



Painting: "Thunderbird" by Jim Oskineegish

PART 1

LEVEL 3 ENGLISH FINAL EXAM COURSE MATERIAL FIRST TERM OF ACADEMIC YEAR 2025-2026

Adapted from S. Salliot Michelin & G. Bekhtari

Special thanks to A. Ayala, L. Blamont and K. Thievin.

Contents

GETTING READY.....	2
Activity A - Quiz: What kind of Canadian are you?.....	3
Activity B - Results analysis.....	5
Intermediate Task - Step 1 : Choose the province / territory you will study in detail this term.....	6
FIRST CANADIAN STEPS.....	7
Document 1: A Super Quick History of Canada.....	8
C. GRAMMAIRE/PRONONCIATION : Le pr��t��rit simple.....	13
Intermediate task-Step 2: Research work about your province/territory.....	15



Activity A - Quiz: What kind of Canadian are you?

Take this quiz to discover which Canadian provinces and/or territories best match your personality!

1. What do you want to see the most in Canada?



2. How do you feel about winter?

- a. It's okay, but I prefer summer adventures.
- b. I like some winter fun, but I need warm places too.
- c. I love it! The colder, the better!
- d. I prefer milder winters with some snow.

3. What kind of food do you love the most?



Berries, freshwater fish and wild game.

Poutine, maple syrup, and international cuisine.

Arctic char, bannock, and warm stews.

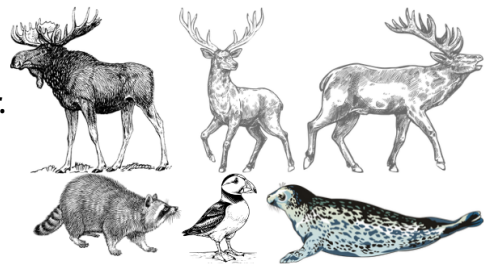
Lobster, mussels, and homemade chowder.

4. How do you feel about big cities?

- a. I prefer nature and small communities.
- b. I love big cities – the bigger, the better!
- c. I don't mind visiting, but I wouldn't want to live there.
- d. I like medium-sized cities with friendly people.

5. What kind of wildlife do you want to see?

- a. Bears, moose, and eagles.
- b. Squirrels, raccoons, and maybe some deer.
- c. Polar bears, whales, and caribou.
- d. Seals, puffins, and seabirds.



6. What's your idea of a fun local event?

- a. A rodeo or an outdoor festival.
- b. A film festival, sports event, or concert.
- c. A winter carnival with ice sculptures and sled dog races.
- d. A seafood festival or a traditional music event.

7. What corresponds best to your dream career path?

- a. Adventure tourism or conservation.
- b. Business, arts, or technology.
- c. Indigenous studies or sustainable development.
- d. Education or community development.

Results

Mostly As – You're an *Adventurer*

Best Matches: Alberta, British Columbia (the Canadian Rockies)

You are active, independent, and love a challenge. You prefer the great outdoors over city life, seeking excitement in hiking, kayaking, and wildlife spotting. These provinces and territories offer stunning landscapes, national parks, and endless opportunities for adventure. You belong there!

Mostly Bs – You're a *City Explorer*

Best Matches: Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, New Brunswick

You are social, curious, and always looking for something new to experience. You love the energy of a big city, whether it's through dining, culture, or entertainment. Vibrant urban centers like Toronto, Ottawa (Ontario) Vancouver (British Columbia) or Edmonton (Alberta) are perfect for someone who enjoys a fast-paced lifestyle with plenty of opportunities.

Mostly Cs – You're a *True Northerner*

Best Matches: Northwest Territories, Nunavut (the Canadian Arctic), Newfoundland & Labrador, Yukon

You are resilient, adventurous, and appreciate the beauty of remote landscapes. You embrace winter, enjoy unique traditions, and are fascinated by Indigenous cultures and Arctic wonders. Whether it's seeing the Northern Lights or exploring vast tundras, you're drawn to places with strong community ties and breathtaking scenery.

