

SESAME 2011

Partie 1 – Questionnaire de grammaire et de vocabulaire

1. We all remember Mohamed Ali, _____ boxing skills were legendary.
 - a) which
 - b) whose
 - c) who
 - d) what
2. There are two _____ that I must give you before you go.
 - a) informations
 - b) information
 - c) pieces of information
 - d) of information
3. Manchester United have gone through to the third _____ of the UEFA Cup.
 - a) turn
 - b) position
 - c) round
 - d) ring
4. John is a good player, but Jim is _____ .
 - a) best
 - b) better
 - c) the better
 - d) more good
5. He _____ be very rich to have such a beautiful house.
 - a) should
 - b) is supposed
 - c) must
 - d) would
6. _____ seen such a great match.
 - a) Never I have
 - b) I never
 - c) Never have I
 - d) Never I
7. I can't hear you. Speak _____ .
 - a) over
 - b) out
 - c) down
 - d) up
8. I _____ the bus. Now I will have to walk.
 - a) am missing
 - b) have missed
 - c) had missed
 - d) was missed
9. The _____ of the Seine is on the Normandy coast.
 - a) foot
 - b) opening
 - c) mouth
 - d) throat

10. Always look before _____ the road.

- a) crossing.
- b) to cross
- c) cross`
- d) crossed

11. My parents have lived in Paris _____ twenty years.

- a) since
- b) during
- c) while
- d) for

12. His mother is dead. Who will _____ him now?

- a) look for
- b) look after
- c) look at
- d) look to

13. I'll be there in _____ .

- a) the quarter of an hour
- b) quarter-hour
- c) an hour's quarter
- d) a quarter of an hour

14. When _____ have more money I will buy a car.

- a) I will
- b) I'll
- c) I
- d) will I

15. There are _____ in the city centre.

- a) many car parks
- b) many parkings
- c) much car parks
- d) much car parkings

16. I haven't seen John for several years. I wonder what he's _____.

- a) up to
- b) in for
- c) back from
- d) down with

17. By the time they had each had a glass of wine, there was _____ left for me.

- a) any
- b) none
- c) not some
- d) anything

18. My brother sold his house in Paris for _____ .

- a) two millions euros
- b) two millions of euros
- c) two million euro
- d) two million euros

19. I have two children, and _____ .

- a) the both are married
- b) they are married both
- c) they are married the two
- d) both are married

20. I am going to _____ next week.

- a) stop smoking
- b) stop smoke
- c) stop to smoke
- d) stopping smoking

21. I _____ so fast on this road, _____ .
a) don't drive/if I am you
b) didn't drive/if I was you
c) shouldn't drive/if I be you
d) wouldn't drive/if I were you
22. Andy Murray is a great _____ .
a) sportif
b) sporty
c) sportsman
d) sporter
23. The meeting is _____ Monday morning _____ 10 o'clock.
a) on/at
b) at/to
c) in/at
d) at/at
24. I have two criticisms. _____ , I don't like this type of music.
a) At first
b) Firstable
c) Firstly
d) In first
25. Johnny is a great singer, _____ ?
a) is he
b) isn't he
c) isn't it
d) is it
26. "What does your father do?"
" _____ ."
a) It's a doctor
b) He's doctor
c) He's a doctor
d) It's the doctor
27. You can't go to bed until you _____ your homework?
a) will finish
b) have finished
c) will have finished
d) finished
28. I was doing my homework when the bomb _____ .
a) exploded
b) was exploding
c) was exploded
d) explodes
29. My wife is _____ her sister's house _____ Cambridge.
a) in/to
b) in/at
c) at/to
d) at/in
30. John arrived ten minutes before me, but _____ car is faster than _____ .
a) his/my
b) her/mine
c) his/mine
d) hers/mine

