

# CONCOURS D'ENTRÉE A L'ENSAI

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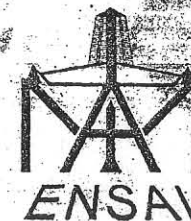
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En remplissant la case de réponse de votre choix, prenez soin de bien fermer le cercle.

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<p>1.  B C D E</p> <p>2. A  C D E</p> <p>3. A B C D </p>	<p>26. <del>A</del> B C D E</p> <p>27. A <del>A</del> C D E</p> <p>28. <del>A</del> B C D E</p> <p>29. A B C D E</p>	<p>51. <del>A</del> B C D E</p> <p>52. A <del>A</del> C D E</p> <p>53. <del>A</del> B C D E</p> <p>54. A B C D E</p>
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EXAM ID  
7

**27 & 28 AOUT 2011**

EPREUVE/PAPER:

# ANGLAIS

(Pour Francophone)

**Durée/Time : 1H      Coefficient : 1**

Centre ..... BOUALA ..... N° Table : | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |

Nom/Name: BAYIHA ..... Prénoms/First Names: Eric Bienvenu .....

Date de Naissance 21 Sept 1986 Lieu de Naissance ILBOVDA  
Birth Date \_\_\_\_\_ Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Diplôme d'Entrée ..... D. U. T ..... OPTION : ..... I A B .....  
Entry Qualification ..... Specialisation .....

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### BRAIN LAID BARE

A team of leading neuroscientists has developed a technique that allows them to look deep inside people's brains and read their intentions before they act. The research breaks controversial ground in scientists' ability to probe people's minds and eavesdrop on their thoughts and raises serious ethical issues over how brain-reading technology may be used in the future.

The team used high-resolution brain scans to identify patterns of activity before translating them into meaningful thoughts, revealing what a person planned to do in the near future. It is the first time scientists have succeeded in reading intentions in this way.

"Using the scanner, we could look around the brain for this information and read out something that from the outside there's no way you could possibly tell is in there. It's like shining a torch around, looking for writing on a wall," said John-Dylan Haynes at the Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences in Germany, who led the study with colleagues at University College London and Oxford University in the UK. The research builds on a series of recent studies in which brain imaging has been used to identify tell-tale activity linked to lying, violent behaviour and racial prejudice.

The work reveals the dramatic pace at which neuroscience is progressing, prompting the researchers to call for an urgent debate into the ethical issues surrounding future uses for the technology. If brain-reading can be refined, it could quickly be adopted to assist interrogations of criminals and terrorists. It might even usher in a Minority Report era (as portrayed in the Steven Spielberg science fiction film of that name) in which judgments are handed down before the law is broken, on the strength of an incriminating brain scan.

"These techniques are emerging and we need an ethical debate about the implications, so that one day we're not surprised and overwhelmed and caught on the wrong foot by what they can do. These things are going to come to us in the next few years and we should really be prepared," Professor Haynes said.

The use of brain scanners to judge whether people are likely to commit crimes is an issue that society should tackle now, according to Prof Haynes. "We see the danger that this might become compulsory one day, but we have to be aware that if we prohibit it, we are also denying people who aren't going to commit any crime the possibility of proving their innocence."

During the study the researchers asked volunteers to decide whether to add or subtract two numbers they were later shown on a screen. Before the numbers flashed up, they were given a brain scan using functional magnetic imaging resonance. The researchers then used a software that had been designed to spot subtle differences in brain activity to predict the person's intentions with 70% accuracy.

The study revealed signatures of activity in a marble-sized part of the brain called the medial prefrontal cortex that changed when a person intended to add the numbers or subtract them. Because brains differ so much, the scientists need a good idea of what a person's brain activity looks like when he or she is thinking something to be able to spot it in a scan, but researchers are already devising ways of deducing what patterns are associated with different thoughts.

