

EVACOM ANGLAIS 8^e Regroupement B / II^e semestre 2007-2008

Durée : 95 minutes

Nom : _____ Prénom : _____

Classe (cours) : _____ Collège : _____

Signature des parents : _____

Points : _____/119

Note : _____

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

I. Cities

Tu vas entendre la description de 7 des villes ci-dessous.

Regarde bien chaque photo de ville.

Inscris dans la grille la lettre de la photo qui correspond à la description entendue.

Tu entendras les descriptions deux fois.

Tu as 40 secondes pour prendre connaissance des photos ci-dessous.

Attention : il y a une photo de trop !

A



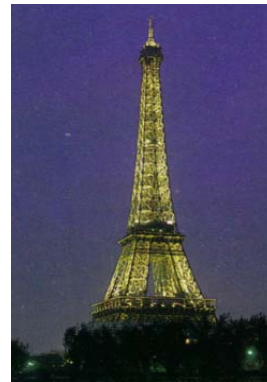
B



C



D



E



F



G



H



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.

Listening Comprehension I :

/14 pts

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

II. The Life of a Young Londoner

*Tu vas entendre des informations sur la ville de Londres et sur un Londonien.
Pour chaque question, coche la réponse qui correspond à ce que tu as entendu
ou complète EN ANGLAIS avec l'information qui manque.*

*Tu as une minute et demie pour prendre connaissance des questions.
Tu entendras le texte deux fois.*

1. In London there are _____ million people. (*en chiffres*)
2. Mark lives:
 - a. ☐ in Hyde Park
 - b. ☐ in Albion Street
 - c. ☐ in the north of London
 - d. ☐ in Park Avenue
3. Mark has got:
 - a. ☐ two sisters
 - b. ☐ two brothers
 - c. ☐ one sister and one brother
 - d. ☐ two sisters and one brother
4. Mark lives:
 - a. ☐ in an apartment
 - b. ☐ in a tall building
 - c. ☐ in a private house
 - d. ☐ at school with his friends
5. Mark goes to school :
 - a. ☐ by bus
 - b. ☐ by train
 - c. ☐ by car
 - d. ☐ by bike
6. What are the colours of his school uniform?
_____ and _____
7. Mark plays sports on _____ and _____ afternoons.
8. Mark goes to school _____ days a week. (*en chiffres*)

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

9. On Saturdays Mark goes:
- a. ☐ walking
 - b. ☐ shopping
 - c. ☐ swimming
 - d. ☐ to a football match
10. What is Mark's favourite food? _____
11. What activities does Mark usually do with his family on Sundays? (2 réponses)
- a. ☐ riding his bike in Hyde Park
 - b. ☐ having picnics in Hyde Park
 - c. ☐ walking by the river
 - d. ☐ visiting London Zoo
 - e. ☐ going to the theatre
12. On some Sundays Mark goes with his friends to _____

Total Compréhension Orale II : /15 pts

À saisir

Total C.O. I + II :	/29 pts
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READING COMPREHENSION

I. London

Lis les 4 descriptions suivantes sur Londres. Chaque description peut être complétée par une des phrases (a, b, c, d ou e) ci-dessous.

Inscris dans la grille la lettre de la phrase qui correspond à chaque description.

Attention : il y a une lettre de trop !

1. BIG BEN

Big Ben is very famous. It is a very important time reference and Londoners can hear it every half hour. The fire destroyed the tower in 1834 and a man called Benjamin Hall helped to rebuild it. Because he was a big man, the bell (= cloche) is called Big Ben (Big Benjamin).

2. THE LONDON MARATHON

The London Marathon is in April. The route usually goes along the river Thames and finishes in front of Buckingham Palace. The marathon is 42.2 kilometres long. It attracts famous international athletes and lots of Londoners who do it for charities.

3. THE BEEFEATERS

The guards of the Tower of London - an old prison - are called Beefeaters. The reason for this name probably comes from the past during periods of famine. Beefeaters had extra beef to be strong. Because ordinary people didn't like this injustice, they called these guards "Beefeaters" to mock them.