Mostly Ds – You're a *Coastal Dreamer*

Best Matches: Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick (the "Maritimes")

You are easygoing, friendly, and love the ocean. The sound of waves, fresh seafood, and historic coastal towns make you feel at home. These provinces offer breathtaking ocean views, charming harbors, and a relaxed lifestyle. If you dream of lighthouses, beaches, and maritime traditions, this is your perfect match!



Activity B - Results analysis

Give three reasons why you identify as an Adventurer, as a City Explorer, as a True Northerner or as a Coastal Dreamer. Use personal examples to support your arguments and choose appropriate link words.

⚠️ You may identify with a different profile from the one you got when you took the quiz. If that's the case, explain why you are not happy with your initial results.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary-ruled notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

Choose the province / territory you will study in detail this term

Write a short organized paragraph about your final choice *in which you explain* why your chosen province / territory is a good fit for you and your profile, based on :

- Two key pieces of academic information about yourself,
- Two or three key pieces of personal information about yourself.

[illegible]

FIRST CANADIAN STEPS



Document 1: A Super Quick History of Canada

Mr History, 13 October 2019 [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e_okM7Mig6s]

A. BRAINSTORMING



1. Fill in the table below using the *word cloud* above. *Some words may fit into several categories. Get ready to justify your choices!*

	Geography	History	Identity & Culture	First Nations
Nouns & phrases				
Adjectives				

2. Listen to the pronunciation of each word from the *word cloud* on www.howjsay.com to get ready to watch the video.

B. COMPREHENSION

Part 1 (0:00-0:33): Physical geography

1. Where is Canada geographically located? (Be as specific as possible.)

2. How big is Canada?

3. Fill in the table below.

Types of landscape (5 types)	
Number of oceans	
Number of islands	
Number of lakes	

Part 2 (0:35-1:04): The originals

4. Who were the first inhabitants of Canada and where did they come from?

5. Fill in the gaps.

These (1)_____ peoples, for (2)_____, survived as (3)_____ - _____ in places like this, killing their (4)_____ with stone tools in the bitter cold.

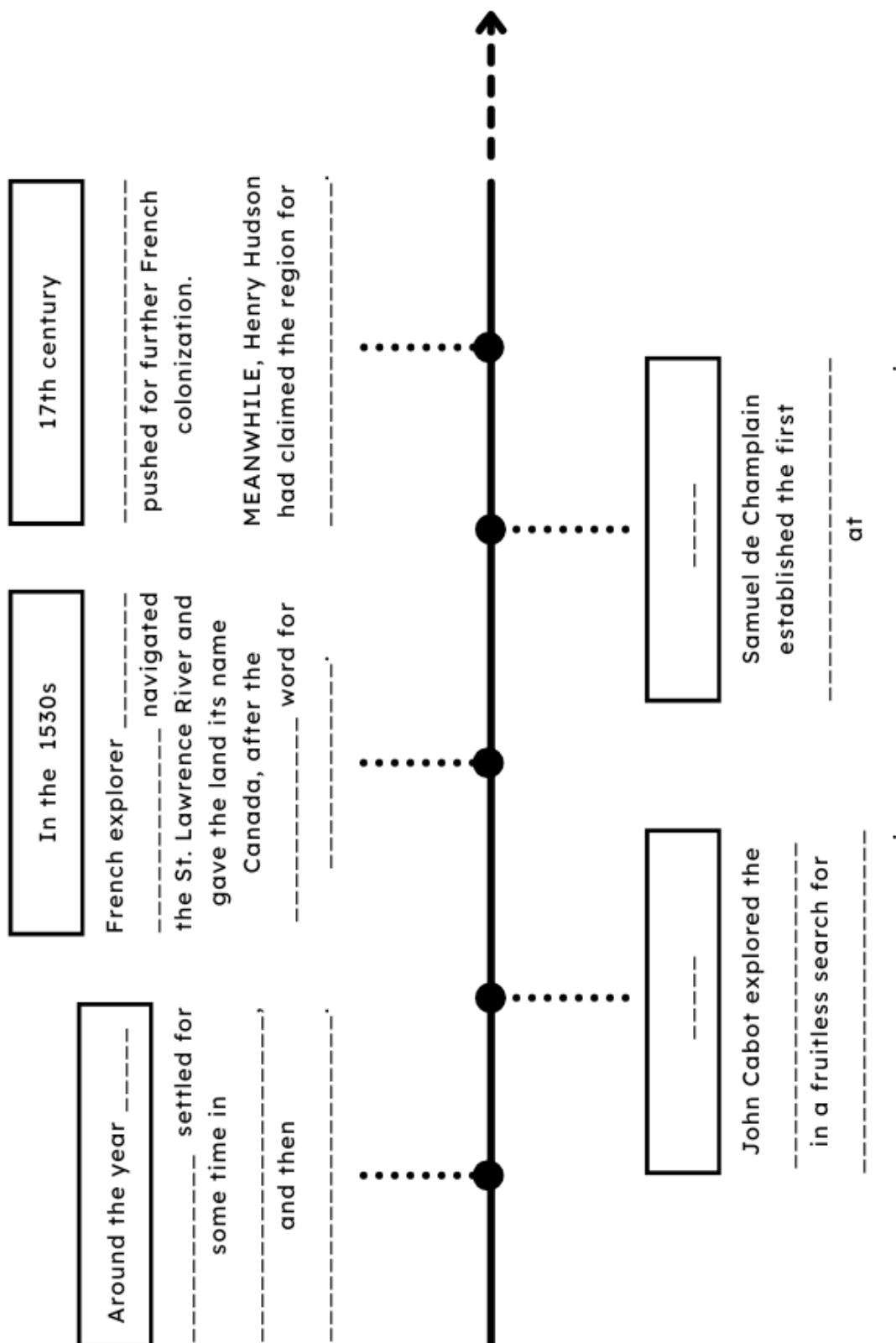
6. Write down everything you can about the first settlers' religious practices.

