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MATRICULE CONCOURS :

EPREUVE BAC SESSION 2017



Institut National Polytechnique
Félix Houphouët – Boigny

NOTE/20 : ANGLAIS		CULTURE GÉNÉRALE		CULTURE SCIENTIFIQUE	
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EPREUVE : ANGLAIS BAC SESSION 2017 **N (nombre de points obtenus) = $\frac{N \times 20}{40} =$ /20**

This is a multiple choice or true or false test.
 Answer the questions exactly as indicated in the instructions given.

EXERCISE 1 : READING COMPREHENSION

Atomic cars www.inphb.ci /Télécharger gratuitement

Every motorist dreams of a car of the future that does not have to be refuelled every few hundred miles, a car that will cost little to run because there is no outlay on petrol. "Of course", you hear it said by an optimistic motorist, "the answer is the atom. Harness atomic power in a car, and you'll have no more worries about petrol. The thing will run for years without a refill."

And theoretically, he is right. The answer is the atom. If atomic power could be used in a car, one small piece of uranium would keep the engine running for twenty or more years. Of course this would cut the cost of running a car by quite a few hundred pounds, depending upon how much you spend on petrol.

But is this science-fiction-like picture of the atom exploding peacefully beneath the bonnet of a car possible? In theory it is, since already the atom has been harnessed to drive submarines, and an atomic engine is already in existence. But, say the experts, there are many problems still to be conquered before such an engine can in fact be fixed into a car.

Now what exactly are these problems that stand between you and a car that you will never have to refuel? Frankly, most of them can be summed up in one word – radiation. An atomic reactor, the kind of engine that would produce energy by atom-splitting, throws off radiation, extremely dangerous radiation. These rays are just as dangerous as when they are released from an atomic bomb. This radiation penetrates anything except the thickest concrete of lead, with fatal results for anybody in its path. Thus, at the moment, any car carrying an atomic engine would also have to carry many tons of lead in order to prevent the radiation from escaping.

Since a car made up of tons of lead is rather impracticable, the only answer at the moment seems to be the discovery or invention of a metal that will be strong enough to hold in the rays, but at the same time light enough for a vehicle to carry with ease and economy. Most likely, this metal would have to be synthetic, since no natural metal except lead has yet proved fit for the job. When this light metal is invented, the motoring world will be well on the way to an atomic car. However, even after the invention of a protective but light metal, two other problems still remain, those of economics and safety.

It is extremely doubtful whether at the beginning, a really economic engine could be made, that is, one cheap enough to make it worth putting in a car. But it seems safe to say that eventually, as techniques and mass production come in atomic engines, the price will go down. This is basic economics, and manufacturers should eventually be able to produce something that will at least be cheaper than having to pay for petrol during the lifetime of a car.

But then, this third problem still remains, that of safety. Suppose that there is a road accident involving one, or perhaps two, atomic cars, and that the atomic reactor or its protective covering were damaged. Any explosion would be equal to that of a very small atomic bomb and its effects would be felt for several miles. As will be realised, this is perhaps the biggest problem of all to overcome. Is it possible to make an atomic engine that will be really safe in every circumstance?

(From an article in *Ford Times*)

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A(5 points)/ Choose the response which best reflects the meaning of the text.

Put a cross (X) in the box corresponding to your choice.

A.1. There are a number of problems involved in the production of an atomic car. Which of these is *not* one of them?

- ☐ It would be too heavy to move ☐ It would be too dangerous to use
☐ It would be too expensive to produce ☐ It would be too costly to run

A.2. The ideal metal for use in atomic cars would be

- ☐ thick, heavy and cheap ☐ thin, light and economical
☐ synthetic, strong and thick ☐ light, strong and synthetic

A.3. The most difficult problem to solve before atomic cars are possible is

- ☐ the cost of production ☐ the invention of new materials
☐ the prevention of accidents ☐ the control of radiation

A.4. It will become economically worthwhile to produce an atomic car as soon as

- ☐ all the technical problems have been solved
☐ it becomes too expensive to buy and use petrol
☐ the new type of metal can be produced cheaply enough
☐ the advantages of mass production and savings on fuel are realised

A.5. Why would an atomic car need to carry a lot of lead?

- ☐ To prevent the engine from exploding. ☐ To stop the car from going too fast.
☐ To take the place of petrol. ☐ To protect the people from the rays.

B (7 points)/ Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).

Put a cross (X) in the box corresponding to your choice.