Prof Colin Blakemore, a neuroscientist and the director of the British Medical Research Council, said: "We shouldn't go overboard about the power of these techniques at the moment... but we will have more and more ability to probe people's intentions, minds, background thoughts, hopes and emotions. Some of that is extremely desirable, because it will help with diagnosis, education and so on, but we need to be thinking the ethical issues through. It adds a whole new gloss to personal medical data and how it might be used."

The technology could also drive advances in brain-controlled computers and machinery to aid disabled people. Being able to read thoughts as they arise could lead to computers that allow people to operate email and the internet using thought alone and write with word processors that predict which word or sentence you want to type. The technology is also expected to lead to improvements in thought-controlled wheelchairs and artificial limbs that respond when a person imagines moving.

Ian SAMPLE  
Guardian Weekly, February 27th 2007

Choisissez la réponse qui vous paraît la plus adéquate en fonction du sens du texte.

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1. The title means:
  - (A) The human brain hasn't yet revealed much.
  - (B) The human brain has been wired up.
  - (C) The inside of people's brains has been brought to light.
  - (D) The inside of people's brains has been overloaded.
2. The beginning of line "The research builds...." means:
  - (A) The research originates in a series of recent studies.
  - (B) The research adds to a series of recent studies.
  - (C) The research challenges a series of recent studies.
  - (D) The research nullifies a series of recent studies.
3. In the fourth paragraph, it can be inferred that:
  - (A) Because the results achieved by neuroscience are so disturbing, the researchers have reacted very quickly.
  - (B) Neuroscience is progressing very fast.
  - (C) Debating ethical issues will lead to forbidding some possible uses of the technology.
  - (D) The researchers claim that neuroscience is taking the wrong path.
4. Again from paragraph 4 it can be inferred that:
  - (A) The researchers were allowed to test brain-reading during interrogations of criminals and terrorists.
  - (B) It's doubtful whether the technology might be refined.
  - (C) Brain-reading might herald a Minority Report era.
  - (D) Spielberg's film was released after a law on the use of brain scanners was vetoed.
5. From the sentence starting with "The use of brain scanners....", it can be inferred that:
  - (A) The use of brain scanners to predict crimes should be an objective whatever the uncertainties.
  - (B) Brain scanners will not enable people to prove their innocence.
  - (C) Brain scanners have already been used to detect people's potential to commit crimes.
  - (D) Systematic use of brain scanners to predict crimes may be dangerous, but banning it is also problematic.
6. From the paragraph beginning with "During the study the researchers...", it can be inferred that:
  - (A) The researchers gave the volunteers a sheet of paper where they had to write down two numbers.
  - (B) The volunteers' brain patterns were drawn on a screen by a computer.
  - (C) The margin of error turns out to be 70%.
  - (D) Brain imagery was used to identify minor variations in brain activity.
7. From lines starting with "Because brains differ....", it can be inferred that:
  - (A) To be able to detect specific brain activity, the researchers must have some prior record of the person's brain.
  - (B) Nobody knows when and how the technology might be used by doctors.
  - (C) One obstacle to brain-reading is the delay between brain activity and the moment it can be detected on a scan.
  - (D) Developing the technology is necessary and shouldn't be hindered by ethical issues.
8. From lines starting with "The technology could also....", it can be inferred that:
  - (A) The technology might generate progress in devices able to control the human brain and incapacitate people.
  - (B) Progress in mentally-operating devices might result in disillusion.
  - (C) The handicapped might benefit from the technology.
  - (D) The technology might accelerate progress in brain imagery, which would help people suffering from brain damage.

Choisissez la réponse qui vous paraît la plus appropriée en fonction du contexte.

