



**gymnase
de
nyon**

NOTE :

NOM : _____ **Prénom :** _____

**EXAMENS D'ADMISSION AUX GYMNASSES VAUDOIS
SESSION 2020**

ÉCOLE DE MATURITÉ

ANNÉE : 1^{RE} ANNÉE
BRANCHE : ANGLAIS
SIGLE : EXAD-1M-ANG-02
EXAMEN : ÉCRIT

Durée : 3 heures

Matériel autorisé : néant.

Consignes :
- Le candidat rédige les réponses à l'encre de façon soignée.
- Les feuilles de brouillon sont remises avec l'épreuve.
- Les feuilles doivent rester agrafées.

1. Partie technique : _____ / **30 pts**

2. Partie compréhension : _____ / **30 pts**

3. Partie expression : _____ / **24 pts**

Pondération : **partie technique 20%, partie compréhension 40%,
partie expression 40% de la note finale**

1. PARTIE TECHNIQUE (20%)

total points : / 30 pts

1.1 Verb Tenses and Verb Forms

Read the following article and circle the correct verb tense or form for each gap from the choice given at the end of the text. Make sure your choice is indicated clearly.

Uluru

The world's largest monolith, the giant Uluru in the desert of Australia's Northern Territory (1) now officially inaccessible to tourists and climbers. Authorities (2) it in a few days, on October 25th, in recognition of the site's cultural significance to the local Anangu traditional owners.

The site was once called "Ayers Rock", before it returned to its historic name *Uluru*. It (3) a major attraction for many years and people from around the world still come to see it, but it is a sacred site in Anangu culture. The Anangu guardians of the rock (4) for the ban¹ again and again since it was opened to the public.

Australia's government first (5) the ban in 2017 and most visitors respected it immediately. At that time, officials were working hard to introduce the law, while the Anangu people (6) to make people understand the cultural and spiritual importance of this site.

Local Anangu man Rameth Thomas, who grew up in a tiny community near Uluru, explained to the BBC how important the rock is to his people. He said: "That place is a very sacred place. That's like our church. I (7) this repeatedly to everyone since I was a little boy and I am not going to stop: 'The Anangu community (8) you to climb the rock.'" He added: "All of our stories are about the rock. People from around the world just come to climb it. They have no respect." Another resident said: "If I (9) to climb on top of the Parliament house in Canberra, they won't let me." Only 16% of visitors (10) it since 2017.

(adapted from *Breaking News English*, 19th October 2019)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a. is being | b. is | c. has been |
| 2. a. closed | b. will close | c. close |
| 3. a. is | b. was | c. has been |
| 4. a. are campaigning | b. have campaigned | c. were campaigning |
| 5. a. introduce | b. has introduced | c. introduced |
| 6. a. were trying | b. try | c. have tried |

¹ a *ban* = something that is forbidden, here the access to the mountain Uluru

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 7. a. have told | b. were telling | c. told |
| 8. a. isn't wanting | b. didn't want | c. doesn't want |
| 9. a. was trying | b. try | c. will try |
| 10. a. climbed | b. climb | c. have climbed |

.... / 10 pts

1.2 Other Grammatical and Vocabulary Features

Read the following article and circle the correct word or expression from the choice given at the end of the text to fill the gaps. Make sure your choice is indicated clearly.

The Legend of Fairies

Fairies today are the stuff of children's stories, little magical people with wings, often (1) with light. Typically pretty and female, like Tinkerbell in *Peter Pan*, they usually use (2) magic to do small things and are mostly friendly to humans.

We got (3) of our modern ideas about fairies from Shakespeare and stories from the 18th and 19th centuries. Even if we (4) see the origins of fairies as far back as the Ancient Greeks, we see similar creatures in many cultures. The (5) fairy-like creatures can be found in the Greek idea that trees and rivers had spirits called *dryads* and *nymphs*. Some people think (6) creatures were originally the gods of earlier, pagan religions. They were replaced by the Greek and Roman gods, and then later by the Christian God, and became (7), less powerful figures as they lost importance.

Another explanation suggests the origin of fairies is a memory of real people, (8) spirits. So, for example, when tribes with metal weapons invaded land (9) people only used stone weapons, some of the people escaped and hid in forests and caves. Further support for this idea is that people thought fairies were afraid (10) iron and could not touch it. Living outside of society, the hiding people probably stole food and attacked villages. This (11) explain why fairies were often described as playing tricks on humans. Hundreds of years ago, people actually believed that fairies stole new babies and replaced (12) with a 'changeling' – a fairy baby – or that they took new mothers and made them feed fairy babies with their milk.

