# Mock Test LANGL1841 : Aide à la Réussite (week 11)

**Grammar**

I. Have you …………… seen one of Arnold’s movies?

a) never c) ever

b) either d) seldom

II. I'm afraid I haven't studied that chapter …………….

a) already c) never

b) ever d) yet

III. He wants to get a better …………… and earn more money.

a) job c) employment

b) work

IV. I didn’t give him ……………………………………, because I didn’t know what to do.

a) much + advices c) much + advice

b) many + advice d) many + advices

V. - The church is 200 yards away. - …………………… is the church?

a) how long c) how tall

b) how far d) how deep

VI. You're late. We (to **be**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here since two o'clock.

VII. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**to meet)** her gynecologist in 10 minutes.

VIII. Bread (**to consist**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of flour, water and yeast.

IX. This is Peter’s pencil. Question word: W\_\_\_\_\_ pencil is this?

X. The psychiatrist **(to give**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him extensive treatment to clear his brain last month.

**Dictation:**

1. Ellen began to restrict her diet, eating only fish and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. I wanted to actually live and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and be the happy person I am today.
3. Alena was very sick for about a week but she was still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.*
4. She shows no signs of PERSECUTION MANIA or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. One semester I had to work in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and I knew I didn't want to do that for the rest of my life.
6. Symptoms of anorexia often include unexplained and extreme \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, vomiting, fainting, fatigue and high levels of stress.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the age span ranging from birth to adolescence.
8. They seemed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and mysterious, at least physically.
9. Looseness of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ results when the ligaments that hold the joint together become stretched.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, wounds like these can heal.

**Reading comprehension :**

**Choisissez le sous-titre qui convient le mieux à chaque paragraphe. Deux propositions resteront inutilisées.**

1. **Helping and protecting relatives**
2. **Fires in the Twin Towers**
3. **Disobedience and disrespect**
4. **The myth of mass panic on TV**
5. **The way emergency professionals should react**
6. **Mass panic in psychology textbooks**
7. **Mostly sensible and helpful people**
8. **Jeopardy vs safety**
9. **Hiding the truth to prevent mass panic**
10. **The reason why people flee from dangerous places**
11. **Staying alive at all costs**
12. **Stereotyped descriptions in scientific theories**

**1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

September 11, 2001. In the Twin Towers of New York City’s World Trade Center, intense fires are burning in and above the impact zones struck by hijacked airliners. People evacuating from the 110-story towers realize they are in danger, but they are not in a blind panic. Thanks to the orderly evacuation and unofficial rescue efforts, the vast majority of people below the impact zones get out of the buildings alive.

**2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Not everyone was an angel on 9/11. But accounts of the Twin Towers evacuation show that there was none of the “mass panic” that many emergency planners expect to see in a disaster. In fact, when researchers look closely at almost any major disaster, they find little to support the assumption that ordinary people lose their heads in these extraordinary situations. Instead they find that individuals not only behave sensibly in emergencies but also display a solidarity that can be a valuable asset.

**3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

These results have important implications for emergency planning. They suggest that ordinary people should be viewed as “first responders” and given practical information about their situation so that they can make rational choices. Instead of seeking to herd people as if they were frightened sheep, emergency managers should facilitate the remarkable self-organizing capabilities of crowds.

**4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  
The image of the panicked crowd is deeply ingrained in the popular imagination. Hardly any self-respecting Hollywood disaster movie would be complete without one scene of people running wildly in all directions and screaming hysterically. Television newscasters perpetuate this stereotype with reports that show shoppers competing for items in what is described as “panic buying” and traders gesticulating frantically as “panic” sweeps through the stock market.

**5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

The idea of mass panic shapes how we plan for, and respond to, emergency events. In Pennsylvania, for example, the very term is inscribed in safety regulations known as the state’s Fire and Panic Code. Many public officials assume that ordinary people will become highly emotional in an emergency, especially in a crowded situation and that providing information about the true nature of the danger is likely to make individuals panic even more. Emergency management plans and policies often intentionally hide information: for example, event marshals may be instructed to inform one another of a fire using code words, to prevent people from overhearing the news—and overreacting.

