

EVACOM ANGLAIS 9^e Regroupements A-H / II^e semestre 2006-2007

Version 1

Durée : 95 minutes

Nom : _____ Prénom : _____

Classe (cours) : _____ Collège : _____

Signature des parents : _____

Points : _____/120

Note : _____

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

I. AQUATIC SPORTS

Regarde bien les images ci-dessous.

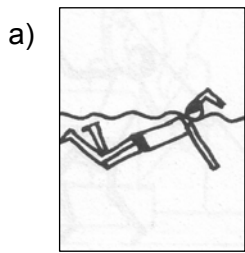
Tu vas entendre des descriptions de sports aquatiques.

Pour chaque description écris dans la grille la lettre de l'image qui correspond à chaque numéro.

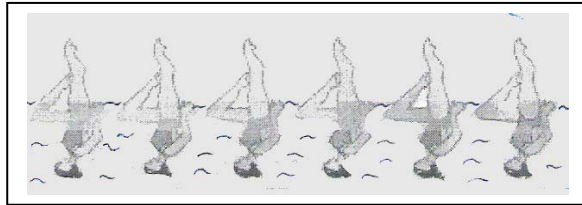
Attention : il y a deux images qui ne seront pas décrites !

Tu as 30 secondes pour observer les images.

Tu entendras les descriptions deux fois.



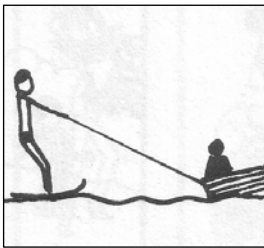
b)



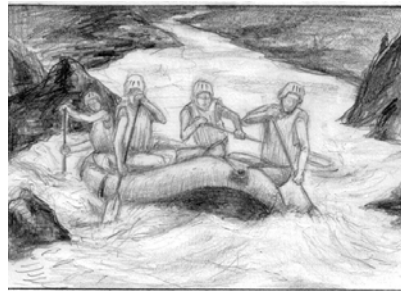
c)



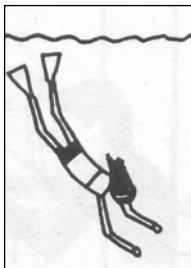
d)



e)



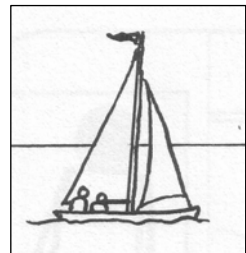
f)



g)



h)



Description	1 ^{re}	2 ^e	3 ^e	4 ^e	5 ^e	6 ^e
Image						

Total Compréhension Orale I : /6 pts

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

II. The Story of the Titanic

Écoute attentivement l'histoire du Titanic.

Pour chaque question, coche la ou les réponses qui correspondent à ce que tu as entendu ou complète la phrase avec l'information qui manque en anglais.

Tu as 1 minute pour prendre connaissance des questions.

Tu entendras l'histoire deux fois.

1. When did the Titanic leave England?

1812

1910

1912

1920

/2 pts

2. Which month was it? It was in _____ .

/2 pts

3. The Titanic left from

- a. Plymouth.
- b. Southampton.
- c. London.
- d. Portsmouth.

/2 pts

4. The Titanic had: (2 réponses)

- a. a cinema
- b. a tennis court
- c. a swimming-pool
- d. a theatre
- e. a sauna

/4 pts

5. Among the passengers there were some Americans,
some _____ and some Swiss on board.

/2 pts

6. What nationality was Edward Smith?

- a. American
- b. Scottish
- c. Swiss
- d. English

/2 pts

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

7. Edward Smith was

- a. a passenger.
- b. the captain.
- c. a steward.
- d. a photographer.

/2 pts

8. It took _____ for the Titanic to go down.

- a. 3 hours
- b. 13 hours
- c. 30 hours
- d. 3 days

/2 pts

9. The Captain (*2 réponses*)

- a. played in the orchestra.
- b. helped the passengers.
- c. survived.
- d. died as a hero.
- e. abandoned the boat.

/4 pts

10. In September _____ (year) a French-American expedition discovered the Titanic under the water.

/2 pts

Total Compréhension Orale II : /24 pts

À saisir

Total C.O. I + II :

/30 pts

READING COMPREHENSION

I. A SHORT HISTORY OF SURFING

Tu vas lire les 5 étapes de l'histoire du surf.

