



*Exercices
d'entraînement
-
Corrigés*

XIII. Landing in Aussieland!

1. Prepare

→ *How well do you know Australia?*

- | | T | F | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) The name "Australia" is derived from the Latin "Terra Australis". | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 2) The Aboriginals, the indigenous Australians, have been living in Australia for more than 50,000 years. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 3) The Europeans who discovered Australia were Portuguese. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Dutch |
| 4) The first British settlers arrived in Australia in 1688. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1788 |
| 5) England sent a lot of convicted criminals to populate Australia. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 6) A series of gold rushes started in the mid-nineteenth century in Australia. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | mid-nineteenth c. |
| 7) Australia became independent in 1951. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1901 |
| 8) Australia is a federation composed of four states. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | six states |
| 9) Melbourne is not Australia's capital city. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Canberra |
| 10) Sydney is the most populous city in Australia and in Oceania. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 11) Australia is the third largest country in surface area. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | sixth |
| 12) Australia's population is beyond 30 million inhabitants. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 24 million |
| 13) Most Australians call themselves "Aussies". | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

→ *The Australian flag.*

Explanation: the three flags all display the British flag, so this detail makes impossible to find the Australian flag. However, the previous exercise mentioned the fact that Australia is composed of six states. If we infer that each star represents a state, we can assert that flag "3" is the Australian one. For your own information, flag "1" is the one of the Cook Islands and flag "2" is the one of New Zealand.

→ *The sightseeing highlights of Australia.*

1) Port Arthur	e)
2) Kakadu National Park	g)
3) Uluru	c)
4) The Rocks	b)

5) Bondi Beach	d)
6) The Great Barrier Reef	f)
7) Kangaroo Island	a)

→ *Welcome to Sydney!*

A)



B) a train station – a fire brigade – **an opera house** – a tunnel – an olympic swimming pool – **a bridge**
– an aquarium – a high-rise – a motorway (= highway, freeway) – a stadium

2. Listen

1. Rosie and Thomas went to bed, so they are probably sleeping.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins want to visit Sydney's city centre tomorrow.
3. Sydney holds the world's record of the largest natural harbour.
4. Mrs. Jenkins is consulting/visiting/surfing the South Wales public transport website.
5. Mr. Jenkins suddenly finds out that there is a ferry service operating in Sydney's harbour.
6. ➤ Secular King ➤ Circular Quay ➤ Cellular Key ➤ Circle Kick
7. ➤ Finnish ➤ Danish ➤ Scottish ➤ Irish ➤ Spanish

4. Answer

1. Opal cards are smartcard tickets that you reload to pay for travel on public transport. They have replaced paper tickets and offer the lowest single fares.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have to decide what they are going to do tomorrow because they want to visit the Sydney harbour. Since it is very large, they need to get organized.
3. Circular Quay is a good starting-point to visit Sydney's city centre because it enables people to enjoy a nice walk around and see quite a few landmarks.
4. Circular Quay rings Mr. Jenkins a bell because the Jenkins see it on TV every year when the fireworks display of Sydney's New Year's Eve is broadcast.
5. **a)** Circular Quay is a historical landmark where the first Europeans landed.
b) Circular Quay is home to a lot of shops, restaurants and walkways.
c) The Sydney Opera House and the Sydney Harbour Bridge are both located in Circular Quay.
6. **a)** walking
b) the subway
c) the bus
7. Mrs. Jenkins knows a lot about Danish architect Utzon because she studied the Sydney Opera House at university.
8. Utzon was a famous architect before being chosen by the Sydney Opera House selection committee.
Utzon quit his job and never returned to Australia.
The construction of the Sydney Opera House was completed at the beginning of the eighties.
Utzon's talent has never been acknowledged.

Exercise 1

- 1) The mall (= *shopping centre*) near the pharmacy (= *the chemist's*) has organized a huge fireworks display for its opening ceremony.
- 2) Mr. Mills resigned unexpectedly on New Year's Eve because of budget overruns.
- 3) Anyway, this jaw-dropping story does tell us something.
- 4) On their way to the corner shop, they came across a map that enabled them to find the harbour (= *port*).
- 5) Unless I am wrong, I think that this building is an architectural masterpiece, even if it is no longer in use today.

Exercise 2

- 1) It must be the fastest way to get around but if we took it all day, we might not be able to see anything.
- 2) Based on this map of Sydney's city centre, if we started sightseeing with Circular Quay, that should enable us to enjoy a quite nice walk around and see quite a few landmarks.
- 3) If you looked for a pleasant walk to discover the city, there wouldn't be a better area!
- 4) That means that if we did want to fully enjoy the city centre without either walking long distances or being stuck in the subway or in an air-conditioned bus, we could get on board a ferry and get a clear view of the harbour!

Exercise 3

- 1) (...) we do know now that the single-day and multi-day transport travel passes are no longer in use in Sydney.
- 2) I do think that the Sydney Harbour should be our top priority since it is the home of the city's main attractions!
- 3) This **is** true.
- 4) You are right!
- 5) I do agree with you, Joseph!
- 6) You did say Circular Quay, didn't you?
- 7) That does ring me a bell!
- 8) We do see it on TV every year since it is the main congregation point for Sydney's New Year's Eve to enjoy its huge fireworks.
- 9) That means that if we did want to fully enjoy the city centre without either walking long distances or being stuck in the subway or in an air-conditioned bus, we could get on board a ferry and get a clear view of the harbour!
- 10) You **are** a genius!
- 11) Yes, you **have** but that was a long time ago.
- 12) All I can remember is that you did study it at university but this is it!
- 13) It **is** an amazing story!
- 14) This **is** a jaw-dropping story!

Exercise 4

Advice	Necessity
I do think that the Sydney Harbour should be our top priority since it is the home of the city's main attractions!	Therefore, we need to buy Opal cards for the four of us first thing in the morning.
We ought to take a look at the travel guides we bought at the airport.	The problem is that it is also the world's biggest natural harbour with its 240 kilometres of shoreline and eight islands, so we need to get organized.
Good, Victoria, but don't forget we oughtn't to use the underground unless it is necessary.	

