



Painting: "Thunderbird" by Jim Oskineegish

PART 2

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

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CANADA WHO?



Warm up



1. Fill in the table below using the *word cloud* above.

	Nom pluriel	Adjectif correspondant
des stéréotypes		
des préjugés		
des idées reçues		
des croyances		

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

Multiculturalism	Core values	Differences with the US

3. Classez les mots et expressions du *word cloud* dans le tableau ci-dessous en fonction de la prononciation de la lettre <i> qu'ils contiennent.

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

Si vous avez des doutes, vérifiez sur www.howjsay.com.

/ɪ/	/i:/	/aɪ/

4. Exercice : Fill in the gaps using the words from the list below. *Each word is used only once.*

multicultural – liberal society – freedom – stereotypes – immigrants – healthcare – prejudices – welcoming – settlers – beliefs

- Canada is known as a _____ country where many different cultures live together peacefully.
- Many people move to Canada because they want more _____ in their lives.
- A _____ often has laws that support equality and human rights.
- People who move to Canada from other countries are called _____.
- The first Europeans who came to live in Canada were called _____.
- Canada is known for having good public _____ for all its citizens.
- Sometimes people have unfair opinions about others. These are called _____.
- It is important not to believe in _____ because they are often not true.
- Canada tries to be a _____ country to newcomers.
- Everyone has different _____, and everyone should be respectful of that.

Dani-Elle Dublé, www.globalnews.ca, June 28, 2017

Dani-Elle Dublé, www.globalnews.ca, June 28, 2017

Canadian Stereotypes

That Are Actually True





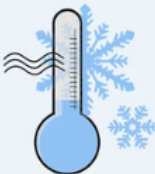
Eat all the maple syrup

Did you know that Canada produces **80%** of the world's pure maple syrup? In 2015 alone, the **10,847** maple farms found in Canada produced **8,908 gallons** of maple syrup.



For the love of hockey

Did you know that nearly three-quarters of Canadians watched at least part of the Stanley Cup playoffs this year? That's not all; the team with the second-highest fan attendance at games was the Montreal Canadiens with **872,808** people total throughout the seasons (that's an average of **21,808** people per game).



Brutal winters

Winnipeg and Yellowknife were named as two of the Top 5 coldest cities in the world according to AccuWeather in 2016. The title of snowiest cities, however, went to Saguenay, Quebec City and St. John's.



Sorry, but we're polite

Canada was named the number one country with the best reputation in 2015 by the Reputation Institute.



We love Tim Hortons

Nearly **8 out of every 10** cups of coffee sold in Canada are poured at Tim Hortons. Every year more than **2 billion** cups of coffee are sold through the franchise.



How many bottles of beer on the wall?

Canadians consumed over **22 million** hectoliters of beer in 2015 (1 hectolitre equals 100 litres). Newfoundland is the province with the highest per capita consumption at **77.32** litres per person.

Sources: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Sportsnet, ESPN, AccuWeather, Reputation Institute, Tim Hortons, Beer Canada

[illegible]

- a. en fait, en réalité : _____
- b. 3,79 litres : _____
- c. les séries éliminatoires : _____
- d. la présence des fans : _____
- e. tout au long de : _____
- f. une moyenne : _____
- g. versées : _____
- h. la consommation : _____

T / F: _____

B. LANGUAGE: les nombres

1. Les fondamentaux

0: _____ 117: _____
100: _____ 170: _____
1,000: _____ 2,025: _____

2. Les grands nombres

10,000: _____ 1,000,000,000: _____
100,000: _____ 1,000,000,000,000: _____

3. Les nombres décimaux

77.32: _____
0.5: _____
0.05: _____
0.005: _____

4. Les dates

a. Les années

2002: _____
2015: _____ 2050: _____

b. Les dates précises

12/10/2025: UK: _____
US: _____

5. Exercice: Écrivez ces nombres tirés du Document 2-a en toutes lettres.

a. 10,847: _____

b. 8,908: _____ gallons.

1 gallon = 3.78541: _____ liters.