B.1. Atomic cars will cost a lot to run :

- ☐ T ☐ F

B.2. A piece of uranium would last a long time :

- ☐ T ☐ F

B.3. An atomic engine has already been tried in a car :

- ☐ T ☐ F

B.4. Radiation is a major problem :

- ☐ T ☐ F

B.5. It will be necessary to invent a light, impenetrable metal :

- ☐ T ☐ F

B.6. It will never be possible to produce atomic cars sufficiently cheaply :

- ☐ T ☐ F

B.7. Accidents between atomic cars would not matter very much :

- ☐ T ☐ F

C (6 points)/ Decide which is the most accurate definition of the words or phrases selected

from the text. Put a cross (X) in the box corresponding to your choice.

C.1. outlay :

- ☐ exploitation ☐ exemption ☐ exaggeration ☐ expenditure

C.2. harness :

- ☐ utilise ☐ unite ☐ undertake ☐ uncover

C.3. conquered :

- ☐ undertaken ☐ overlooked ☐ overcome ☐ undergone

C.4. summed up :

- ☐ resumed ☐ added together ☐ illustrated ☐ described

C.5. fatal results :

- ☐ resulting in serious damage ☐ resulting in death
☐ resulting in bad health ☐ resulting in injury

C.6. impracticable :

- ☐ not feasible ☐ not usual ☐ not economical ☐ not sensible

Complete these sentences with the correct verb tenses.

Put a cross (X) in the box corresponding to your choice.

2.1. When your brother he will be very happy.

☐ arrived ☐ will arrive ☐ arrives ☐ is arriving

2.2. I shall wait here until you ready.

☐ would be ☐ are ☐ will be ☐ shall be

2.3. I wish he louder. I can't hear what he's saying.

☐ will speak ☐ speaks ☐ is speaking ☐ would speak

2.4. If I had not called a doctor, your friend

☐ would have died ☐ will have died ☐ will die ☐ has died

2.5. By next September she the piano for three years.

☐ will have been learning ☐ had learnt ☐ will learn ☐ has been learning

2.6. I wish you to our party tomorrow.

☐ will come ☐ were coming ☐ came ☐ are coming

2.7. We would have helped you if we you were in such difficulties.

☐ knew ☐ have known ☐ had known ☐ were knowing

2.8. My former classmate has been a musician since he school.

☐ has left ☐ had left ☐ had been leaving ☐ left

2.9. This is the first time that I your city.

☐ visited ☐ have visited ☐ had visited ☐ was visiting

2.10. We here since the beginning of the month.

☐ are ☐ had been ☐ shall be ☐ have been

2.11. In the last few years, many electric dams in Côte d'Ivoire.

☐ were built ☐ have been built ☐ had been built ☐ were being built

$$N \text{ (nombre de points obtenus)} = \frac{N \times 20}{34} = \quad /20$$

BARÈME : un (1) point par bonne réponse

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Cochez la réponse juste

1/ *Une ère* { époque ☐
 vent ☐
 surface ☐

2/ *Un polyglotte* { qui parle plusieurs langues ☐
 qui est bilingue ☐
 qui parle la langue du terroir ☐

3/ *Un émetteur est* { un destinataire ☐
 un allocutaire ☐
 un encodeur ☐

4/ *Un sceau est* { un bond ☐
 un cachet ☐
 un débile ☐

5/ *Un quiproquo est* { un rapport étroit entre deux choses ☐
 un propos concordant ☐
 un malentendu ☐

6/ *Fatou est d'argent : elle n'a plus d'emploi.*

{ a court ☐
 à cours ☐
 à court ☐

7/ *... .. nombreux que soient les coups de feu, ce soldat ne bouge pas : il est sourd.*

{ quelques ☐
 quels que ☐
 quelque ☐

8/ *... .. ce jour fasse, la partie est perdue pour lui.*

{ quoique ☐
 quoi que ☐
 bien que ☐

9/ *Moussa intervenu en classe pour participer au débat.*

{ a intervenu ☐
 est intervenu ☐
 ait intervenu ☐

10/ *Un Etat laïc est un pays :*

Docs à portée de main

- { dépendant de toute confession religieuse ☐
 { indépendant de toute confession religieuse ☐
 { ecclésiastique ☐

11/ *La démocratie se définit comme :*

- { le gouvernement par le peuple et pour le peuple ☐
 { un Etat aristocratique ☐
 { un Etat oligarchique ☐