6. Think, *les structures hypothétiques en « if » + prétérit*

- a) Les temps qui apparaissent dans les structures en « if » **correspondent au français.**
- b) ➤ La phrase ① ➤ La phrase ② ➤ La phrase ③ ➤ La phrase ④
- c) ✓ Il s'agit de la phrase ①
✓ Dans ce cas, on utilise if + **présent**, verbe au **futur** dans la proposition principale.
- d) ✓ Il s'agit de la phrase ②
✓ Dans ce cas, on utilise if + **prétérit**, verbe au **conditionnel** dans la proposition principale.

Exercise 5

- 1) If I **lived** (live) in another country, I **would not know** (not/know) France so well.
- 2) Bill **would go** (go) scuba-diving with dolphins if he **lived** (live) in Australia.
- 3) Sean **would go** (go) to an African village if he **wanted** (want) to help people.
- 4) What **would** you **do** (do) if you **won** (win) the lottery?
- 5) If I **had** (have) the choice, I **would be** (be) a ballet dancer.

Exercise 6

- 1) If I lived in a big city, I **would miss the countryside.**
- 2) If I travelled around Australia, I **would visit Ayers Rock.**
- 3) If I could change something in my bedroom, I **would buy a larger bed.**
- 4) If my parents let me have a pet, I **might choose to have a kitten.**
- 5) If I had a magic wand, I **would eradicate poverty.**
- 6) If I had one hundred euros, I **would buy myself a new pair of sneakers.**

6. Think, *les structures emphatiques*

- a) ➤ 1. ➤ 2. ➤ 3. ➤ 4. ➤ 5. ➤ 6.
 b) ➤ 1. ➤ 2. ➤ 3. ➤ 4. ➤ 5. ➤ 6.
 c) ➤ 1. ➤ 2. ➤ 3. ➤ 4. ➤ 5. ➤ 6.

Exercise 7

- 1) Peter does travel a lot.
- 2) He did live in Melbourne for a few years.
- 3) Peter does have a brother who stayed in Leeds.
- 4) His brother did NOT live abroad.
- 5) Peter IS thirty-five years old.
- 6) He WILL come back to England soon.

Exercise 8

- 1) Fiona does think that the Sydney Opera House looks like a boat.
- 2) I do want to get organized to travel through Australia.
- 3) They did NOT tell me that Sydney's natural harbour was the largest in the world.
- 4) Robin can NOT remember the name of this museum.
- 5) Sean was convinced that he would easily find the Rocks district.

6. Think, *les expressions du conseil et de la nécessité*

- a) ➤ 1. ➤ 2. ➤ 3.
 b) ➤ 1. ➤ 2. ➤ 3.
 c) ➤ 1. ➤ 2. ➤ 3.

Exercise 9

- 1) I am going to share with you my personal opinion about Steve: he gets so bored in England that I think he **should** get a change of air to boost his life.
- 2) Ideally, he **ought to** go abroad.
- 3) A lot of his friends believe he **should** settle down in some faraway country like Australia.
- 4) But before leaving, Steve **needs to** save some money. Without a large sum, it will be impossible for him to travel.
- 5) For both professional and personal reasons, Steve **needs to** pass his driving license test. It is always more convenient to have it as soon as you get there.

7. Speak

CH	SH
chemist; which; arch; architect; such	shopping; shop; shoreline; should; Danish; finish

- a) Les lettres « ch » et « sh » connaissent trois prononciations.
 b) L'ensemble de lettres « ch » se prononce : ➤ j ➤ tʃ ➤ k
 c) L'ensemble de lettres « sh » se prononce : ➤ j ➤ tʃ ➤ k

j	tʃ	K
shopping; shop; shoreline should; Danish; finish	which; arch; such	chemist; architect

XIV. Discovering the Indigenous Australians

1. Prepare

→ Discover Australia.

- A) Most of the Australian cities are located along the coast, and more particularly on the Eastern coast.
- B) Looking at this Australian map indicates that the climate is more temperate and the temperatures milder along the coast than in the interior of the country. This is particularly true of Australia's southeastern coast.
- C) ✓ The **Bush** is a generic term used to refer to any wild areas outside the cities.
✓ The **Outback** designates Australia's remote inland area. Its total surface area is 6.5 million square kilometres (or 2.5 million square miles), a territory inhabited by only 60.000 people.

→ Learn more about the Indigenous Australians.

- The term that has been in use since the 1980s to refer to Australia's native population is:
➤ The Aboriginal Australians ➤ The Indigenous Australians ➤ The Native Australians
- What happened some 65,000 years ago?
➤ The British landed in Australia ➤ Australia became an island ➤ Africans migrated to Australia
- Today's Indigenous population totals about:
➤ 3% of Australia's population ➤ 5% of Australia's population ➤ 8% of Australia's population
- How many languages were spoken by Indigenous Australians in 1788?
➤ 150 ➤ 250 ➤ 450 ➤ 750
- Which of the following statements is true?
○ The Indigenous Australians were hardly hit by diseases and land deprivation as early as the end of the eighteenth century.
- During which of the following decades were the indigenous Australians granted the right to vote?
➤ the nineteen thirties ➤ the nineteen fifties
➤ the nineteen sixties ➤ the nineteen seventies
- Which fields are the Indigenous Australians unusually gifted in?
➤ irrigation ➤ navigation ➤ astronomy ➤ astrology
- What happened in 1992?
○ The Indigenous Australians' right to native land property was potentially accepted.

→ The Indigenous Australians' lexical contribution.

- ① boomerang ② wallaby ③ koala ④ emu ⑤ kangaroo ⑥ dingo

→ Understanding the Indigenous Australian painting.

A) "To **understand** our law, our culture and our relationship to the **physical** world, you must begin with the land. **Everything** about Aboriginal society is inextricably interwoven with, connected to, the **land**. Culture is the land, land and spirituality of Aboriginal people, our cultural beliefs, and reason for existence IS the land. You take that away, and you take away our reason for **existence**. We have grown the land up. We are dancing, singing and **painting** the land. We are **celebrating** the land. Removed from the land, we are literally removed from **ourselves**".

