

**EVACOM ANGLAIS 9<sup>e</sup> Regroupements A-H / II<sup>e</sup> semestre 2007-2008**

Version 1

Durée : 95 minutes

Nom : \_\_\_\_\_ Prénom : \_\_\_\_\_

Classe (cours) : \_\_\_\_\_ Collège : \_\_\_\_\_

Signature des parents : \_\_\_\_\_

Points : \_\_\_\_\_/120

Note : \_\_\_\_\_



## LISTENING COMPREHENSION

### I. Cities

Écoute les 6 descriptions de villes suivantes et choisis la photo correspondant à chaque description.

Pour chaque description inscris dans la grille la lettre de la photo correspondante.

Attention : il y a une photo de trop !

Tu as 30 secondes pour observer les photos.  
Tu entendas les descriptions deux fois.

A)



B)



C)



D)



E)



F)



G)



Description	1	2	3	4	5	6
Photo						

Total Compréhension Orale I : /6 pts

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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### II. The Story of the Big Apple

Écoute attentivement l'histoire de New York et de Billy, une jeune fille qui habite dans cette ville. Pour chaque question, coche la réponse qui correspond à ce que tu as entendu ou complète avec l'information qui manque en anglais.

Tu as 1 minute et demie pour prendre connaissance des questions et des réponses proposées. Tu entendras l'histoire deux fois.

1. When did Verrazano discover Manhattan?

1245

1424

1524

1542

/2 pts

2. What nationality was Verrazano? \_\_\_\_\_

/2 pts

3. People from \_\_\_\_\_ were the first people to colonize Manhattan.

a.  England

b.  Holland

c.  Spain

d.  France

/1 pt

4. The name "New York" comes from:

a.  The Duke of Amsterdam

b.  The King of England

c.  The King of England's brother

d.  The Americans

/2 pts

5. When was New York called the first capital of the United States? In:

1683

1783

1786

1793

/2 pts

6. In the 19th and 20th centuries the immigrants came from \_\_\_\_\_ (give one country)

/2 pts

7. (Give a number:) \_\_\_\_\_ million people live in New York today.

/1 pt

8. Where can people have a nice view of New York?

- a.  from the Hudson River
- b.  from Manhattan
- c.  from the Empire State Building
- d.  from the Statue of Liberty

/2 pts

9. What can you see in the streets of New York? (2 réponses)

- a.  rappers dancing
- b.  joggers running
- c.  taxi drivers going crazy
- d.  children playing
- e.  elegant people walking

/4 pts

10. Complete this list of Billy's activities in Central Park:

- a. walking her dog
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. ice-skating in winter

/4 pts

11. How does Billy go to different places in Manhattan?

- a.  by car
- b.  by bus
- c.  by bike
- d.  by train

/1 pt

12. In New York the subway is:

- a.  modern
- b.  new
- c.  slow
- d.  fast

/2 pts

Total Compréhension Orale II : /25 pts

À saisir

**Total C.O. I + II : /31 pts**

## READING COMPREHENSION

### I. Who Lives in Which City?

Les 7 personnes ci-dessous décrivent la ville dans laquelle elles habitent. Lis ces descriptions, puis compare-les aux informations données sur 5 villes à la page suivante.

#### Quelle personne vit dans quelle ville ?

Inscris dans la case prévue sous chaque ville la lettre identifiant la personne qui y habite.

Attention : il y a deux personnes de trop !



- A) "I live in a small but old city. English is not an official language here, but a lot of people speak it because there are hundreds of companies from different countries. Summer here is nice because you can enjoy lots of water sports, but I prefer winter because I love skiing!"



- B) "My city is big and very old. The population is a mixture of hundreds of nationalities. There is a river and lots of parks. Lots of tourists come to shop and to visit its historic buildings. I work in a theatre, I like to see different people. What's great about my city: it never sleeps!"



- C) "My city is very special because there are two official languages. I teach English at school. I like my city, because there is everything: a river, parks, nightlife and we have even got an Olympic stadium. Winters are really cold here and we get lots of snow."



- D) "My city has existed for more than 350 years, so it is old, well... old for Americans! Students come here from all over the world, I'm a student, too. I especially like the autumn colours in the old park, but I also appreciate the proximity of the ocean because I like sailing."