12/ *L'art figuratif s'attache à la représentation de l'objet. Il est donc :*

- { irréel ☐
 { abstrait ☐
 { concret ☐

13/ *Cet homme sait faire la cuisine. Il est donc :*

- { un amateur de la cuisine ☐
 { un cuisinier irrégulier ☐
 { un cordon – bleu ☐

14/ *Un enseignant magistère a les qualités de :*

- { nécromancien ☐
 { grand maître ☐
 { professeur en apprentissage ☐

15/ *La pièce théâtrale que j'ai jouer est intéressante.*

- { vue ☐
 { vu ☐
 { vû ☐

16/ *La voiture que j'ai rouler est rapide.*

- { aperçue ☐
 { aperçu ☐
 { aperçû ☐

17/ *Les avoines que nous avons sont à vil prix.*

- { achetés ☐
 { achetées ☐
 { acheté ☐

18/ *Les patois se sont autrefois plus que la langue grecque.*

- { parlées ☐
 { parlés ☐
 { parlé ☐

19/ *Les prérogatives qu'elles se sont sont énormes.*

{ arrogés ☐
arrogé ☐
arrogées ☐

20/ Ils se sont d'énormes privilèges.

{ arrogés ☐
arrogé ☐
arrogées ☐

21/ Compléter la série

- V(20) C(50) D(12) S(60) Q: ☐16 ☐17 ☐80 ☐70
- A(01) E(05) I(09) O(15) U: ☐21 ☐04 ☐22 ☐20
- B(21) D(26) F(31) H: ☐33 ☐35 ☐36 ☐39
- D(03) Z(25) P(15) M: ☐12 ☐02 ☐26 ☐13
- AMOUR(3) ELAN(2) AVOCAT(3) DESTINÉE: ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5
- DÉLICAT(7) ENJEU(5) DÉFI(4) MES: ☐2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐5
- AVISÉ (2) ENVIEUX(3) CARNASSIER(6) ÉTRANGE: ☐7 ☐6 ☐5 ☐4
- JULIETTE(44) ANTHONY(43) VINCENT(52) ÉLOÏSE: ☐55 ☐64 ☐24 ☐12
- AUSTRALIE(54) FRANCE(24) NORVÈGE(34) HONGRIE: ☐43 ☐34 ☐35 ☐46

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- Si VIN = 22914 alors PEU = ☐16521 ☐16522 ☐17523 ☐17522
- Si DAMIER = 41139518 alors ÉCHEC = ☐63854 ☐63853 ☐53953 ☐53853
- Si VALEUR = 2321362219 alors ARGENT = ☐118751420 ☐2187751520
☐219861521 ☐118761521
- Si DANSE = 232613822 alors BALLET = ☐25261515227 ☐26251212226
☐25261010319 ☐21212589613
- Alain a 23 ans, Cédric a 42 ans, Stéphanie a 54 ans.
L'âge de Germain est alors de : ☐27 ans ☐43 ans ☐18 ans ☐74 ans

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VEUILLEZ COCHER LA BONNE CASE

Question 1. 30 collégiens, garçons et filles, participent à une soirée dansante.

Aminata a dansé avec 7 garçons. Bintou avec 8 garçons. Fatoumata avec 9 et ainsi de suite jusqu'à la dernière invitée Fatoumata, qui a dansé avec tous les garçons présents à la soirée. Combien y avait-il de garçons et de filles à cette soirée ?

- ☐ 18 garçons et 12 filles ☐ 21 garçons et 9 filles
☐ 6 garçons et 24 filles ☐ 15 garçons et 15 filles

Question 2. En effectuant l'opération suivante $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{7}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$ on obtient :

- ☐ $\frac{7}{5}$ ☐ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ 2 ☐ $\frac{1}{4}$

Question 3. L'écriture scientifique de 0,00287 est :

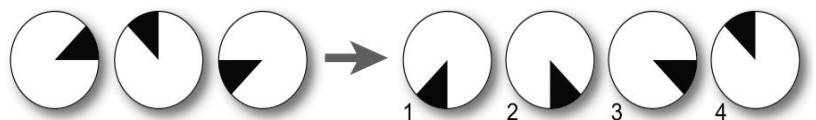
- ☐ $287 \cdot 10^{-5}$ ☐ $2,87 \cdot 10^{-5}$ ☐ $2,87 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ☐ $0,287 \cdot 10^{-2}$

Question 4. L'écriture décimale de $12,32 \cdot 10^{-4}$ est :

- ☐ $123,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ☐ $0,1232 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ☐ 0,001232 ☐ $1,232 \cdot 10^{-5}$

Question 5. Trouvez la figure numérotée qui continue la série.