9. "leading" (First paragraph) means:
  - (A) experienced (B) eminent (C) supervising (D) precursory

10. "breaks controversial ground" (First paragraph) means:
  - (A) contradicts previous studies (B) develops new and polemical ideas
  - (C) is under suspicion (D) puts an end to the controversy

11. "probe" (First paragraph) means:
  - (A) explore (B) query (C) understand (D) exhibit
12. "eavesdrop" (First paragraph) means:
  - (A) wiretap (B) simulate (C) observe (D) listen in
13. "tell-tale" in the texte means:
  - (A) revealing (B) cognitive (C) perceptual (D) specific
14. "handed down" (in the texte means) means:
  - (A) closed (B) handwritten (C) delivered (D) awaited
15. "overwhelmed" (in the texte) means:
  - (A) unable to deal with something (B) feeling slightly afraid
  - (C) defeated (D) upset
16. "caught on the wrong foot" (in the texte) means:
  - (A) put at a disadvantage (B) overburdened (C) convicted (D) mistaken
17. "compulsory" (in the texte) means:
  - (A) real (B) consistent (C) constraining (D) mandatory
18. "we shouldn't go overboard" (in the texte) means:
  - (A) it is preferable not to be too enthusiastic
  - (B) it is preferable not to go too fast
  - (C) it is forbidden to publish anything
  - (D) it is preferable not to be too arrogant

Parmi les quatre phrases proposées, choisissez celle qui est grammaticalement correcte.

19.
  - (A) US is reluctant to reward North Korea.
  - (B) The US is reluctant to reward North Korea.
  - (C) The US is reluctant to reward the North Korea.
  - (D) US is reluctant to reward the North Korea.
20.
  - (A) There is sheep in the back garden.
  - (B) There are sheep in the back garden.
  - (C) There are sheeps in the back garden.
  - (D) There are sheepes in the back garden.
21.
  - (A) I don't know him, and I don't want to either.
  - (B) I don't know him, and I do want to either.
  - (C) I don't know him, and I don't want to neither.
  - (D) I don't know him, and I want to neither.
22.
  - (A) The two men came back, who impressed everybody.
  - (B) The two men came back, what impressed everybody.
  - (C) The two men came back, which impressed everybody.
  - (D) The two men came back, that which impressed everybody.

56

23.  
(A) He has been living in this place ever since he arrived in the country.  
(B) He is living in this place ever since he arrived in the country.  
(C) He has been living in this place ever since he has arrived in the country.  
(D) He is living in this place ever since he has arrived in the country.

24.  
(A) Where are all homeless gone? (B) Where are all the homeless gone?  
(C) Where are all the homelesses gone? (D) Where is all the homeless gone?

25.  
(A) He can be old, but he is in good shape. (B) He may be old, but he is in good shape.  
(C) He could be old, but he is in good shape.  
(D) He could have been old, but he is in good shape.

26.  
(A) When they should start the campaign was the most difficult point.  
(B) When should they start the campaign was the most difficult point.  
(C) Should they start the campaign was the most difficult point.  
(D) They should start the campaign was the most difficult point.

27.  
(A) I'd rather she stays here. (B) I'd rather she's staying here.  
(C) I'd rather she has stayed here. (D) I'd rather she stayed here.

Parmi les quatre solutions proposées, choisissez, pour chacun des énoncés lacunaires suivants, celle qui vous paraît le compléter correctement.

28. "They are very enthusiastic about the film." "How ....?"  
(A) they can (B) they can be (C) they be (D) can they be

29. He said he'd call the moment he .... there.  
(A) get (B) got (C) will get (D) would get

30. I made him .... the letter all over again.  
(A) to write (B) write (C) writing (D) written

31. The man .... very rich.  
(A) says to be (B) said to being (C) is said he is (D) is said to be

32. "At least put on .... before you go out."  
(A) clean jean (B) a clean jean (C) clean jeans (D) cleans jeans

33. It's important that the letter .... arrive on time.  
(A) may (B) might (C) would (D) should

34. .... it's cold, he won't turn the heating on.  
(A) Because (B) Since (C) Though (D) However

35. There were .... people at the party.  
(A) hundred (B) hundred of (C) hundreds (D) hundreds of

36. We must make .... lost time.  
(A) out of (B) off for (C) up for (D) over at

37. .... people he questioned, .... puzzled he got.  
(A) More / more (B) The more / the more