Mick Dodson, 1997

- B)**
- 1) *Ants, fruits, flowers or eggs* = **h**
 - 2) *People sitting* = **a**
 - 3) *Footprints* = **f**
 - 4) *Travelling sign with circles as resting place* = **i**
 - 5) *Rain* = **b**
 - 6) *Waterholes connected by running water* = **e**
 - 7) *Snakes* = **d**
 - 8) *Campsite or waterhole* = **g**
 - 9) *Meeting place* = **c**

2. Listen

1. The action takes place at an art gallery.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are interested in an Aboriginal painting.
3. Mrs. Birandoo is the owner of the art gallery and an art dealer.
4. The work of art dates back to 1977.
5. The artefact deals with a chase hunt involving two men, a kangaroo and an emu.
6. Mrs. Birandoo married an Indigenous Australian from the Wiradjuri people in central South Wales.
7. Geoffrey Bardon was a school teacher who had worked with Aboriginal children and who encouraged them to paint stories on canvas and boards.
8. ➤ yes ➤ no ➤ we don't know

4. Answer

1. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have decided to step into the art gallery because an Indigenous Australian painting has caught their attention.
2. Mrs. Jenkins loves the Aboriginal painting because she loves its different colours.
3. **a)** on bodies
b) on barks
c) on rocks
4. Indigenous Australians visual artists perform their art to tell a story and to relate to their land.
5. **a)** lines
b) dots
c) visual elements that work as symbols
6. Dots are also used to hide the secret meanings of sacred visual elements.
7. **b)** He was highly skeptical of his wife's attempt.
8. **c)** The Jenkins are very likely to buy the painting.

Exercise 10

- 1) Jim was far from imagining that the inland Australian landscape could be so attractive.
- 2) I agree with Tricia. I have also heard about wedding ceremonies performed by elders under rock paintings.
- 3) As far as I am concerned, I find this artefact (= work of art) very attractive for it is made up of vibrant colours, dots and stunning hues.
- 4) To be honest with you, the art dealer addressed the students to tell them that painting on barks was not a piece of cake.
- 5) The shop window of the art gallery displayed the most prominent canvases in the market.

Exercise 11

The equivalents of the modal auxiliaries Can, Must and May

- 1) Actually, we were saying that we find it very attractive, even if I wouldn't **be able to** say why!
- 2) (...) for you **to be able to** fully appreciate Aboriginal painting, (...).
- 3) (...) you **have to** know a few things.
- 4) Anyway, traditionally, you **have to** understand that the Indigenous Australians paint to tell a story (...).
- 5) (...) he was among the first ones of his tribe to **be allowed to** do so.
- 6) That was when I **was** first **able to** meet his family, (...).
- 7) (...) you can't even imagine what I **had to** go through (...)
- 8) (...) **to be able to** sell Aboriginal paintings.
- 9) (...) it **was** very **likely to** work.
- 10) (...) the traditional painters **were able to** work as artists (...).
- 11) (...) the painters **are not allowed to** paint the stories (...).
- 12) In such a situation, they **have to** get permission (...).
- 13) (...) so as **to be able to** paint them.
- 14) (...) I **had to** address the elders of the clan (...).
- 15) (...) they **allowed me to** talk to the painters
- 16) (...) I **have had** to hire six employees (...)

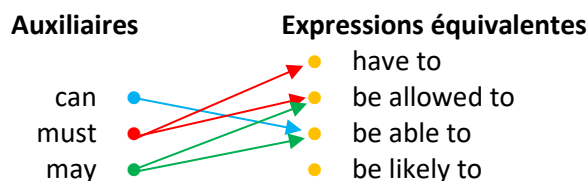
Exercise 12

Parts of sentences expressing purpose

- 1) (...) **so that** they can get more information about this artefact.
- 2) **To** be honest with you, (...).
- 3) (...) for you **to be able to** fully appreciate Aboriginal painting, (...).
- 4) (...) **to** tell a story and (...).
- 5) (...) **to** relate to their land (...).
- 6) (...) **in order to** tell the story.
- 7) (...) **to** hide the secret meanings of sacred visual elements.
- 8) **To** make a long story short, (...).
- 9) (...) **to** study law.
- 10) **so that** we could perform a traditional wedding ceremony.
- 11) **so as to** be able to paint them.
- 12) (...) **so that** they could sell their work, (...).
- 13) (...) **to** make sure there would not be any problems.
- 14) (...) **in order to** sell their artistic work.

6. Think, *les formes équivalentes des auxiliaires de modalité « can », « must » et « may »*

- a) Ces trois phrases sont fausses car deux auxiliaires ne peuvent être placés côte à côte.
- b) On doit utiliser des structures équivalentes.
- c)

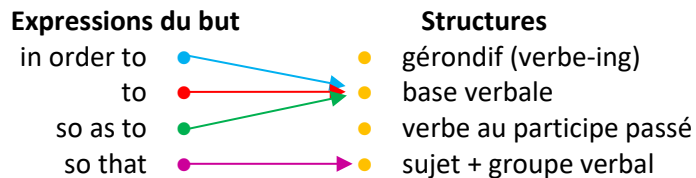


- d) 1. Mrs. Birandoo will **be able to** offer the Jenkins a discount for the painting.
2. Mrs. Birandoo didn't **have to** enroll an art history programme to sell paintings.
3. Mr. Jenkins would **be likely to** buy another painting in Australia.

Exercise 13

- 1) Dennis Goldman **is likely to** give his parents a call tomorrow morning.
- 2) His parents **had to** call his university to hear about him.
- 3) They **were not able to** reach any of their son's housemates.
- 4) Dennis's sister **is not allowed to** drive to his brother's university since she doesn't have a driving license.
- 5) But her parents told her she **was allowed to** visit her brother by train.
- 6) If Mr. and Mrs. Goldman were not contacted by their son, they would **be likely to** call the police

6. Think, l'expression du but



Exercise 14

Sentences number ① and ④ contain a clause expressing purpose.

Exercise 15

- 1) The Jenkins decided to fly to Ayers Rock Airport **in order to** visit Uluru.
The Jenkins decided to fly to Ayers Rock Airport **so as to** visit Uluru.
The Jenkins decided to fly to Ayers Rock Airport **so that** they could visit Uluru.
- 2) Tourists are asked not to photograph certain sections of Uluru **to** prevent Anangu aborigines from catching a glimpse of forbidden sites that are taboo.
Tourists are asked not to photograph certain sections of Uluru **in order to** prevent Anangu aborigines from catching a glimpse of forbidden sites that are taboo.
Tourists are asked not to photograph certain sections of Uluru **so that** it prevents Anangu aborigines from catching a glimpse of forbidden sites that are taboo.