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- ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4

Question 6. Les petites économies de Nathan sont constituées de pièces de 5 Francs et de 10 Francs. Ce qui représente 26 pièces au total pour un montant de 165 Francs. Quel est le nombre de pièces de 5 Francs et le nombre de pièces de 10 Francs ?

- ☐ 4 pièces de 5 Francs et 22 pièces de 10 Francs
☐ 8 pièces de 5 Francs et 18 pièces de 10 Francs
☐ 19 pièces de 5 Francs et 7 pièces de 10 Francs
☐ 12 pièces de 5 Francs et 14 pièces de 10 Francs

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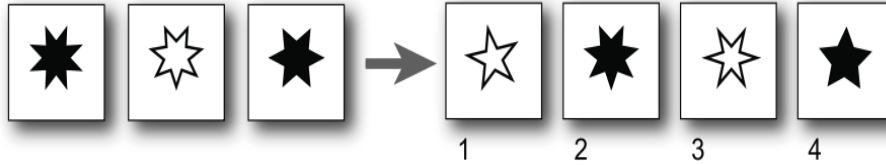
Question 7. Un robinet coule dans un bassin de 12 hl, et y verse 25 litres par minute. Combien de minutes mettra-t-il pour le remplir ?

☐ 52 ☐ 48 ☐ 12 ☐ 25

Question 8. L'équation $x^2+4 = 0$ admet pour solution(s) :

☐ -2 ☐ -2 et 2 ☐ Pas de solutions ☐ -4

Question 9. Trouvez la figure numérotée qui continue la série.



☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4

Question 10. Une publicité dit : « -20% sur tous les articles. »
 Le prix réduit d'un article de 9500 Francs est :

☐ 7500 Francs ☐ 1900 Francs ☐ 7600 Francs ☐ 9300 Francs

Question 11. Un commerçant vend dans son magasin du riz et des valises respectivement à 18000 Francs et 35000 Francs hors taxes. Sachant que le taux de TVA est de 9% pour le riz et 18% pour la valise, déterminez le prix de vente des marchandises.

☐ Valise 31400 Francs et riz 29610 Francs ☐ Valise 43100 Francs et riz 96120 Francs
☐ Valise 41300 Francs et riz 19620 Francs ☐ Valise 35000 Francs et riz 18000 Francs

Question 12. Je dispose de 85 cubes de 1 cm d'arête. Je veux construire le plus grand cube possible. Combien de cubes resteront inutilisés ?

☐ 21 ☐ 36 ☐ 31 ☐ 5

Question 13. Quand on dit « Ampère », de quoi parle-t-on ?

☐ Tension du courant ☐ intensité du courant
☐ intensité et tension du courant ☐ Résistance

Question 14. De combien de côtés est composé un heptagone

☐ 5 ☐ 8 ☐ 7 ☐ 10

Question 15. Continuez la série : C – M – W – G – Q –

☐ A ☐ Z ☐ X ☐ Y

Question 16. Que vaut $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + 99 = ?$

☐ 2500 ☐ 1500 ☐ 5000 ☐ 1000

Question 17. J'ai un jeu de 32 cartes.

Quelle est la probabilité que je tire 3 cartes rouges de suite ?

☐ 20,6 % ☐ 50 % ☐ 10,4 % ☐ 11,3%

Question 18. Yao a 3 fois plus d'argent que son petit frère Djéni. Une de leur tante offre 3000 Frs à chacun. Yao a alors 2 fois plus d'argent que Djéni. Combien les 2 enfants avaient-ils d'argent avant de recevoir le cadeau de leur tante ?

- ☐ Yao 9000 Frs et Djéni 3000 Frs
- ☐ Yao 3000 Frs et Djéni 9000 Frs
- ☐ Yao 6000 Frs et Djéni 4000 Frs
- ☐ Yao 4500 Frs et Djéni 5000 Frs

Question 19. Quelle fonction est continue mais non dérivable pour un point précis du repère ?

- ☐ Fonction x^2
- ☐ Valeur absolue de x
- ☐ Fonction partie entière
- ☐ Fonction racine carrée

Question 20. Combien font $[(1-8) (2-8) (3-8) \dots (100-8)]$?

