EVACOM ANGLAIS 9e Regroupement B / IIe semestre 2007-2008

Durée : 95 minutes

Nom   : _____   Prénom   : _____

Classe (cours) : _____   Collège   : _____

Signature des parents :_____

Points : _____/120

Note   : _____

I. Cities

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

Pour chaque description inscris dans la grille <u>la lettre</u> de la photo correspondante.
<u>*Attention*</u> *: il y a une photo de trop !*

Tu as 30 secondes pour observer les photos.
Tu entendras 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

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, <u>coche la réponse</u> qui correspond à ce que tu as entendu ou <u>complète</u> avec l'information qui manque en anglais.
Tu as une 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   a. ☐ England   were the first people to colonize Manhattan.
   b. ☐ Holland
   c. ☐ Spain
   d. ☐ France   /2 pts

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.   /2 pts

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. Write down 1 activity Billy does in Central Park:

                                         /2 pts

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

          a. ☐ by car
          b. ☐ by bus
          c. ☐ by bike
          d. ☐ by train   /2 pts

12. In New York the subway is:

          a. ☐ modern
          b. ☐ new
          c. ☐ slow
          d. ☐ fast   /2 pts

Total Compréhension Orale II :   /26 pts

À saisir | **Total C.O. I + II :**   **/32 pts** |

I. Who Lives in Which City?

Les 6 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 une personne 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) "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."

I. Who Lives in Which City? – <u>Fast Facts</u>

①

Name:	**<u>Alice Springs</u>**
Country:	Australia
Founded:	1871 under the name of Stuart
Geography:	in the middle of the desert
Population:	26'486
Language:	English
Famous for:	- station of the GHAN-Express Railway
	- next to Uluru / Ayers Rock, a popular tourist attraction

PERSON: _____

②

Name:	**<u>Boston</u>**
Country:	USA
Founded:	1630 by English colonists
Geography:	on the Atlantic Ocean
Population:	5.8 million
Language:	English
Famous for:	- a very old public park
	- Harvard University

PERSON: _____

③

Name:	**<u>Geneva</u>**
Country:	Switzerland
Founded:	in the Celtic period
Geography:	- next to a lake
	- next to the mountains
Population:	625'000
Language:	French, German, English
Famous for:	- water fountain
	- international organisations
	- watches & banks

PERSON: _____

④

Name:	**<u>Johannesburg</u>**
Country:	South Africa
Founded:	first Europeans arrived in 1880
Geography:	1'753m above the sea
Population:	3.2 million
Language:	Black African dialects, English
Famous for:	- Nelson Mandela and his work for Black Africans
	- gold & diamond business

PERSON: _____

⑤

Name:	**<u>London</u>**
Country:	England
Founded:	in the Roman period
Geography:	on the River Thames
Population:	12.5 million
Language:	English & 300 others
Famous for:	- history & monuments
	- shopping & restaurants
	- nightlife

PERSON: _____

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[1]. 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[2] around[3]. 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[2]. In a city, the people did not have to work in the fields[2]; 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.
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[4] to produce more and more quickly. This caused a rapid expansion in economy and trade[5], so many villages changed into cities, like Florence, Venice, London, Vienna and Geneva.

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 19th century[6]. Society was changing and getting more liberal, and the Industrial Revolution created an economic explosion. So people moved[7] into cities for work and a better life.
Today, people still move[7] 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:

[1] alone   =   seul
[2] the fields =   les champs
[3] around   =   autour
[4] farmer   =   paysan
[5] trade   =   commerce
[6] century   =   siècle
[7] to move   =   déménager

1. *Choisis un titre pour chaque paragraphe du texte. Inscris <u>la lettre</u> du titre correspondant dans la grille. <u>Attention</u> : 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 <u>sur le texte</u> sont justes ou fausses.*

		right	wrong
1)	People always liked living alone.		
2)	Cities encouraged the existence of different jobs.		
3)	Cities existed before Jesus Christ.		
4)	Naples was a city in the Roman Empire.		
5)	Today city life is boring.		