7. True or false?

- a. Clans always had peaceful relationships with one another. T / F
- b. Slavery was practiced, most commonly in the Pacific West. T / F

Part 3 (1:05-2:08): The Europeans get involved

8. Complete the timeline below.



9. **True or false?** For some time, Europeans came and went, but were not particularly interested in settling.

T / F

Part 4 (2:09-2:24): The 17th-19th century Wars

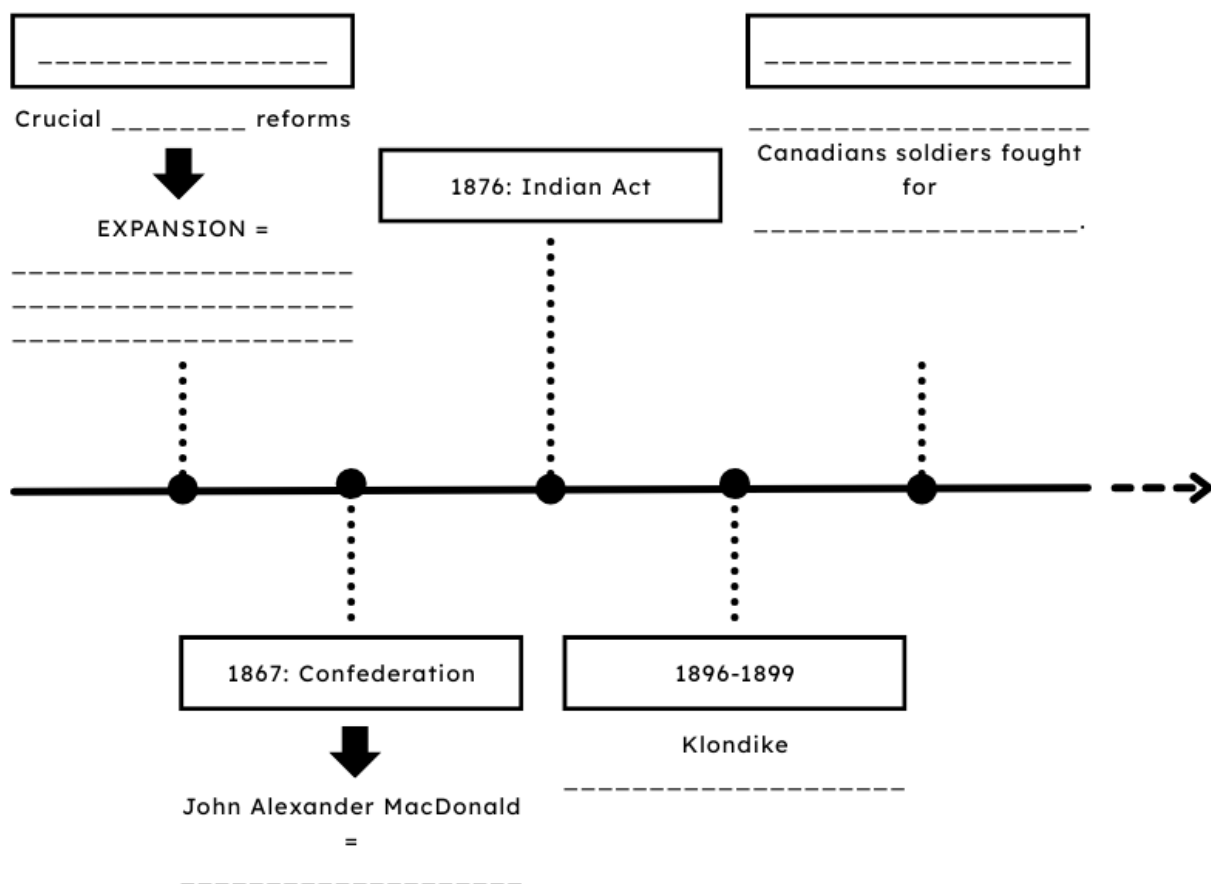
10. How and when did Britain gain its Canadian colonies?