→ 33,720.45: _____ liters.

c. 872,808: _____

d. 21,808: _____

e. 2016: _____

or _____

(2,016: _____)

f. 06/28/2017: _____

British version: _____

Intermediate task–Step 3: Debunk or confirm stereotypes about your province/territory

1. Choose **1 stereotype** from **Document 2-a** you want to explore as far as your province/territory is concerned.
2. Find **2 other stereotypes about your territory/province and its people**. One **MUST** be about **culture** and the other(s) could be about topics such as:
 - weather,
 - nature,
 - food & drinks,
 - sports.
3. For each stereotype, **explain**:
 - what the stereotype is,
 - where it comes from (history, media, common beliefs, etc.),
 - whether it is true, false, or partly true: **give real facts, figures and examples!**
4. **Write a 200-word well-organized essay to discuss the stereotypes you have selected.**

[illegible]

Handwriting practice sheet with 10 sets of three horizontal lines (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for letter formation.

Document 2-b: Q&A - Reflecting on what it means to be Canadian

CBC News, Feb 04, 2025

1 Canada **remains** under threat by U.S. President Donald Trump with the threat of **stiff tariffs** on Canadian goods and continued comments about the country becoming the 51st state. So, what is it that **sets us apart** from our neighbour to the south and makes us uniquely Canadian?

5 *London Morning* host Andrew Brown spoke with Howard Ramos, a professor of sociology at Western University¹, about Canadian identity.

Andrew Brown: Have you been thinking about what it means to be Canadian lately?

10 Howard Ramos: It's hard not to think about what it means to be Canadian lately. I've been reflecting on where the conversation has been and **whether** we are truly **addressing** the consequences of the last 10 years of being in a **so-called** post-national society. In English Canada, what is our identity and how do we express it?

15 *AB: When you say "post-national society," what do you mean?*

HR: I'm paraphrasing Justin Trudeau, who, in 2015, suggested that Canada could be one of the first, if not the first, post-national societies. He **was emphasizing** that Canada is not just multicultural but also bilingual. We have Quebec and English Canada, and we are home to people from all over the world. He was
20 distinguishing Canada from other places—particularly the U.S., which, at the time, was experiencing **heightened** rhetoric against refugees and immigration—by suggesting that Canada was different.

AB: Now, as the U.S. president talks about turning Canada into the 51st state, he seems to be thinking of conquering our country.

25 HR: He certainly is. It's hard not to see it that way, given that he **repeatedly** posts on social media about Canada becoming the 51st state.

AB: What makes us different from Americans?

HR: There are many differences. Some of the things I just mentioned — being a bilingual and multicultural country, our history of **relying on** immigration — set us
30 apart. We're a **settler country** with many **newcomers**. But when you ask Canadians, particularly English Canadians, how they identify, they often point to institutions like health care and values that tend to be more liberal or socially progressive.

*AB: It's been a while since we've had to **wrestle** with these ideas. What happens
35 when we stop thinking about them?*

HR: I think Canada hasn't had a broad national conversation about identity since 1995. However, Donald Trump's rhetoric since December and January has forced Canadians, particularly English Canadians, to reconsider what it means to be Canadian. In Quebec, there's a stronger sense of identity, supported by a healthier
40 media ecosystem and a more unified cultural conversation. In English Canada, our identity is more fragmented.

¹ The University of Western Ontario is a public research university in London, Ontario, Canada.

AB: Why is the identity conversation different for French-speaking Canadians?

HR: Language is a key factor. Radio-Canada plays a central role in promoting the French language and culture. In contrast, English Canada's media is heavily
45 influenced by American television, social media and news outlets, making it harder to maintain a distinct cultural identity.

AB: Is there still an English Canadian story that connects us and should be told?

HR: Absolutely, but I would argue there are multiple stories. Trudeau was
50 **somewhat** right in recognizing that Canada has "stories" rather than a **singular narrative**. In the 1970s and 1980s, we called that multiculturalism — the idea that we can be Canadian while maintaining our newcomer identities, different languages, and regional **distinctiveness**. Canada is a very regional country. The Prairies have a different sensibility than Ontario, the Pacific or Atlantic Canada. While we may have differing values, we share a commitment to institutions,
55 stability, internationalism, and openness to immigration. These **commonalities** define us as Canadians despite our regional differences.

*AB: In the long run, could the current tensions with the U.S. — the tariffs and threats — actually **strengthen** our identity?*

HR: **Hopefully**. If we can find an opportunity in the current challenges, it would be
60 to re-articulate what Canada is, what the Canadian identity is, and what our national vision should be. This would involve reinvesting in cultural institutions, supporting distinct social and traditional media, and ensuring that we produce our own television, literature, and plays rather than being **subsumed** into a broader American narrative.

