

**EVACOM ANGLAIS 9<sup>e</sup> Regroupement B / II<sup>e</sup> semestre 2008-2009**

Durée : 95 minutes

Nom : \_\_\_\_\_ Prénom : \_\_\_\_\_

Classe : \_\_\_\_\_ Collège : \_\_\_\_\_

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

Points : \_\_\_\_\_/116

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



## LISTENING COMPREHENSION

### I. Sports

*Tu vas entendre la description de 6 des sports illustrés ci-dessous.  
Regarde bien chaque photo illustrant un sport.*

*Inscris dans la grille la lettre de la photo qui correspond à la description entendue.  
Tu entendras les descriptions deux fois.*

*Tu as 30 secondes pour prendre connaissance des photos ci-dessous.  
Attention: il y a une photo de trop!*

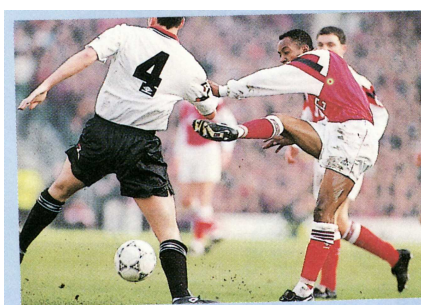
A



B



C



D



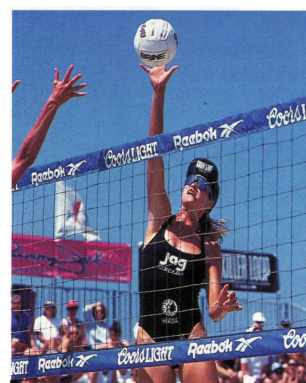
E



F



G



Description	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Photo						

Total Compréhension Orale I : / 6 pts

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION

### II. Fun at Lake District Camp

Ecoute attentivement les informations au sujet d'un camp dans le Lake District en Angleterre. 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 une minute et demie pour prendre connaissance des questions et des réponses proposées. Tu entendras le texte deux fois.

1. Where is the Lake District region? /2 pts

- a.  in the south of England
- b.  in Ireland
- c.  in the north of England
- d.  in Scotland

2. When did John and David go to the camp? ..... /2 pts

3. John thinks the camp was: /2 pts

- a.  boring
- b.  nice
- c.  not very good
- d.  expensive

4. How many young people were there in the camp? ..... (en chiffres) /2 pts

5. What happened to John and David? /2 pts

- a.  a bad accident
- b.  an incredible success
- c.  a horrible adventure
- d.  a big disappointment

6. What time do the campers normally get up? /2 pts

7.00    7.15    7.30    7.45

(coche)               

7. Give **one** example of sports they can do in the morning. /2 pts

.....

8. What are David's favourite activities? (**one** example) /2 pts

.....

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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9. What do they eat for lunch? (**one** example) /2 pts

.....

10. Give **one** evening activity. /2 pts

.....

11. How many weeks did John and David spend at the camp? ..... /2 pts

12. Select **one** subject the text is talking about: /2 pts

- a.  Summer activities for tourists.
- b.  A typical day at a summer camp.
- c.  Tennis lessons in Cambridge.
- d.  Water sports at the seaside.
- e.  A description of a typical village.

Total Compréhension Orale II: / 24 pts

*À saisir*

**Total C.O. I + II : / 30 pts**

## READING COMPREHENSION

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### I. The Right College for the Right Person

Voici 4 textes à propos de personnes qui veulent toutes suivre un cours de langue dans un collège en Angleterre et, à la page suivante, 5 publicités pour des collèges.

Lis ces textes attentivement et trouve pour chaque personne un collège qui correspond à ses désirs.

Attention : il y a un collège qui ne correspond à personne !



1. Clare doesn't like cities and wants to live somewhere quiet with an English family. She wants to do a full-time (= *plein temps*) course.

2. George enjoys city life. He wants to do a part-time (= *temps partiel*) course and have a part-time job, too. He is not interested in doing activities with the college after his classes. He wants to have a flat (= apartment).



3. Barbara would like to live in a hostel (= *foyer*) with other students. She wants to do a full-time course. She likes playing sports in her free time.

4. David is looking for a full-time four-week course at a college which organises social activities for students. He wants to live in a family in the city or in the country.



## *The Tibbit School*

**A**

offers full-time four-week courses. It is in a quiet part of the city but there are buses into the centre and to the countryside. Every evening there is an activity for students and there are trips at weekends. Students stay with local families if they wish.

## **The Spinpencil Academy**

**B**

is in a village about 15 km from the city. It offers full-time courses. Students live with families in the village.

## **The Franklin College**

**C**

is in the centre of the city. Students can choose part-time courses - either mornings or afternoons only. The college has sports facilities and a library. The college can offer private and family accommodation.

## **The Riverside College**

**D**

is a large city college which has full-time English courses. All students live in college hostels in the city. The college has its own sports hall and swimming-pool.