7. Speak

- un son voyelle ➤ trois sons voyelles ➤ quatre sons voyelles
- station ➤ higher ➤ fire ➤ near ➤ lawyer ➤ shower
- loyal ➤ pair ➤ player ➤ style ➤ liar ➤ here ➤ flyer

Exercise 16



Words containing a triphthong	
1) hours	6) dire
2) tired	7) sour
3) powerful	8) our
4) enjoyable	9) buyer
5) employers	10) lower

XV. Eating out in Australia

1. Prepare

→ *Did you say "wine"?*

- 1) Wine packaged in cardboard box → wine **box**
- 2) Wine of inferior quality or quite inexpensive → **cheap** wine
- 3) A person who grows grape to make wine → a wine **grower**
- 4) A waiter in a restaurant who is in charge of wines and their services → a wine **steward**
- 5) An effervescent/fizzy table wine. The classic example of it is champagne → **sparkling** wine
- 6) Holiday involving wine-tasting → wine **vacation**
- 7) An underground room where wine is stored and the wine stored itself → wine **cellar**
- 8) The procedures and processes carried out in the production of wine → wine **making**
- 9) A wine produced from any of certain vineyards in the Bordeaux region of France → a **chateau** wine
- 10) A region where wine is produced → a wine **country**

→ *Data analysis.*

- | | True | False |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Australia ranked among the world's top ten of the countries with the largest vineyard area in 2014. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| In 2014, Australia had the eleventh largest vineyard area. | | |
| 2) Australia was the third country in the Southern Hemisphere with the largest vineyard area. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) Australia was the first English-speaking country with the largest vineyard area. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| The first English-speaking country with the largest vineyard area was the USA. | | |
| 4) In 2012, Australia didn't belong to the world's ten largest grape producers. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Document 2 is based on data compiled in 2014, not 2012. | | |
| 5) The Australian grape production was slightly above 3% of the world's production in 2014. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| If this statement were true, Australia would appear between India and Iran. | | |
| 6) The United States displayed a very high level of grape productivity in 2014. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7) The three main wine producers in 2015 were European countries. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8) Australia's wine production was a little bit more than half the one of the United States. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9) In 2015, the world's top winemaking nations were economically developed countries. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Among the world's ten top producers of wine in 2015, Chile and China are developing nations. | | |
| 10) Australia was the world's fifth biggest wine exporter in 2015. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11) In 2015, the countries that didn't belong to the top seven of the world's biggest wine exporters exported more wine than the world's leader. <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| This statement is false because the rest of the world represented 23.9% of the world's wine exports whereas France totaled 28.8%. | | |
| 12) In 2015, Australia and the USA showed the smallest margin of difference among the seven biggest wine exporters in the world. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13) In 2013, the world's top sixteen wine importers were either highly industrialized nations or appeared among the largest emerging and developing countries. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14) In 2013, the two biggest wine buyers totaled two-thirds (66%) of the wine purchased worldwide. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| In 2013, the two biggest wine buyers totaled around 32%, that is to say, one-third of the wine purchased worldwide. | | |
| 15) Based on the last two vertical bar charts (Documents 4 and 5), we can infer that the Australians are not very interested in foreign wines. However, they actively sell their wine production abroad. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Listen

1. It is a special day for Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins because they are going to celebrate their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.
2. They are going to have dinner by candlelight at a restaurant in Sydney.
3. Mr. Witherspoon uses the synonym "wine waiter".
4. The sommelier says he is sorry because he has kept the Jenkins waiting because he was busy taking care of demanding clients.
5. ➤ filet mignon ➤ pigeon ➤ sea bass ➤ foie gras
6. The sommelier is asking the Jenkins what they are going to eat because their choice of food will determine what wine they should choose.
7. ➤ Austrian ➤ Argentinian ➤ French ➤ South African ➤ Australian
8. ➤ five minutes ➤ quarter of an hour ➤ half an hour ➤ three quarters of an hour

4. Answer

1. The restaurant is said to be an upscale one, which means it is one of Sydney's finest ones.
2. According to the sommelier, one should drink some white Sauternes with foie gras.
3. c) since they are in Australia, they should taste an Australian wine?
4. c) Wine has become more and more popular in Australia in recent times.
5. c) The cost of the Clyde Park Block D Pinot noir 2014 bottle is either less than one hundred Australian dollars or either one hundred Australian dollars.
6. The wine recommended by the sommelier is from the Southeastern part of Australia.
7. To give something the green light.

Exercise 17

- 1) You can rest assured that these bittersweet berries are homegrown.
- 2) Choosing where to have dinner by candlelight in an upscale restaurant has been a tough call.
- 3) During our next wedding anniversary, we'd rather treat ourselves to a sommelier.
- 4) In our restaurant, a medium-bodied wine goes with most of the main dishes.
- 5) For the last few years, a lot of Australian vineyards have appeared on our wine menus.
- 6) The clients (= *the customers/patrons*) have given the sommelier the green light so that he/she airs the wine.

Exercise 18

Expressing cause	
1)	I'm sorry for interrupting (...).
2)	(...) since I was busy advising a quite demanding Russian couple.
3)	(...) because it will determine what wine you should choose.
4)	Because of this year's corn shortage, (...)
5)	On account of the food you are about to consume, (...)
6)	(...) owing to high import tariffs.
7)	Because it's a proven fact
8)	I apologise in advance for asking you this (...)
9)	(...) thanks to its spicy taste.
10)	Thank you so much for all your precious advice (...)

Exercise 19

The compound nouns		
1) candlelight	2) upscale	3) homemade
4) homegrown	5) bittersweet	6) wholewheat
7) beetroot	8) watermelon	9) winemaking
10) vineyard	11) highlighting	12) blackberry
13) medium-bodied	14) southeastern	

Exercise 20

The nationality adjectives		
1) Russian	2) French	3) Italian
4) American	5) Chilean	6) South African
7) Australian	8) Portuguese	9) Spanish

6. Think, l'expression de la cause

- a) ➤ La phrase 1. ➤ La phrase 2. ➤ La phrase 3.
➤ La phrase 4. ➤ La phrase 5. ➤ La phrase 6.
- b) ➤ sujet + groupe verbal ➤ groupe nominal ➤ base verbale
➤ verbe en « -ing »

Exercise 21

- 1) Mary had to work as a waitress **to make a living**. **Purpose**
- 2) **Because of her tight financial situation**, she had to have a second job. **Cause**
- 3) **In order to make ends meet**, she decided she couldn't go either to restaurants or to the movies anymore. **Purpose**
- 4) **As a result of all these restrictions**, she managed to save money. **Cause**
- 5) Her banker respected Mary **for being such a serious customer**. **Cause**

Exercise 22

A tannin is a biomolecule that can be found in the skins, stems and seeds of a grape as well as in the oak used to make barrels. Vegetable tannins were used to produce leather until the 1950s and 1960s. Indeed, **because of/owing to/due to/caused by** the Second World War, the sharp decline in vegetable tannins led the leather industry to invent synthetic ones.