11. What key historical events happened in the meantime?

12. What happened in 1812? How did it end?

Part 5 (2:25-2:54): Second half of the 19th century and First World War

13. Complete the timeline below.



Part 6 (2:55-3:40): The 20th century

14. Take as many notes as you can about Canada's role in the Second World War.

15. Fill in the gaps.

Canada's (1) _____ grew further in the following decades. (2) _____ was encouraged, with many arrivals from southern Europe altering the traditional (3) _____ - _____ norm of

the nation. The popular Pierre Trudeau introduced a policy of official (4) _____ in 1971, opening Canada up to millions of (5) _____ from all over the world.

16. What year did Canada become a sovereign country?

17. What happened in Quebec in the meantime? How did it end?

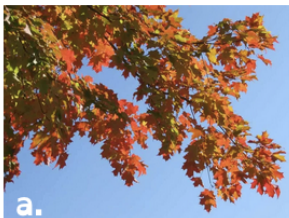
Part 7 (3:41-the end): Canada today

18. Fill in the gaps.

Canada has been an active participant in many UN (1) _____ missions, and refused to join the US invasion of (2) _____. Canada today is among the (3) _____ countries in the world, and ranks among the highest in (4) _____, and (5) _____ of tourists travel to it every year, visiting cities like (6) _____, (7) _____, (8) _____, and (9) _____, and visually supping on the impossibly attractive natural (10) _____ found all over the country. I personally wouldn't mind stopping by that serene slice of heaven, (10) _____, immortalized by Lucy Maud Montgomery in her stories of *Anne of Green Gables*.

19. Name six areas in which Canada has made great contributions to the world.

20. Which of the following is/are not official Canadian symbol(s)?



C. GRAMMAIRE/PRONONCIATION : Le prétérit simple

In the 17th century, Cardinal de Richelieu pushed for further French colonization and settlers poured in along with Jesuit missionaries. Meanwhile, Mr. Henry Hudson had claimed this region for England, and no, Britain was not content with just that, and got a whole lot more after beating the French in the Seven Years' War (1756-1763). While Britain attained mastery over Canada, its American colonies revolted and gained independence.