À chaque paragraphe il manque sa phrase finale. Lis les fins de paragraphes proposées à la page 7, puis inscris dans la grille ci-dessous la lettre correspondant à la phrase finale qui convient.

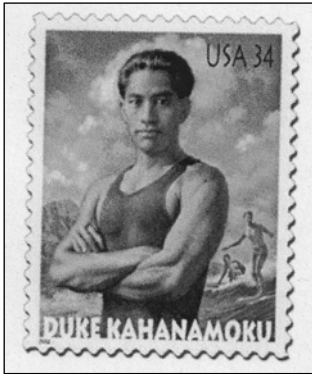
Attention, il y a deux propositions en trop !

1. Surfing is a very old sport. It dates back to the first Polynesians of the Pacific 2000 years before Christ. They were the first to make surfboards and surf on waves (= *surfer sur les vagues*).
2. We find the first stories about surfing in the journals of Captain James Cook in 1778. He was the first European to see Hawaiian people surfing. After this, surfing developed in New Zealand and Tahiti, too.
3. At the beginning of the 1900s, surfing was very popular in the USA and South Africa, thanks to Duke Paoa Kahanamoku. He was a world-famous surfing champion and an Olympic swimmer.
4. In the 1960s and 70s, surfing was California's number one free-time activity. At that time, it was an important part of young American culture with its special vocabulary, music and films. Cars were important, too.
5. Because surfing is getting more and more popular, it is now an international sport with competitions all over the world. You can find competitions for men, women and children. But surfers meet for fun, too!

<i>Paragraphe</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Fin</i>					

Total Compréhension Écrite I : /10 pts

READING COMPREHENSION



- A. In 1915 he introduced the sport to Australia, too.
- B. Places like Hawaii and Australia are always full of surfers having a good time together.
- C. At that time, she was the best woman surfer.
- D. The surfers called these vehicles «Woodies» and they used (= *utilisaient*) them to transport their surfboards.
- E. Unfortunately, surfboards are very expensive.
- F. Their surfboards were bigger than modern ones.
- G. But the Hawaiian surfers and surfboards were better.



James Cook

READING COMPREHENSION

II. WATER, WATER, WATER

Lis ce texte une première fois rapidement. Survole les exercices 1 à 4 sur les pages suivantes, puis relis le texte afin de pouvoir effectuer les exercices.

1

Think of what you need¹ to live: Food? TV? Water? Of course, water is the most important of all. People can't exist without² water. The cells of our body³ are full of water. To be more precise: 60% of our body³ is water! Every day we must replace 2.4 litres of this water, some by drinking, the rest with the food we eat. Without² water a person can live for three days.

2

Water is important for our planet, too. 65% of our planet is covered by water, and 30% of it is in the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific is the biggest and the deepest sea. But water does not exist only in oceans, rivers and lakes. It is in trees and plants, too. Animals need¹ it to live. Some more, some less. A camel⁴, for example, doesn't need¹ to drink for 7 days, but then it can drink 100 litres in ten minutes!

3

97% of all the existing water is in the oceans, but we can't drink it because it is salt water. More than 2% is in glaciers, and the rest is running in rivers. That's where the water we use⁵ comes from. What do we use⁵ water for? We use⁵ it every day at home: to cook, to have a bath or a shower, to wash clothes and cars, and to clean different things. And we use⁵ water to produce electricity, too.

4

Do you realize how normal it is for us to have running water, toilets, washing machines and dishwashers in our apartments? Millions of people in Africa or Asia aren't as lucky as we are. Every day, some women must carry the water for eight hours from a river or a source to their house. Some children, especially girls, can't go to school because they must carry water. And there are health problems⁶: lots of rivers are dirty, there are no toilets in a lot of schools, and not every home has got a bathroom. In America and Europe there is a problem, too: pollution. Modern life produces lots of chemical substances that can't be recycled naturally, and lots of them go into the water.

