circumstances, to recover more than 1,000 tonnes of oil. In practice, he reckons, cleaning up the Deepwater Horizon spill of almost 5m barrels would have needed around 7,000 tonnes of wool. At a current market price of less than $1 a kilo, that does not add up to a huge sum for an industry as big as Big Oil. It would, on the other hand, be a nice little earner for sheep shearers.

The Economist September 3rd -9th 2011

36. The title of this article 'A Golden fleece?" refers to :
    a. A golden ship.
    b. A gold-haired ram.
    c. A material made of gold.
    d. A costly material.

37. Which of the following is not mentioned about wool?
    a. It absorbs 10 times its own weight of heavy fuel oil.
    b. It is environmentally friendly.
    c. It absorbs oil.
    d. It repels water.

38. The business men from Biella got their idea from:
    a. Ermenegildo Zegna
    b. Tecnomeccanica Biellese.
    c. Sheep shearers.
    d. Deep water Horizon disaster.

39. Which of the following is true about this technology?
    a. The wool could work better that containment booms.
    b. The product has been launched.
    c. The business men are awaiting a patent.
    d. The wool can absorb 10 times its weight of heavy fuel oil.

40. The estimated cost to equip a 50-metre vessel to carry 10 tonnes of wool is:
    a. One point four millions dollars.
    b. One point four million dollars.
    c. One million and four hundred thousand dollars.
    d. One million and four hundred thousands of dollars.