- (C) More / the more (D) more / more

38. .... funny man he is!  
(A) How (B) Which (C) Which a (D) What a

39. We .... since twelve.  
(A) are working (B) were working (C) have been working (D) are being working

40. The man got angry ..... we were making too much noise.  
A. so B. because C. while D. for

41. If there ..... better opportunities here, I would not move so far away.  
A. were B. would be C. is D. will be

42. It's midnight and he hasn't finished .....  
A. still B. already C. yet D. neither

43. He's a very good team player; ..... he always listens carefully.  
A. nevertheless B. on the other hand C. for example D. in spite of

44. Since 1999, they ..... to very few countries.  
A. travel B. are traveling C. have traveled D. will have traveled

45. Have Mr. Smith, ..... the email before he goes home this evening.  
A. send B. sending C. sent D. has sent

46. The negotiations will take place ..... Boston.  
A. to B. in C. the D. at

47. If the general public ..... less TV, advertisers will have to find a new means of communication.  
A. will watch B. has watched C. watched D. watches

48. Personal income has risen significantly less than the cost of .....  
A. live B. life C. lived D. living

49. Culture ..... as the act of developing intellectual and moral faculties, especially by education.  
A. definable B. it is defined C. can be defined D. to be defined

50. We were not able to make a copy because the printer was out of .....  
A. print B. order C. working D. work

51. The rules are established by the director ..... are not negotiable.  
A. and B. or C. to D. by

52. Mr. Jones and I will ..... a meeting sometime next month.  
A. arrange B. apply C. arrive D. argue

53. Some companies are facing serious challenges in an ..... competitive global market.  
A. increasing B. increasingly C. increase D. increases

54. There is not only a strong need for us to rethink our whole supply chain, but also the way our company .....  
A. organized B. organizer C. organizes D. is organized

55. We apologize for the ..... during our store renovation.  
A. inclination B. acclimation C. inconvenience D. incentive

56. .... he had shown significant improvement, he still wasn't able to pass the exam.  
A. Although B. However C. But D. Meanwhile

57. We have seen a dramatic increase in the number of households with broadband internet connections .....

A. late B. latest C. lateness D. lately

58. If my best friend ..... in trouble, I would be the first to know.

A. is B. were C. will be D. would be

59. .... person who learns English runs the risk of forever falling in love with this beautiful language.

A. All B. Every C. Some D. Most

#### DIRECTIONS

In the following section, you will read a letter from a faithful listener of Cameroon Calling (CC), Mr Atangana. Due to his imperfect English and his enthusiasm, Mr Atangana made a mistake in each sentence of his letter. These sentences containing an error are numbered with four parts underlined. You are requested to read each sentence and determine the part of the sentence that is incorrect.

Dear CC,

60. Before going any further, I would like to say that I'm a faithful listener of your show

for over five years now.

61. For much of this time I was holding the opinion that your show was superior in every way.

62. Now although I'm afraid to have to say that I'm much more than just disappointed

63. You promised you would always report the funniest news finding in newspapers from around the world.

64. I almost fell asleep while listening your last show on the radio because it was not as interesting as before.

65. Anyway, here are some examples of news from this week that remember me of the True News we all used to have.

66. Tourism authorities in Switzerland decided to wrap an entire glacier in PVC foam for to try and stop it melting during the summer months.

67. A South Carolina sheriff's deputy was suspended by his boss after the officer's pistol went off during a gun safety class at a school when a student pulled the trigger as the deputy was showing the kids how hard it was taking a gun from an officer's holster.

68. Police in Newcastle, Australia, reported a series of frozen chickens smashing into house roofs with great force launched by a powerful catapult.

69. I'm sincerely hoping that the entire team of CC starts working a bit harder to uncover the news that is worth talking about.

Yours sincerely,  
Kamga Jean

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FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CHOOSE THE SENTENCE THAT IS GRAMATICALLY CORRECT

70.