- E) "I live in a small town in the exact centre of the continent. It rarely rains and in summer it gets really hot. First, it had a different name, but now it's famous and tourists often come here to go and see our famous mountain. They usually travel by train and stop here a day or two. The big cities are far away, but I like living here!"



- F) "I live in an exciting city. Lots of tourists come here to surf and have fun. I don't like surfing, but I like going for walks in the parks. I don't speak English very well, but everybody understands me, because I speak the second official language."



- G) "Where I live the climate is very pleasant. In winter it rarely snows and in summer it doesn't get too hot, and do you know why? Because of the high altitude of the city. The city is quite rich because of the precious stones' business, but there is also a dark side of discrimination to its history. I like living here because this is where I am at home."

## READING COMPREHENSION

### I. Who Lives in Which City? – Fast Facts

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>①</b></p> <p><i>Name:</i>           <b><u>Alice Springs</u></b>  <i>Country:</i>       Australia  <i>Founded:</i>       1871 under the name of Stuart  <i>Geography:</i>    in the middle of the desert  <i>Population:</i>    26'486  <i>Language:</i>     English  <i>Famous for:</i>    - station of the GHAN-Express Railway                          - next to Uluru / Ayers Rock, a popular                          tourist attraction</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>②</b></p> <p><i>Name:</i>           <b><u>Boston</u></b>  <i>Country:</i>       USA  <i>Founded:</i>       1630 by English colonists  <i>Geography:</i>    on the Atlantic Ocean  <i>Population:</i>    5.8 million  <i>Language:</i>     English  <i>Famous for:</i>    - a very old public park                          - Harvard University</p>
<p><i>PERSON:</i>       _____</p>	<p><i>PERSON:</i>       _____</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>③</b></p> <p><i>Name:</i>           <b><u>Geneva</u></b>  <i>Country:</i>       Switzerland  <i>Founded:</i>       in the Celtic period  <i>Geography:</i>    - next to a lake                          - next to the mountains  <i>Population:</i>    625'000  <i>Language:</i>     French, German, English  <i>Famous for:</i>    - water fountain                          - international organisations                          - watches &amp; banks</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>④</b></p> <p><i>Name:</i>           <b><u>Johannesburg</u></b>  <i>Country:</i>       South Africa  <i>Founded:</i>       first Europeans arrived in 1880  <i>Geography:</i>    1'753m above the sea  <i>Population:</i>    3.2 million  <i>Language:</i>     Black African dialects, English  <i>Famous for:</i>    - Nelson Mandela and his work for                          Black Africans                          - gold &amp; diamond business</p>
<p><i>PERSON:</i>       _____</p>	<p><i>PERSON:</i>       _____</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>⑤</b></p> <p><i>Name:</i>           <b><u>London</u></b>  <i>Country:</i>       England  <i>Founded:</i>       in the Roman period  <i>Geography:</i>    on the River Thames  <i>Population:</i>    12.5 million  <i>Language:</i>     English &amp; 300 others  <i>Famous for:</i>    - history &amp; monuments                          - shopping &amp; restaurants                          - nightlife</p>
<p><i>PERSON:</i>       _____</p>

