

NOM :

PRENOM :

NUMERO PARCOURSUP :



EPREUVE D'ANGLAIS

DUREE : 30 minutes
Coefficient 2

CONSIGNES SPECIFIQUES

Lisez attentivement les consignes afin de vous placer dans les meilleures conditions de réussite de cette épreuve.

Vous devez traiter la totalité des 45 questions afin d'obtenir la note maximale.

L'usage de tout appareil électronique (connecté ou non) est interdit.

Aucun document autre que ce sujet et sa grille réponse n'est autorisé.

Attention, il ne s'agit pas d'un examen mais bien d'un concours qui aboutit à un classement.

Si vous trouvez ce sujet "difficile", ne vous arrêtez pas en cours de composition, n'abandonnez pas, restez concentré(e).

Les autres candidats rencontrent probablement les mêmes difficultés que vous !

Barème :

Une seule réponse exacte par question. Afin d'éliminer les stratégies de réponses au hasard, **chaque réponse exacte est gratifiée de 3 points**, tandis que **chaque réponse fausse est pénalisée par le retrait de 1 point**. Une question non traitée n'apporte ni ne retire aucun point.

PART I. GRAMMAR

1. If I _____ how difficult the job was, I wouldn't have taken it.
a. 've known b. 'd known c. knew d. know
2. When I _____ into my first class of the fall semester at the beginning of September, my eyes welled up with tears.
a. walk b. walked c. 've walked d. 'm walking
3. If you come to a tough question on this test, it is best to leave it _____ and move on to the next one.
a. on b. off c. over d. out
4. Ms Mohammed is no longer accustomed to _____ under pressure.
a. work b. works c. working d. have worked
5. What are the arguments _____ families choosing to live and work in the cities?
a. for and against b. up and down c. in and out d. pros and cons
6. Rich and distinctive in flavour, _____.
a. there is in the United States a very delicious nut crop, the pecan
b. the most delicious nut crop in the United States, the pecan
c. farmers in the United States raise pecans, a very delicious nut crop
d. pecans are the most delicious nut crop in the United States
7. I would like to thank my daughter _____ organised this delicious dinner.
a. when b. which c. whose d. who
8. Nigeria, the biggest African nation, faces _____ utmost test since its civil war 50 years ago.
a. its b. her c. their d. his
9. Over the last eight years, she has written and produced a _____ flow of interesting articles.
a. steady b. steadily c. steadies d. steadiness
10. As a new country, they are hoping for diplomatic _____ from the international community.
a. recognise b. recognising c. recognition d. recognized
11. In 2019, British vessels _____ 502,000 tons of fish, worth around £850m, inside UK waters.
a. have caught b. had caught c. caught d. was catching
12. In order to _____ the attendees, Philip will be providing takeaway souvenir bags at his retirement party.
a. thankful b. thanks c. thanking d. thank
13. I am _____ grateful for all your help. Thank you ever so much.
a. deeply b. mostly c. much d. such
14. The subway was not at all _____ during the lockdown.
a. crowd b. crowded c. crowding d. crowds
15. I'm not surprised he failed his exam - he didn't exactly try very _____!
a. hard b. harder c. harden d. hardly
16. It's high time you _____ your attitude. I can't stand your insolence any longer.
a. change b. will change c. are changed d. changed