Partie 2 – Questionnaire de compréhension

China elite's drive to success

In 2009 China overtook the US to become the world's largest car market and, for some, ambitions for the country to become the biggest global exporter is now in their sights. Yin Mingshan started his motorcycle company in 1992 with eight people. When I first met him eight years ago, Yin Mingshan was standing on a greasy hillside in the middle of what may be the biggest city in the world, Chongqing, 1,400km (900 miles) up the Yangtze river from Shanghai. He was in the oily workshop where, 10 years earlier, he and a tiny team had started making motorcycle engines. Ten years later, his Lifan motorcycles group had become the second-largest manufacturer in China. He was a rich man. This was a big change from the 20 years he had previously spent in prison during the Cultural Revolution. Yin Mingshan is a clever man. When he finally got out of prison he started publishing school textbooks, then switched to motorcycle engines when publishing seemed a bit risky after the events of Tiananmen Square. The other day I met Yin Mingshan again. He was in Beijing for a celebration event for some of the people on the Hunan China Rich List, the country's wealthiest. He told me how he has now pushed the motorcycle company into cars, a small-scale car company in China but a big exporter to countries such as Vietnam, Uruguay and Iran. These happen to be places where people have a similar earning power to the population of his home city Chongqing. Yin Mingshan is following his instincts once again: that at a certain stage of economic development, people want the simple sort of cars he can make. As with his motorcycles eight years ago, he told me now: "We have always targeted the countryside where the Communist revolution started." Just one day later, I flew down to the extraordinary city of Shenzhen on the border with Hong Kong to revisit another car company. China is the world's biggest car market - 13.6m vehicles were sold last year. BYD started life 15 years ago as a battery maker. It now makes rechargeable batteries for a huge proportion of the world's mobile phones. But then, BYD decided to make cars as well, electric cars driven by battery. Two years ago, I was one of the first Westerners to drive the dual petrol-battery-powered F3 model. I was pretty impressed by a 13-year-old battery company that had built a car plant from the ground up in just 15 months. It is a growth rate commonplace in the astonishing city of Shenzhen, which has grown from a population of 78,000 people 35 years ago, to a vibrant city of 14 million people today. This time I went to meet the company founder, Wang Chuanfu, who is also near the top of the country's rich list. In his BYD uniform, he looked like a factory line manager. But his identity badge gave him away - employee number 0000001. A quietly spoken chemist, Wang Chuanfu told me about his hugely ambitious plans to build electric cars for a country rapidly becoming aware - so he said - of environmental issues. BYD stands for "Build Your Dreams". It already employs almost 200,000 people and he repeated the business strategy which had so shocked me when I first encountered it two years ago - number one in China by 2015, number one in world car production by 2025. *Adapted from A BBC report by Peter Day, November 27, 2010.*

D'après le texte, pour chaque question, une seule proposition est correcte.

A.

- A – China wants to be the world's largest car manufacturer.
- B – China now produces more cars than the United States.
- C – More cars are sold in China than in the United States.

B.

- A – Yin Mingshan was rich before he went to prison.
- B – Yin Mingshan became a rich man after his time in prison.
- C – Yin Mingshan now has a tiny team of people.

C.

- A – Yin Mingshan started producing school books in prison.
- B – Yin Mingshan wrote books about motorcycles engines.
- C – Making engines was less dangerous than publishing school books.

D.

- A – Mingshan exports motorcycles to Vietnam.
- B – Mingshan is a big car exporter.
- C – Maingshan sells a lot of cars in China.

E.

- A – Mingshan makes simple cars.
- B – Mingshan is involved in a revolution.
- C – Mingshan's instincts are simple.

F.

- A – China exported 13.6 million cars last year.
- B – BYD makes mobile phone batteries.
- C – BYD has stopped making batteries.

G.

- A – The growth of BYD is unusual.
- B – Shenzhen has grown thanks to BYD.
- C – A lot of companies in Shenzhen have a similar growth rate to that of BYD.

H.

- A – Wang Chuanfu is one of the richest people in China.
- B – Wang Chuanfu is an ordinary factory worker.
- C – BYD employs 14 million people.

I.

- A – According to Chuanfu China understands the problems of pollution.
- B – Wang wants to build electric cars quickly.
- C – The writer predicts that BYD will become number one in China.

J.

- A – The author thinks the claims of China's development are exaggerated.
- B – The article gives a positive image of China.
- C – The article is critical of China's development.

Partie 3 – Essai

Traitez en 200 à 250 mots l'un des deux sujets suivants. Indiquez le numéro du sujet choisi et le nombre de mots à l'endroit prévu sur la copie. Tout essai hors sujet sera sanctionné par la note zéro.