65 *AB: Do you think we'll ever get there?*

HR: I think we will. Decades ago, the Massey Commission highlighted the importance of institutions like the CBC and Radio-Canada² in shaping Canadian culture. We will **likely** continue having these discussions, though the solutions may look different from those of the past. I'm **confident** that we will work toward a
70 more unified English Canadian identity while recognizing the distinctiveness of Quebec within Canada.

A. COMPREHENSION

1. Present the document briefly (type, source, author, date and context, topic).

² The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC)/Radio-Canada is one of the world's major publicly owned broadcasters. Founded in 1936, it operates national and regional radio and television networks in English (CBC) and French (Radio-Canada). It broadcasts locally produced programs in English and eight Indigenous languages for people in the far North. It is responsible to Parliament for its conduct, but the government has no control in the CBC's day-to-day operations.

Focus on II. 1-33:

- 2. Vocabulary**—match the French words with their English equivalents **bolded** in this part of the text.

a. de nouveaux arrivant·es	---	1. newcomers
b. des droits de douane élevés	---	2. remains
c. un pays d'immigration	---	3. whether
d. demeure, reste	---	4. so-called
e. nous distingue	---	5. repeatedly
f. évaluer (ici)	---	6. relying on
g. soulignait le fait que	---	7. heightened
h. soi-disant, prétendu	---	8. sets us apart
i. accrue, exacerbée (ici)	---	9. stiff tariffs
j. à plusieurs reprises	---	10. a settler country
k. s'appuyer sur, dépendre de (ici)	---	11. was emphasizing
l. si (oui ou non)	---	12. addressing

- 3. True or False? Justify with a quote from the text.**

- a. Current events have led Canadians to wonder about their national identity.**

T/F -----

- b. When Justin Trudeau referred to Canada as a “post-national society,” he meant to contrast it with the US.**

T/F -----

- c. US president Donald Trump once said he wanted to conquer Canada.**

- d. Canada has long been a land of immigration.**

Focus on II. 34-56:

- 4. Vocabulary**—match the French words with their English equivalents **bolded** in this part of the text.

a. (très) probablement	---	1. confident
b. les points communs	---	2. commonalities
c. quelque peu	---	3. distinctiveness
d. avec un peu de chance, je l'espère	---	4. hopefully
e. subsumés, absorbés	---	5. likely
f. confiant	---	6. a singular narrative
g. un récit unique	---	7. somewhat
h. la spécificité	---	8. strengthen
i. renforcer	---	9. subsumed

5. In your own words (do not quote), explain the following sentence: “In English Canada, our identity is more fragmented.” (ll. 40-41).

Focus on l.57-the end:

6. In your own words (do not quote), give three conditions for Canadian identity to become stronger in the face of current challenges.

Focus on the entire text:

7. In your own words (do not quote), highlight the key differences between Canadians and Americans.

Going further – use the knowledge you have acquired so far to answer the following questions:

1. Who is the current Canadian Prime Minister?
 - a. Justin Trudeau.
 - b. Pierre Trudeau.
 - c. Mark Carney.

2. Why hasn't Canada had “a broad national conversation about identity” since 1995?
 - a. It was the year when Canada gained full sovereignty.
 - b. It was the year of the Referendum on the independence of Quebec.
 - c. It was the 150th anniversary of Canada.

B. GRAMMAIRE : présent simple v. présent progressif

1. Servez-vous des exemples ci-dessous pour rappeler les emplois du présent simple et du présent be+-ing.

- (1) *we are truly addressing the consequences* (5) *we are home to people*
 (2) *what is our identity?* (6) *Canadians often point to institutions*
 (3) *how do we express it?* (7) *The Prairies have a different sensibility*
 (4) *I'm paraphrasing Justin Trudeau*

	Pour parler...	Exemple(s)
Présent simple	d'une vérité générale	
	de faits "stables" (identité, goûts, aptitudes, etc.)	
	d'une action fréquente ou habituelle (often, usually, always, etc.)	
Présent be+-ing	d'une action en cours, en train de se dérouler	
	d'une situation particulière (now, today)	

Le présent be+-ing ne s'emploie généralement pas avec

- les verbes de **perception involontaire** (*see, hear*),
- de **croiance** (*think, believe, agree, mean*),
- d'**apparence** (*seem*),
- et de **goût** (*like, love, dislike, hate*),
- ainsi que *be* et *have*.

2. Rappelez les règles de construction du présent simple et du présent continu.

2.1. Formes affirmatives : complétez le tableau ci-dessous.

Présent simple			Présent continu			
Sujet	Base Verbale	Terminaison	Sujet	Auxiliaire	BV	Terminaison
I	make	-	I	am	mak	-ing
You			You			
We			We			
They			They			
She	make	-	She			
He			He			
It			It			

2.2. Formes négatives

a. Exercice: Mettez les verbes suivants à la forme négative.

