

Nom:	
Prénom:	

Examen d'admission : session mars 2020 Aufnahmeprüfung : Termin März 2020

Anglais Englisch

Durée de l'épreuve Dauer der Prüfung	60 minutes 60 Minuten		
Ouvrages/matériel autorisés Erlaubte Hilfsmittel		-	
	Listening	/10	
Barème	Reading	/ 15	
Bewertung	Grammar	/ 10	
	Expression	/15	
	Total	/ 50	
Remarques			
Bemerkungen		-	
Nombre de pages incluant celle-ci	**	10 pages	
Seitenanzahl inklusiv diese Seite		10 Seiten	

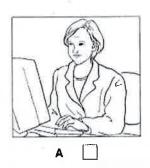
A: Listening

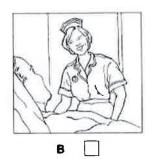
I: Part 1

For each question, there are three pictures and a short recording. Choose the correct picture and put a tick (\checkmark) in the box below it.

Listen carefully. You will hear each recording twice.

1. Which job does the woman do now?







2. Where will they meet?



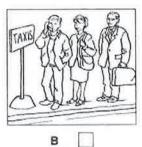


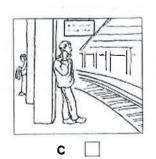


3. Where is the man?

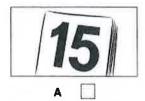








4. Which date is Brian's birthday?

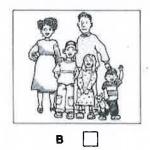


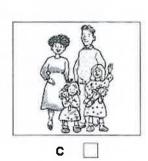




5. Which photo are they looking at?







/ 5

II: Part 2

You will hear a woman talking about books on a radio programme for English students. Put a tick (\checkmark) in the correct box for each question. You will hear the recording twice.

1. The speaker is talking about reading

	a. for homework.
	b. to improve your pronunciation
	c. in school.
	d. in your free time.

2. What is most important when choosing a book?

a. the book cover
b. the subject

c. the writer
d. the title

3. She says you should also choose a book that

a. looks easy.

b. is just above your level.

c. is short.

d. has a good ending.

4. What type of story is Look Behind You?

a. a thriller

b. a historical novel

c. a travel story

d. a science-fiction novel

5. In Just a Time the visitors from space want to

a. ask for help.

b. steal food from the Earth.

c. destroy the world.

d. find Mara's secret.

B. Reading

2.

I. Read the text in each question. What does it say? Choose the correct answer.

NOTICES
 To order your class photograph, sign below. £8.50 each, 20% discount on three or more copies (payment to office immediately, please).
 To order your class photograph, sign below. £8.50 each, 20% discount on three or more copies (payment to office immediately, please).
 The price per photo is reduced if several are ordered at once.

- **A.** □ The company insists office workers carry an identity card.
- **B.** □ Show your identity card when asked to do so.
- **C.** □ Staff identity cards are available at the office.

COMPANY SECURITY

Office staff must have their identity cards with them at all times.

NO DIVING 3.
ALLOWED EXCEPT
AT THE DEEP END
OF THE SWIMMING
POOL

- 3.
- **A.** \square Swimming is not permitted where people are diving.
- **B.** \square You must not dive into the pool where the water is shallow.
- **C.** \square The water is not deep enough in this pool for you to dive.

4. Jasmine wants Bill to:

- **A.** □ repair the printer for her.
- **B.** □ help her finish an essay.
- **C.** □ bring her some proper ink.

Bill,
The printer's not working properly - I've put more ink, but that hasn't helped. Can you fix it?
I must print out my

essay tonight!
. Jasmine

5.

A. 🗆 To make an appointment, r	ring	once	and	enter.
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- **B.** ☐ You should ring twice and enter unless you have an enquiry.
- C. ☐ Ring once if you have an appointment and twice if you don't.

Patients with 5. appointments ring once and enter. Those with enquiries ring twice and enter.

15

II. Read the following text and questions. Then choose the correct answer by putting a tick (\checkmark) in the corresponding box.

I can't count how many times someone asked "How does it feel to be an exchange student?", and how many different answers I gave. Anyway, I don't think there is a single correct answer, because an exchange involves many feelings.

During my months as an Italian exchange student in Michigan I smiled and cried. I wished to go home and I wished I could stay longer. I felt depressed and I felt on top of the world.

You don't want to be an exchange student just to learn another language or because it's cool to live in the United States or in China. You want to be an exchange student also because you want to grow up and make yourself a better person.

There are difficulties before leaving (e.g. you may not want to leave your family, friends and boyfriend). There are difficulties when you are away (e.g. a new house to live in, a new family to deal with, a new language to learn, a computer screen that is a little bit like a gate between you and your family back home). There are difficulties when you go back to your country (e.g. you find that your friends had a good time without out, you realize that you are more grown-up and they are not). In all these situations you have to be strong. That is what being an exchange student is about: becoming strong!

Over this year, you will have the best time of your life but you will also break your heart and leave half of it in a different country. You will end up with two families, two best friends, two houses that you can call home, and this is great.

I know all of this to be true, because I experienced it.

