

## PLT RULES BACHELOR

1. Please keep only a black ink pen and your ID or passport on the table. Remove all papers, mobile phones, and other objects of any kind.
2. You SHALL NOT start and look at the booklet before you are told to do so.
3. Write your last name, first name and date of birth on the answer sheet.
4. Take 1 minute to read the guidelines on the answer sheet.
5. PLT has only 1 part : **50 mn**
6. You will be notified about **5 mn** before the end.
7. One right answer is +3, one wrong answer is -1, so be careful if you are not sure about the answer and about guessing answers.
8. There is only ONE good answer for each question.
9. The answer sheet is personal, hence if you are caught cheating, you can be removed from the exam centre without warning.

GOOD LUCK!

## A. Grammar exercises (fill in the blank)

**Instructions:** Complete each of the following sentences with the one proposed answer that is grammatically correct in context.

Q 1. How many students ... for the programme?

- A. signing up
- B. signed up for
- C. will signing up
- D. are sign up

Q 2. We were very ... all season.

- A. busy
- B. busily
- C. too busy
- D. business

Q 3. Candidates ... a minimum of five years experience for the job.

- A. must to have
- B. must be having
- C. must be
- D. must have

Q 4. This is the ... I have ever been..

- A. happy
- B. happiest
- C. most happier
- D. happier

Q 5. My correspondent will be coming to visit me ... summer. .

- A. last
- B. on the
- C. next
- D. former

Q 6. It is common for ... children to have their own computers at a young age.

- A. the younger
- B. youngs
- C. younger
- D. youngest

Q 7. Robert ... his phone at my house yesterday .

- A. left
- B. has left

- C. leaves
- D. leave

Q 8. Big Ben, ... I saw recently, is over one hundred and fifty years old.

- A. that
- B. for which
- C. what
- D. which

Q 9. Every morning I ... my email before breakfast.

- A. have checked
- B. check
- C. am checking
- D. will check

Q 10. I haven't seen ... of the Hunger Games trilogy.

- A. some
- B. the one
- C. none
- D. any

Q 11. Driving in England is difficult because I'm not ... driving on the left..

- A. used to
- B. use to
- C. used to be
- D. used

Q 12. ... to the party tonight?

- A. You are coming
- B. You come
- C. Are you coming
- D. To come

Q 13. A: I love chocolate.

B: ...

- A. And I also.
- B. So do I.
- C. Yes and me
- D. Yes I do

## B. Sentence construction exercises (identify the error)

**Instructions:** In each of the following sentences, identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be modified in order to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Q 14. Theses days, childhood diseases are less of a problem than they were in the past.

- A. Theses days
- B. are less
- C. than
- D. in the past.

Q 15. Solar panels are a good long term investing as the price of electricity increases.

- A. are
- B. investing
- C. as
- D. increases

Q 16. Moore's Law says that computer processing power will double all the two years.

- A. says
- B. processing power
- C. double
- D. all the

Q 17. We have been going to the same vacation spot during ten years .

- A. have been
- B. the same
- C. spot
- D. during

Q 18. The thing about success is that you ever know exactly how you are going to achieve it.

- A. that
- B. ever
- C. you are going
- D. achieve

Q 19. On his CV he indicated that his degree was in historical; applying for a sales job seemed strange.

- A. On his CV
- B. historical
- C. Sales
- D. seemed

Q 20. There is two movies made about the life of Steve Jobs. I prefer the second one.

- A. There is
- B. made
- C. life
- D. second one

Q 21. The meeting will be held next Tuesday in my office on 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

- A. will be
- B. in
- C. on
- D. in

Q 22. The intern was disappointed because he was not given any interested jobs to do..

- A. intern
- B. because
- C. was not given
- D. interested

Q 23. After I talked with my boss yesterday I felt more better about my chances for a promotion.

- A. After
- B. yesterday
- C. I felt more better
- D. chances

Q 24. It is not uncommon for an average student to make extremely well in his business career.

