

L'orientation et les études

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 a British school website: « Meet our Year 11 pupils ».

« Amina, 16, is taking nine GCSEs this summer. Her favourite subjects are chemistry and design and technology, and she can't stand history. « I'm hopeless at remembering dates, » she laughs. Next year, she is going to stay in our sixth form to take three A-levels: chemistry, physics and maths. « I'd like to study architecture at university in order to design eco-friendly houses. » Her twin brother Youssef has chosen a very different path. He isn't keen on exams, but he is brilliant with his hands, so he is going to leave school in June and start an apprenticeship with a local carpenter. « I'll earn money while I learn, and I might open my own workshop one day, » he explains. Their form tutor, Mr Patel, thinks both choices are excellent: « There isn't only one road to success. » »

- How many GCSEs is Amina taking, and which subjects does she like and dislike?
- What is Amina going to do next year, and what is her long-term plan?
- Why is Youssef going to leave school, and what is he going to do?
- Explain in French what Mr Patel means by « There isn't only one road to success ».

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

/ 4 pts

Document 2. Comparing two school systems.

Age	France	England	Exam at the end
11-15	collège (6e à 3e)	secondary school (Years 7-10)	brevet (France, 15)
15-16	lycée (2de)	secondary school (Year 11)	GCSEs (England, 16)
16-18	lycée (1re, Tle)	sixth form / college (Years 12-13)	baccalauréat / A-levels (18)
18+	université / BTS / écoles	university / apprenticeship	degree (3 years in England)

- At what age do French pupils take the brevet, and at what age do English pupils take their GCSEs?
- Which English years correspond to the French collège? Which French classes correspond to the English sixth form?
- Give two differences between the two systems that you can read in the table.
- Write two sentences in English comparing the brevet and the GCSEs (use « whereas » or « while » in one of them).

3 Grammaire : goûts, projets et connecteurs

/ 4 pts

- Complète avec la préposition ou la forme du verbe : « I'm keen ____ biology, I'm bad ____ (draw) ____ and I'm interested ____ (become) ____ a nurse. »
- Complète avec take, pass ou fail à la forme correcte : « Last year, my cousin ____ her A-levels in June ; she ____ chemistry with an A, but she ____ history and had to retake it. »
- Réécrit ces deux phrases en une seule avec « in order to », puis avec « so that » : « I'm learning Spanish. I want to work in Madrid. »
- Corrige les trois erreurs : « I'm good in maths, so I want study the economics at the university. »

4 Lexique de l'école et de l'orientation

/ 4 pts

- a. Traduis en anglais : « le professeur principal », « un examen blanc », « une année de césure », « réviser ».
- b. Explique en anglais la différence entre « to take an exam » et « to pass an exam », puis entre « college » in Britain et « collège » in France.
- c. Écris ces matières en anglais avec la bonne orthographe et la bonne majuscule : la physique, l'espagnol, la technologie, la SVT.
- d. Trouve l'intrus et justifie en français : a) *timetable, mark, report, apprenticeship* — b) *revise, retake, fail, enjoy*.

5 Expression écrite guidée

/ 4 pts

Your English pen friend asks you: « What are your plans after the brevet? » Write your answer (80 words minimum), following the four steps.

- a. Say which subjects you are good at and which one you can't stand (use « good at » and a verb of dislike + V-ing).
- b. Explain what you are going to do next year and which options you are going to choose (use « be going to »).
- c. Describe the job you would like to do later and justify with « because » and « in order to ».
- d. Ask your pen friend two questions about his or her own plans, using « take » or « pass » and « be going to ».