Tannins maintain complex relations with red wine consumers. On the one hand, red wines often leave a bitter taste and generate a mouth-drying reaction in the drinkers' mouths, which is mostly **due to/caused by** tannins. **Because of/owing to** this property, note that tannins play an active part in the protection of plants from predation.

On the other hand, the negative effects of tannins are well-known to red wine consumers. They are particularly famous for **causing** such inconvenience as headaches. However, recent research has refuted the theory according to which tannins may have antioxidant properties **because/since** tannins are not conserved following digestion.

6. Think, les noms composés

- dishwasher = nom + nom ➤ highway = adjective + nom ➤ handmade = nom + verbe
➤ takeoff = verbe + préposition ➤ uptown = preposition + nom ➤ washing machine = verbe + nom
➤ download = preposition + verbe ➤ dry-cleaning = adjectif + verbe ➤ passer-by = nom + préposition
- a) à une personne ou à une chose
b) à une caractéristique, à une qualité ou à un but

Exercise 23

- 1) A pain located in the head is called a **headache**.
- 2) An item of clothing put on over the head and covering the top half of the body is called a **pullover**.
- 3) A man with blue eyes is a **blue-eyed man**.
- 4) A person employed to escort and protect an important or famous person is called a **bodyguard**.
- 5) A very tall building made up of many storeys is called a **skyscraper**.
- 6) To predict or estimate a future event is called to **forecast**.
- 7) A piece of clothes that keeps out water is called to be **waterproof**.
- 8) The British equivalent of 'subway' is called the **underground**.
- 9) My father's father is my **grandfather**.
- 10) The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist is called the **forearm**.
- 11) To indulge in a reverie while awake is called to **daydream**.
- 12) A woman with black hair is a **black-haired woman**.

6. Think, les adjectifs de nationalité

- a) Si l'on envisage la série 1, on peut affirmer que la plupart des adjectifs de nationalité issus du sous-continent **sud-américain** prennent un suffixe en « **-ian** ».
- b) La série 2 tend à démontrer que la grande majorité des adjectifs de nationalité issus du continent **asiatique** prennent un suffixe en « **-ese** ».
- c) La série 3 illustre le fait que la plupart des adjectifs de nationalité issus du sous-continent **nord-africain** possèdent un suffixe en « **-an** ».
- d) La série 4 tend à démontrer que la grande partie des pays du **Moyen-Orient** ont des adjectifs de nationalité avec un suffixe en « **-i** ».

Exercise 24

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ➤ Uruguay → Uruguayan | ➤ Pakistan → Pakistani | ➤ Gabon → Gabonese |
| ➤ Slovenia → Slovenian | ➤ Nepal → Nepali/Nepalese | ➤ Taiwan → Taiwanese |
| ➤ Canada → Canadian | ➤ Iraq → Iraqi | ➤ Poland → Polish |
| ➤ Colombia → Colombian | | |



Exercise 25

Kuwaiti – Bosnian – Nigerian – British – Pakistani – Hungarian –
Nepalese – Polish – Serbian – Iraqi – Israeli – Romanian – Turkish – Latvian – Guyanese

XVI. Welcome to the land of the Long White Cloud!

1. Prepare

→ Discover New Zealand.

- a)
- 1) Abel Tasman discovered New Zealand.
 - 2) He was Dutch (= from the Netherlands).
 - 3) He got to New Zealand by boat/ship.
 - 4) New Zealand's discovery was made in 1642.
 - 5) This explorer's last name is well-known nowadays because the Tasman Sea was named after him.

b)

World Areas	Discovery dates by European explorers
China	1271
South Africa	1488
North America	1492
Argentina	1516

World Areas	Discovery dates by European explorers
Canada	1534
Japan	1542
Australia	1606
New Zealand	1642

- 1) After looking at the chart, I can say that New Zealand was one of the last territories to be discovered by European explorers.
- 2) This is probably due to the fact that New Zealand is one of the most remote places in the world compared to Europe. It lies even farther than Australia.

c)

- 1) The famous explorer appearing on this stamp is Captain Cook.
- 2) The name of the ship was 'the Endeavour' (= HM Bark Endeavour).
- 3) The two islands represented on the stamp make up New Zealand.
- 4) This postage stamp commemorates New Zealand's re-discovery by Captain Cook.
- 5) ➤ conquest ➤ mapping ➤ destruction ➤ annexation
- 6) New Zealand's mapping was done by Captain Cook in 1769.

→ Aotearoa, Staten Landt, Nieuw Zeeland, New Zealand, you name it!

<i>Aotearoa</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aotearoa is a Maori phrase that means "The Land of the Long White Cloud". It comes from the name given to a canoe by a traditional Maori explorer called Kupe. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Aotearoa is a Maori phrase that means "The Land surrounded by the sea". This name was given by the first Polynesian settlers among whom was Kupe. <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Staten Landt</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dutch navigator Abel Tasman was the first European to discover what is now known as New Zealand. He named it Staten Landt as a tribute to New York City's Staten Island. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Dutch navigator Abel Tasman was the first European to discover what is now known as New Zealand. He named it Staten Landt because he thought it was part of an undiscovered continent linked to southern Argentina. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Nieuw Zeeland</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Later, the Dutch authorities named it Nieuw Zeeland in reference to Zeeland, one of the two major maritime provinces of the Netherlands in its golden age. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Later, the Dutch authorities named it Nieuw Zeeland in reference to Zeeland, Denmark's largest and most populated island since, in Norse mythology, the island was created after a goddess called Gefjun removed a piece of land and carried it to Denmark. <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>New Zealand</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Later, British explorer James Cook called it New Zealand after he found the Maori population to be full of zeal. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Later, British explorer James Cook anglicized Nieuw Zeeland, which became known as New Zealand. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