- A. an average student
- B. make
- C. well
- D. business

Q 25. My coach said me success is ten percent inspiration and ninety percent perspiration.

- A. said
- B. ten percent
- C. And
- D. perspiration

## C. Vocabulary exercises – Part 1 (identify the synonym)

**Instructions:** For each of the following sentences, select the one proposed word or phrase whose meaning is closest to that of the underlined term, as used in the sentence.

Q 26. There was a delay in the processing.

- A. deadline
- B. time check
- C. advantage
- D. interruption

Q 27. The device was very unusual.

- A. mechanism
- B. expression
- C. pattern
- D. colour

Q 28. The trip gave us much pleasure..

- A. gift
- B. cascade
- C. experience
- D. voyage

Q 29. I forgot to update my file.

- A. modify
- B. delete
- C. transfer
- D. lock

Q 30. The wage was lower than what he expected.

- A. distance
- B. anger
- C. pay
- D. effort

Q 31. The committee decided that the project was a waste of resources.

- A. misuse
- B. surplus
- C. shortage
- D. gathering

Q 32. Nobody in the group had a hobby.

- A. pastime
- B. wallet
- C. plan
- D. partner

Q 33. The computer was only insured against theft.

- A. breakage
- B. operation
- C. virus
- D. robbery

## C. Vocabulary exercises – Part 2 (complete the analogy)

**Instructions:** Select the one answer choice that fills in the blanks in each analogy such that the first word has the same relationship to the second as the third word has to the fourth.

Q 34. \_\_\_\_\_ : fruit :: salmon : \_\_\_\_\_

- A. tree ... ocean
- B. apple ... fish
- C. seeds ... eggs
- D. cut ... chop

Q 35. \_\_\_\_\_ : novel :: photographer : \_\_\_\_\_

- A. newspaper ... film
- B. chapter ... subject
- C. director ... model
- D. writer ... picture

Q 36. \_\_\_\_\_ : carpenter :: knife : \_\_\_\_\_

- A. hammer ... chef
- B. house ... kitchen
- C. driver ... axe
- D. machine ... fork

Q 37. \_\_\_\_\_ : dogs :: birds : \_\_\_\_\_

- A. ground ... nest
- B. breed ... species
- C. bark ... eggs
- D. cats ... bees

Q 38. \_\_\_\_\_ : evil :: tough : \_\_\_\_\_

- A. night ... skin
- B. bad ... strong
- C. loose : tight
- D. harsh ... smooth

Q 39. \_\_\_\_\_ : oval :: square : \_\_\_\_\_

- A. egg ... carton
- B. stadium ... building
- C. globe ... room
- D. circle ... rectangle

Q 40. \_\_\_\_\_ : weight :: ruler : \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Traffic light ... king
- B. heavy ... light
- C. barbell ... height
- D. scale ... length

**D. Reading comprehension exercises**

**Instructions:** After reading the following text, answer each of the questions by selecting the one correct response.

In the winter of 2006 beekeepers in America noticed something odd—lots of their hives were dying for no obvious reason. As the months passed, reports of similar phenomena began coming in from their European counterparts. Mystified scientists coined the label “colony collapse disorder” (CCD) to describe what was happening.

Bees pollinate many of the world's crops—a service estimated to be worth \$15 billion a year in America alone. And there is no shortage of theories to explain the insects' decline. Climate change, habitat destruction, a paralysing virus, fungal infection and even a plague of parasitic mites have all been proposed. But one of the leading ideas is that the bees are suffering from the effects of neonicotinoids, a class of commonly used pesticides, introduced in the 1990s.

Two papers published this week in *Science* lend weight to this idea. The first, from a group led by Penelope Whitehorn and David Goulson of the University of Stirling, in Britain, examined the effects these insecticides have on bumblebees, which are closely related to honeybees.