**6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Mathematicians and engineers who model “crowd dynamics” often rely on similar assumptions describing behaviors such as “herding,” “flocking” and, of course, “panic.” As the late Jonathan Sime (an environmental psychologist formerly at the University of Surrey in England) pointed out, efforts to “design out disaster” have typically treated people as unthinking or instinctive rather than as rational, social beings.

**7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

These ideas about crowd behavior permeate the academic world, too. For many years influential psychology textbooks have illustrated mass panic by citing supposed examples such as the Iroquois Theater fire of 1903 in Chicago in which some 600 people perished and the Cocoanut Grove Theater fire of 1942 in Boston in which 492 people died. In the textbook explanations, theatergoers burned to death as a result of their foolish overreaction to danger.

**8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

But Jerome M. Chertkoff and Russell H. Kushigian of Indiana University, the first social psychologists to analyze the Cocoanut Grove fire in depth, found that the nightclub managers had jeopardized public safety in ways that are shocking today. In a 1999 book on the psychology of emergency egress and ingress, Chertkoff and Kushigian concluded that physical obstructions, not mass panic, were responsible for the loss of life in the infamous fire.

**9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A more recent example tells a similar story. Kathleen Tierney and her co-workers at the University of Colorado at Boulder investigated accusations of panicking, criminality, brutality and mayhem in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. They concluded that these tales were “disaster myths.” What was branded as “looting” was actually collective survival behavior: people took food for their families and neighbors when store payment systems were not working and rescue services were nowhere in sight. In fact, the population showed a surprising ability to self-organize in the absence of authorities, according to Tierney and her colleagues.

**10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Such work builds on earlier research by two innovative sociologists in the 1950s. Enrico Quarantelli examined many instances of emergency evacuations and concluded that people often flee from dangerous events such as fires and bombings, because usually that is the sensible thing to do. A fleeing crowd is not necessarily a panicked, irrational crowd.

**Grammar :keys**

I. Have you …………… seen one of Arnold’s movies?

a) never c) ever

b) either d) seldom

II. I'm afraid I haven't studied that chapter …………….

a) already c) never

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III. He wants to get a better …………… and earn more money.

a) job c) employment

b) work

IV. I didn’t give him ……………………………………, because I didn’t know what to do.

a) much advices c) much advice

b) many advice d) many advices

V. - The church is 200 yards away. - …………………… is the church?

a) how long c) how tall

b) how far d) how deep

VI. You're late. We (**be**) have been here since two o'clock.

VII. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_IS MEETING\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her gynecologist in 10 minutes.

VIII. Bread (to consist) \_\_\_\_\_CONSITS\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of flour, water and yeast.

IX. This is Peter’s pencil. Question word: \_\_\_\_\_WHOSE\_\_\_\_ pencil is this?

X. The psychiatrist (to give) \_\_\_\_GAVE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him extensive treatment to clear his brain last month.

**Dictation: keys**

1. Ellen began to restrict her diet, eating only fish and **steamed vegetables**.
2. I wanted to actually live and **thrive** and be the happy person I am today.
3. Alena was very sick for about a week but she was still **breathing**.
4. She shows no signs of PERSECUTION MANIA or **DELUSION**.
5. One semester I had to work in **a mental ward** and I knew I didn't want to do that for the rest of my life.
6. Symptoms of anorexia often include unexplained and extreme **weight loss**, vomiting, fainting, fatigue and high levels of stress.
7. **Childhood** is the age span ranging from birth to adolescence.
8. They seemed **remote** and mysterious, at least physically.
9. Looseness of the **jaw** results when the ligaments that hold the joint together become stretched.
10. **Thankfully**, wounds like these can heal.

**Reading comprehension**

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1. **Helping and protecting relatives**
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1. **ANS: B**
2. **ANS: G**
3. **ANS: E**
4. **ANS: D**
5. **ANS: I**
6. **ANS: L**
7. **ANS: F**
8. **ANS: H**
9. **ANS: A**
10. **ANS: J**