Total Compréhension Écrite I :       /10 pts

### II. How Cities Developed: Some History

*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. People never wanted to live alone<sup>1</sup>. They always came together and lived in a community. So, they lived in villages. The first villages date back 8'000 years. There were circular or linear forms of villages where the families lived and worked in the fields<sup>2</sup> around<sup>3</sup>. The villages were small and concentrating on food production. The village had an important function: it guaranteed the survival of the group.
2. What differentiated a village from a city, apart from its size, was its organisation and the distribution of work. In a village everybody worked in the fields<sup>2</sup>. In a city, the people did not have to work in the fields<sup>2</sup>; the villages produced a surplus of food and took it to the cities. So the people in the city specialized and started to have distinct professions. These jobs were not associated with the survival of the group but they existed especially in cities. Examples of jobs are shopkeepers, merchants, builders, teachers, servants, etc.
3. Like villages, cities have always existed. In ancient Palestine, Persia or Egypt cities like Jericho, Babylon and Memphis were the symbol of the power and greatness of the kings. These cities all date back thousands of years before Jesus Christ. The Greeks were important in the development of cities because they introduced the idea of the city as a political, religious and cultural centre. In the year 200, during the Roman Empire, cities like Rome, Naples or Marseille had 500'000 inhabitants. The Roman Empire came to an end because of the big migration of people (called barbarian invasions) and many cities disappeared too.
4. In the Middle Ages (900-1600) cities developed again. Why? Because there was great progress in technology, for example, more modern machines in agriculture permitted farmers<sup>4</sup> to produce more and more quickly. This caused a rapid expansion in economy and trade<sup>5</sup>, so many villages changed into cities, like Florence, Venice, London, Vienna and Geneva. These cities created a new form of society and opposed the old feudal system. Lots of them were small, with only 2'000 inhabitants, but some of them, like Venice, had a population of 200'000 by the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century<sup>6</sup>.
5. The Middle Ages were the first period when people went into cities by choice. The city protected people's lives and families were safe there. The second period was during the 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>6</sup>. Society was changing and getting more liberal, and the Industrial Revolution created an economic explosion. So people moved<sup>7</sup> into cities for work and a better life. Today, people still move<sup>7</sup> to the city for the same reasons. City life is more exciting, transport and services are better, salaries are higher. But is life in the city really better?

#### Vocabulary :

- <sup>1</sup> alone = seul  
<sup>2</sup> the fields = les champs  
<sup>3</sup> around = autour  
<sup>4</sup> farmer = paysan  
<sup>5</sup> trade = commerce  
<sup>6</sup> century = siècle  
<sup>7</sup> to move = déménager



## READING COMPREHENSION

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1. *Choisis un titre pour chaque paragraphe du texte. Inscris la lettre du titre correspondant dans la grille. Attention, il y a un titre en trop !*

- A. Old cities
- B. People decide to live in the city
- C. New jobs
- D. People hate to work
- E. People live in communities
- F. More cities

Paragraphe	1	2	3	4	5
Titre					

/5 pts

2. *Indique 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.	People always liked living alone.			
2.	Cities encouraged the existence of different jobs.			
3.	The first cities were political, religious and cultural centres.			
4.	Cities must have a minimum of 2'000 inhabitants.			
5.	Poor families didn't move into cities.			
6.	Today city life is boring.			

/6 pts

## READING COMPREHENSION

3. Lis les affirmations et coche ce qui correspond au texte (une seule réponse possible) :

1. People always lived
- a)  alone.
  - b)  in a community.
  - c)  in families.
  - d)  in cities.
2. In the city people
- a)  worked in the fields every day.
  - b)  produced a surplus of food.
  - c)  were not confronted with the survival of the group.
  - d)  were confronted with the survival of the group.
3. Jericho, Babylonia and Memphis were cities
- a)  in Ancient Egypt.
  - b)  symbolizing the power of kings.
  - c)  symbolizing the power of the Greeks.
  - d)  in the Roman Empire.
4. During the Roman Empire
- a)  cities disappeared.
  - b)  there were 200 cities.
  - c)  there weren't any cities.
  - d)  there were big cities.
5. Geneva is an example of a city
- a)  in the Roman Empire.
  - b)  with 200'000 inhabitants.
  - c)  in the feudal system.
  - d)  that was a village before.
- /10 pts

4. Réponds en français aux questions suivantes :

1. Quelle forme les villages pouvaient-ils avoir ?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Il y a 8000 ans, que produisaient principalement les gens vivant dans les villages ?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Le fait de vivre dans un village répond à un besoin. Lequel ?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Quelle est la différence entre une ville et un village, à part leur taille ?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Cite une conséquence des invasions barbares.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Pourquoi les paysans au Moyen Âge pouvaient-ils produire plus qu'auparavant ?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Donne deux raisons pour lesquelles les gens vont vivre en ville de nos jours.

\_\_\_\_\_

/8 pts

Total Compréhension Écrite II : /29 pts

À saisir

**Total C.E. I + II : /39 pts**

## GRAMMAR

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### 1. Verbes et auxiliaires

Conjugué les verbes ou auxiliaires donnés dans le cadre pour compléter les questions ci-dessous. Tu peux utiliser les mots du cadre plusieurs fois.