- ☐ 254680
- ☐ 0
- ☐ -20
- ☐ 1

Question 21. $\cos(x) + \cos(-x) =$

- ☐ $2\cos(x)$
- ☐ 0
- ☐ $-\cos(0)$
- ☐ $2\cos(0)$

Question 22. La somme de 2 entiers naturels est 304. Si on divise le plus grand par le plus petit, le quotient est égal à 6 et le reste à 17. Trouvez ces 2 nombres.

- ☐ Le plus grand 300, le plus petit 4
- ☐ Le plus grand 263, le plus petit 41
- ☐ Le plus grand 403, le plus petit -99
- ☐ Le plus grand 206, le plus petit 98

Question 23. Trouvez la suite logique : 25, 36, 49 ?

- ☐ 9
- ☐ 64
- ☐ -81
- ☐ 100

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But is this science-fiction-like picture of the atom exploding peacefully beneath the bonnet of a car possible? In theory it is, since already the atom has been harnessed to drive submarines, and an atomic engine is already in existence. But, say the experts, there are many problems still to be conquered before such an engine can in fact be fixed into a car. www.inphb.ci/Télécharger gratuitement

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Since a car made up of tons of lead is rather impracticable, the only answer at the moment seems to be the discovery or invention of a metal that will be strong enough to hold in the rays, but at the same time light enough for a vehicle to carry with ease and economy. Most likely, this metal would have to be synthetic, since no natural metal except lead has yet proved fit for the job. When this light metal is invented, the motoring world will be well on the way to an atomic car. However, even after the invention of a protective but light metal, two other problems still remain, those of economics and safety. www.inphb.ci/Télécharger gratuitement

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(From an article in *Ford Times*)

CONPREPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A(5 points)/ Choose the response which best reflects the meaning of the text.

Put a cross (X) in the box corresponding to your choice.

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A.1. There are a number of problems involved in the production of an atomic car. Which of these is *not* one of them?

- | | |
|---|---|
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| ☐ It would be too expensive to produce | ☒ It would be too costly to run |

A.2. The ideal metal for use in atomic cars would be

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ thick, heavy and cheap | ☐ thin, light and economical |
| ☐ synthetic, strong and thick | ☒ light, strong and synthetic |

A.3. The most difficult problem to solve before atomic cars are possible is

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ the cost of production | ☐ the invention of new materials |
| ☐ the prevention of accidents | ☒ the control of radiation |

A.4. It will become economically worthwhile to produce an atomic car as soon as

- | |
|---|
| ☒ all the technical problems have been solved |
| ☐ it becomes too expensive to buy and use petrol |
| ☐ the new type of metal can be produced cheaply enough |
| ☐ the advantages of mass production and savings on fuel are realised |

A.5. Why would an atomic car need to carry a lot of lead?

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ To prevent the engine from exploding. | ☐ To stop the car from going too fast. |
| ☐ To take the place of petrol. | ☒ To protect the people from the rays. |

B (7 points)/ Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).

Put a cross (X) in the box corresponding to your choice. [www.inphb.ci/Télécharger gratuitement](http://www.inphb.ci/Télécharger_gratuitement)

B.1. Atomic cars will cost a lot to run : ☐ T ☒ F

B.2. A piece of uranium would last a long time : ☒ T ☐ F

B.3. An atomic engine has already been tried in a car : ☐ T ☒ F

B.4. Radiation is a major problem : ☒ T ☐ F

B.5. It will be necessary to invent a light, impenetrable metal : ☒ T ☐ F

B.6. It will never be possible to produce atomic cars sufficiently cheaply : ☐ T ☒ F

B.7. Accidents between atomic cars would not matter very much : ☐ T ☒ F

C (6 points)/ Decide which is the most accurate definition of the words or phrases selected

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- C.4. **summed up** : ☐ resumed ☐ added together ☐ illustrated ☒ described
- C.5. **fatal results** : ☐ resulting in serious damage ☒ resulting in death
☐ resulting in bad health ☐ resulting in injury
- C.6. **impracticable** : ☒ not feasible ☐ not usual ☐ not economical ☐ not sensible

EXERCISE 2 : GRAMMAR (22 points)

Complete these sentences with the correct verb tenses.