5

Today we use⁵ 5x more water than in 1950, but only 12% is used⁵ for drinking. The population is getting bigger, so scientists predict that we are going to have a problem with drinking water in the future. What's the solution? Perhaps to teach people to use⁵ less water every day. A Parisian uses⁵ 240 litres a day, but a person in New York uses⁵ 600 litres... Everybody can use⁵ less water. For example, when you clean your teeth, stop the water running. Or, when you want to wash, have a shower and not a bath: because a bath needs¹ 3x more water. In summer, don't water the garden every day and don't wash your car more than necessary! Do a good thing: use⁵ less water and save the planet!

Vocabulary:

¹ need = avoir besoin de
² without = sans
³ cells of our body = cellules de notre corps

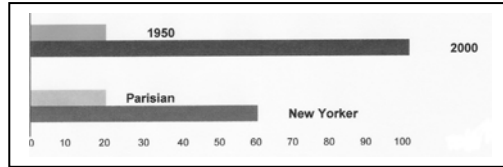
⁴ camel = chameau
⁵ use = utiliser
⁶ health problems = problèmes de santé

READING COMPREHENSION

1) *Choisis pour chaque paragraphe du texte, une image pour l'illustrer. Inscris la lettre de l'image correspondante dans la grille. Attention, il y a une image en trop!*



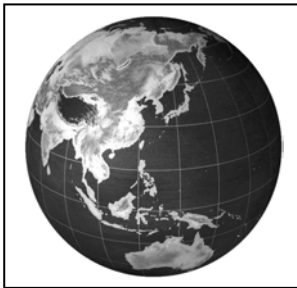
A)



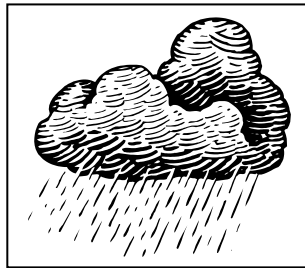
B)



C)



D)



E)



F)

Paragraphe	1	2	3	4	5
Image					

/5 pts

2) *Indique par une croix dans la colonne correspondante, si les affirmations sur le texte sont justes ou fausses. Si la réponse n'est pas dans le texte, fais une croix dans la colonne n.g. (= not given).*

		right	wrong	n.g.
1.	Water covers 30% of our planet.			
2.	There is water in trees and plants.			
3.	We can drink the water of the oceans.			
4.	Men in Africa carry water, too.			
5.	The rivers in America are more polluted than in Europe.			
6.	We use more water for a bath than for a shower.			

/6 pts

GRAMMAR

1. Auxiliaires

Choisis l'auxiliaire qui convient et entoure la lettre qui lui correspond.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | a. Does
b. Is
c. Can
d. Are | | you drink the water of Lake Geneva? |
| 2. | a. Are
b. Did
c. Can
d. Were | | people more careful with water today? |
| 3. | a. Are
b. Does
c. Must
d. Is | | water in bottles expensive? |
| 4. | a. Were
b. Do
c. Is
d. Can | | there any problems of pollution in Europe in 1500? |
| 5. | a. Is
b. Does
c. Have
d. Do | | women and children carry water on their heads in poor countries? |
| 6. | a. Were
b. Do
c. Did
d. Was | | people have water at home in 1800? |

/3 pts

GRAMMAR

2. Formes verbales

Choisis et entoure la forme correcte du verbe.

1. We are late because we | don't catch | the bus.
| doesn't catch |
| didn't catch |
| aren't catching |

2. In the morning my mother usually | get up | at 6 a.m.
| gets up |
| is getting up |
| is going to get up |

3. Gerald | go | to the cinema last Saturday.
| goes |
| is going |
| went |

4. The children | are going to play | in the garden at the moment.
| played |
| are playing |
| play |

5. Next week my parents | leave | for their holidays.
| left |
| didn't leave |
| are leaving |

6. Cats | don't like | water.
| doesn't like |
| are going to like |
| likes |

/3 pts

3. Temps et conjugaisons

Lis le texte suivant et complète-le avec le verbe

to surf

- au temps correct : passé, présent ou futur;
- à la forme correcte : affirmative, interrogative ou négative.

Place correctement les mots donnés entre parenthèses.

You know, Peter, I love [0].... *surfing*.... ! But unfortunately I *don't surf*.... (not) all the time!

In my family we all [1]..... – my father, my mother, my sisters and me. My father [2]..... very well, he is an excellent surfer. My mother [3]..... (not) so well, but she is OK. As for my sisters, they [4]..... (not) as well as me, of course, but they enjoy it very much.