## *The Stickney Academy*

**E**

is in the city centre. It offers full-time twelve-week courses. Students must join in the activities organised for the evenings. The college has got many large houses where students can live.

1.	2.	3.	4.

Total Compréhension Ecrite I : / 8 pts

## II. The Scouting Movement

*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

2007 was the 100<sup>th</sup> year of the Scouting movement. The 21<sup>st</sup> World “jamboree”, a large international meeting for Scouts, was in Chelmsford, near London. 40,000 Scouts attended from 27<sup>th</sup> July to 8<sup>th</sup> August 2007.

A “jamboree” is an important meeting for young people from all parts of the world. They talk about projects in poor countries and about how they can help people.

2

But do you know how the Scout movement started?

The first “jamboree” was in 1920 in London, and it was organised by Robert Baden-Powell (1857-1941), the founder of this movement. He was a general in the British Army. The name “Scouting” comes from the role played by military scouts in reconnaissance missions. In the army, a scout observes the position of an enemy.

In 1890 Baden-Powell was in South Africa, where he started to develop his Scouting ideas. He showed his men how to survive in difficult situations. He taught them to develop independence.

When he was in Mafeking, a group of boys helped in the defence of the town by carrying messages. They also helped in hospitals and in the distribution of food to the poor.

3

In 1903 Baden-Powell wrote a book about his Scouting ideas. It was very successful, and many young boys read it. In 1907 he wanted to experiment with his ideas, and he organised a camp in England, for boys from different schools. Then some friends asked Baden-Powell to write a new book for boys. In this book he didn't write about military aspects, but he explained the techniques of survival, and he also added educational principles. This book, “Scouting for Boys”, was published in 1908: It was the beginning of the Scouting movement.

4

Girls also wanted to become part of the movement, and Baden-Powell's wife, Olave St Clair, formed the Girl Guides in 1909. She visited more than 100 countries and in 1918 she was acclaimed Chief Guide of the Girl Scout movement. In 1932 Olave and Baden-Powell moved to Kenya. Baden-Powell died there in 1941.

5

For Baden-Powell, Scouting was for educating young boys as responsible citizens, respectful of all members of the community. He knew that young people “learn by doing”, and this is why he had a lot of ideas for practical activities: camping, hiking, sports and aquatic activities.

6

Now there are some 28 million young people in the Scout movement. There are Scouts in most countries. In Switzerland, it is the most popular youth organisation, with 50,000 members! In July 2007, the Scout movement celebrated its 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Old and young Scouts met for parties with games, activities and camp-fires.

Vocabulary :

taught = *a enseigné*

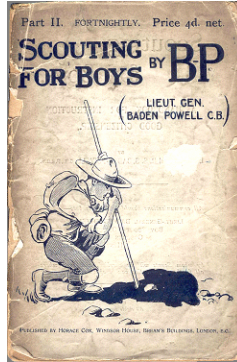
## READING COMPREHENSION

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

**A**



**B**



**C**



**D**



**E**



**F**



**G**



Exemple

<i>Paragraphe</i>	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<i>Image</i>	G					

/ 5 pts

## READING COMPREHENSION

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2) Indique par une croix dans la colonne correspondante si les affirmations sur le texte sont justes ou fausses.

		right	wrong
1.	The 100 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Scouting movement was organised in Chelmsford.		
2.	The soldiers (= soldats) showed Baden-Powell how to be independent.		
3.	In 1907 Baden-Powell organised a camp for boys and girls.		
4.	In his book "Scouting for Boys" Baden-Powell writes about military techniques.		
5.	Baden-Powell's wife Olave started the Girl Guides movement.		

/10 pts

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

1. The 2007 « jamboree »  
was

- a)  an international competition.
- b)  a meeting for scouts from different countries.
- c)  a military camp.
- d)  a religious meeting.

2. Baden-Powell started  
the Scout movement because

- a)  he wanted young people to do sports.
- b)  he wanted to watch the position of the enemy.
- c)  he was a military officer.
- d)  he wanted to motivate young boys to help.

3. The Girl Guides  
movement started

- a)  in 1909.
- b)  in 1910.
- c)  in 1918.
- d)  in 1932.

4. In "Scouting for Boys"

- a)  Baden-Powell says the boys can do all they want.
- b)  Baden-Powell speaks about religion.
- c)  the boys learn respect and independence.
- d)  the boys learn to write about military activities.

to learn: apprendre

/ 8 pts

## READING COMPREHENSION

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4) Réponds en français aux questions suivantes :

1. Pourquoi un "jamboree" est-il un événement important pour les Scouts ? (2 raisons)

.....  
.....

2. Quel était le rôle d'un scout dans l'armée ?

.....

3. Comment les jeunes garçons ont-ils aidé à la défense de la ville de Mafeking ?  
(2 exemples)

.....  
.....

4. Indique deux caractéristiques du nouveau livre de Baden-Powell :

.....  
.....

5. Qui était Olave St Clair ?

.....