•	Examen d'admission An Page/Seite 7 de/von 10	glais / Englisch	Name/Vorname : Nom / prénom :
1.	Which of these sta	atements is true?	ē.
	A . □ The writer i	s from Michigan.	
	B . □ The writer i	s now in Michigar	٦.
	C. □ The writer I	nas never been to	Michigan.
	D. □ The writer v	was to Michigan.	
2.	What does the na	rrator not mention	n in her text?
	A. Learning a	new language is	one of the reasons to become an exchange student.
	B. □ The bigges	t difficulties take p	place when you are in the new country.
	C . □Exchange s	tudents will gain/a	acquire some strength as a result of their experience.
	D. □ When an e	xchange year is o	over, your personal world is doubled.
3.	According to the n	arrator, what is no	ot a difficulty connected to being an exchange student?
	A. □ Leaving yo	ur boyfriend at ho	me.
	B. □ Finding out	that your friends	have had positive and fun experiences without you.
	C. □ The fact the	at talking on Skyp	pe or Whatsapp does not feel quite as good as being
	with your fami	ly.	
	D . □ Having two	families that love	e you and that you love.
4.	Which of these sta	atements is mentio	oned in the text?
	A. The narrate	or has plans to go	back to Michigan.
	B. □ The narrato	or would like to go	to China because it is cool.

C. □ During her exchange the narrator had enjoyable as well as unpleasant moments.

D. \square During her exchange the narrator climbed to the top of the world.

5. What is the goal of this text? The narrator wants:

A. \square her biological family to know what she has experienced.

B. \square the family she met during the exchange to know she misses them.

C. □ to feel nostalgic.

 $\textbf{D.} \ \ \Box$ other people to understand what it is like to be an exchange student.

Name/Vorname:	
Nom / prénom :	

C. GRAMMAR

I. Read the following text and, for each blank, tick the box corresponding to the missing word(s).

A miniskirt is a skirt that ends above the knees. A dress of the same style is a minidress or a miniskirt dress. A micro-miniskirt is even 1)

Ancient Egyptian paintings show acrobats wearing miniskirts. But, people usually 2) ... that miniskirts were designed 3) ... a British designer called Mary Quant 4) ... 1966. Mary Quant had a boutique on King's Road and created clothes for young customers who wanted more modern clothes. She loved Mini Cooper cars and 5) ... the skirt after it.

Miniskirts caused controversy and car accidents when women 6) ... wearing them. They are a symbol of the pop culture of London and of the sexual liberal movement.

At the beginning, the miniskirt was street fashion but it developed into a major international trend. Top models, stars and ordinary people adopted this style. A few years 7) ..., young people preferred hippie fashion: bell-bottoms and long dresses.

Today, the miniskirt is **8)** ... popular, but not everyone appreciates them. Valerie Steele, **9)** ... fashion historian, told the BBC in 2014 that miniskirts no longer had the power to shock in most Western cultures, but she would hesitate to wear one in most parts of the world, **10)** ... in Africa.

1.	□ A. short	□ B. shortest	□ C. shorter	□ D. too short
2.	□ A . say	□ B . says	□ C. is saying	□ D. is telling
3.	□ A. by	□ B. for	□ C. with	□ D. on
4.	□ A. at	□ B. in	□ C. on	□ D. before
5.	□ A. was naming	□ B. name	□ C. named	□ D. names
6.	□ A. starting	□ B. to start	□ C. was starting	□ D . started
7.	□ A. after	□ B. later	□ C. past	□ D. more
8.	□ A. yet	□ B. being	□ C. still	□ D. but
9.	□ A. the	□ B. some	□ C. an	□ D. a
10.	□ A. particularly	□ B. special	□ C. but	□ D . never

Page/Seite 9 de/von 10	Name/Vorname :

II. Write the questions to which the answers are the underlined words.
1. Mary Qant designed the miniskirt.
2. Mary Qant designed the miniskirt.
3. People are still wearing miniskirts because it is easy to move with such a skirt.
4. Valerie will wear trousers <u>in Africa</u> .
5. Mary Quant is 89 years old.
/5
D: Writing
Last week you went to a birthday party. This is part of a letter you have received
from your English penfriend, Annabel:
In your last letter you said you were going to John's birthday party. What
did you do at the party? What presents did John receive? How are you going to celebrate your own birthday in two weeks?
Now write a letter to Annabel answering her three questions in about 100-150 words

Name/Vorname :	
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Ye.	÷		
	8	*	
		16	
	14		

Criteria

- 1. Task: total respect of the task (required elements are developed in a suitable way)
- 2. Communication: structure of the text (introduction + paragraphs + conclusion), logical order of the elements (coherence), adequacy of the communication to the given situation links between the sentences: adverbs, objects, connectors variation of sentence structure: beginning of the sentences, relative clauses variation of vocabulary, use of vocabulary specific to the context, phrases specific to the context.
- 3. Formal aspects: syntax conjugation spelling punctuation use of the correct words

	5 points	4 points	3 points	2 points	1 point	0 points
Task realisation	Totally respected.	Mostly respected.	Sufficiently respected.	Partially respected.	Barely respected	Not respected.
	5 points	4 points	3 points	2 points	1 point	0 points
Communicative Design*	Totally appropriate.	Mostly appropriate.	Sufficiently appropriate.	Only partially appropriate.	Barely appropriate.	Inappropriate.
	5 points	4 points	3 points	2 points	1 point	0 points
Formal aspects	No errors or few errors that don't impair understand- ding.	Some errors that may impair communica- tion.	Errors that impair the reading but not the communication.	A lot of errors that greatly impair communica- tion.	The text is barely understandble.	The text is incomprehensible.