

Collège pour adultes Alice-Rivaz

ANGLAIS

Exercices d'entraînement 2e année

Référence: English File Intermediate Units 1-5

I. Reading comprehension

Read the following text and then do the exercise related to it.

Interviews

People applying for jobs normally send in a copy of their CV. This should be used as a basis for questions from the interviewer.

Interviewers find it useful to ask candidates about the way they behaved¹ in difficult situations in the past, for example with an angry customer or colleague. These questions allow applicants to explain how they acted in a real-life situation and, consequently, give clues as to how they would act again in similar situations. Candidates are likely to tell the truth as speaking from memory leaves little time to invent what happened. On the other hand questions which ask candidates to imagine how they would behave in a situation which they have probably never met are of little or no value. This is because they only provide answers about how candidates would hope to behave, and this might not match the actions they would actually take.

In any interview candidates must be treated fairly, with questions asked in the same manner and with no candidate's interview lasting considerably longer than any other's. Candidates should always be given the opportunity to ask questions throughout the interview.

Jan Godley, head of Human Resources at Aspley Supermarkets says: " A company needs staff² not only who have the right qualifications and experience, but also who are happy to fit in³ with the company's way of doing things. Our managers have to accept the idea that everyone working here is a colleague (managers are always known by their first names), and that spending time actually in the store with colleagues and customers, rather than in their offices, is part of the job. For management posts, we organize pre-interview group exercises to measure team-working and leadership skills, sometimes along with activities to assess⁴ personal qualities.

In all our interviews we pay attention to body language. It is natural for candidates to show signs of being nervous at an interview but most relax after a few minutes and become more confident. However, if the nervousness continues until the end of the interview, especially when difficult questions are asked, we would begin to have doubts about that candidate. Like all employers, we want to take on staff who are at ease with colleagues and customers, so it is important to watch the way candidates behave as well as listen to what they have to say."

Circle the correct answer. There is ONE correct answer per question.

¹ se comporter

² le personnel

³ s'intégrer

⁴ évaluer

1. According to the article, why are questions about a candidate's past behavior useful?
 - A. They prove the candidate will act appropriately in different circumstances.
 - B. They show the candidate can remember details of the situation.
 - C. They demonstrate how the candidate might act in the future.

2. Why is asking candidates to imagine their reactions to a situation unhelpful?
 - A. Candidates may have no experience of this situation.
 - B. Candidates may act differently in the real-life situation.
 - C. Candidates may never meet such a situation.

3. According to the article,
 - A. candidates should ask questions at the end of the interview
 - B. interviewers should ask all the candidates the same question
 - C. interviews should all last for roughly the same length of time

4. What does Jan Godley say about the managers in her company?
 - A. They must spend some time with costumers in the store
 - B. They must know the first names of all their staff.
 - C. They must spend most of their time in their offices.

5. Management applicants at Aspley Supermarkets are
 - A. asked a number of questions about their personal qualities
 - B. assessed on their ability to work within a group
 - C. asked to say what leadership skills the job will require

6. According to Jan Godley, how do candidates often behave at interviews?
 - A. They show a lack of confidence at first.
 - B. They are skilled at hiding their nervousness.
 - C. They suddenly lose confidence when asked difficult questions.

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II. Grammar

1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: How many cups of tea do you have (have) every day?

- 1 Jaime isn't in the office today. He _____ (work) at home.
- 2 I _____ (answer) sixteen emails since ten o'clock this morning.
- 3 They _____ (watch) a football match on TV when we arrived.
- 4 What _____ you _____ (give) Pete for his birthday last week?
- 5 I _____ (go) to the doctor's at 4.30. I'll see you at 5.00.
- 6 _____ he _____ (finish) his homework yet? Oh, that was quick!
- 7 Don't get a taxi. I _____ (meet) you after the class in the car.
- 8 _____ you _____ (see) the new James Bond film next week?
- 9 We _____ (stay) with my parents at the moment while we look for a flat.
- 10 _____ you ever _____ (drive) a sports car?
- 11 _____ David _____ (look for) me at 10.30? I was in a meeting.
- 12 We _____ (just finish) lunch when Joe arrived.
- 13 Sorry I'm late. _____ you _____ (wait) long?
- 14 Will you _____ (can) help us move house next week?
- 15 The train _____ (not arrive) yet. It's an hour late.

