



Painting: "Thunderbird" by Jim Oskineegish

PART 1 - ANSWER KEY

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

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

Document 1: A Super Quick History of Canada

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

B. COMPREHENSION

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

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

→ In the Northern part of North America / right above the US (“the icing on the top”)

2. How big is Canada?

→ It’s the 2nd biggest country in the world in total area (9,984,670 square kilometers).

3. Fill in the table below.

Types of landscape (5 types)	Prairie, tundra, forest, mountains, sub-arctic iciness
Number of oceans	3 (Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic)
Number of islands	50,000
Number of lakes	30,000

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

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

→ Paleolithic tribes who had crossed over from Siberia.

5. Fill in the gaps.

These (1) **indigenous** peoples, for (2) **millenia**, survived as (3) **hunters-gatherers** in places like this, killing their (4) **prey** with stone tools in the bitter cold.

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

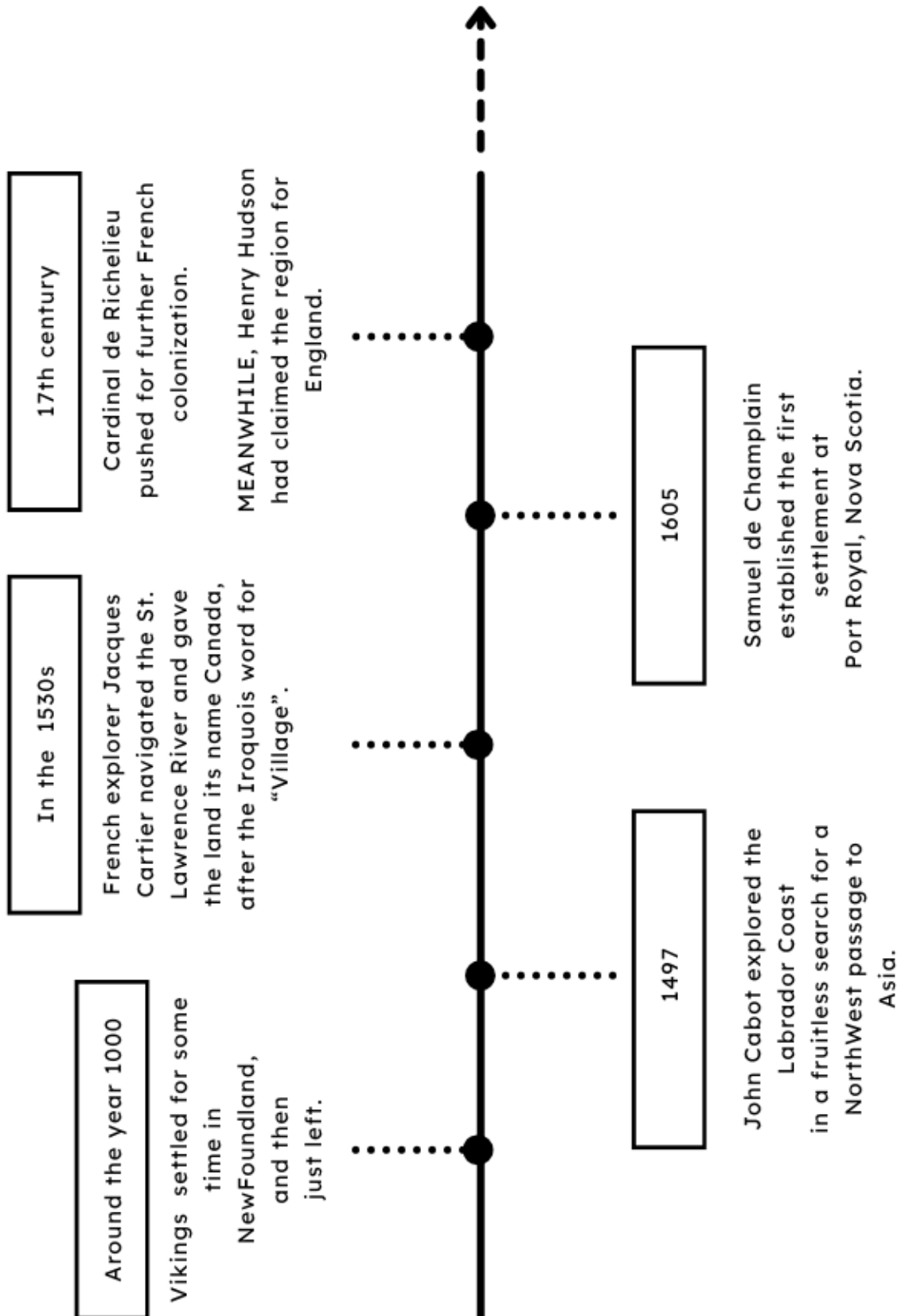
→ Their religion was animist, supervised/overseen by Shamans et expressed in ceremony.