Put a cross (X) in the box corresponding to your choice. www.inphb.ci / Télécharger gratuitement

2.1. When your brother he will be very happy.

- ☐ arrived ☐ will arrive ☒ arrives ☐ is arriving

2.2. I shall wait here until you ready.

- ☐ would be ☒ are ☐ will be ☐ shall be

2.3. I wish he louder. I can't hear what he's saying.

- ☐ will speak ☐ speaks ☐ is speaking ☒ would speak

2.4. If I had not called a doctor, your friend

- ☒ would have died ☐ will have died ☐ will die ☐ has died

2.5. By next September she the piano for three years.

- ☒ will have been learning ☐ had learnt ☐ will learn ☐ has been learning

2.6. I wish you to our party tomorrow.

- ☐ will come ☒ were coming ☐ came ☐ are coming

2.7. We would have helped you if we you were in such difficulties.

- ☐ knew ☐ have known ☒ had known ☐ were knowing

2.8. My former classmate has been a musician since he school.

- ☐ has left ☐ had left ☐ had been leaving ☒ left

2.9. This is the first time that I your city.

- ☐ visited ☒ have visited ☐ had visited ☐ was visiting

2.10. We here since the beginning of the month.

- ☐ are ☐ had been ☐ shall be ☒ have been

2.11. In the last few years, many electric dams in Côte d'Ivoire.

- ☐ were built ☒ have been built ☐ had been built ☐ were being built

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$$N \text{ (nombre de points obtenus)} = \frac{N \times 20}{34} = \quad /20$$

BARÈME : un (1) point par bonne réponse

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Cochez la réponse juste

1/ *Une ère* { époque ☒
vent ☐
surface ☐

2/ *Un polyglotte* { qui parle plusieurs langues ☒
qui est bilingue ☐
qui parle la langue du terroir ☐

3/ *Un émetteur est* { un destinataire ☐
un allocutaire ☐
un encodeur ☒

4/ *Un sceau est* { un bond ☐
un cachet ☒
un débile ☐

5/ *Un quiproquo est* { un rapport étroit entre deux choses ☐
un propos concordant ☐
un malentendu ☒

6/ *Fatou est d'argent : elle n'a plus d'emploi.*

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{ a court ☐
à cours ☐
à court ☒

7/ nombreux que soient les coups de feu, ce soldat ne bouge pas : il est sourd.

{ quelques ☐
quels que ☒
quelque ☐

8/ ce jour fasse, la partie est perdue pour lui.

{ quoique ☐
quoi que ☒
bien que ☐

9/ *Moussa* intervenu en classe pour participer au débat.

{ a intervenu ☐
est intervenu ☒
ait intervenu ☐

10/ *Un Etat laïc est un pays :*

- { dépendant de toute confession religieuse ☐
 { indépendant de toute confession religieuse ☒
 { ecclésiastique ☐

11/ *La démocratie se définit comme :*

- { le gouvernement par le peuple et pour le peuple ☒
 { un Etat aristocratique ☐
 { un Etat oligarchique ☐

12/ *L'art figuratif s'attache à la représentation de l'objet. Il est donc :*

- { irréel ☐
 { abstrait ☐
 { concret ☒

13/ *Cet homme sait faire la cuisine. Il est donc :*

- { un amateur de la cuisine ☐
 { un cuisinier irrégulier ☐
 { un cordon – bleu ☒

14/ *Un enseignant magistère a les qualités de :*

- { nécromancien ☐
 { grand maître ☒
 { professeur en apprentissage ☐

15/ *La pièce théâtrale que j'ai jouer est intéressante.*

- { vue ☐
 { vu ☒
 { vû ☐

16/ *La voiture que j'ai rouler est rapide.* www.inphb.ci / Télécharger gratuitement

- { aperçue ☒
 { aperçu ☐
 { aperçû ☐

17/ *Les avoines que nous avons sont à vil prix.*

- { achetés ☐
 { achetées ☒
 { acheté ☐

18/ *Les patois se sont autrefois plus que la langue grecque.*

- { parlées ☐
 { parlés ☒
 { parlé ☐

19/ Les prérogatives qu'elles se sont sont énormes.

{ arrogés ☐
 { arrogant ☐
 { arrogées ☒

20/ Ils se sont d'énormes privilèges.