→ *Delving deeper into New Zealand.*

Map 1	The predominance of yellow and red in the North Island and of green and blue in the South Island shows that the temperatures are milder in the North Island and colder in the South Island.
Map 2	In this map, it clearly appears that, except for its eastern part, the South Island is predominantly exposed to substantial rainfall while the North Island displays areas dominated with green and yellow, two colours indicating low-level rainfall.
Map 3	This map echoes the previous one (map 2) since it shows that New Zealand's mountainous areas are located in the South Island. On the other hand, the plains and hilly areas are prevalent in the North Island.
Map 4	Map 4 clearly shows that if the north Island is home to a few national and conservation parks, it is the South Island that demonstrates by far the highest concentration protected areas, which makes this part of New Zealand the wildest environment.
Map 5	In map 5, the predominance of red and dark brown hues in the North Island undisputedly indicates that there is a widespread high level of popular density whereas light brown, which corresponds to a medium level density, is the darkest colour found in the South Island. Please also note the light colours like white and beige prevailing in the South Island.

2. Listen

- The Jenkins are going to be in Auckland, New Zealand in a few hours.
- a famous cemetery ➤ a wild concert ➤ a nature reserve
- in the country ➤ in the city ➤ in the North Island ➤ in the South Island
- sports ➤ the cinema ➤ aerospace and defense
➤ science and technology ➤ medicine and health
- sports ➤ the cinema ➤ aerospace and defense
➤ science and technology ➤ medicine and health

4. Answer

- 1) According to Mr. Jenkins, his family will be back to England in a few weeks.
- 2) While the Jenkins were still in Australia, Mr. Jenkins asked his whole family to do some research about New Zealand's potential sightseeing interests.
- 3) ➤ disappear ➤ prosper ➤ die out ➤ flourish
- 4) a) Mrs. Jenkins had problems dealing with Australia's huge cities
b) She also suffered from the high temperatures.
- 5) The mountain range that Mrs. Jenkins would like to see is New Zealand's South Alps.
- 6) Mrs. Jenkins says that the countryside there displays the same sort of pristine landscape as the English region of her childhood.
- 7) According to Thomas, movie director Peter Jackson shot the two films he has mentioned in various locations in New Zealand.
- 8) Frodo and Bilbo are two fictional characters in Tolkien's popular set of books entitled "The Hobbit" and "The Lord of the Rings".
- 9) Mr. Jenkins's ultimate dream can't be fulfilled because New Zealand's national rugby team is not scheduled to play while the Jenkins will be in New Zealand.
- 10) ➤ yes ➤ no
- 11) a. None of the Jenkins can vote for his or her own wish.
- 12) The three wishes that are not going to be selected will not be given top priority. However, they will be fulfilled.
- 13) ➤ train ➤ milk ➤ shave the wool ➤ immobilize
- 14) a) All the Jenkins have suddenly become very nervous.
b) Mr. Jenkins's alternative is not a very exciting one.
c) Mr. Jenkins's proposal is incompatible with New Zealand.
d) The family knows that Mrs. Jenkins is allergic to sheep.

Exercise 26

- 1) John's dearest wish is fulfilling his dream: an around-the-world trip.
- 2) I am on a plane bound for London and that must arrive at two in the afternoon/pm.
- 3) In a few hours, Victor will take the opposite view to John who doesn't subscribe to the eventuality of a draw.
- 4) My favourite novelist created a convincing fantasy land that comprises thriving settlements and pristine landscapes.

Exercise 27

Examples:

Articles	
1)	The Jenkins – in the country
2)	a plane – a special moment
3)	an island off Auckland – Have you come up with an idea, son?
4)	to do \emptyset research – \emptyset Ladies first

Exercise 28

If + the modal preterite	
1)	If only I were already there...
2)	(...) if we opted for your wish...
3)	(...) if I were to choose one...
4)	(...) if the decision were yours to make?

Exercise 29

The imperative			
1)	Keep in mind that we'll give the go-ahead...	2)	(...) let's listen to Rosie!
3)	(...) let's listen to your Mum, Victoria!	4)	Let me explain my point!
5)	Let's shift to Thomas now!	6)	Vote for my wish, (...)!
7)	(...) let's vote!	8)	But don't forget – (...).
9)	(...) think smart!		

6. Think, *les articles*

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| a) | ➤ phrase 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | ➤ phrase 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | ➤ phrase 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ➤ phrase 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) | ➤ phrase 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | ➤ phrase 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | ➤ phrase 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | ➤ phrase 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) | ➤ phrase 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ➤ phrase 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ➤ phrase 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | ➤ phrase 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |

Exercise 30

- 1) \emptyset computers are very useful devices.
- 2) I definitely like **the** comments on this site.
- 3) When she was sixteen, Dorothy met **a** lovely boy named Robert.
- 4) Bill was very impressed by \emptyset journalist Mike Skin's speech.
- 5) \emptyset wood is becoming an increasingly expensive material.
- 6) Said is **an** Algerian student whose involvement is maximal.
- 7) **The** British Prime Minister was highly disappointed with the results of the vote.
- 8) Before **the** scandal, he had always denied his own involvement.

6. Think, « if » + *prétérit modal*

- a) ➤ phrase 1 ➤ phrase 2
- b) ➤ phrase 1 ➤ phrase 2
- c) ➤ phrase 1 ➤ phrase 2
- d) ➤ phrase 1 ➤ phrase 2

Exercise 31

- 1) If Jim **were** (be) taller, he would be better at basketball. (**modal preterite**)
- 2) If my parents **won** (win) the lottery, we would buy a house abroad. (**regular preterite**)
- 3) Fiona and John would not be married if their parents **did not live** (not/live) in the same town. (**regular preterite**)
- 4) We would spend the weekend in the mountains if one of us **had** a driver's license. (**regular preterite**)
- 5) Stan thinks that he could get more presents if he **met** (meet) Santa Claus. (**modal preterite**)

6. Think, *l'expression de l'impératif*

- a) ➤ un gérondif ➤ une base verbale ➤ un infinitif
- b) ➤ à deux personnes ➤ à trois personnes ➤ à quatre personnes
- c) ➤ à la 1^{ère} personne du pluriel ➤ à la 2^{ème} personne
- à la 3^{ème} personne du singulier ➤ à la 3^{ème} personne du pluriel
- d) ➤ us ➤ is ➤ le « s » du cas possessif ➤ la marque du pluriel

Exercise 32

- 1) Let's cross the street!
Let us cross the street!
- 2) Don't drop the vase!
Do not drop the vase!
- 3) Please uncle, go and buy the novel!
- 4) Let's not go out tomorrow!
Let us not go out tomorrow!