7. True or false?

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| a. Clans always had peaceful relationships with one another. | FALSE |
| b. Slavery was practiced, most commonly in the Pacific West. | TRUE |

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.

TRUE

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

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

→ After defeating the French in the Seven Years' War (1754-1763).

11. What key historical events happened in the meantime?

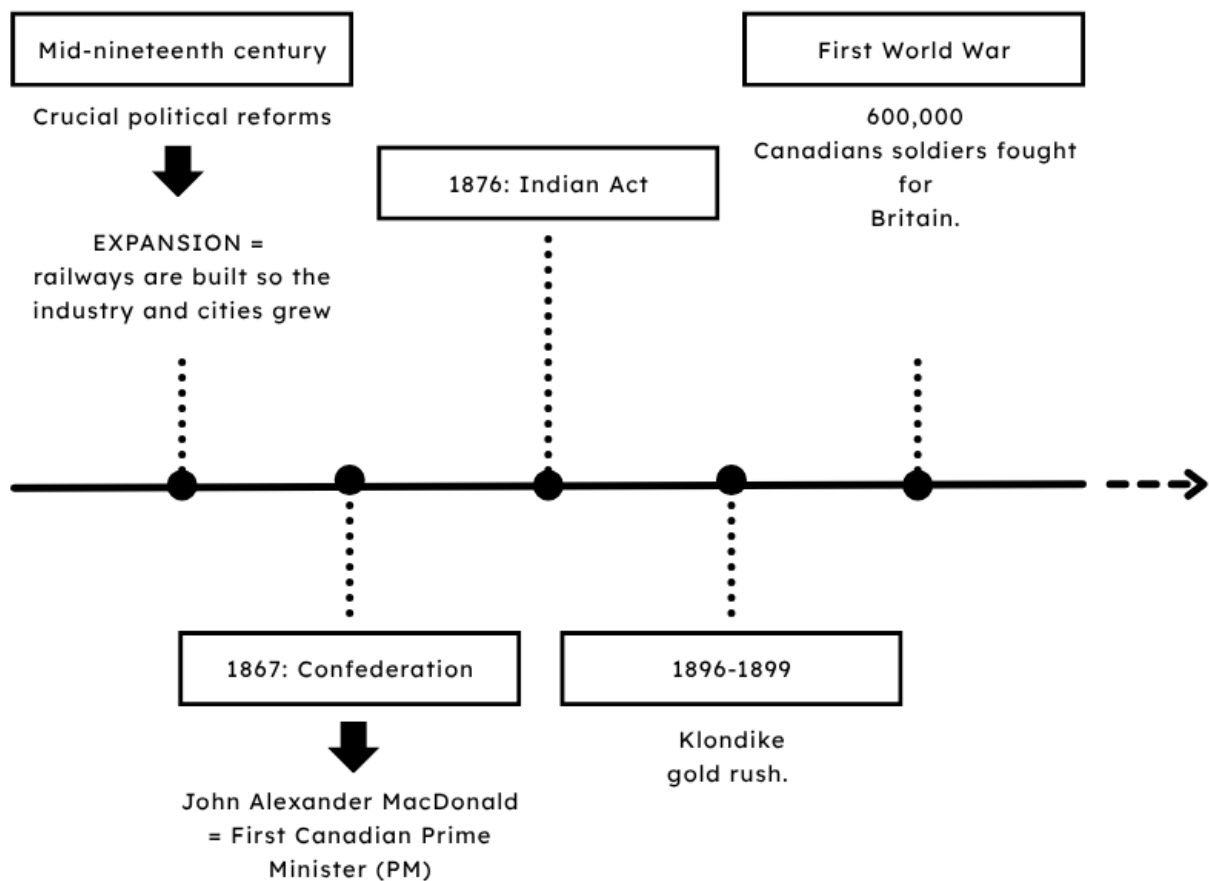
→ The US gained its independence.

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

The War of 1812 between the US and the UK and Canada, which ended in a stalemate, without a clear winner.

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.

Canada played an essential role in helping Britain win the War by regularly sending shipments of food, goods, and supplies.

15. Fill in the gaps.

Canada's (1) **prosperity** grew further in the following decades. (2) **Immigration** was encouraged, with many arrivals from southern Europe altering the traditional (3) **English-French** norm of the nation. The popular Pierre Trudeau introduced a policy of official (4) **multiculturalism** in 1971, opening Canada up to millions of (5) **immigrants** from all over the world.

16. What year did Canada become a sovereign country?

→ 1982.