Sujet n°1 : *Do you think electric cars provide a solution to global warming? Why? Would you buy one? Give your reasons.*

Sujet n°2 : *China's economy is growing at an incredible rate. What impact could this have on the West?*

Partie 1 – Questionnaire de grammaire et de vocabulaire – Corrigé

1 = B	7 = D	13 = D	19 = D	25 = B
2 = C	8 = B	14 = C	20 = A	26 = C
3 = C	9 = C	15 = A	21 = D	27 = B
4 = B	10 = A	16 = A	22 = C	28 = A
5 = C	11 = D	17 = B	23 = A	29 = D
6 = C	12 = B	18 = D	24 = C	30 = C

Q1 = B (*whose*, pronom relatif permettant d'établir un lien d'appartenance avec les personnes ou les choses) ; **Q2 = C** (*information* est un nom indéénombrable singulier qui ne peut être dénombré ou

fractionné sans faire appel à une structure spécifique : *a piece of*) ; **Q3 = C** (Remarquez au passage que les équipes sportives sont des pluriels – *Manchester United have*; problème de lexique ici : *round* est très riche sémantiquement et peut correspondre à plusieurs traductions en fonction du contexte (manche en contexte sportif, tour, partie, cercle, série, tournée, etc.) ; **Q4 = B** (*Better* est le comparatif de supériorité de *good* et *best* en est le superlatif. La réponse C aurait été juste en formulant l'énoncé autrement : *John and Jim are good players but Jim is the better of the two*; Lorsqu'on compare deux éléments en anglais, la structure comparative est maintenue : **Q5 = C** (Le modal *must* permet d'exprimer soit la contrainte (l'obligation), soit la probabilité ; **Q6 = C** (L'adverbe négatif *never* placé en début d'énoncé est une forme d'insistance et déclenche l'inversion entre l'auxiliaire et le sujet. L'autre formulation moins insistante serait : *I have never seen such a great match*) ; **Q7 = D** (*Speak up* = Parler plus fort ; *speak out* = *Speak your mind* = Dire ce qu'on pense sans mâcher ses mots) ; **Q8 = B** (Constat en situation présente. Conséquence en situation présente : j'ai raté le bus donc je vais devoir marcher. Le *Present Perfect* s'impose) ; **Q9 = C** (Problème de lexique. Le mot *mouth* peut correspondre à bouche, gueule (animal) ou embouchure ou encore ouverture, entrée (grotte), orifice, goulot (bouteille) ; **Q10 = A** (*Before* est ici une préposition, qui suivie d'un verbe implique le déclenchement du marqueur grammatical *-ing*. *Before* peut être une conjonction de subordination de temps (avant que) et est alors employée avec un sujet et un verbe conjugué : *Always look before you cross the road*) ; **Q11 = D** (*For* répond à la question *how long* et s'intéresse à la durée (depuis combien de temps) ; *during* répond à la question (*when?*) et s'intéresse davantage à la période, au moment où les choses se passent; *while*, conjonction de subordination de temps (pendant que) s'intéresse au déroulement de l'action ; *since* fonctionne comme une borne à partir de laquelle un événement commence (depuis que) ; **Q12 = B** (*Look after sb/sth* = S'occuper de qq/qch ; *look for sb/sth* = *Search for sb/sth* = *Seek sb/sth* = Chercher, être à la recherche de qq/qch ; *look to sb* = *turn to sb* = Se tourner vers qq pour un avis une aide ; veiller à qch : *look to* = *see to*: *I will look to it/see to it next week*; *look at sb/sth* = regarder qq/qch) ; **Q13 = D**; **Q14 = C** (Problème de concordance des temps en anglais dans les subordonnées de temps introduites par une conjonction de temps (*when, as soon as, before, after, while, till, until, the moment, immediately, etc.*) Il s'agit de poser une hypothèse (la conjonction de temps est proche d'un *if* : *If I have more money...*), ou encore de supposer un acquis préalable à la réalisation future de l'événement, d'où l'inutilité d'exprimer la futurité avec le modal *will* ou *shall* dans la subordonnée. Nous reviendrons souvent sur ce point de grammaire et l'approfondirons dans les corrigés ultérieurs ; **Q15 = A** (*Parking* (Le fait de se garer) ; *a car park* = *a parking lot* (un parking) ; *much* (beaucoup) est un quantifieur singulier, *many* est un quantifieur pluriel; **Q16 = A** (Structure un peu idiomatique : *Be up to sth* = *Be occupied or busy with sth*: *I wonder what he's up to* (Je me demande ce qu'il fait/fabrique/ce qu'il devient). Attention au sens de *be in for sth* = *be sure to get* : *John is in for a big disappointment* (C'est une sacrée déception qui attend John) ; **Q17 = B** (*None* = *Not any* (pronom quantifieur négatif) ; **Q18 = D** (*dozen, hundred thousand, million, billion* précédés de *one, a, a few, several*) restent invariables et se comportent donc comme des adjectifs. En revanche, employés seuls, ils redeviennent des noms pluriels suivis de *of* : *Dozens of/hundreds of/Thousands of/Millions of/Billions of euros*; **Q19 = D** (*Both* n'est jamais précédé de l'article *the* et s'intéresse à deux éléments, lesquels ont une chose en commun. Autre exemple : *Both cars cost €5,000* (Les deux voitures ont le même prix = Elles coûtent 50000 euros. À comparer avec : *The two cars cost €5,000* (Les deux voitures coûtent 5000 euros, mais il n'est pas possible de connaître, hors contexte, le prix respectif de chacune) ; **Q20 = A** (*Stop + V-ing* (Arrêter de faire ce qu'on fait. À comparer avec : *Stop to do sth* (Arrêter qch pour faire autre chose : *He stopped (his work/working) to have lunch* ; **Q21 = D** (Concordance des temps classique : Je ne conduirais pas si vite (*I wouldn't drive so fast*) si j'étais à ta place (*If I were you*). Le *were* (forme prétérit de *be* : *I was, you were, she/he was, we were, you were they were*) est ici utilisé à toutes les personnes. Vous connaissez cet emploi dans des structures comme : *If I were rich I would buy a Porsche* (Si j'étais riche, je m'achèterais une Porsche) ; *I wish I were with you now* (Si seulement j'étais avec toi en ce moment) Le prétérit permet toujours soit d'exprimer le passé (*When I was a child I lied to all my friends*), soit d'exprimer le virtuel, le supposé, l'irréel (*If I were you I wouldn't drive so fast/If I knew the truth would tell you*) ; **Q22 = C** (*a sportsman/woman* (un/une sportif/ve) ; *sports/sporting* (adjectif) : *A sports reporter* ; *a sports club* ; *sports results* ; *a sporting event* ; *sporty* = *athletic* (adjectif) : au physique sportif, d'allure athlétique) ; **Q23 = C** (*On Monday* ; *on Monday morning* ; *at 10 o'clock in the morning* ; *on Monday at 10 o'clock in the morning*) ; **Q24 = C** (*First* = *Firtly* (Premièrement) ; *At first* (Au départ, au commencement) ; *from the first* (dès le début) ; **firstable* et **in first* sont des structures inexistantes donc incorrectes ;