7. Speak

- a) ➤ phrase 1 ➤ phrase 2
- b) ➤ phrase 1 ➤ phrase 2
- c) Dans les phrases 3 et 4, le mot qui suit l'article indéfini « a » commence par une voyelle. Toutefois, c'est la prononciation de cette voyelle qui conduit à utiliser « a » et non « an ». En effet, la lettre « u » des mots « unique » et « once » se prononce respectivement [ju:] et [w].
Assimilés à des sons consonnes, [ju:] et [w] sont incompatibles avec la mise en place d'une liaison réalisée avec l'article indéfini « an ».

Exercise 33

- **an** expensive plane ticket ➤ **a** universal topic ➤ **an** affordable restaurant
- **a** worldwide company ➤ **a** young citizen ➤ **an** avenue
- **a** united country ➤ **an** MP3 player



Exercise 34

- the United States = [I] ➤ the mountains = [ə] ➤ the sea = [ə]
- the east = [I] ➤ the Maori = [ə] ➤ the island = [I]
- the interior of the country = [I]

XVII. Landing in Aussieland!

1. Prepare

→ Who are the Maori?

Members of a Polynesian people native to New Zealand.

→ What are the Maori famous for?

Words to be found: tattoos – woodcarving – haka – rugby – storytelling - legends



1) tattoos		a) A game played by two teams in which each team tries to carry or kick a ball over the other team's goal line.
2) haka		b) Stories from the past that is believed by many people but cannot be proved to be true.
3) rugby		c) A Maori ceremonial war dance involving chanting, an imitation of which is performed by New Zealand rugby teams before a match.
4) woodcarving		d) The art of cutting designs into wood or carving objects out of wood.
5) storytelling		e) Indelible marks or figures fixed upon the body by insertion of pigment under the skin or by production of scars.
6) legends		f) The activity of telling or writing stories.

→ The Maori in New Zealand's history.

1200 – 1350: a group of settlers from eastern Polynesia (2).

1769: James Cook maps the complete coastline of New Zealand (5).

1815: the first British missionaries arrive (3).

1840: treaty of Waitangi between the British and the several Maoti tribes pledges protection of Maori land and establishes British law (6).

1898: New Zealand is the first country in the world to grant women the right to vote (4).

1947: New Zealand gains independence from Britain (1).

→ Tattoos, taboos and so on.

- 1) The person who is talking is the radio show host, Dr. Steve Petersen.
- 2) The synonym of "anchorman" mentioned in the document is "host".
- 3) Robert O'Connor plans to have a tattoo done on his shoulder.
- 4) According to the transcript, the word "tattoo" was first used during the eighteenth century at the time when James Cook mapped the island.
- 5) According to the transcript, (Tā) Moko is the most painful form of tattooing.
- 6) The Polynesian term "tapu" has generated the English word "taboo".
- 7) ➤ éternuer ➤ démanger ➤ soin pour la peau ➤ greffe de la peau
- 8) The adjective used to refer to something that may lead to cancer is "carcinogenic".

- 9) Two people out of ten getting tattoos develop a more or less serious skin infection.
 The use of tattoo ink is more and more restricted by the FDA in the United States.
 "Health Tips" is a daily radio programme.
 The radio listeners can both send letters and emails to Steve Petersen.

→ **The significance of Maori tattoos.**

- 1) turtle 2) shark teeth 3) whale tail 4) manta ray 5) silver fern

Values	wisdom	trips	strength	life/rebirth	fertility
Picture numbers	4	3	2	5	1

2. Listen

- in the morning ➤ in the afternoon ➤ in the evening
- The Jenkins have decided to visit Mount Eden.
- She wants to visit another museum ➤ She thinks it is too cold to walk around
 ➤ She doesn't enjoy a walk she considers to be too difficult.
- The weather is fine and the temperature is very mild.
- Mr. Oamuru is one of Auckland's tourist guides of Maori descent.
- New Zealand's last census took place in 2013.
- Its detailed history ➤ Its exact height ➤ Its geological characteristics
- According to Mr. Oamuru, Mataaho was a divine creature, a creature, a goddess who was said to live in the volcano crater.
- logic ➤ magic ➤ tragic ➤ panic

4. Answer

- through a vote ➤ at random ➤ after a long negotiation
- They have decided to visit a dormant volcano.
- Rosie doesn't believe Mr. Oamuru at some point because he says he is a New Zealander of Maori descent and he doesn't have any tattoos on his face.
- It was steep ➤ It was quite long ➤ It was not that hard
- irritated ➤ embarrassed ➤ sad ➤ relaxed
- amused ➤ ironic ➤ angry ➤ neutral
- Mr. Oamuru is in charge of helping tourists discover Auckland and its surroundings.
- a) More than one Aucklander out of ten defines himself/herself as a Maori.
- This conflict gave birth to the hills and volcanoes surrounding Auckland.

Exercise 35

- I have just made up my mind as far as next week's hiking is concerned.
- We are completely awe-struck by Auckland's thriving past.
- Unless you shed some more positive light on the story of this stronghold, I would rather choose another venue.
- Climbing steep hills and often offers a gorgeous three-hundred-and-sixty degree view on the surroundings.

Exercise 36

The coordinating conjunctions	
1)	(...) drinking orange juice and eating chocolate (...).
2)	(...) you are awe-struck by the view but this venue is not only beautiful (...).
3)	(...) Mount Eden stands at six hundred and forty-three feet or one hundred and sixty-three metres above sea level.
4)	so you may say this site is quite ancient.
5)	I guess it's a little bit of all this, for , besides introducing us to an extraordinary site (...).