- (1) *We are truly addressing* -----
 (2) *He seems* -----
 (3) *I'm paraphrasing* -----
 (4) *The Prairies have* -----

b. Servez-vous des exemples ci-dessus pour rappeler les constructions à la forme négative du présent simple et du présent continu.

Présent simple			
Sujet	Auxiliaire	Négation	Base Verbale
I/You/We/They		NOT (contraction : N'T)	
She/He/It			
Présent continu			
Sujet	Auxiliaire	Négation	BV+-ing
I		NOT (contraction : N'T)	
You/We/They			
She/He/It			paraphrasing

2.3. Formes interrogatives

a. Présent simple

Yes/No questions			
			Complément
Questions ouvertes			
			Complément

b. Présent continu

Yes/No questions			
			Complément
Questions ouvertes			
			Complément

3. Exercice : conjuguez les verbes entre parenthèses au présent simple ou au présent progressif.

Faites attention aux marqueurs de temps !

1. _____ (tensions/rise) between Canada and the US right now?
- It's because the US President _____ (threaten) Canada. As a result, more people _____ (start) to question what it truly _____ (mean) to be Canadian.
2. At the same time, the US _____ (experience) more political division. Canada _____ (not/follow) the same political direction.
3. Howard Ramos _____ (reflect) on what being Canadian _____ (be) about. He _____ (not/see) enough public discussion about this topic at the moment.
4. What values _____ (Canadians/associate) with their identity?
5. Canada _____ (stand out) as a bilingual and multicultural country.
6. English Canadians often _____ (describe) their identity by mentioning health care and progressive values.
7. In Quebec, people _____ (not/have) problems expressing a strong sense of cultural identity.
8. English Canadian media _____ (feature) a lot of American content nowadays.
9. It _____ (not/support) a unified national conversation.
10. Different parts of Canada _____ (not/share) exactly the same culture.
11. What values _____ (they/have) in common across the country?
12. (Canada/move) _____ towards a clearer, stronger identity today?
13. _____ (Ramos/propose) any solutions to strengthen identity in this interview?
- He _____ (suggest) investing in arts and media. He _____ (not/believe) the answers from the past will work now.
14. Canadians _____ (face) challenges but also new opportunities.
15. In the end, Ramos _____ (remain) optimistic about the future.

**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=16>

C. WRITING

1. Watch the following videos

- Video (Mar 2000): [I am Canadian](#)
- Video (Feb 2018) : [What is the Canadian identity?](#)
- Video (Mar 2025): [We are Canadian](#)
- Video (Apr 2024): [Cultivating Canadian National Identity to Reduce Trump's Influence on Social Norms](#)
 - Take notes about how Canadian identity is defined.
 - Identify the tone (formal/humorous/critical/passionate/ironic, etc.)

2. Compare and contrast the videos:

- What are the main common points?
- What are the main differences?

3. Using what you have learnt so far, write well-organized notes to answer the following key question:

Do you think Canadian identity is evolving in a positive way?

4. Use your notes to write a 200-word essay.

MAKE SURE YOU QUOTE YOUR SOURCES (documents 2-a and 2-b, the videos)!

Include:

- a proper introduction
 - catchphrase
 - the key question
 - your outline
- 2 or 3 well-organized parts
 - idea
 - argument
 - PRECISE example (**with source**)
- a proper conclusion
 - To conclude + brief summary
 - your final answer to the key question
 - an opening statement

Intermediate task–Final step: Debunk or confirm stereotypes about your province/territory

Design a flyer

NO AI: use Canva or paper

Debunk (or confirm) the 3 or 4 stereotypes you have selected about your Canadian province or territory.

→ Use **a single sheet of A5 paper (front and back if you wish)** and/or create a digital version (Canva, PowerPoint, Google Docs, etc.).

1. Include:

- a catchy title,
- images,
- and short explanations **for each stereotype.**

*Remember to use the **present simple** (go back to pp. 28-31)!*

2. Use clear sections and bullet points: NO LONG TEXTS.

3. Keep the design engaging and easy to read:

- colors, icons/symbols, maps, flags, etc.

4. Suggested Layout:

- title including your province/territory name,
- one section per stereotype (with an image and explanation),
- conclusion: fun fact or final thoughts.