

EXAMEN D'ADMISSION EN CLASSE DE MATURITE PROFESSIONNELLE

ENGLISH KEYS | 10 MARS 2021

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Prénom			

Répartition des points

I Grammaire

/

II Vocabulaire

/

III Compréhension de texte

/

Total

/

Note obtenue

Moyens autorisés : aucun

Travail : stylo ou encre sur les feuilles de données.

Temps à disposition : 45 minutes

I. GRAMMAIRE

Entourez le bon article.

- A. We went to 1) **a / an / the / Ø** cinema and we saw 2) **a / an / the / Ø** very funny movie. We really had 3) **a / an / the / Ø** good time !
- B. You should take 4) **a / an / the / Ø** umbrella, it's going to rain.
- C. 5) **a / an / the / Ø** cheetahs are 6) **a / an / the / Ø** fastest land animal.

Entourez la bonne réponse (comparative ou superlatif).

- D. My sister is two years 7) **young / younger / the youngest** than me.
- E. Do you know what the 8) **slow / slower / slowest** animal in the world is?
- F. I think spring is 9) **beautiful / more beautiful / the most beautiful** season of the year.

Entourez le bon adjectif/pronom possessif.

- G. Where does 10) **they / you / your** father work?
- H. She lives with 11) **his / her / him** mother.
- I. My computer is very old. 12) **Its / His / It's** keyboard doesn't work well.

Entourez la bonne réponse (mots exprimant la quantité).

- J. Would you like 13) **some / many / a few** apple juice?
- K. How 14) **many / much / any** did your computer cost?
- L. Bruno is happy. He didn't make 15) **a lot of / many / much** mistakes in the English test.
- M. Our new neighbour seems very nice but she talks 16) **a lot / many / any**.

Entourez la forme correct du présent.

- N. How often 17) **are / do / is** you have English lessons?
- O. They 18) **catches / are catching / catch** the bus to work at eight o'clock every day.
- P. 19) **I read / I reading / I'm reading** a really good book at the moment.
- Q. What 20) **you are doing / are you doing / do you do** ? B: I'm looking for my glasses.
- R. Where's John? B: He's in the bathroom. He 21) **has / is doing / is having** a shower.



Entourez la forme correcte du passé.

- S. As a stranger 22) **came / were coming / was coming** to the station, a car 23) **stopped / was stopping / were stopping** behind him.
- T. When I 24) **started / was started / were started** work at 6 o'clock, the sun 25) **rose / was rising / were rising**.
- U. While we 26) **listened / was listening / were listening** to the news, the telephone 27) **rang / was ringing / were ringing**.

Entourez la forme correcte du futur.

- V. 28) I haven't made any plans for Easter. **I am going to stay / I will probably stay / I am staying** at home.
- W. I 29) **will revise / am going to revise** for my exam on Sunday afternoon.
- X. "The phone is ringing". "Ok 30) **I'll answer / am going to answer / am answering** it".

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II. VOCABULAIRE

Complétez les phrases à l'aide des mots de la liste ci-dessous sans les modifier. On ne peut pas utiliser deux fois le même mot. 5 mots ne devront pas être utilisés.

tall – to dive – carrots – burglar – painter – cow –wildlife
 fork – spoon -- rude – squirrels – to practice – to rescue – interesting – cork

- 1) Kenya is famous as one of Africa's best locations for **wildlife**.
- 2) The Police arrested the **burglar**.
- 3) Nothing can possibly excuse him for such **rude** behaviour.
- 4) He was born with a silver **spoon** in his mouth
- 5) He bravely went into the burning house **to rescue** the baby.
- 6) **Squirrels** love hazelnuts.
- 7) He was just about **to dive** when he saw the shark.
- 8) The course is very **interesting**. We learn a lot of things.
- 9) I can't get the **cork** out of the bottle it's too tight.
- 10) A **painter** may exaggerate or distort shapes and forms.

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III. COMPREHENSION DE TEXTE

Lisez le texte et entourez la réponse correcte pour chaque question.

Mots de vocabulaire :

wee hours : le petit matin

a bit of shoving: quelques bousculades

Viernes Negros signifie Black Friday en espagnol

The day after Thanksgiving is the start of the holiday shopping season. Thanksgiving is always on a Thursday, so the day after is a Friday. This day has come to be known as Black Friday. It has been the busiest shopping day of the year since 2005.