The two researchers raised 75 bumblebee colonies in their laboratory. They exposed some, via contaminated pollen and sugar water, to high doses of imidacloprid, a type of neonicotinoid insecticide. Others were exposed to low doses (half as much as the high dose), or to no dose at all. Then, after two weeks of this treatment, the colonies were taken into the outside world and left there for six weeks, to see how the bees did.

All of the doses of imidacloprid, both high and low, that Dr Whitehorn gave her bees were “sublethal”—in other words,

insufficient to kill the insects outright. But even non-lethal doses of pesticide were bad for bees. Both the high-dose and the low-dose colonies grew more slowly than the undosed ones.

More importantly, the pesticides drastically inhibited the production of queens, which are needed to establish new nests each spring. (Unlike those of honeybees, bumblebee colonies do not survive the winter; they must be refounded by a hibernating queen.) The undosed colonies produced 13.7 queens, on average. Those given a small dose of insecticide produced two. Those given a high dose produced just 1.4. Worryingly, even colonies given the high dose may have got off lightly compared with bees in the real world..

Dr Whitehorn's paper does not propose a mechanism by which pesticides do their damage. But the second study, by a group led by Mickaël Henry at the French National Institute for Agricultural Research, in Avignon, suggested that sublethal doses of neonicotinoids damage honeybees' memories, their ability to forage, and their ability to navigate back to their hive afterwards. In a further study, Dr Henry found that around twice as many treated bees as untreated ones failed to return to the hive.

A few countries, including France, Germany and Slovenia, have already restricted the use of neonicotinoids because of worries about their effects on bees. It would help other places that are thinking of following suit if more realistic trials were conducted in the future, in conditions that mimic nature as closely as possible in the way that these two experiments have done. We have to assess the way insecticides damage bees.

Adapted from The Economist July 2012

**Q 41.** In this article "CCD" refers to:

- A. Computer measuring device
- B. A type of bee colony
- C. A problem with bees
- D. A label for bee honey

**Q 42.** The value of the bees activity in the world is estimated at:

- A. Several million dollars
- B. fifteen billion dollars
- C. fifty billion dollars
- D. the article does not say

**Q 43.** The main idea of the article is

- A. Bees are worth a lot of money.
- B. Scientists have no idea why bees are dying
- C. More research should be done to understand this dilemma
- D. There is no agreement on the cause of the crisis

**Q 44.** In the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, the word "counterpart" refers to:

- A. beekeepers
- B. scientists
- C. pesticides
- D. Americans

**Q 45.** The English researchers mentioned in the article:

- A. discovered the reason for the problem
- B. contradicted Dr Henry
- C. believe that it is a problem caused by nature
- D. have found evidence to support a man made cause of the problem

**Q 46.** Which of the countries mentioned in the article have not yet restricted neonicotinoids:

- A. USA
- B. Germany
- C. France
- D. Slovenia

**Q 47.** How many queens do bee colonies normally produce?

- A. 75
- B. Almost 14
- C. 3.7
- D. 1.4

**Q 48.** In the first experiment mentioned bees were:

- A. Given lethal doses of insecticide
- B. All given the same dose of poison
- C. Prevented from finding their hives
- D. given non deadly doses of insecticide

**Q 49.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a possible cause" of the bee problem

- A. virus
- B. infection
- C. predators
- D. pesticides

**Q 50.** According to the article, one thing insecticide reduced in bees was:

- A. The ability to find food
- B. The ability to produce honey
- C. The ability to stay warm
- D. The ability to recognize other bees from the same colony

## **Answers test 6 bachelor**

1 b	2 a	3 d	4 b	5 c
6 c	7 a	8 d	9 b	10 d
11 a	12 c	13 b	14 a	15 b
16 d	17 d	18 b	19 b	20 a
21 c	22 d	23 c	24 b	25 a
26 d	27 a	28 d	29 a	30 c
31 a	32 a	33 d	34 b	35 d
36 a	37 d	38 b	39 d	40 d
41 c	42 d	43 c	44 a	45 d
46 a	47 b	48 d	49 c	50 a