Q25 = B (tag interro-négatif qui fait écho à la structure assertive pour exprimer une demande de confirmation : Johnny chante très bien, hein/non ?) ; **Q26 = C** (Votre père, il fait quoi dans la vie/Quel est son métier ? Il est docteur. En anglais la présence de l'article indéfini *a/an* permet d'indiquer qu'il s'agit d'un docteur *parmi d'autres*. À opposer à : *He is pope* (Il est pape) : Il n'y a qu'un seul pape) ; **Q27 = B** (*Not... until* (Pas avant que). Même analyse qu'à la Question 14 : *Until* est une conjonction de temps. L'acquis préalable sous-jacent étant : Tu as d'abord terminé mon travail (acquis exprimé par le *Present Perfect*) et ensuite tu pourras aller te coucher) ; **Q28 = A** (Focalisation sur l'événement [*I do my homework*] d'où le déclenchement de *-ing*, marqueur grammatical de rappel et d'insistance. Le prétérit dit simple (*exploded*) ne fait qu'informer. L'effet de sens est celui de deux événements passés dont l'un avec *be+V-ing* est le déclencheur de l'autre) ; **Q29 = D** (Choix simple des prépositions locatives : *At sb's house* (Chez qq) La préposition *at* s'emploie pour des adresses précises : *At N°10 Downing Street*; *on* s'emploie pour les noms de rue : *On Oxford Street*; *In* pour les villes, les pays, les contés : *She lives in London*; *They lived in Kent County for years*; **Q30 = C** (Adjectifs possessifs (*My, your, her* (possesseur féminin), *his* (possesseur masculin), *our, your, their* à. À ne pas confondre avec les pronoms possessifs : *mine, your, hers, his, its, ours, yours, theirs*. (Étymologiquement, pronom signifie *mis pour le nom* - le préfixe *pro-* a le sens de *à la place de*).