{ arrogés ☐
 { arrogant ☒
 { arrogées ☐

21/ Compléter la série

- V(20) C(50) D(12) S(60) Q : ☐16 ☐17 ☒80 ☐70
- A(01) E(05) I(09) O(15) U : ☒21 ☐04 ☐22 ☐20
- B(21) D(26) F(31) H : ☐33 ☐35 ☒36 ☐39
- D(03) Z(25) P(15) M : ☒12 ☐02 ☐26 ☐13
- AMOUR(3) ELAN(2) AVOCAT(3) DESTINÉE : ☐2 ☐3 ☒4 ☐5
- DÉLICAT(7) ENJEU(5) DÉFI(4) MES : ☐2 ☒3 ☐4 ☐5 www.inphb.ci/Télécharger gratuitement
- AVISÉ (2) ENVIEUX(3) CARNASSIER(6) ÉTRANGE : ☐7 ☐6 ☐5 ☒4
- JULIETTE(44) ANTHONY(43) VINCENT(52) ÉLOÏSE : ☐55 ☐64 ☒24 ☐12
- AUSTRALIE(54) FRANCE(24) NORVÈGE(34) HONGRIE : ☐43 ☒34 ☐35 ☐46

22/ Compléter www.inphb.ci/Télécharger gratuitement

- Si VIN = 22914 alors PEU = ☒16521 ☐16522 ☐17523 ☐17522
- Si DAMIER = 41139518 alors ÉCHEC = ☐63854 ☐63853 ☐53953 ☒53853
- Si VALEUR = 2321362219 alors ARGENT = ☐118751420 ☐2187751520
☒219861521 ☐118761521
- Si DANSE = 232613822 alors BALLET = ☒25261515227 ☐26251212226
☐25261010319 ☐21212589613
- Alain a 23 ans, Cédric a 42 ans, Stéphanie a 54 ans.
- L'âge de Germain est alors de : ☐ 27 ans ☒ 43 ans ☐ 18 ans ☐ 74 ans

EPREUVE : CULTURE SCIENTIFIQUE BAC SESSION 2017

$$N \text{ (nombre de points obtenus)} = \frac{N \times 20}{23} = \quad /20$$

VEUILLEZ COCHER LA BONNE CASE www.inphb.ci/Télécharger gratuitement

Question 1. 30 collégiens, garçons et filles, participent à une soirée dansante. Aminata a dansé avec 7 garçons. Bintou avec 8 garçons. Fatoumata avec 9 et ainsi de suite jusqu'à la dernière invitée Fatoumata, qui a dansé avec tous les garçons présents à la soirée. Combien y avait-il de garçons et de filles à cette soirée ?

- ☒ 18 garçons et 12 filles ☐ 21 garçons et 9 filles
☐ 6 garçons et 24 filles ☐ 15 garçons et 15 filles

Question 2. En effectuant l'opération suivante $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{7}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$ on obtient :

- ☐ $\frac{7}{5}$ ☒ $\frac{1}{2}$ ☐ 2 ☐ $\frac{1}{4}$

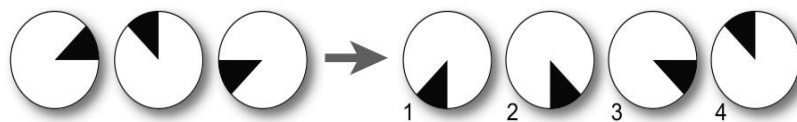
Question 3. L'écriture scientifique de 0,00287 est : www.inphb.ci/Télécharger gratuitement

- ☐ 287.10^{-5} ☐ $2,87.10^{-5}$ ☒ $2,87.10^{-3}$ ☐ $0,287.10^{-2}$

Question 4. L'écriture décimale de $12,32.10^{-4}$ est :

- ☐ $123,2.10^{-3}$ ☐ $0,1232.10^{-6}$ ☒ 0,001232 ☐ $1,232.10^{-5}$

Question 5. Trouvez la figure numérotée qui continue la série.



- ☐ 1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4

Question 6. Les petites économies de Nathan sont constituées de pièces de 5 Francs et de 10 Francs. Ce qui représente 26 pièces au total pour un montant de 165 Francs. Quel est le nombre de pièces de 5 Francs et le nombre de pièces de 10 Francs ? www.inphb.ci/Télécharger gratuitement

- ☐ 4 pièces de 5 Francs et 22 pièces de 10 Francs
☐ 8 pièces de 5 Francs et 18 pièces de 10 Francs
☒ 19 pièces de 5 Francs et 7 pièces de 10 Francs

☐ 12 pièces de 5 Francs et 14 pièces de 10 Francs

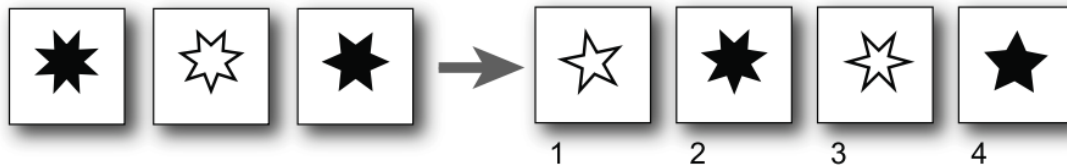
Question 7. Un robinet coule dans un bassin de 12 hl, et y verse 25 litres par minute. Combien de minutes mettra-t-il pour le remplir ?

