

Le Commonwealth

Durée : 55 min

Barème : / 20 points

Nom :

Prénom :

Calculatrice : non autorisée**Rédaction** : réponses justifiées, unités obligatoires**Consigne** : ne pas regarder le cours avant de rendre la copie

1 Compréhension de l'écrit : un article

/ 4 pts

Document 1. Extract from the website of Wellington High School, New Zealand.

« Last week, our school hosted three students from Kingston, Jamaica, for an exchange programme organised by the Commonwealth Youth Council. Although Jamaica and New Zealand are 15,000 kilometres apart, the visitors felt at home very quickly: we drive on the left, we love cricket and we share the same head of state, King Charles III. On Wednesday, the Jamaican students gave a talk about their country. Jamaica became independent in 1962 and has been a member of the Commonwealth ever since; its motto, « Out of Many, One People », celebrates the diversity of its population. Our visitors were surprised to learn that the Māori language is official in New Zealand, next to English. At the end of the week, we all took part in a Commonwealth quiz — and the Jamaican team won. »

- Who visited the school, where did they come from and who organised the exchange?
- Quote two things that the two countries have in common, according to the text.
- When did Jamaica become independent? What does its motto celebrate?
- What surprised the visitors? Answer with a full sentence in your own words.

2 Compréhension de l'écrit : lecture d'un tableau

/ 4 pts

Document 2. Six Commonwealth members.

Country	Continent	Joined the Commonwealth	Population (millions, approx.)	Head of state
Canada	North America	1931	40	the King
India	Asia	1947	1,430	a president
Nigeria	Africa	1960	220	a president
Jamaica	Caribbean	1962	2.8	the King
Rwanda	Africa	2009	14	a president
Tuvalu	Oceania	1978	0.011	the King

- Which country joined most recently, and what is special about its history compared with the other five?
- How many of these six countries are republics? Name them.
- Write two sentences with « there are » to compare the populations of India and Tuvalu (use the figures).
- Write one sentence in the preterite about Nigeria, using the table and the verb « to join ».

3 Grammaire : there is / there are et prétérit

/ 4 pts

- Complète avec *there is*, *there are*, *there was* ou *there were* : « In 1949, ____ only eight members. Today ____ fifty-six. »
- Mets au prétérit : « The Queen (reign) ____ for seventy years and (hold) ____ the role of Head of the Commonwealth. »
- Transforme en question commençant par *How many* : « There are fifteen Commonwealth realms. »
- Corrige les deux erreurs de la phrase et explique en français la première : « In 1961, South Africa leaved the Commonwealth because it has a lot of problems with the other members. »

4 Lexique et nationalités

/ 4 pts

- a. Donne la nationalité (adjectif) pour : Australia, Bangladesh, Singapore, the United Kingdom.
- b. Traduis en anglais : « obtenir l'indépendance », « une association volontaire », « le siège », « accueillir les Jeux ».
- c. Explique en anglais, en une phrase chacune, la différence entre *to rule* et *to join*.
- d. Complète avec le bon mot : *heritage*, *mother tongue*, *summit*, *republic* — « a) Hindi is her ___ ; b) Barbados became a ___ in 2021 ; c) the leaders met at a ___ in Samoa ; d) cricket belongs to our shared ___ . »

5 Expression écrite guidée

/ 4 pts

Your school is organising Commonwealth Day. Write the short speech (80 words minimum) that you will read in front of the pupils. Follow the four steps.

- a. Explain what the Commonwealth is (number of members, when the modern Commonwealth was born, what the members share).
- b. Describe its Head and explain why this role is symbolic.
- c. Present one member country that is NOT the United Kingdom (continent, nationality, date of independence or of joining), using the preterite.
- d. Conclude with your opinion on cultural diversity, using at least one sentence with « there is » or « there are ».