Last summer the whole family [5]..... in Australia. It was beautiful. But of course we [6]..... (not) when the weather was really bad.

Next summer we [7]..... in California. There the sea is perfect for this sport. What about you, Peter? [8]..... (you) every summer, too?

/8 pts

GRAMMAR

4. Questions

Pose la question qui correspond à la partie soulignée de la réponse.

Example : 0. When is the water of Lake Geneva usually very cold?
The water of Lake Geneva is usually very cold in winter.

1. _____ ?

Peter has got a swimming cap on his head.

2. _____ ?

At the moment Jane is surfing in Australia.

3. _____ ?

Peter likes water very much.

4. _____

_____ ?

There were three swimmers in the sea when the boat arrived.

5. _____ ?

The *Titanic* left England at 11.40.

6. _____ ?

The film is going to be exciting because it tells the story of the *Titanic*.

/12 pts

GRAMMAR

5. Comparaisons

À l'aide du tableau ci-dessous, complète les phrases en comparant les navires entre eux. Les phrases suivent les numéros du tableau.

	Mauretania	Titanic	Queen Mary
1. Speed	X	XX	XXX
2. Weight	XX	XXX	X
3. 2 nd class tickets	X	X	XX
4. Travelling costs	X	XXX	XX
5. Travelling conditions	X	XX	X
6. Food	X	XX	XXX

1. The *Titanic* was (fast) _____ the *Mauretania*.
2. The *Titanic* was (heavy) _____ the *Mauretania*.
3. 2nd class tickets on the *Titanic* were (cheap) _____ on the *Mauretania*.
4. Travelling on the *Titanic* was (expensive) _____ travelling on the *Queen Mary*.
5. Travelling conditions for poor people on the *Mauretania* were (bad) _____ travelling conditions on the *Titanic*.
6. Food on the *Queen Mary* was (good) _____ on the *Mauretania* and the *Titanic*.

/6 pts

6. Grammaire et vocabulaire en contexte

Choisis le mot correct et écris-le dans chaque espace. Chaque mot ne peut être utilisé qu'une fois. Attention: il y a un mot de trop !

The Water Cycle

during – can – its – of – there – in – lots of – the – from

Where can you find water _____ Geneva? _____ is water in the lake, of course, and in _____ River *Rhône*, too. When it rains, _____ water runs into the lake and the river. But the water comes _____ the Alps, too. The glaciers get warm _____ the summer and the ice changes into water. So, a river is only water finding _____ way from the top of the Alps to the ocean. The *Rhône*, for example, begins in the Alps of the *Valais* and comes to Geneva, and then goes to the Mediterranean Sea. When the temperature is really warm, water evaporates and transforms into clouds. So, water _____ change appearance and it is always in movement.

/4 pts

(Si nécessaire, arrondir à l'entier supérieur.) **À saisir**

Total GR. : /36 pts

WRITING



Water is fun!
L'eau, c'est cool !

*Est-ce que tu aimes l'eau ? L'eau fait partie de ta vie quotidienne.
Écris entre 70 et 100 mots : compte tous tes mots et indique le total à la fin de ton texte.*

Suggestions : Tu peux choisir de parler de ce que tu fais en rapport avec l'eau, par exemple:



- activités quotidiennes
- jeux
- sports
- vacances
- etc.

Attention : Ne recopie aucune phrase telle quelle de l'épreuve !

Organise ton texte et évite les répétitions. Utilise logiquement les éléments connecteurs (and, but, etc.), ainsi qu'un vocabulaire précis et une grammaire correcte.

Tu seras évalué(e) selon les critères suivants :

4 points au maximum pour la grammaire,

4 points au maximum pour l'organisation de ton texte,

4 points au maximum pour le vocabulaire et l'orthographe.

Ce total de 12 points sera diminué si tu n'écris pas le nombre de mots demandés. Exemple: si tu as obtenu 12 points et que tu n'as écrit que la moitié des mots, tu n'auras que 6 points.



Total des mots :

Grammaire	:	/4 pts
Organisation	:	/4 pts
Vocabulaire	:	/4 pts



À saisir Total E.E. : /12 pts