There are three parts to this exam; A, B and C. <u>Each part is compulsory.</u>

Part A

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. "Where have you been? " " Mr. Jones _____ (wait) for you since 9 O' clock. He's in the meeting room."

2. I would just refuse to go to the meeting if I _____ (be) you. Behaviour like that should not be condoned.

3. If we'd had more time we _____ (go) to the concert. Unfortunately we had a train to catch.

4. Some of the team members _____ (travel) to the match when their bus _____ (go) off the road. Fortunately nobody _____ (be) seriously hurt. They _____ (have) to wait for almost an hour for a replacement bus but they _____ (get) to the match on time. In the end they _____ (win).

5. "We _____ (go) to our country house after work tonight. It's nice and cool there. _____ (you/want) to come with us?

6. There are places on earth where it almost never _____ (rain).

7. Pete _____ (not/understand) why you're always late for work. Perhaps you should tell him that you're on flexi-time and work late in the evening.

8. "Where _____ _____ _____ (your sister/live)? " " She _____ (have) a house in the city centre. She _____ (buy) it just last month."

9. I'm sorry I _____ (not/come) in last week. I _____ (be) in bed with sciatica and just couldn't move.

10. "I _____ _____ (not/be) home to see my parents for about 6 months. I _____ (work) so hard that I just haven't had time.

Circle the best option to complete the sentences. (a, b, c, or d) . Only <u>one</u> is correct.

1. I'm not used _____ getting up so early.
a) to   b) for   c) in   d) at

2. It ____ Pat who borrowed the laptop. He was the only one here at the weekend.
a) must have been   b) can be   c) can have been   d) was supposed to be

3. We were exhausted so we stopped off at a hotel on the way home ____ some rest.
a) getting   b) get   c) to get   d) will get

4. Jim is in New York at the moment so it _____ him who borrowed the printer. Ask James if he has it.

a) can't have been   b) must not be   c) was not supposed to be   d) must have

5. He was very rude. He gave us a _____ answer without going into any detail.
a) matter-of-fact   b) matters-of-fact   c) matter-of-facts   d) matters-of-facts

6.   He denied _____ anything about the theft even though we have video footage of him breaking into the building.
   a) to know   b) knowing   c) knew   d) know

7.   Even though the fire spread through the building at a lighting speed everyone _____ get out safely.
a) was able to   b) could   c) could have   d) must have

8.   The boss made us _____ until midnight last night to get the proposal finished. I hope he gives us some time off this week.
   a) working   b) worked   c) to work   d) work

9.   I wonder _____.
   a) what time it is   b) what time is it   b) what is the time   d) what the time is

10. The conference room _____ so let's have the meeting in my office.
a) has painted   b) is painting   c) is being painted   d) has been painting

Part B – Translate the following text into French.

How neuroscience is exploring the myth of male and female brains
Gina Rippon - Extract from *New Scientist March 2nd 2019*

Revisiting the evidence suggests that women and men are more similar than they are different. In 2015, a review of more than 20,000 studies into behavioural differences, comprising data from over 12 million people, found that, overall, the differences between men and women on a wide range of characteristics such as impulsivity, cooperativeness and emotionality were vanishingly small.
Perhaps the final nail in the coffin of female and male brains as a scientific concept can be found in a 2015 study by Daphna Joel at Tel Aviv University in Israel and her colleagues. They examined the characteristics of more than 100 brain structures in over 1400 brain scans and found that it was impossible to divide these neatly into two sets of "female-typical" or "male-typical" brains. Each brain had a mosaic of different characteristics, some considered "female", some "male". Only around one in 20 of the brains even had sets of characteristics that could be described as predominantly one or the other.
Applying similar analyses to data sets of psychological variables such as engagement in sports, impulsivity or scores on tests of masculinity-femininity revealed the same lack of binary grouping: no individual had all-female or all-male tendencies. More recently, using machine-learning techniques on data from more than 2000 brains showed that none fitted into one of two neat, non-overlapping sets that could be labelled "brains from women" or "brains from men".
Where does all this leave us? We find ourselves talking about average differences between men and women that, in general, reflect a tiny difference between <mark>two closely</mark> <mark>overlapping sets of data</mark>. Not only that, but the variability and range within each supposedly homogenous set is usually far greater than the differences between the sexes. You might start to wonder why we are still talking about these differences at all.

<mark>overlapping sets of data</mark> *Deux ensembles de données qui se chevauche*

Part C – Translate the following text into English

Développer dans les villes de nouveaux services performants

Pour devenir intelligentes, les villes actuelles devront développer de nouveaux services performants dans tous les domaines :

- environnement durable : les villes devront agir dans deux domaines principaux : les déchets et l'énergie. Concernant les déchets, les villes auront pour mission de réduire, voire d'éviter, leur production de déchets et de mettre en place des systèmes efficaces de récupération et de valorisation des déchets (procédé par lequel on transforme un déchet matériel ou un produit inutile en un nouveau matériau ou produit de qualité ou d'utilité supérieure). Dans le domaine de l'énergie, les villes devront renforcer leur action en matière d'efficacité énergétique (développement de l'éclairage public à faible consommation) et devront mettre en place des systèmes de production locale d'énergie (panneaux solaires sur les toits des édifices, production d'électricité à partir des déchets, etc.) ;

- urbanisation responsable et habitat intelligent : la valeur élevée de l'immobilier dans les centres villes combinée à la disponibilité limitée des terres rendent l'urbanisation actuelle complexe. En effet, le modèle de l'étalement urbain – coûteux en espace, en équipements publics, en énergie – qui primait jusqu'ici n'est plus possible. Il faut réinventer des formes urbaines qui, à la fois, respectent une intimité indispensable, assurent un ensoleillement suffisant, permettent des évolutions et favorisent le « vivre-ensemble ». Les bâtiments devront, également, être plus intelligents afin de faciliter et d'améliorer la gestion de l'énergie, voire de réduire les consommations.

SMART GRIDS - CRE 2019