1. **Soulignez les verbes conjugués et entourez les marqueurs de temps dans les phrases ci-dessus.**
2. **Quel temps a été employé dans cette partie de la vidéo ? Pourquoi ?**

-
3. **Comment se forme-t-il ? Soulignez les verbes au prétérit dans les phrases ci-dessous et complétez le tableau.**

When did Canada gain full sovereignty from the UK? In 1982. Meanwhile, separatists in Quebec called for independence. Their referendum didn't succeed by a narrow margin.

a. Les fondamentaux

Forme	Exemple tiré du texte	Structure
affirmative (régulière)		
négative		
interrogative		

b. Cas particuliers

Verbes BE et HAVE		
	BE	HAVE
affirmative		
négative		
interrogative		

c. Les 3 prononciations de la terminaison -ED

Complétez le tableau ci-dessous avec les verbes soulignés précédemment.

	/ɪd/	/t/	/d/
SON AVANT -ED	/t/ ou /d/	/k/, /p/, /f/, /θ/, /tʃ/, /tʃ/ ou /s/	TOUS LES AUTRES SONS
Exemples			

La prononciation de la terminaison -ED dépend du son qui la précède, autrement dit du dernier son du verbe lorsqu'il est à l'infinitif.

Exemple : "decide" se termine par le son /d/, donc la marque -ED dans "decided" se prononce /ɪd/.

4. Exercice : Complétez ces questions et réponses en conjuguant les verbes au prétérit simple.

Faites attention aux verbes irréguliers (pp. 58-59) et à la prononciation de -ED !

1. When _____ (John Cabot/explore) the Labrador coast?

- In 1497, he _____ (want) to find the northwest passage to Asia.

2. Since the waters _____ (be) so abundant with fish, Europeans _____ (begin) angling en masse, but for decades, they _____ (not/settle).

3. Who _____ (give) Canada its name? (*Attention: "who" fait l'action!*)

- Jacques Cartier _____ (*réponse courte*), after the Iroquois word for "village."

4. Why _____ (the French/colonise) back then?

- Because of domestic trouble. It _____ (not/be) until 1605 that Samuel de Champlain _____ (establish) the first settlement at Port Royal, Nova Scotia. He later _____ (found) Quebec.

5. Soon, a lucrative trade in pelts, animal furs, _____ (take off) with native tribes siding with rival European states for land, money, power.

6. Cardinal de Richelieu _____ (push) for further French colonization and settlers _____ (pour) in along with Jesuit missionaries.

7. Britain _____ (extend) its Canadian possessions when they _____ (beat) the French in the Seven Years' War.

8. While Britain _____ (attain) mastery over Canada, its American colonies _____ (revolt) and _____ (gain) independence—they _____ (not/own) a whole continent anymore.

**N'oubliez pas d'approfondir et réviser en ligne sur :
(Faites les exercices de A1/N1 à B1/N3 par ordre de
difficulté.)**

→ <https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/view.php?id=32992§ion=20>

epiGRAM
anglais

**Intermediate task–Step 2:
Research work about your province/territory**

Discover key facts—including some history—about your Canadian province or territory.

1. Find out about the key points (10 minutes)

Do some research and write down short answers to the questions below. ***Do not copy long sentences and complex words, reformulate!***

a. Where is your province/territory located in Canada? (see map p. 5)

b. What is the capital city? (see map p. 5)

c. What other city or cities is/are important? Why?

d. What kind of weather or climate is common there?

e. What industries or jobs are important?

f. Are there any big universities? What are they famous for?

g. What is one key historical event or moment from this place's past?

*Remember to use the **preterit**!*

See pp. 13-14 here and EPI > Verbes irréguliers à connaître absolument to tell the story!

h. What are the key traditions, cultural events, and typical activities?

i. What's one surprising or little-known fact about this place?

2. Write a 200-word well-organized essay to introduce your territory/province.

See EPI > Méthodologie de l'expression écrite.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal dashed lines for tracing and writing practice.

E. PRONONCIATION

1. Mots-clés pour le semestre

Exercice : Lisez les mots du tableau en vous enregistrant.

Auto-corrigez votre prononciation en vérifiant sur www.howjsay.com.

