ATS 2003

EPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

Option

Durée: 1h

Structure of the language and vocabulary

Choose the best answer.

1) He _____ fired if he _____ better job.
   A) would be/would do B) won't be/will do
   C) wouldn't have been/had done D) wouldn't be/did

2) It is vital that she _____ the password.
   A) remembered B) remember C) remembers D) is remembering

3) I _____ English for nine years.
   A) learn B) am learning C) have been learning D) has learnt

4) "You're our next customer, _____ served?"
   A) did you B) are you C) are you being D) have you

5) Everything is _____ control.
   A) under B) in C) with D) out

6) He _____ his hair cut yesterday.
   A) would have B) had C) had had D) has

7) _____ you agree with my proposal?
   A) are B) have C) may D) do

8) It's high time she _____ me now.
   A) told B) tell C) tells D) will tell

9) John is a friend of _____.
   A) myself B) me C) mine D) I

10) Mary is now earning twice _____ 2 years ago.
   A) as much as B) as may as C) more than D) fewer than

11) I'm going to China this summer. I hope I'll be able to make myself _____.
   A) understand B) understanding C) understood D) to understand

12) There were _____ people than I thought.
   A) fewer B) less C) a few D) few

13) Everybody knows, _____?
A) isn't it B) doesn't it C) don't they D) doesn't he

14) I'm longing _____ the holidays.
A) to B) in C) forward D) for

15) It will depend _____ his answer.
A) of B) on C) in D) from

16) Let's do it now _____?
A) don't we B) won't we C) shall we D) will we

17) You will have to submit your applications _____ the admissions office.
A) to B) for C) at D) on

18) 25 people applied _____ the job.
A) to B) for C) at D) on

19) I won't do it _____ you ask me.
A) unless B) least C) less D) although

20) John is intelligent _____ his brother is stupid.
A) although B) unlike C) like D) whereas

21) Why not _____ now?
A) go B) to go C) going D) to going

22) Help me _____ this, please!
A) to fix B) fixing C) you fix D) to fixing

23) I look forward _____ him next week.
A) to meet B) meeting C) to meeting D) meet

24) No sooner _____ arrived _____ it started raining!
A) have I/than B) had I/than C) I had/than D) I have/than

25) I insist that she _____ a coat. It's so cold!
A) wears B) wore C) wear D) had worn

26) He used _____ a lot when he was younger.
A) to work B) working C) work D) to working

27) I'm used _____ tea for breakfast.
A) to have B) having C) have D) to having

28) If I _____ you I wouldn't tell him.
A) am B) was C) were D) would be

29) She goes there every _____ year.
A) two B) other C) another D) either

30) The meal was _____ than I thought.
A) the cheapest B) cheapest C) much cheaper D) as cheap

31) He needs to _____ money to buy a house.
A) borrow B) hire C) lend D) rent

32) John and Peter are very much _____.
A) unlike B) alike C) like D) dislike

33) I am not _____ to buy a house.
A) afford B) enough rich C) rich enough D) affordable

34) _____ two possibilities.
A) It seems B) it exists C) they exist D) there seems to be

35) He _____ two books this year.
A) wrote B) has written C) writes D) was writing

36) I _____ when the telephone rang.
A) was sleeping B) slept C) am sleeping D) would sleep

37) If only I _____ that before the interview.
A) would know B) would have known C) knew D) had known

38) Please fine _____ the document you needed for the project.
A) attached B) tied C) joined D) written

39) _____ President Bush met _____ Queen of England.
A) the/the B) 0/the C) the/0 D) 0/0

40) Your ticket is no longer _____.
A) valuable B) valued C) available D) valid

41) _____ I ordered the goods in time, they were delivered late.
A) despite B) even C) although D) whereas

42) He works as _____ doctor at _____ local hospital.
A) a/the B) the/a C) a/an D) the/the

43) It is not _____ to rain next week.
A) lucky B) likely C) unlikely D) unlike

44) It is more _____ to go there by train.
A) economic B) cheap C) economical D) cost

45) _____ Mary _____ Sam will know.
A) Either/nor B) neither/nor C) not/nor D) nor/not

II Reading Comprehension

Read the following text and find the word that best fits in the blank.

SHOWERS SOLVED

Ever ____46____ caught umbrella-less in an unexpected afternoon rain shower? ___47_____ a simple mathematical formula developed by scientists in Israel at the Weizmann Center's Department of Physics and Complex Systems, the days of meteorological _____48_____ may be ____49_____. According to Prof. Gregory Falkovich, who created the formula with graduate students, the algorithm combines new theoretical work by the Weizmann team with older, fairly established, physical principles. By plugging a few ___50_____ measurable variables into the formula, Falkovich says, _____51_____ may soon be able to more accurately predict rain _____52_____ days in advance and "within 15 to 20 minutes and miles of its fall" (____53_____ estimates are usually in hours and counties). In the future, the theorem may also help scientists to better manage rainfall. While secondary applications like this are farther _____54_____, forecasters can't wait to get their hands on the theorem, and anything else that will bring more _____55___ to the uncertain task of weather prediction.