4. THE SWISS RE TOWER

This big building has a glass structure. And it's interesting to know that the glass was imported from Switzerland. Everybody calls it the Gherkin (= cornichon) because it has the form of a giant gherkin. At the top, on the 40th floor, there is a restaurant.

- a. Every year they run in funny costumes to collect money to give food to hungry people.
- b. It is nice eating with a fantastic view of London.
- c. Special buses take tourists round London to visit the places of interest.
- d. All the Londoners are familiar with its sound (= son).
- e. But today people like them and want to take photos of them because they are part of the history of London.

1	2	3	4

Total Compréhension Écrite I :

/12 pts

READING COMPREHENSION



II. New Orleans



Lis le texte suivant, puis effectue les exercices 1 et 2.

New Orleans is in Louisiana. Louisiana is in the south of the USA.

I

History: The French found the city in 1718 and call it Nouvelle-Orléans (New Orleans) in honour of Philippe II, Duc d'Orléans. Then it is Spanish, and then it is French again. Napoleon gives it to the USA in 1803. This is why now people have different origins and speak different languages. Black people form the major part of the population with 67%. But the Creoles are a very important community too. They play a major role in New Orleans' culture. Think of food, for example!

II

New Orleans is a fabulous eating town. You can eat French, Spanish or African food. Creole food is very popular in New Orleans too. It is typical of New Orleans. Do you know the Gumbo speciality? It is a spicy soup with chicken. What about Jambalaya, a dish identical to paella? It is cooked rice with tomatoes, celery, onions and chicken. And what is pleasant in New Orleans when eating delicious food is that you can listen to good jazz music.

III

History: In the 18th century, a large community of black people arrives in Louisiana from different parts of Africa to work in the cotton and sugar plantations as slaves¹. They bring² their songs and dances, and at the end of the 19th century³, jazz emerges in New Orleans, inspired by their music. Now you can listen to jazz everywhere⁴ in the city: at the airport, in streets, in clubs and at festivals.

IV

Today about 15% of the population of New Orleans practise voodoo⁵. It is a type of religion. People communicate with the spirits of their ancestors. You can see voodoo ceremonies in 150-year-old abandoned houses in The French Quarter. There, you can buy voodoo accessories like creams, talismans and statues. In New Orleans, you can also visit historic cemeteries⁶. Cemeteries⁶ are very important attractions because of their architecture.

V

Do you remember Hurricane⁷ Katrina on 29th August 2005? It kills⁸ thousands of people and destroys thousands and thousands of houses. Water covers 80 % of the city. Drinking water is polluted by dead bodies⁹ of humans and animals and by industrial toxic substances. There is no¹⁰ electricity. It is a real tragedy. So the government evacuates the whole region.
New Orleans – a danger zone!

Vocabulary:

¹ as slaves	: en tant qu'esclaves
² bring	: apporter
³ a century	: un siècle
⁴ everywhere	: partout
⁵ voodoo	: vaudou

⁶ a cemetery	: un cimetière
⁷ a hurricane	: un ouragan
⁸ to kill	: tuer
⁹ dead bodies	: cadavres
¹⁰ there is no...	: il n'y a pas ...

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Trouve le titre correct qui correspond à chacun des paragraphes (I, II, III, IV, V) et écris-le dans le cadre prévu dans le texte.

Attention : il y a un titre de trop !

A DISASTER REGION
INFLUENCE OF BLACK CULTURE
PAST AND PRESENT
RACISM
OLD TRADITIONS
COOKING

/10 pts

2. Maintenant réponds **EN FRANÇAIS** aux questions suivantes :

1. Pourquoi la ville s'appelle-t-elle « New Orleans » ?

2. Quelle autre communauté, en plus de la communauté noire, caractérise la population de la Nouvelle-Orléans ?

3. Comment s'appellent les deux spécialités créoles que l'on peut déguster à la Nouvelle-Orléans ?

4. Quand est née la musique de jazz ?

5. Quel peuple est à l'origine de cette musique ?

6. Pourquoi ce peuple se trouve-il à la Nouvelle-Orléans à cette époque ?

7. Comment s'appelle l'endroit où l'on peut voir des cérémonies vaudou ? (Donne le nom en anglais.)

8. Quels sont les dégâts matériels causés par l'ouragan Katrina ? (2 éléments)

9. Face à cette catastrophe, quelle décision le gouvernement prend-il ?

/20 pts

Total Compréhension Écrite II :

/30 pts

À saisir

Total C.E. I + II :

/42 pts

GRAMMAR

1. Déterminants

Lis les phrases suivantes et complète-les par le déterminant qui convient.

