

SÉRIE LETTRES BILINGUES

OPTION: FRANÇAIS

Majeure: Langue Anglaise

Durée 3 heures

Do all the FOUR sections.

Section I: Reading Comprehension

Read the passage very carefully. Then write on the answer sheet, against the corresponding number, the letter representing the correct answer to each question asked.

Hotels were among the earliest facilities that bound the United States together. They were both creatures and creators of communities, as well as symptoms of the frenetic quest for community. Even in the first part of the nineteenth century, Americans were already forming the habit of gathering from all corners of the nation for both public and private, business and pleasure, purposes. Conventions were the new occasions, and hotels were distinctively American facilities making conventions possible. The first national convention of a major party to choose a candidate for President (that of the National Republican party, which met on December 12, 1831, and nominated Henry Clay for President) was held in Baltimore, at a hotel that was then reputed to be the best in the country. The presence in Baltimore of Barnum's City Hotel, a six-story building with two hundred apartments, helps explain why many other early national political conventions were held there.

In the longer run, American hotels made other national conventions not only possible but pleasant and convivial. The growing custom of regularly assembling from afar the representatives of all kinds of groups — not only for political conventions, but also for commercial, professional, learned, and avocational ones — in turn supported the multiplying hotels. By the mid-twentieth century, conventions accounted for over a third of the yearly room occupancy of all hotels in the nation; about eighteen thousand different conventions were held annually with a total attendance of about ten million persons.

Nineteenth-century American hotelkeepers, who were no longer the genial, deferential "hosts" of the eighteenth-century European inn, became leading citizens. Holding a large stake in the community, they exercised power to make it prosper. As owners or managers of the local "palace of the public," they were makers and shapers of a principal community attraction. Travelers from abroad were mildly shocked by this high social position.

1. The word "bound" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) Ted
(B) protected
(C) tied
(D) strengthened

2. The National Republican party is mentioned in line 8 as an example of a group

- (A) from Baltimore
(B) of learned people
(C) owning a hotel
(D) holding a convention

5. The word "it" in line 23 refers to
(A) European inn
(B) host
(C) community
(D) public

6. It can be inferred from the passage that early hotelkeepers in the United States were
(A) active politicians
(B) European immigrants
(C) professional hotelkeepers
(D) influential citizens

3. The word "assembling" in line 14 is closest in meaning to
(A) announcing
(B) motivating
(C) gathering
(D) contracting

4. The word "ones" in line 16 refers to
(A) hotels
(B) conventions
(C) kinds
(D) representatives

7. Which of the following statements about early American hotels is NOT mentioned in the passage?
(A) Travelers from abroad did not enjoy staying in them.
(B) Conventions were held in them.
(C) People used them for both business and pleasure.
(D) They were important to the community.

1. Transcribe (using standard British English as the model) the underlined portion of each word.
Transcribe only the underlined portion.
Example: penit Answer: /t/

List of words: Chicago, regime (<g> underlined), division, lifter, tomb, penal, xenon, flexible, hamper, Stephen, cooib, possess, ocean, inferior

2. Write against the corresponding number the word that has a different sound from the others.
Example: (i) see, great, beat, Peter, receive. Answer: (i) great

- i) severe, reverse, mere, sincerity, serene, here
- ii) elite, site, sight, recipe, finite, light
- iii) coach, broach, pouch, brood, coast, boast
- iv) beard, fear, near, tear, sear, bear, rear
- v) slow, know, show, slow, low, cow, row
- vi) cow, row, now, crowd, now, vow
- vii) meat, tank, steak, frank, feat, neat
- viii) early, earth, learn, search, ear, heard
- ix) come, some, stomach, none, honey, boson
- x) root, food, goose, too, soon, cook

3. Mark the main stress on each of the words.
Example: teacher: 'teacher

List of words: mattress, eligible, legislative, challenge, (central) Committee, Cameroon, indomitable, opponent, ceremony, professor, diagnosis

Section III: Syntax and Usage

1. Build a sentence to illustrate each of the following (grammatical) adjuncts: locative adjunct, temporal adjunct, causal adjunct, adjunct of reason, adjunct of manner. Underline the adjunct.
2. Build two different sentences to clearly illustrate the difference in meaning between each of the following pairs: English Language, the English language; every day, everyday; beside, besides; to enter, to enter into; portable, potable
3. Write against the corresponding number the correct preposition. Where no preposition is needed, write 0.
i) My house consists of four bedrooms, two toilets, one living room and a kitchen.
ii) Most people prefer Amos as a leader to David.
iii) We booed at the stupid politician.
iv) Workers are tired of demanding a pay increase.
v) He does it on her own volition.
vi) His thesis comprises of ten chapters.
vii) That time of behaviour is typical of toddlers.
viii) Why do you speak in such a loud voice?
ix) Does he go to the same church as you?
x) What will you give me in exchange for my services?

Section IV: Essay

- Write 250-300 lines on any one of the following topics. Do not put any clue which might make the examiner identify you.
1. For or against mob justice?
 2. Your surname is Kangkang. Your first name is Samuel. Write a letter to the police chief of your area to report a burglary that occurred in your house. Strictly follow the British pattern of letter writing.
 3. My best childhood memory/memories.