VOYELLES COURTES	VOYELLES LONGUES	DIPHTONGUES
æ flAg, CANada, Advocate e the bEst, stEReotypes ɪ sYrup, studY, territorY, Immlgration, Immlgrant ɒ tOp, IOT, prOVince ʊ bOOk, IOOk ʌ cUlture, sOUthern	ɑː cAR, pARtner, fARther ɔː outdOORs, AUthentic iː pEOple, IEAf, trEE ɜː flRst, wORld, wORk uː fOOd, mOOse, caribOU	eɪ dAY, CanAdian, mAple aɪ stereotYpe, mlgrant, mlgrate ɔɪ jOY, vOIce ʊə pOOR, tOUR(ism/ist/ing) ɪə sterEOtype, bEER, fEAR eə pAIRs, unfAIR, bEAR əʊ hOme, Ocean, mOst aʊ hOUse, SOUth
VOYELLE RÉDUITE		
ə beavER, CanAda, CANadiAn, locAL, naturAL, travEL, focUS, cultUre, famOUS, IndigenOUS, pOLite, NorthERN, SouthERN, trAditIOn, the ...-Est		
CONSONNES		
ʃ oCean, tradiTion tʃ CHeck, riCH θ NorTH, SouTH, breaTHtaking	ð NorTHern, SouTHern h High, History, alcoHol ŋ breathtakING	ʒ televiSIon dʒ Journey, Geography j Yes, Union

2. Les noms des provinces et territoires

Exercice : ÉCOUTEZ les prononciations des noms de provinces/territoires en cliquant sur les liens et retrouvez leur transcription phonétique.

- | | | |
|--|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1. Alberta | --- | a. 'prɪns 'edwəd ,aɪlənd |
| 2. British Columbia | --- | b. ,ɪnjuː 'brɪtɪʃ kə'lʌmbiə |
| 3. Manitoba | --- | c. æl'bɜːtə |
| 4. New Brunswick | --- | d. 'njuːkən |
| 5. Newfoundland and Labrador | --- | e. ɒn'teəriəʊ |
| 6. Northwest territories | --- | f. ,brɪtɪʃ kə'lʌmbiə |
| 7. Nova Scotia | --- | g. ,nəʊvə 'skəʊʃə |
| 8. Nunavut | --- | h. ,nɔːθwest 'terɪtərɪz |
| 9. Ontario | --- | i. 'nʊnəvʊːt |
| 10. Prince Edward Island | --- | j. sə'skætfiwen |
| 11. Quebec | --- | k. məni'təʊbə |
| 12. Saskatchewan | --- | l. ,ɪnjuːfəndlənd ən 'læbrədɔːr |
| 13. Yukon | --- | m. kwə'bək or kə'bək |

3. Prononcer la lettre <a>

Classez les mots suivants dans le tableau ci-dessous en fonction de la prononciation de la lettre <a>. Lisez-les à voix haute pour ne pas faire d'erreur.

Canada - Canadian - famous - landscape - maple - migrate - natural - nature

/æ/	/eɪ/

4. /ə/ : le “schwa” ou voyelle réduite

💡 **C'est le son le plus répandu de la langue anglaise car c'est le son auquel se réduisent la plupart des voyelles des syllabes inaccentuées.**

Ce son est proche de /ɜ:/ dont il se distingue surtout par sa **brèveté**.

a. Classez les mots suivants dans le tableau ci-dessous en fonction de la position du schwa.

Attention: certains mots en contiennent plusieurs, et doivent donc apparaître dans plusieurs colonnes. Lisez-les à voix haute pour ne pas faire d'erreur.

about - active - America - around - author - British Columbia - Canada - culture - Dollar - Europe - focus - famous - Labrador - national - natural - opinion - particularly - settlers

1ère syllabe	2ème syllabe	3ème syllabe	4ème syllabe

Déduisez-en la **règle** de phonologie concernant les **suffixes -ar, -er, et -or**.

Les voyelles “a”/ “e” et “o” se prononcent **TOUJOURS** ___ car ces suffixes apparaissent dans des syllabes _____.

b. Entourez les “schwas” dans les phrases ci-dessous. Lisez-les à voix haute pour ne pas faire d'erreur.

Therèse Casgrain was a French-Canadian feminist, reformer, politician and senator. She was a leader in the fight for women's right to vote in Quebec, as well as the first woman to lead a political party in Canada. In her later life she opposed nuclear weapons and was a consumer activist.