N'utilise qu'une fois chaque déterminant dans le cadre !

Si tu juges qu'il ne faut pas mettre de déterminant, alors inscris le signe Ø.

Attention: il y en a un de trop !

a – an – the – some – an – Ø – the

1. My friend Kate is _____ doctor; she works at St John's hospital.
2. Please, can you open _____ door? It's Ann.
3. My sister has got _____ long dark hair.
4. Have _____ biscuits with your tea!
5. Brad Pitt is _____ excellent actor in this film.
6. _____ trainers you want to buy are expensive.

/6 pts

2. Pronoms

Trouve le pronom qui manque et note-le dans l'espace prévu.

Tu ne peux pas utiliser deux fois le même pronom.

Ex. : Julia is cool. She is good fun. All her friends like her.

1. Look, at these jeans. _____ are expensive, but I want to buy _____.
2. Joe is angry with _____ because I don't want to go to his Halloween party.
3. John and Peter: "Mum, at Christmas when can _____ open our presents?"
4. This postcard is for you; _____ is from your friend in London.
5. Hello, Peter, can _____ come with your sister to my birthday party? It's on Saturday.

/6 pts

GRAMMAR

3. Auxiliaires et Verbes

*Place correctement dans le dialogue chacune des formes verbales données sans les modifier.
Attention : Il y a une forme verbale de trop.*

can – are – have – do – can – does – have – is – has

Sue : Hi Mark, do you know Banu Gibson? Yes, she sings and plays the banjo. And tonight, she is at the Spotted Cat.

Mark : Oh, yes, I just love her music.

_____ she usually sing at that jazz club?

Sue : Yes, she does.

Mark : _____ she famous in New Orleans?

Sue : Yes, she _____ got a big fan club!

Mark : Do you think I _____ buy the CD in a music shop?

Sue : Yes, I think so.

_____ you got plans for today ?

Mark : Yes, I have. I want to visit the French Quarter this morning.

Sue : What _____ you want to see there?

Mark : I want to visit historic houses on Royal Street.

Sue : _____ I come with you?

Mark : Of course, no problem! But take some dollars with you!

Some visits _____ very expensive! Let's go then!

/8 pts

GRAMMAR

4. Questions et Réponses

Tu dois finir chacune de ces questions.

Cherche dans le tableau ci-dessous la suite correcte de chaque mot interrogatif.

Recopie à la suite du mot interrogatif ce que tu as choisi.

Lis bien les réponses; elles t'aideront.

Attention : dans le tableau il y a une proposition de trop !

1. What time _____ ? – At half past six.
2. Who _____ ? – John.
3. When _____ ? – Tonight.
4. Where _____ ? – In the desk.
5. How old _____ ? – Six and eight.

... are my English books?
... often plays tennis with you?
... are your sisters?
... do you usually arrive
from work?
... is your sister?
... do you want to go out?

/10 pts

5. Grammaire en contexte

Choisis le mot correct et écris-le dans chaque espace. Il n'y a qu'une réponse juste parmi celles proposées.

Le signe Ø signifie que l'on ne rajoute rien.

Living in a big city is not always fun. For example, when you go to work _____ (at / in / on) the morning, you can arrive late at work because of the traffic. If you go to the city centre, it _____ (can / can't / don't) take a very long time to park _____ (his / my / your) car correctly. _____ (an / Ø / a) car parks are sometimes very expensive. That's why people often take the bus. Pollution can _____ (is / not / be) a serious problem too. Old people and children _____ (in / to / on) cities are often the first victims.

/6 pts

À saisir

Total GR : /36 pts