☐ 52 ☒ 48 ☐ 12 ☐ 25

Question 8. L'équation $x^2+4 = 0$ admet pour solution(s) :

☐ -2 ☐ -2 et 2 ☒ Pas de solutions ☐ -4

Question 9. Trouvez la figure numérotée qui continue la série. www.inphb.ci/Télécharger gratuitement



☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4

Question 10. Une publicité dit : « -20% sur tous les articles. »
 Le prix réduit d'un article de 9500 Francs est :

☐ 7500 Francs ☐ 1900 Francs ☒ 7600 Francs ☐ 9300 Francs

Question 11. Un commerçant vend dans son magasin du riz et des valises respectivement à 18000 Francs et 35000 Francs hors taxes. Sachant que le taux de TVA est de 9% pour le riz et 18% pour la valise, déterminez le prix de vente des marchandises.

☐ Valise 31400 Francs et riz 29610 Francs ☐ Valise 43100 Francs et riz 96120 Francs
☒ Valise 41300 Francs et riz 19620 Francs ☐ Valise 35000 Francs et riz 18000 Francs

Question 12. Je dispose de 85 cubes de 1 cm d'arête. Je veux construire le plus grand cube possible. Combien de cubes resteront inutilisés ? www.inphb.ci/Télécharger gratuitement

☒ 21 ☐ 36 ☐ 31 ☐ 5

Question 13. Quand on dit « Ampère », de quoi parle-t-on ?

☐ Tension du courant ☒ intensité du courant
☐ intensité et tension du courant ☐ Résistance

Question 14. De combien de côtés est composé un heptagone

☐ 5 ☐ 8 ☒ 7 ☐ 10

Question 15. Continuez la série : **C – M – W – G – Q –** www.inphb.ci /Télécharger gratuitement

☒ **A** ☐ Z ☐ X ☐ Y

Question 16. Que vaut $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + 99 = ?$

☒ **2500** ☐ 1500 ☐ 5000 ☐ 1000

Question 17. J'ai un jeu de 32 cartes.

Quelle est la probabilité que je tire 3 cartes rouges de suite ?

☐ 20,6 % ☐ 50 % ☐ 10,4 % ☒ **11,3%**

Question 18. Yao a 3 fois plus d'argent que son petit frère Djéni. Une de leur tante offre 3000 Frs à chacun. Yao a alors 2 fois plus d'argent que Djéni. Combien les 2 enfants avaient-ils d'argent avant de recevoir le cadeau de leur tante ?

☒ Yao 9000 Frs et Djéni 3000 Frs
☐ Yao 3000 Frs et Djéni 9000 Frs
☐ Yao 6000 Frs et Djéni 4000 Frs www.inphb.ci /Télécharger gratuitement
☐ Yao 4500 Frs et Djéni 5000 Frs

Question 19. Quelle fonction est continue mais non dérivable pour un point précis du repère ?

☐ Fonction x^2 ☒ Valeur absolue de x
☐ Fonction partie entière ☐ Fonction racine carrée

Question 20. Combien font $[(1-8) (2-8) (3-8) \dots (100-8)]$?

☐ 254680 ☒ **0** ☐ -20 ☐ 1

Question 21. $\cos(x) + \cos(-x) =$ www.inphb.ci /Télécharger gratuitement

☒ **$2\cos(x)$** ☐ 0 ☐ $-\cos(0)$ ☐ $2\cos(0)$

Question 22. La somme de 2 entiers naturels est 304. Si on divise le plus grand par le plus petit, le quotient est égal à 6 et le reste à 17. Trouvez ces 2 nombres.

☐ Le plus grand 300, le plus petit 4
☒ **Le plus grand 263, le plus petit 41**
☐ Le plus grand 403, le plus petit -99 www.inphb.ci /Télécharger gratuitement
☐ Le plus grand 206, le plus petit 98

Question 23. Trouvez la suite logique : 25, 36, 49 ?

☐ 9 ☒ **64** ☐ -81 ☐ 100