Partie 2 – Questionnaire de compréhension - Corrigé

A = C	F = B
B = B	G = C
C = C	H = A
D = B	I = A
E = A	J = B

QA = C (Réponse dans les deux première lignes du texte. Attention à bien rester vigilant au sens des mots : *car market* (marché automobile) ; *overtake/overtook/overtaken sb* (Dépasser, rattraper un rival, un concurrent). L'auteur joue aussi sur l'autre sens de *overtake a car = pass a car* (doubler, dépasser un véhicule). La réponse A est fautive puisque l'ambition de devenir le plus gros exportateur de voitures au monde (*biggest global exporter*) n'est pas exprimé par la Chine (tous les Chinois) mais seulement par certains (*for some*) ; **QB = B**; **QC = C** (Réponse C explicitée par *switched to motorcycle engines* (s'est tourné vers la fabrication de moteurs pour motocyclettes) *when publishing seemed a bit risky after the events of Tiananmen Square*; *school books* (livres scolaires) ; *oily* (gras, grasseyé) *workshop* (atelier) ; **QD = B** (*Mingshan is not a big global car exporter, yet it is a big car exporter to specific countries such as Vietnam, Uruguay and Iran*; *Mingshan does not sell a lot of cars in China: he is producing cars on a small scale* (à petite échelle) ; **QE = A** (*People want the simple sort of cars he (Mingshan) can make*; **QF = B** (*BYD has NOT stopped making batteries but is also making electric cars using batteries: a battery company that decided to make cars as well (...)* a 13-year old battery company that had built a car plant (usine automobiles) ; **QG = C** (*It is a grow-rate* (taux de croissance) *commonplace* (banal, ordinaire) *in Shenzhen*; **QH = A** (*Wang Chuanfu is near the top of the country's rich list*; *Shenzhen is a vibrant (= bustling) city of 14 million people*; *the number of employees (= workers) at BYD is 200,000 people*; **QI = A**; **QJ = B**.

Partie 3 - Essai – Corrigé

Tips before you commit pen to paper when writing an essay

- Leave a margin on the right hand side of your paper and skip lines to make corrections easier. Your handwriting should be legible.
- When you're writing an essay, plan ahead. Make an outline of some sort. Even a jot list will help

you organize your thoughts.

→ Don't begin your conclusion with "in conclusion." (Just skip a line or two and your conclusion will stand out on its own!)

→ Don't overuse *I think* or *I feel* when writing an essay. Use such structures as: *It is obvious that... It can be argued that... or passive forms* in general but moderately; avoid using too many *Set Phrases* (*Against all odds; It's common knowledge...*)

→ Don't use *clichés* (*Since ancient times humanity has always... etc.*)

→ When you've finished writing an essay, let it *rest* before you do final editing (= proofreading).

→ Your mistakes are difficult to spot while your essay is still fresh. After the essay gets *cold*, your errors will be much easier to identify (*the use of -s; singular and plural forms; irregular verbs; uncountable nouns, etc.*)

Essay format for a 4-paragraph essay

I. Introduction

(= The introduction introduces your essay topic to the reader. It should start off broad and general; starting broad and gradually narrowing to a point. The point is your *thesis statement*. The focus should tighten into the last sentence, which is *the thesis*. The thesis statement controls your entire paper).

II. Body paragraph

(1st argument of your thesis + 1 example)

III. Body paragraph

(2nd argument of your thesis + 1 example)

IV. Conclusion

(When writing an essay, you'll need a conclusion. This should be your last paragraph. Your conclusion should sum up briefly what you've already said. It should start with your thesis statement (summed up) and gradually get broader in the way of information (enlarging upon the thesis). The conclusion is just the opposite of your introduction.

↳ Lisez attentivement l'essai ci-dessous et essayez d'en évaluer les forces et les faiblesses au regard de l'intitulé du sujet lui-même. Toutes les idées sont-elles pertinentes? Les exemples sont-ils bien choisis? Qu'en est-il du style, de la grammaire et du vocabulaire? Cherchez les mots que vous ignorez dans vos dictionnaires; trouvez un article de presse qui traite du sujet et essayez d'écrire un essai en vous inspirant des idées et du style. Enfin, n'hésitez pas à demander à votre professeur de vous guider dans votre travail.