**be – have – do** (au temps correct)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ there twelve million people living in London today?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Billy enjoy skating in Central Park in winter?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Geneva got a famous cathedral?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the London plane late yesterday?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Christopher Columbus discover America in 1432?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ men and women like jogging in Hyde Park?

/3 pts

## GRAMMAR

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### 2. Formes verbales

*Choisis et entoure la forme correcte du verbe.*

1. I	discover discovered am going to discover am discovering	South America last year.
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2. Lots of New Yorkers	doesn't go goes go is going to go	jogging in Central Park every day.
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3. Captain Cook	arrive arrived arrives is arriving	by boat in Sydney in 1770.
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4. Geneva	didn't have has had is going to have	a tunnel under the lake in 2010.
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5. English people	doesn't love love loves is going to love	picnicking.
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6. My friend Peter never	drive drives are driving don't drive	in the city centre.
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/3 pts

### 3. Temps et conjugaisons

Lis le texte suivant et complète-le avec le verbe **TRAVEL**

- au temps correct : passé, présent ou futur

- à la forme correcte : affirmative, interrogative ou négative

**Exemple :** John (0; not) doesn't often travel. He meets Peter who travels regularly.

**Peter :** Hey, John, did you know that I often (1) \_\_\_\_\_ with my parents?

**John :** No, I didn't know that.

When (2) \_\_\_\_\_ your parents \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**Peter :** Every holiday.

**John :** (3) \_\_\_\_\_ your sister usually \_\_\_\_\_ with you?

**Peter :** Yes, she usually does. But we (4; not) \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ together. For example, at the moment my sister (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on a plane to Japan.

**John :** And where (6) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ last holidays?

**Peter :** To the USA. It was great. First we (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to New York and then to California.

**John :** What about next year?

**Peter :** I don't know, but I think that we (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to Peru next July.

**John :** Fantastic. You're very lucky. Travelling is great!

/8 pts

## GRAMMAR

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### 4. Questions

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

0. How much is a plane ticket to New York?

A plane ticket to New York is 800.- Swiss Francs or more.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

London has got lots of historic buildings, museums and theatres.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

George Washington was the first president of the USA.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

There are 3.2 million inhabitants in Johannesburg.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

It is easier to live in a city because the services are better.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

The first Europeans arrived in Johannesburg in 1880.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

I was in Egypt last summer.

/9 pts

## GRAMMAR

### 5. Comparaisons

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

	London	Oxford	Birmingham
1. size	× × ×	×	× ×
2. costs of living	× × ×	× × ×	×
3. salaries	× × ×	× ×	×
4. nightlife	× × ×	× ×	×
5. living conditions	× ×	× × ×	×
6. air pollution	× × ×	×	× × ×

1. London is (big) \_\_\_\_\_ Oxford.
2. Life in London is (expensive) \_\_\_\_\_ life in Oxford.
3. Salaries in Oxford are (good) \_\_\_\_\_ salaries in Birmingham.
4. Nightlife in London is (exciting) \_\_\_\_\_ nightlife in Birmingham.
5. Living conditions in Birmingham are (bad) \_\_\_\_\_ living conditions in London.
6. The air in Birmingham is (dirty) \_\_\_\_\_ the air in Oxford.

/9 pts

### 6. Grammaire et vocabulaire en contexte

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

can't – at – his – during – to – an – any – in – up – must – usually – him – a

#### A Typical Day

George Miller lives \_\_\_\_\_ Kingston just outside London. He is \_\_\_\_\_ architect and he is a *commuter* : every day he \_\_\_\_\_ travel to London to go \_\_\_\_\_ work. He gets \_\_\_\_\_ very early, has a shower and gets dressed. He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast, but he \_\_\_\_\_ buys a cup of coffee at the station. He goes to London by bus and train. It takes \_\_\_\_\_ two hours to get to the office. In the evening he finishes work \_\_\_\_\_ 6 p.m., so he is not home before 8 p.m. He likes \_\_\_\_\_ job. He would like to work in Kingston, but it is difficult to find \_\_\_\_\_ job there, and he \_\_\_\_\_ live in London because it is too expensive.

/6 pts

Si nécessaire, arrondir à l'entier supérieur.

À saisir

**Total GR. : /38 pts**