/ 8 pts

Total Compréhension Écrite II : /31 pts

À saisir

<b>Total C.E. I + II : /39 pts</b>
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## GRAMMAR

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### 1. Verbes et Auxiliaires

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

- |    |    |      |  |   |
|----|----|------|--|---|
| 1. | a. | Do   |  | there any Scout associations in Switzerland?  |
|    | b. | Are  |  |   |
|    | c. | Must |  |   |
|    | d. | Am   |  |   |
| 2. | a. | Does |  | a girl get a badge on her Girl Guides uniform?  |
|    | b. | Is   |  |   |
|    | c. | Have |  |   |
|    | d. | Do   |  |   |
| 3. | a. | Does |  | Geneva got Scouting meetings?   |
|    | b. | Is   |  |   |
|    | c. | Have |  |   |
|    | d. | Has  |  |   |
| 4. | a. | Were |  | David Beckham a Scout when he was a boy?  |
|    | b. | Is   |  |   |
|    | c. | Was  |  |   |
|    | d. | Does |  |   |
| 5. | a. | Were |  | Robert Baden-Powell write a book about Scouting in 1908?                                |
|    | b. | Did  |  |   |
|    | c. | Is   |  |   |
|    | d. | Can  |  |   |
| 6. | a. | Do   |  | 100.000 people participate in Scouting activities in the United Kingdom every week-end? |
|    | b. | Does |  |   |
|    | c. | Are  |  |   |
|    | d. | Were |  |   |

/ 6 pts

## GRAMMAR

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### 2. Formes verbales

*Choisis et entoure la forme correcte du verbe.*

- |                          |   |                              |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. After school I always | am going to play<br>play<br>am playing<br>plays                 | with my friends.             |
| 2. My brother and I      | wasn't<br>aren't<br>am not<br>weren't                           | at home yesterday evening.   |
| 3. Steve's mother        | didn't sleep<br>doesn't sleep<br>is not sleeping<br>don't sleep | well last night.             |
| 4. My dad                | drive<br>is driving<br>drives<br>don't drive                    | me to school this morning.   |
| 5. The children          | are going<br>is going to go<br>went<br>goes                     | to the cinema next Saturday. |
| 6. Your sister           | don't buy<br>isn't buying<br>aren't buying<br>doesn't buy       | magazines every day.         |

/ 6 pts

**GRAMMAR**

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**3. Questions**

*En t'aidant de la réponse, complète la question par le mot interrogatif qui convient. Chaque question demande un mot interrogatif **différent**.*

Example : 0. Who has got five weeks' holiday? - Clare.

- |    |       |   |                |
|----|-------|---|----------------|
| 1. | ..... | does Clare usually go to an adventure camp? | In summer.     |
| 2. | ..... | did Clare spend three weeks in a camp?      | In the USA.    |
| 3. | ..... | boys and girls were there from Europe?      | Eighty.        |
| 4. | ..... | do the activities begin every day?          | At 7.30.       |
| 5. | ..... | is she packing at the moment?               | Her bag.       |
| 6. | ..... | tent is she going to take this year?        | Her brother's. |

/ 6 pts

**4. Comparaisons**

*A l'aide du tableau ci-dessous, complète les phrases en comparant les hôtels entre eux. Les phrases suivent l'ordre du tableau.*

	The Cardiff Hotel	The Mill Hotel	The Shakespeare Inn
1. size	**	***	*
2. a double room	***	**	*
3. food	**	*	***
4. service	***	*	**
5. situation and quietness	***	**	*
6. swimming-pool	**	**	*

1. The Mill Hotel is (big) ..... the Cardiff Hotel.
2. A double room at the Cardiff Hotel is (expensive) ..... a double room at the Mill Hotel.
3. The food at the Shakespeare Inn is (good) ..... at the Cardiff Hotel.
4. The service at the Mill Hotel is (bad) ..... at the Shakespeare Inn.
5. The Mill Hotel is (noisy = bruyant) ..... the Cardiff Hotel.
6. The swimming-pool of the Cardiff Hotel is (large) ..... the swimming-pool of the Mill Hotel.

/ 9 pts

## GRAMMAR

### 5. Grammaire et vocabulaire en contexte

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

because - are - spend - don't - in - very - there - must - they

Dear Lucy,

I'm (1)..... New York for the summer holidays. I'm going to (2)..... six weeks here, because my English is not very good. I go to school every morning and after lunch the teachers take us to different places of interest.

In my class (3)..... are twelve students. (4)..... are all from different countries, so we (5)..... speak English together. I think my English is getting better. I'm very happy (6)..... I live with a nice family. It's (7)..... difficult for me to understand them, because they speak very fast. I like New York very much, but life here is very expensive. I (8)..... often go out, so we organise parties at home on Saturday evenings.

Please write to me soon.

Lots of love from *Lisa*

/ 8 pts

**Si nécessaire, arrondir à l'entier supérieur**

À saisir

**Total GR. : /35 pts**