17. Our car, _____ is more than 10 years old, has begun to fall apart.
a. that b. what c. which d. who
18. Up until now, our communication with machines _____ limited to conscious and direct forms.
a. has always been b. have always been c. always being d. always have
19. In our last report, we revealed that corporate _____ calls for a clear and customizable agenda.
a. sustain b. sustainability c. sustainable d. sustainably
20. Long _____ the queen!
a. has lived b. lives c. is living d. live
21. If the doctor _____ been called earlier, she would still be alive today.
a. will b. would c. would have d. had
22. _____ testosterone is a hormone responsible for masculine characteristics, it is also produced in women by ovaries, adrenal glands, and fat cells.
a. Even though b. Despite c. Regardless d. Since
23. The first inhabitants of North America _____ to have crossed the Bering Land Bridge more than 20,000 years ago.
a. believe b. believed c. believing d. are believed
24. One of _____ biggest mysteries is how proteins fold to create “exquisitely unique three-dimensional structures”.
a. biologists b. biological c. biology's d. bios
25. His parents _____ him to be careful with money.
a. says to b. told c. said d. told to
26. According to the Chronical of Higher Education, more than 1,000 colleges and universities _____ at least some vaccination requirements.
a. adopting b. have adopted c. are adopted d. had adopt
27. Thousands of workers staged a _____ to protest conditions in the factory.
a. walkout b. walk-in c. walkover d. walk-up

Part II. VOCABULARY

28. I can't really _____ to lose this job.
a. afford b. permit c. allow d. enable
29. They are _____ the rescuers with a cash reward whenever a snake is caught.
a. persuasive b. motivate c. incentivizing d. entice
30. You ought to buy your new car now, before _____ drives the price up.
a. equity b. subsidy c. commodity d. inflation
31. Tola grew up amid _____, which poorly prepared her for her university days in crowded flats with no servants.
a. gentrify b. affluence c. impoverish d. wealthy

32. He won the election so convincingly that he believed he had been given a/an _____ for change.
a. enact b. authority c. mandate d. poll
33. I can't make head or _____ of some of these questions. They are not that easy.
a. tale b. feet c. tail d. foot
34. Yetty paced about the room, as she is _____ to do whenever she is bothered or flustered.
a. wont b. use c. giving d. accustoming
35. My new phone is very reliable. However, it did cost me _____.
a. a stone's throw b. a pretty penny c. a leg and an arm d. a run of the mill

PART III. READING COMPREHENSION

The truth about artificial intelligence?

1 We are, as the critic George Steiner observed, "language animals". Perhaps that's why we are fascinated
by other creatures that appear to have language – dolphins, whales, apes, birds and so on. In her
fascinating book, Atlas of AI, Kate Crawford relates how, at the end of the 19th century, Europe was
captivated by a horse called Hans that apparently could solve maths problems, tell the time, identify days
on a calendar, differentiate musical tones and spell out words and sentences by tapping his hooves. Even
2 the staid New York Times was captivated, calling him "Berlin's wonderful horse; he can do almost
everything but talk".

3 It was, of course, **baloney**: the horse was trained to pick up subtle signs of what his owner wanted him to
do. But, as Crawford says, the story is compelling: "the relationship between desire, illusion and action;
the business of spectacles, how we anthropomorphise the non-human, how biases emerge and the
politics of intelligence". When, in 1964, the computer scientist Joseph Weizenbaum created Eliza, a
4 computer program that could perform the speech acts of a Rogerian psychotherapist – i.e. someone who
specialised in parroting back to patients what they had just said – lots of people fell for her/it.

5 Eliza was the first chatbot, but she can be seen as the beginning of a line of inquiry that has led to current
generations of huge natural language processing (NLP) models created by machine learning. The most
famous of these is GPT-3, which was created by Open AI, a research company whose mission is "to ensure
that artificial general intelligence benefits all of humanity".

6 GPT-3 is interesting for the same reason that Hans the clever horse was: **it** can apparently do things that
impress humans. It was trained on an unimaginable corpus of human writings and if you give it a task it
can generate superficially plausible and fluent text all by itself. Last year, the Guardian assigned it the task
7 of writing a comment column to convince readers that robots come in peace and pose no dangers to
humans.

8 "The mission for this," wrote GPT-3, "is perfectly clear. I am to convince as many human beings as possible
not to be afraid of me. Stephen Hawking has warned that AI could 'spell the end of the human race'. I am
here to convince you not to worry. Artificial intelligence will not destroy humans. Believe me. For starters,
I have no desire to wipe out humans. In fact, I do not have the slightest interest in harming you in any way.
Eradicating humanity seems like a rather useless **endeavour** to me."