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: She wants / *is wanting* to be alone at the moment.

- 1 My sister's *a science teacher* / *science teacher* in a secondary school.
- 2 Tom *was playing* / *used to play* cricket when he was young.
- 3 You *mustn't* / *don't have to* pay for museums in the UK. They're usually free.
- 4 I'm afraid you *can't* / *couldn't* speak to Mr Jones. He's in a meeting.
- 5 My boyfriend drives *more slowly* / *slowlier* than I do.
- 6 I dropped my mobile phone in the bath last month so I *must* / *had to* get a new one.
- 7 You *shouldn't* / *don't have to* eat so much salt. It isn't good for you.
- 8 *Do you like* / *Are you liking* going to hot places on holiday?
- 9 Have you *been having* / *had* that computer for a long time?
- 10 This summer wasn't as hot *than* / *as* it was last summer.
- 11 He *doesn't need* / *isn't needing* to do any work this evening.
- 12 What time *do you go* / *are you going* out tonight?
- 13 You listened to the instructions *more* / *most* carefully than I did.
- 14 She's been working with us *for* / *since* 2004.
- 15 We like going to *restaurants* / *the restaurants* at the weekends.

III. Vocabulary

1 Write the opposite of the adjective.

- 1 honest _____

- 2 insecure _____
- 3 mean _____
- 4 talkative _____
- 5 outgoing _____

2 Underline the correct word.

Example: The journey took ages. I was really tired / tiring the next day.

- 1 I forgot to wear socks to work. It was so *embarrassed* / *embarrassing*.
- 2 We were really *frightened* / *frightening* during the hurricane.
- 3 She often feels very *depressed* / *depressing* in the winter.
- 4 I've left my mobile at home again! It's so *frustrated* / *frustrating*.
- 5 Have you ever walked out of the cinema because the film was *bored* / *boring*?

3 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: He's very clever. He always knows the answers!

- 1 Karen isn't in the office right now. Do you want to **l**_____ a message?
- 2 It's difficult to choose **b**_____ these two holidays.
- 3 Which **g**_____ is our plane leaving from?
- 4 This is Dave, my **fl**_____. We live in the flat next door.
- 5 I don't want to cook tonight. Shall we get a **t**_____?
- 6 We were two hours late because there was a terrible traffic **j**_____.
- 7 You must go to that new restaurant. The food is **d**_____.
- 8 I get on really well with Kate because we have a lot in **c**_____.
- 9 When his grandmother died, Jeff **i**_____ her house.
- 10 What's the speed **l**_____ on this road?

Exercices d'entraînement 2ème année - CORRIGÉ

I. Reading comprehension

1 – C

2 – B

3 – C

4 – A

5 – B

6 – A

- 1 1 dishonest
- 2 self-confident
- 3 generous / kind
- 4 quiet
- 5 shy

- 2 1 embarrassing
- 2 frightened
- 3 depressed
- 4 frustrating
- 5 boring

- 3 1 leave
- 2 between
- 3 gate
- 4 flatmate
- 5 takeaway
- 6 jam
- 7 delicious
- 8 common
- 9 inherited
- 10 limit

II. Grammar

- 1 1 's working
- 2 've answered
- 3 were watching
- 4 did ... give
- 5 'm going / going to go
- 6 Has ... finished
- 7 'll meet
- 8 Are ... going to see
- 9 're staying
- 10 Have ... driven
- 11 Was ... looking for
- 12 'd just finished
- 13 Have ... been waiting
- 14 be able to
- 15 hasn't arrived

- 2 1 a science teacher
- 2 used to play
- 3 don't have to
- 4 can't
- 5 more slowly
- 6 had to
- 7 shouldn't
- 8 Do you like
- 9 had
- 10 as
- 11 doesn't need
- 12 are you going
- 13 more
- 14 since
- 15 restaurants

III. Vocabulary