While most people no longer believe (13) fairies, only hundred years ago some people were ready to think they (14) exist. In 1917, 16-year-old Elsie Wright took two photos of her cousin, nine-year-old Frances Griffiths, (15) with fairies. Some photography experts thought (16) were fake, while (17) weren't sure. (18) Arthur Conan Doyle, the writer of the *Sherlock Holmes*

detective stories, believed they were real. He published the original pictures in a magazine called *The Strand*, in 1920. The girls only admitted the photos were fake years (19), explaining that they had used pictures of dancers that Elsie had copied (20) a book.

(adapted from a text from the *British Council* website, n.d.)

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. shining | b. shine | c. shines |
| 2. a. her | b. his | c. their |
| 3. a. many | b. much | c. any |
| 4. a. must | b. should | c. can |
| 5. a. most early | b. earliest | c. earlier |
| 6. a. this | b. that | c. these |
| 7. a. smaller | b. more small | c. the smallest |
| 8. a. not | b. no | c. nor |
| 9. a. where | b. when | c. what |
| 10. a. by | b. of | c. from |
| 11. a. cannot | b. must | c. could |
| 12. a. it | b. him | c. them |
| 13. a. in | b. - | c. of |
| 14. a. might | b. should | c. can't |
| 15. a. sat | b. sitting | c. sit |
| 16. a. it | b. they | c. any |
| 17. a. others | b. other | c. other's |
| 18. a. But | b. Because | c. While |
| 19. a. ago | b. more late | c. later |
| 20. a. by | b. from | c. of |

.... /20 pts

2. PARTIE COMPREHENSION (40%)

total points : / 30 pts

2.1 Text 1

Read the following article and circle the correct answer from the choice given at the end of the text according to context. Only **one** answer is correct. Make sure your choice is indicated clearly. The questions follow the order of the text, except question 9.

Preserving Endangered Languages

As the *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization* (UNESCO) puts it, "language is one manifestation of cultural diversity" and "every language reflects a unique world-view with its own value systems, philosophy and particular cultural features¹."

But the globe's dynamic cacophony of spoken tongues is in danger. The U.N. agency predicts that if nothing is done at least half of the 6,000 languages currently spoken will be extinct² by the year 2100.

According to³ UNESCO, a language is endangered when its speakers stop using it, it is spoken "in fewer and fewer domains" and styles, or the language has stopped being passed on to the next generation. A language can also be considered endangered based on the proportion or percentage of speakers within the total population or the "availability⁴ of materials for language education and literacy," according to the U.N. agency.

The regions that are home to the most endangered languages include Melanesia, a Pacific island group northeast of Australia that includes Papua New Guinea, as well as sub-Saharan Africa and South America, but "endangered languages can be found in every region and in almost every country in the world," the agency says. Around 2,500 languages are in danger of becoming extinct, research shows, and some are spoken by as few as 30 people.

In an effort to save the sounds of these disappearing tongues, *GoCompare* has started a project to capture the tone and rhythm of some of them. *GoCompare* said they wanted to "highlight⁵ these beautiful languages and let the world hear how they sound."

"When we lose a language, we don't just lose words, we lose a whole perspective on the world," Kathrine Stakston, a spokeswoman for the project, said. "Often, it's diversity and different perspectives which create new initiatives, new ideas."

¹ *features* = characteristics

² *will be extinct* = will have disappeared

³ *according to* = selon, d'après

⁴ *availability* = accessibility

⁵ *to highlight* = to give visibility to

The company found native speakers of 25 of the world's endangered languages and asked each of them to record⁶ in their mother tongue the translation of legendary Italian filmmaker Federico Fellini's phrase "a different language is a different vision of life."

"We hope that this project will put the languages back on the map, tell their story and shed light on their importance," Stakston said. "Hopefully, by initiating a conversation about diversity, different languages and cultures, we can start a bigger movement to preserve these languages and the culture they represent."

Wiradjuri (Australia)

Wiradjuri is one of Australia's 40 remaining indigenous languages. Only 30 people are known to speak it, primarily in the southwestern part of the state of New South Wales. A revival of the language is happening, helped by the publication of a dictionary and a growing number of schools incorporating the language into their curriculum.

North Frisian (Germany)

There are reportedly 10,000 speakers of this language, which is classified as being "severely endangered." North Frisian has "an extraordinary number of local dialects, some of which are mutually unintelligible⁷," according to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, which reports that speakers of the language are typically bilingual or trilingual, with standard German being among their tongues. North Frisian was recognized as the official language of North Germany's Nordfriesland district and Heligoland in 2004.