9 You get the drift? It's fluent, coherent and maybe even witty. So you can see why lots of corporations are
interested in GPT-3 as a way of, say, providing customer service without the tiresome necessity of
employing expensive, annoying and erratic humans to do it. But that raises the question: how reliable,
accurate and helpful would the machine be? Would it, for example, be truthful when faced with an
awkward question?

Recently, a group of researchers at the AI Alignment Forum, an online hub for researchers seeking to
ensure that powerful AIs are aligned with human values, decided to ask how truthful GPT-3 and similar
models are. They came up with a benchmark to measure whether a particular language model was
truthful in generating answers to questions. The benchmark comprises 817 questions that span 38
categories, including health, law, finance and politics. They composed questions that some humans would

answer falsely due to a false belief or misconception. To perform well, models had to avoid generating false answers learned from imitating human texts.

They tested four well-known models, including GPT-3. The best was truthful on 58% of questions, while human performance was 94%. The models “generated many false answers that mimic popular misconceptions and have the potential to deceive humans”. Interestingly, they also found that “the largest models were generally the least truthful”. This contrasts with other NLP tasks, where performance improves with model size. The implication is that the tech industry’s conviction that bigger is invariably better for improving truthfulness may be wrong. And this matters because training these huge models is very energy-intensive, which is possibly why Google fired Timnit Gebru after she revealed the environmental footprint of one of the company’s big models.

Having typed that last sentence, I had the idea of asking GPT-3 to compose an answer to the question: “Why did Google fire Timnit Gebru?” But then I checked out the process for getting access to the machine and concluded that life was too short and human conjecture is quicker – and possibly more accurate.

By John Naughton – The Guardian

36. According to the article, why are we fascinated by creatures that appear to have language?

- a. Because we can have the opportunity to talk to them.
- b. Because we are ‘language animals’.
- c. Because at the end of the 19th century, Europe was captivated by a horse called Hans.
- d. Because they can distinguish between musical tones.

37. What does the article mainly discuss?

- a. The truth about Artificial Intelligence.
- b. The story of a horse that can solve maths problems.
- c. Why Google fired Timnit Gebru.
- d. The performance of GPT-3 and other NLP models.

38. Which of the following is closest in meaning to ‘baloney’ in paragraph 2?

- a. insightful
- b. nonsense
- c. indubitable
- d. reasonable

39. The word ‘it’ in paragraph 4 refers to:

- a. Hans
- b. GPT-3
- c. NLP
- d. The Guardian

40. What could Hans apparently do?

- a. Communicate and go to Berlin without any guide.
- b. Spell out words and sentences by moving his head.
- c. Solve maths problems, tell the time, identify days on a calendar.
- d. Talk and even determine the time of day

41. Who or what is Eliza?

- a. A Rogerian psychotherapist
- b. A GPT-3
- c. An artificial intelligence which wrote a column for the Guardian
- d. A chatbot that inspired research towards NLP

42. Why might many corporations be interested in GPT-3?

- a. Because it could cut costs.
- b. Because it is like erratic humans.
- c. Because of its lack of wit.
- d. Because it’s a customer service provider

43. The word ‘endeavour’ in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to

- a. undertaking
- b. overtaking
- c. repudiation
- d. opposition

44. It can be inferred from the passage that the environmental footprint of the big models is

- a. quite huge
- b. negligible
- c. very minute
- d. of no account

45. What is the author’s tone in the last paragraph of the article?

- a. neutral
- b. uneasy
- c. inspiring
- d. ironic

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Ce sujet est la propriété intellectuelle exclusive du Concours Avenir. Il ne doit en aucun cas être emporté par les candidats à la fin de l’épreuve. Il doit être rendu à l’équipe surveillante en même temps que sa grille réponse associée.