/10 pts

READING COMPREHENSION

3. Lis les affirmations et coche ce qui correspond <u>au texte</u> (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. Geneva is an example of a city
   a) ☐ in the Roman Empire.
   b) ☐ with 500'000 inhabitants.
   c) ☐ that disappeared.
   d) ☐ that was a village before.   /8 pts

4. Réponds <u>en français</u> 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. Quelle est la différence entre une ville et un village, à part leur taille ?

   _____

4. Cite une conséquence des invasions barbares.

   _____

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

   _____

6. Donne <u>deux</u> raisons pour lesquelles les gens vont vivre en ville de nos jours.

   _____

                                                        /7 pts

Total Compréhension Écrite II : _____/30 pts

À saisir | **Total C.E. I + II :   /40 pts** |

1. Verbes et auxiliaires

Choisis l'auxiliaire qui convient en entourant la lettre qui lui correspond.

1.   a.   Are
     b.   Do   there twelve million people living in London today?
     c.   Must
     d.   Am

2.   a.   Does
     b.   Is   Billy enjoy skating in Central Park in winter?
     c.   Have
     d.   Do

3.   a.   Does
     b.   Is   Geneva got a famous cathedral?
     c.   Have
     d.   Has

4.   a.   Were
     b.   Is   the London plane late yesterday?
     c.   Was
     d.   Does

5.   a.   Were
     b.   Did   Christopher Columbus discover America in 1432?
     c.   Is
     d.   Can

6.   a.   Do
     b.   Does   men and women like jogging in Hyde Park?
     c.   Are
     d.   Were

/6 pts

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.

2. Lots of New Yorkers
   | doesn't go
   | goes
   | go
   | is going to go
   jogging in Central Park every day.

3. Captain Cook
   | arrive
   | arrived
   | arrives
   | is arriving
   by boat in Sydney in 1770.

4. Geneva
   | didn't have
   | has
   | had
   | is going to have
   a tunnel under the lake in 2010.

5. English people
   | doesn't love
   | love
   | loves
   | is going to love
   picnicking.

6. My friend Peter never
   | drive
   | drives
   | are driving
   | don't drive
   in the city centre.

/6 pts

3. Questions

Complète la question par le mot interrogatif qui convient, en t'aidant de la réponse. Chaque question demande un mot interrogatif différent.

0. _How much_ is a plane ticket to New York?
   800.- Swiss Francs or more.

1. _____ can you see in London?
   Historic buildings, museums and theatres.

2. _____ was the first president of the USA?

   George Washington.

3. _____ inhabitants has Johannesburg got?

   3.2 million.

4. _____ is life in the city easier?
   Because the services are better.

5. _____ did the first Europeans arrive in Johannesburg?
   In 1880.

6. _____ were you on holiday last summer?

   In Egypt.   /6 pts

4. Grammaire et vocabulaire en contexte

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

A Typical Day

George Miller lives _____ *(to /on /in)* Kingston just outside London. He is

_____ *(a /an /Ø)* architect and he is a **commuter**: Every day he _____

(can /must /mustn't) travel to London to go _____ *(at /to /for)* work. He gets _____

(up /on /out) very early, has a shower and gets dressed. He doesn't have _____

(the /any /some) breakfast, he usually buys a cup of coffee at the station. He goes to London by

bus and train. It takes _____ *(him /his /her)* two hours to get to the office. In the evening

he finishes work _____ *(to /from /at)* 6 p.m., so he is not home before 8 p.m. He likes

_____ *(him /his /her)* job.   /9 pts

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

Si nécessaire, arrondir à l'entier supérieur   *À saisir* | **Total GR. :**   **/36 pts** |

A Visit in Your City

Un/e ami/e est venu/e te voir à Genève le week-end dernier. Il s'agissait de sa première visite dans cette ville. Raconte ce que vous avez fait pendant ce week-end et où tu l'as emmené/e.
Écris entre 60 et 90 mots. Compte tous tes mots et indique le total à la fin de ton texte.

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.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Total des mots : ☐

Grammaire : _____   4 pts

Organisation :_____   4 pts

Vocabulaire : _____   4 pts   *À saisir*   **Total E.E. :   /12 pts**