Dan Blumenthal

46)	A) have	B) be	C) had	D) been
47)	A) thanks to	B) owing to	C) due to	D) because of
48)	A) certainty	B) accuracy	C) uncertainty	D) security
49)	A) on	B) over	C) in	D) through
50)	A) easily	B) easy	C) possibly	D) possibility
51)	A) predictors	B) predictions	C) forecasters	D) overseers
52)	A) few	B) a lot	C) less	D) a few
53)	A) now	B) present	C) actual	D) real
54)	A) on	B) over	C) off	D) in
55)	A) precise	B) inaccurate	C) precision	D) security

II Read the following text and answer the questions

Help! There's nobody in the cockpit

In the future, will airliners no longer need pilots?

It is a calm evening at an air base in South Australia, and a curious-looking white plane has just touched down on the runway. This aircraft, a Northrop Grumman Global Hawk, has long narrow wings, a double tail, and an elegantly sculpted fuselage. But it has no windows and no cockpit, because it has no pilot.

What is even more remarkable is that the Global Hawk made this journey without any human intervention. This historic flight was made with two clicks of the mouse. One mouse-click from its ground controller told it to take off; another click, after landing, told it to shut down its engine. In between, the aircraft's on-board computers handled the taxi, take-off, flight (on a pre-programmed course) and landing entirely automatically.

The Global Hawk is used for military reconnaissance, and the aircraft that flew to Australia, in April 2001, did so to take part in military exercises. But might the same technology, like the jet engine, radar, and so many other inventions initially developed for military use, also have civilian applications? Global Hawk's achievement poses a provocative question: will the airliners of the future no longer need pilots?

Prepare for take-off

Only if three conditions can be met. First, a wholly automatic pilotless airliner would have to be built and shown to be safe. Second, airlines would need a good reason to use such aircraft instead of piloted ones. And third, and most important, passengers would have to be willing to fly them.

The first of these conditions can probably be met, if not immediately, then within a decade or so. Modern airlines are already automated to an extraordinary degree. "When auto-pilots can do something better than a human pilot, we use auto-pilots," says Ken Higgins, vice-president of flight operations at Boeing, the world's largest aircraft maker.

In practice, that involves using auto-pilots in two situations: to relieve the work load on the crew during the long and tedious portions of a flight and to make landings when visibility is poor. But it is now routine for large planes to land themselves when necessary. Indeed, on some flights, the auto-pilot may be engaged immediately after take-off, while the plane is still climbing, and then remain switched on throughout the flight and during the landing.

Automatic landings in poor visibility are safer than manual landings, and modern auto-pilots can even land a twin-engined plane on a single engine. "Most people are unaware that when an aircraft lands in mist or fog, it is a computer that is landing it.

The one aspect of commercial flight that has not yet been automated is take-off. Take-off is, from the pilot's point of view, potentially more complicated than landing, because there is more to go wrong. In particular, an engine failure during take-off requires the pilot to make a split-second decision: is the plane going fast enough to get off the ground, or should take-off be aborted? So far, it does not make sense to automate take-offs. But it could be done.

Aircraft do more than just take off, climb, cruise, descend and land, however. They must also deal with air-traffic controllers, steer clear of bad weather and avoid other aircraft, both on the ground and in the air. Could these aspects of flight also be automated? It is still far too early to tell how passengers would react to the idea of fully automated flights. The technology and the economics seem to make sense. But ultimately, it will be up to passengers to decide whether pilotless airliners will ever get off the ground.

The Economist – December 21st 2002

56) It was a historic event because the Global Hawk:

A) Flew to Australia in April 2001
B) Took part in military exercises
C) Touched down on the runway
D) Didn't need any human intervention

57) The first fully automated commercial flight will probably take place:

A) In two years
B) Immediately
C) Between now and ten years
D) In ten years

58) Auto-pilots are already used:

A) During landing
B) During take-offs
C) When pilots are better
D) When people are unaware

59) According to the text:

A) Take-offs can't be automated
B) Take-offs do not make sense
C) Take-offs can be automated
D) Take-offs should be aborted

60) Fully automated flights are not :

A) Psychologically possible yet
B) Technologically possible yet
C) Economically possible yet
D) Safe yet

61) Who will decide if fully automated flights are possible?

A) Airline companies
B) Pilots
C) Passengers
D) Engineers