

Récapitulatif des modaux

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 règlement commenté

/ 4 pts

Document 1. E-mail from a youth hostel in Edinburgh to a group of French pupils.

« Dear students, welcome to Castle Rock Hostel! A few things before you arrive. You must show your ID at reception; without it, we can't give you a room. Breakfast is included, so you don't have to bring food, but you may use the kitchen in the evening. You mustn't cook after 10 pm: the fire alarm is very sensitive and the whole building would have to be evacuated! Rooms should be tidy when you leave, and you will have to return your key card by 10 am. The weather in April can be cold, so you ought to pack a warm jacket. Finally, the castle is a ten-minute walk away; you might see the famous One O'Clock Gun if you are on the esplanade at lunchtime. We look forward to seeing you! — The hostel team »

- What must the pupils show at reception, and what happens if they don't have it?
- True or false? Justify with a quotation: a) The pupils have to bring their own breakfast. b) Cooking is forbidden after 10 pm.
- What will the pupils have to do before leaving, and by what time?
- Explain in French the difference of meaning between « you ought to pack a warm jacket » and « you might see the One O'Clock Gun ».

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

/ 4 pts

Document 2. Rules of three activities at an adventure park, as displayed at the entrance.

Activity	Minimum age	Helmet	Adult required?	Other rules
Tree-top course	8	compulsory	under 12 only	No loose jewellery; gloves recommended
Mountain-bike trail	12	compulsory	no	Bikes can be hired; no riding after dusk
Kayak on the lake	10	not required	under 14 only	Life jackets provided; swimmers only

- Which activity has the highest minimum age, and which one doesn't require a helmet?
- Rewrite the rule « no riding after dusk » with a modal of prohibition, and « gloves recommended » with a modal of advice.
- Léa is 12 and wants to do the tree-top course and the kayak. Write two sentences with « have to » or « doesn't have to » about the adult requirement for each activity.
- Write two sentences with « can » and « can't » about what a 9-year-old is allowed to do in this park.

3 Grammaire : construire avec les modaux

/ 4 pts

- Complète avec le modal qui convient (must, mustn't, don't have to, should, might, can't) : « You ___ be Nina's brother, you look exactly like her! » / « The exam is cancelled, so we ___ revise tonight. » / « That ___ be the postman, it's Sunday. » / « You ___ apologise to her. »
- Mets la phrase au temps indiqué avec l'équivalent du modal : « We must leave at six. » (prétérit) / « She can't come. » (futur) / « You may park here. » (present perfect, avec « always »)
- Transforme en question puis en phrase négative contractée : « They will accept the offer. »
- Corrige les quatre erreurs : « Yesterday I must to go to the dentist, and I didn't can eat after, so I don't have to eat sweets, it's forbidden. »

4 Sens et nuances

/ 4 pts

- a. Indique la valeur du modal (capacité, permission, obligation, interdiction, conseil, probabilité, déduction, volonté) : a) « You may leave now. » b) « She must be French. » c) « I'll carry that for you. » d) « We couldn't open the door. »
- b. Explique en anglais la différence entre « You mustn't call him » et « You don't have to call him », avec un contexte pour chacune.
- c. Classe du plus sûr au moins sûr : *might, must, may, will* (dans « It ___ rain »).
- d. Traduis : « Puis-je entrer ? », « Tu aurais dû réviser. », « Ce ne peut pas être vrai. », « Nous ne pourrions pas venir. »

5 Expression écrite guidée

/ 4 pts

A British pupil is coming to your school for a week. Write a message (80 words minimum) to explain the rules and give advice. Follow the four steps and use at least six different modals.

- a. Explain two obligations and one prohibition of your school (must / have to / mustn't).
- b. Say what pupils don't have to do, and what they are allowed to do at lunchtime (don't have to / can / may).
- c. Give two pieces of advice about lessons or homework (should / shouldn't / ought to).
- d. End with a prediction or a possibility about the week (will / might) and one offer of help (will).