- A. Sheep is usually taken to higher land in summer.  
B. Sheep are usually taken to higher land in summer.  
C. Sheeps is usually taken to higher land in summer.  
D. Sheeps are usually taken to higher land in summer.

71.

- A. Twenty years ago Netherlands was keen to capitalise on the giant Groningen field.  
B. Twenty years ago the Netherlands was keen to capitalise on the giant Groningen field.  
C. Twenty years ago Netherlands was keen to capitalise on the giant Groningen field.  
D. Twenty years ago the Netherland was keen to capitalise on the giant Groningen field.

72.

- A. Julie banged shut the door  
B. Julie banged the door shut  
C. Julie banged the door to shut  
D. Julie banged the door to be shut

73.

- A. It would need either to be one or the other.  
B. It would need to either be one or the other  
C. It would need to be either one or the other  
D. It would need to be one either the other.

74.

- A. One in each five Indians now has a mobile phone  
B. One in every five Indians now has a mobile phone  
C. Each one in five Indians now has a mobile phone  
D. Everyone in five Indians now has a mobile phone

75.

- A. The show was so a success that it moved to a Broadway theater  
B. The show was such a success that it moved to a Broadway theatre.  
C. The show was so a success that it moved to a Broadway theatre.  
D. The show was such a success than it moved to a Broadway theatre

76.

- A. You all need good night sleep  
B. You all need a good night sleep  
C. You all need good night's sleep  
D. You all need a good night's sleep.

77.

- A. The patient was a 37-year-old man  
B. The patient was a 37-years-old man  
C. The patient was a 37-year's old man  
D. The patient was a 37-years' old man.

Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

78. Every Monday Jane ..... swimming with friends.

- A. goes B. is going C. does go D. does going

79. We had hoped he ..... become a doctor.

- A. will B. would C. had D. would have

80. Harry has been driving ..... two years.

- A. while B. since C. for D. during

81. Jane had to ..... her new dress shortened before she could wear it.

- A. let B. have C. do D. make

82. I would have invited you, if I ..... you were in town.

- A. knew B. know C. had known D. was knowing

83. Before ..... their house, Bill and Susan visited it three times.

- A. buying B. having buying C. to buy D. buy

84. Bob ..... his studies last year.

- A. has finished B. did finish C. had finished D. finished

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85. It is essential that John ..... some time off.  
A. take B. takes C. will take D. taking
86. I'll help you with the painting when I ..... home this weekend.  
A. come B. am coming C. will come home D. came home
87. You really ..... study harder, if you want to pass your exams.  
A. have B. ought C. may D. must
88. Her husband usually helps her ..... the washing up.  
A. doing B. did C. that she does D. do
89. Would you mind ..... to a later show?  
A. going B. to have gone C. to go D. go
90. They managed ..... a lot of money for their association.  
A. raised B. to raise C. raising D. to have raised
91. I'd rather you ..... quietly by yourself, if you don't mind.  
A. working B. work C. to work D. worked
92. The football team ... all their games, but now they're on a losing streak.  
A. used to winning B. used to win C. are used to win D. was used to winning
93. I'm afraid I'll need ..... days to finish the job.  
A. a little B. little C. few D. a few
94. He is the only person ..... I've seen today at work.  
A. whose B. whom C. which D. who
95. My sister is the one in the ..... cardigan.  
A. blue old woollen B. old blue woollen C. old woollen blue D. blue woollen old
96. We bought ..... at the mall yesterday.  
A. a lovely furniture B. 'some lovely furnitures  
C. lovely furnitures D. some lovely furniture
97. They paid ..... for their new stereo system.  
A. nine hundred of euros B. nine hundred euros  
C. nine hundreds of euros D. nine hundreds euros
98. Please take down our new address. We are now ..... 75 Maple Drive.  
A. in B. on C. at D. by
99. It's only a short distance to their house, so I would prefer to go ..... foot.  
A. on B. for C. with D. by
100. You'll find the TV guide ..... the pile of magazines on the table.  
A. under B. below C. above D. ove