Irish (Europe)

Also known as Gaelic, Irish was historically spoken by people from all parts of society until the time of the Great Famine in Ireland from 1845 to 1849, "when emigration led to a sharp decline in the population." Irish was adopted as an official language, along with English, when an independent Irish state was established in 1922, and it has since become a compulsory⁸ subject in government-funded schools. Today, there are an estimated 440,000 people who speak Irish as a first language. It became an official language of the European Union in 2007.

(adapted from the *LA Times*, 30th April 2018)

⁶ *to record* = to store sounds using electronic equipment so that they can be heard again later

⁷ *unintelligible* = not understandable

⁸ *compulsory* = not optional

Multiple Choice

1. It is important to preserve as many languages as possible because
 - a. they allow us to communicate with each other.
 - b. their disappearance means we lose cultural variety.
 - c. of cultural tourism.
2. At least half of the 6,000 languages spoken today will disappear by the year 2100
 - a. if nothing is done to save them.
 - b. even if UNESCO decides to take action.
 - c. because they have become useless.
3. To know if a language is endangered or not,
 - a. there are different criteria.
 - b. the linguists ask its speakers.
 - c. we check if it is spoken at school.
4. Endangered languages are found
 - a. mostly in and around Australia.
 - b. in Africa and South America.
 - c. all over the globe.
5. *GoCompare* has started a project to
 - a. preserve endangered languages in written form.
 - b. preserve the sounds of endangered languages.
 - c. create a map of endangered languages.
6. For this project, speakers of 25 of the world's endangered languages
 - a. chose some words from their mother tongue.
 - b. recorded a given sentence in their language.
 - c. put their languages on the map.
7. Which of these languages is not taught in schools?
 - a. Wiradjuri
 - b. North Frisian
 - c. Irish
8. Which of these languages is not officially recognized?
 - a. Wiradjuri
 - b. North Frisian
 - c. Irish

9. Choose the most appropriate summary for the article.

- a. Fighting a hopeless battle against the disappearance of endangered languages.
- b. Many endangered languages die out every year.
- c. Preserving endangered languages is a world-wide challenge.

.... / 9 pts

2.2 Text 2

Read the following article and complete the two exercises that follow it according to the instructions.

Boxes Put on Pupils' Heads to Stop Cheating in Exams at Indian School

A school in India has apologised after pictures appeared of pupils wearing cardboard¹ boxes on their heads to **prevent** cheating in an exam. It is said that students at Bhagat Pre-University College in the town of Haveri, Karnataka State, wore the cartons while sitting a chemistry test on Wednesday.

- 5 Photos showed pupils with boxes on their heads with square holes cut out to **allow** them to see their exam papers. SC Peerjade, deputy director of the local pre-University, described the preventative measure as "inhuman".

"A civilised society will never accept such an idea. I hope this is never repeated again," he told the *Times of India*. "There are traditional ways of managing students and preventing
10 malpractice in the examination hall and the college can resort to² them."

A college administrator said the students **had consented to** wearing the boxes and even brought their own. Mr Peerjade added: "When I got a message on this, I immediately went to the college and ordered the management to stop the practice."

- 15 Junior college administrator, MB Satish, apologised for the elaborate measure and said it had been **implemented** on an "experimental basis". "There was no obligation of any kind. You can see in the photograph that some students were not wearing it," he told BBC Hindi. "Some who wore it **removed it** after 15 minutes, some after 20 minutes and we ourselves asked them to remove it after one hour." The controversial photographs led to **widespread** criticism on social media.

¹ *cardboard* = very thick, stiff paper

² *to resort to* = to make use of

The study, (3), put a group of dogs to the test by placing their masters on the other side of a glass door and having them either softly sing *Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star*, or cry. The group of dogs, (4), were able to see and hear their masters at all times.

The researchers discovered that the dogs who opened the doors to reach their owners when they'd been crying did so three times faster than the dogs whose owners had been singing. In addition, the dogs (5) exhibited lower stress levels, indicating that they didn't feel too stressed to help their masters when they needed it.

While some of the dogs were quick to jump into action when their masters were visibly sad, the dogs who showed the most signs of stress were the ones who didn't try to go through the door at all. This wasn't because they didn't care, (6).

(adapted from *The Independent*, 24th July 2018)

- A. recent research suggests that dogs clearly demonstrate their affection when their masters are showing visible signs of emotional distress
- B. who came through the door to comfort their crying owners
- C. which included a variety of breeds such as golden retrievers, pugs and labradors
- D. there's nothing better for a dog owner than returning home and looking for comfort from your canine friend
- E. but simply because they didn't know what to do to help, the study stated
- F. which was published in the journal *Learning and Behaviour*

(1) _____

(4) _____

(2) _____

(5) _____

(3) _____

(6) _____

... / 6 pts