Most stores offer great deals on Black Friday. They open their doors in the wee hours of the morning. They try to attract shoppers with big discounts. Some items like TVs are much cheaper than usual. Stores may even lose money on these items. They hope that shoppers will buy gifts for other people while they are in the store.

Black Friday is a great time to get good deals. The problem is that there are not enough low-priced items to go around. Each store may only have a few. These items are in high demand.

People stand in long lines to get such great deals. They may line up hours before a store opens. They may be hoping to get a low price on a TV or laptop, but not everyone who wants one will get one. Some people leave disappointed.

The situation can be tense. Some Black Friday events have been violent. Large, eager crowds have trampled workers. Fights have broken out over toys or people cutting in line. People have shot one another over parking spots. But most Black Friday events are safe and fun. Still, if you plan on going, expect large crowds and a bit of shoving.

So where does the name "Black Friday" come from? It was first used in Philadelphia in the 1950s. The police called this day Black Friday because of the heavy traffic it drew. In the 1960s, stores tried to rename the day "Big Friday." It did not stick. The name "Black Friday" continued to spread across the country. It seems that it is here to stay.

Now people all over the country take part in the event known as Black Friday. It is even spreading to other parts of the world. Stores have held Black Friday events in the U.K., Australia, and Brazil since 2012. In Costa Rica Black Friday is known as "Viernes Negro." And in Mexico, stores offer an annual weekend of discounts. They call it "El Buen Fin," which means "the good weekend" in Spanish. I guess the language of savings is universal.

1. **According to the text, why do stores set prices so low on some items that they lose money?**
 - a. They want people to enjoy the holidays.
 - b. They hope people will buy other gifts while they are in the store.**
 - c. They are in a giving mood because the holiday season is just beginning.
 - d. They are trying to get rid of old items from last year to make room for new items.



2. **Which is not true about Black Friday?**
 - a. Black Friday is always the day after Thanksgiving.
 - b. Black Friday is the busiest shopping day of the year.
 - c. **Black Friday is a national holiday.**
 - d. Black Friday is the start of the holiday shopping season.

3. **Where does the name Black Friday come from?**
 - a. **The police called this day Black Friday because there is a lot of traffic.**
 - b. The stores called this day Black Friday because it is a serious shopping day.
 - c. The police called this day Black Friday to remember the victims of violence.
 - d. The stores called this day Black Friday because they make a lot of money.

4. **Which best explains the main idea of the third paragraph?**
 - a. People stand in long lines on Black Friday.
 - b. Black Friday is the best time of the year to get good deals.
 - c. Black Friday is a really disappointing time of the year.
 - d. **Black Friday deals are limited and not everyone will get one.**

5. **Which country does not participate in Black Friday?**
 - a. **France**
 - b. Costa Rica
 - c. Brazil
 - d. United Kingdom

6. **Which happened first?**
 - a. Stores tried to rename the day after Thanksgiving "Big Friday."
 - b. Black Friday events began happening in Australia.
 - c. **Police began calling the day after Thanksgiving "Black Friday."**
 - d. Black Friday became the busiest shopping day of the year.

7. **Which title best expresses the author's purpose in writing this text?**
 - a. *Black Friday: Stories from the Parking Lot*
 - b. *Black Friday: Why You Should Go This Year*
 - c. ***Black Friday: What you Should Know about Black Friday***
 - d. *Black Friday: How to Save Money on the Big Day*

8. **Which best describes the overall structure of the fifth paragraph?**
 - a. **chronological order**
 - b. problem and solution
 - c. compare and contrast
 - d. order of importance

9. **Which was not cited as one of the downsides of Black Friday?**
 - a. Stores run out of high demand items quickly.
 - b. **Nobody really saves any money on Black Friday.**
 - c. There are large crowds and lots of shoving.
 - d. Sometimes violence occurs at Black Friday events.

10. **Which best explains why Costa Ricans call Black Friday "Viernes Negro"?**
 - a. Costa Rican stores don't want the shopping day associated with American violence.
 - b. *Viernes Negro* sounds more exotic and exciting than *Black Friday*.
 - c. Costa Ricans want to establish their own shopping tradition.
 - d. **This is how you say "Black Friday" in Spanish, the language of Costa Rica.**