

Diagnostic test

| *Entourez les meilleures versions de ces phrases/expressions :*

Part I

Les majuscules et la ponctuation

1. a) United kingdom
b) United Kingdom
c) united kingdom
2. a) the great war
b) the Great war
c) the Great War
3. a) portuguese wine
b) Portuguese Wine
c) Portuguese wine
4. a) a womans' promotion prospects
b) a womans promotion prospects
c) a woman's promotion prospects
5. a) these countries' human rights record
b) these countries human rights record
c) these countrie's human rights record
6. a) It's statistics are wrong.
b) Its statistics are wrong.
c) Its' statistics are wrong.

Les articulateurs, les mots charnières et les attitudes

7.
 - a) The aim of this letter is to...
 - b) This letter has for aim to...
 - c) This letter's aim is to...
8.
 - a) All at first,...
 - b) Primarily,...
 - c) First of all,...
9. Our costs are too high.
 - a) Whereas we reduce them, we won't survive.
 - b) Unless we reduce them, we won't survive.
 - c) Consequently we reduce them, we won't survive.
10.
 - a) However tension was high, there were no casualties.
 - b) Although tension was high, there were no casualties.
 - c) Despite tension was high, there were no casualties.
11. By and large *signifie à peu près la même chose que* :
 - a) In our view
 - b) On the whole
 - c) In a way
12. Up to a point *signifie à peu près la même chose que* :
 - a) To some extent
 - b) In general
 - c) As a rule

Part II***Les articles, les faux amis, les prépositions et l'ordre des mots***

13. He was offered a promotion, but job involved relocation.
 - a) a
 - b) Ø
 - c) the

14. money laundering is a major problem for European banks.
a) A
b) Ø
c) The
15. Absenteeism is danger – but not necessarily.
a) a possible
b) an eventual
c) an actual
16. This charity is not by the Ministry of Development.
a) agreed
b) approved
c) labelled
17. Unemployment fell 7% last month.
a) at
b) in
c) to
18. He didn't want to hold the congress London.
a) by
b) in
c) to
19. They extended the deadline 30 June to 15 July.
a) beyond
b) by
c) around
20. a) They went, travelling by car, to Genoa.
b) They went to Genoa, travelling by car.
c) They, travelling by car, went to Genoa.

***La voix passive, la parole indirecte, les noms composés,
le « present perfect » et les verbes défectifs***

21. The results might next year.
a) be published
b) be publish
c) publish

22. He did not reserve the hotel room *signifie la même chose que* : The hotel room was
- a) not vacant.
 - b) empty.
 - c) not booked.
23. "Shall I take the minutes of the meeting?" said Sheila *signifie la même chose que* :
- a) Sheila asked if she should take the minutes of the meeting.
 - b) Sheila offered to take the minutes of the meeting.
 - c) Sheila asked a question about the minutes of the meeting.
24. *Quelle est la meilleure traduction de : « Des règlements sur les expérimentations animales en laboratoire ».*
- a) Laboratory animal experimentation regulations.
 - b) Regulations of laboratory experimentation for animals.
 - c) Laboratory animals' experimentation regulations.
25. *Quelle est la meilleure version de* : The 2007 programmes of investment in city areas, each in two stages, funded by the government.
- a) The 2007 two stages government funded city investment's programmes.
 - b) The 2007 two-stages government-backed urban investment programmes.
 - c) The 2007 two-stage government-backed urban investment programmes.
26. We the Ministry of Defence since 1992.
- a) supplied
 - b) have supplied
 - c) supply
27. I'm afraid your application approved.
- a) hasn't been
 - b) hasn't
 - c) hasn't being
28. During the trip he the Hermitage Museum.
- a) has visited
 - b) has been visiting
 - c) visited

29. She obtain visas – they're no longer necessary.
- a) has not to
 - b) does not have to
 - c) should not
30. The political climate improve – but I'm doubtful.
- a) may
 - b) should
 - c) won't

Part III

Texte diagnostique

| Read this text:

You live in Varonne-la-Belle, a large village in a very attractive rural area of France.

From 1985 onwards, unemployment began to rise in the area as agricultural labour slowly disappeared. A number of the inhabitants left to find work elsewhere, and the village began to die.

For the last three years the local school has had only two classes. Older children and lycée students are bussed to the town 15 km away.

However, in recent years there has been an influx of incomers to Varonne. Many of them have families with young children. They come from other EU countries and from French metropolitan areas. As well as the quality of life, they are interested in the careers offered at the new Centre of Research Excellence that opened up in the town nearby.

Last week you read the following headline in your local newspaper:

Regional government to close village school

Here are some other facts:

- craft & health-food shops opening in village
- Varonne amateur football team started
- tourists returning; bed & breakfasts opening
- three similar rival villages in area (all with schools)
- incomers = employment for local artisans
- property prices rising

Now write a letter to the local newspaper, protesting about the decision to close the school. Use a selection of the above facts to strengthen your argument.

Réponses au test

Part I

- 1.b. 7.a.
- 2.c. 8.c.
- 3.c. 9.b.
- 4.c. 10.b.
- 5.a. 11.b.
- 6.b. 12.a.

Part II

- 13.c. 22.c.
- 14.b. 23.b.
- 15.a. 24.a.
- 16.b. 25.c.
- 17.c. 26.b.
- 18.b. 27.a.
- 19.a. 28.c.
- 20.b. 29.b.
- 21.a. 30.a.

Part III

Exercice ouvert.

Part I

Les règles de base

Chapitre 1 Les majuscules

Chapitre 2 La ponctuation

L'architecture du texte

Chapitre 3 Planifier, ordonner

Chapitre 4 Les articulateurs principaux

Le style et l'attitude

Chapitre 5 Les mots charnières

Chapitre 6 Les expressions d'attitude et d'opinion

Chapitre 7 Les mots de référence, la redondance

Chapitre 8 Le registre

Chapitre 9 L'art de l'argumentation

Chapitre 1

Les majuscules

Majuscules, minuscules ou choix ?

Le but de ce chapitre est de vous aider à apprendre la dizaine de règles qui s'appliquent en anglais dans ce domaine et de reconnaître où (et si) vous avez le choix.

Lisez ces deux adresses – la première en France, la deuxième en Angleterre :

15 rue de l'Orme

15 Elm Street

Hormis l'ordre des mots, la différence c'est la majuscule que prend Street dans l'adresse anglaise alors que street et rue sont des noms communs dans les deux cas. Voici d'autres exemples :

la bataille de Stalingrad

le ministre de la Santé

the Battle of Stalingrad

the Minister of Health

et d'autres différences d'usage :

le Soldat inconnu

la mer Rouge

the Unknown Soldier

the Red Sea

*Dans les exercices qui suivent, nous allons découvrir quelles sont les « règles d'usage » et où se trouvent les choix, assez rares. Un résumé de ces règles se trouve dans la partie **Commentaires** de la **Clé des exercices**.*

Exercice 1

Rencontrés au milieu d'une phrase, lesquels de ces mots prendraient une majuscule ? Soulignez-les.

tunisia

tuesday

jim o'brady

german woman

october

ocean

swedish

euston station

summer