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

→ Separatists called for independence, but the 1995 Referendum was narrowly defeated.

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

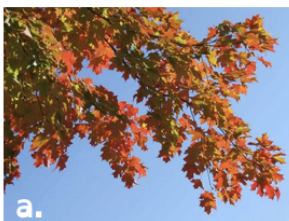
18. Fill in the gaps.

Canada has been an active participant in many UN (1) **peacekeeping** missions, and refused to join the US invasion of (2) **Iraq**. Canada today is among the (3) **richest** countries in the world, and ranks among the highest in (4) **quality of life**, and (5) **millions** of tourists travel to it every year, visiting cities like (6) **Vancouver**, (7) **Winnipeg**, (8) **Montreal**, and (9) **Toronto**, and visually supping on the impossibly attractive natural (10) **wonders** found all over the country. I personally wouldn't mind stopping by that serene slice of heaven, (10) **Prince Edward Island**, 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.

→ Science, cinema, music, literature, sport, and food (pancakes with maple syrup).

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



- a. The maple leaf
- b. The Canadian Horse
- c. The Canadian Tartan
- d. The Canadian Coat of Arms
- e. La Crosse
- f. Hockey
- g. The beaver

→ Only a. And g. are mentioned in the video, but they are all Canadian symbols.

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 ?

Le prétérit*, parce que les événements renvoient au **passé**.

* sauf "had claimed" = past perfect (équivalent du passé antérieur)

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)	separatists in Quebec <u>called for</u> independence	vb-ED
négative	Their referendum <u>didn't succeed</u>	DID NOT + base verbale
interrogative	When <u>did Canada gain</u> full sovereignty from the UK?	DID + sujet + base verbale ?

b. Cas particuliers

Verbes BE et HAVE		
	BE	HAVE
affirmative	I was, you were, she/he/it was, we were, you were, they were	HAD
négative	was not / were not	DIDN'T have
interrogative	was/were + sjt ?	DID + sujet + have (=base verbale)?

c. Les 3 prononciations de la terminaison -ED

	/ɪd/	/t/	/d/
SON AVANT -ED	/t/ ou /d/	/k/, /p/, /f/, /θ/, /tʃ/, /tj/ ou /s/	TOUS LES AUTRES SONS
Exemples	revolt ed	push ed	pou red , claime d , gaine d , calle d

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 !

- When **did John Cabot explore** the Labrador coast?
- In 1497, he **wanted** to find the northwest passage to Asia.
- Since the waters **were** so abundant with fish, Europeans **began** angling en masse, but for decades, they **did not settle**.
- Who **gave** Canada its name? (*Attention: "who" fait l'action!*)
- Jacques Cartier **did** (*réponse courte*), after the Iroquois word for "village."
- Why **didn't the French colonise** back then? (the French/did NOT)
- Because of domestic trouble. It **was not** until 1605 that Samuel de Champlain **established** the first settlement at Port Royal, Nova Scotia. He later **founded** Quebec.
- Soon, a lucrative trade in pelts, animal furs, **took** off with native tribes siding with rival European states for land, money, power.
- Cardinal de Richelieu **pushed** for further French colonization and settlers **poured** in along with Jesuit missionaries.
- Britain **extended** its Canadian possessions when they **beat** the French in the Seven Years' War.
- While Britain **attained** mastery over Canada, its American colonies **revolted** and **gained** independence—they **did 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>

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 | C | a. 'prɪns 'edwəd ,aɪlənd |
| 2. British Columbia | F | b. ,ɪnjuː 'brʌnzwɪk |
| 3. Manitoba | K | c. æl'bɜːtə |
| 4. New Brunswick | B | d. 'juːkən |
| 5. Newfoundland and Labrador | L | e. ɒn'teəriəʊ |
| 6. Northwest territories | H | f. ,brɪtɪʃ kə'lʌmbiə |
| 7. Nova Scotia | G | g. ,nəʊvə 'skəʊʃə |
| 8. Nunavut | I | h. ,nɔːθwest 'terɪtərɪz |
| 9. Ontario | E | i. 'nʊnəvuːt |
| 10. Prince Edward Island | A | j. sə'skætfiwen |
| 11. Quebec | M | k. məni'təʊbə |
| 12. Saskatchewan | J | l. ,ɪnjuːfəndlənd ən 'læbrədɔːr |
| 13. Yukon | D | 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/
CAnada	CanAdian
lAndscape	fAmous
nAtural	landscApe
	mAple
	migrAte
	nAture

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.

1ère syllabe	2ème syllabe	3ème syllabe	4ème syllabe
about America around opinion particularly	author Canada culture Dollar Europe national focus famous Labrador settlers	Columbia Labrador national natural particularly	America particularly

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

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

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.