Exercise 37

The subordinating conjunctions			
1) after	2) where	3) while	4) unless
5) when	6) although	7) since	8) before

Exercise 38

The conjunctive adverbs			
1) Hence	2) Otherwise	3) Therefore	4) Consequently
5) Yet	6) Also	7) Moreover	8) Thus
9) Actually	10) Finally	11) Besides	

Exercise 39

Expressing preference	
1) I would prefer	2) you would rather
3) preferably	4) rather than

Exercise 40

Figures and numbers
1) a dozen yards
2) this three-hundred-and-sixty-degree spectacular view (...)
3) the 2013 census
4) six hundred thousand people
5) fifteen per cent
6) ten point seven per cent
7) six hundred and forty feet
8) one hundred and sixty-three metres
9) one hundred and sixty feet
10) fifty metres deep
11) twenty-eight thousand years ago

6. Think, *la conjonction*

- a) Les trois éléments conjonctifs des phrases 1, 2 et 3 sont respectivement:
- ✓ "and",
 - ✓ "although"
 - ✓ "however".
- b) Il s'agit d'« although ».
- c) Il s'agit de « and ».
- d) Il s'agit de « however ».

Exercise 41

- 1) Mina missed her plane. **Still**, she had to buy another plane ticket.
- 2) Albert was the best player on the team, **so** he was named captain.
- 3) Ella loves jazz **whereas** her brother hates it.
- 4) **Though** I had warned him, Bill didn't listen to my advice.
- 5) Sam didn't say anything to his brother. **Otherwise**, he would be here!
- 6) The players were singing **while** the musicians were performing the national anthem.
- 7) **Even though** Bill Toamuru had played in this game, the Sharks wouldn't have won.
- 8) You must work hard. **Otherwise**, you will fail the test.
- 9) Neither Mary **nor** Alice came to the party yesterday.
- 10) **Unless** Sarah is very sick, she has no excuse for missing the excursion.

Exercise 42

- 1) Jane had understood the exercise. Therefore, she didn't make any mistakes anymore.
- 2) David enjoys Samantha's company although she is very quiet.
- 3) Mr. Yamamoto can speak a lot of languages but he can't speak Vietnamese.
- 4) Bob is very tall whereas his brother is quite short for his age.
- 5) John must be exhausted since/because/for he has been working for three hours now.
- 6) Elsa had studied Maori culture at school. Therefore, she remembered some elements of it while visiting the museum.

6. Think, l'expression de la préférence

- a) Dans les phrases a **1**, **2**, **3** et **4**, les expressions « 'd rather » et « 'd prefer » expriment la préférence.
- b) Les formes verbales qui suivent ces structures sont la base verbale et la forme infinitive.
- c) La différence fondamentale entre les structures des phrases **1** et **2** réside dans la présence de la particule infinitive « to ».
- d) La particule « not » se place après « rather » et « prefer ».
- e) Il s'agit de l'auxiliaire « would » qui précède les verbes « prefer » et « rather ».

Exercise 43

- 1) Peter would rather not miss today's excursion since he has never seen any Maori art.
- 2) If you are in Brisbane, flying to New Zealand is preferable to sailing.
- 3) If they had the choice, the New Zealanders would prefer to win another rugby World Cup than get better results at football.
- 4) According to the figures, Auckland's tourists spend on average three hours visiting this museum, preferably during extended evening hours.
- 5) Molly and Stan would rather see the cricket game at the stadium than watch it from home.
- 6) It is more eco-friendly to bring one's basket to the supermarket instead of using plastic bags.
- 7) Contrary to what her parents think, Jill would rather not be a lawyer because she is not interested in enrolling in long study programmes.

6. Think, les chiffres et les nombres

- a) L'exemple a montré qu'il existe un trait d'union entre la dizaine et l'unité.
- b) Dans l'exemple **2**, le mot « hundred » est invariable.
- c) L'exemple **3** montre que « hundred » et « thousand » sont tous deux invariables.
- d) Au regard des exemples **2** et **3**, la grande différence qui sépare ces phrases réside dans le fait que « hundred » est suivi de la conjonction « and » lorsqu'il est suivi d'une dizaine et/ou d'une unité.
- e) En anglais, on utilise un point dans les chiffres décimaux à la place de la virgule française et on fait usage d'une virgule pour séparer les milliers en lieu et place d'un point en français.

Exercise 44

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) 97.5% → Ninety-seven point five per cent | 6) 5,003 → Five thousand and three |
| 2) 750,000 → Seven hundred and fifty thousand | 7) 6.15 → Six point fifteen |
| 3) 308 → Three hundred and eight | 8) 3/5 → Three-fifths |
| 4) 5/3 → Five-thirds | 9) 5,476,321 → Five million four hundred and seventy-six thousand and twenty-one |
| 5) 868,219 → Eight hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and nineteen | |





7. Speak

[u]	[u:]	[ju]	[ju:]	[ʌ]
about, outdoors, Mount	juice, true, conclude	spectacular, population, during	use, numerous, venue	lunch, up, puzzling
[w]	[ə]	[e]	[ɪ]	silent « u »
consequently, quite, question	culture, museum, temperature	burials	busy, Minute	guides, guardian, guess

XVIII. Change and adaptation

1. Prepare

→ *Who was Charles Darwin?*

			
dislike not fancy didn't like	loathe be sick of can't stand be fed up with can't bear can't put up with	enjoy like	be passionate about be crazy about be so much into be very keen on be very fond of
			... favourite... be be very interested in be mad about take a serious interest in

→ *The HMS Beagle's trop around the world.*

- Canary Islands
- Cape Verde
- Mexico
- Brazil
- Paraguay
- Uruguay
- Argentina
- Antarctica
- Chile
- Peru
- Ecuador
- Panama
- New Zealand
- Australia
- Mauritius
- Madagascar
- South Africa

→ *Big game hunting.*

A) Here are the two words to be found:
ornithology and bird.

- B) 1) Moa
2) New Zealand geese
3) Waitaha penguin
4) Long-billed wren
5) Adzebill

C) The word to be found is **wingless**.

D) The word to be found is **flightless**.

E) 1) Before the arrival of humans in New Zealand, mammals were mainly missing in New Zealand's ecosystem.

D A U E A R R K U H S O S
A D U G V C C T F F X Z E
Q C H S F W H X J D K Y E
H Y K T W J F V P G I A B
E Q J U U B B C W B Q P J
J D Q H G F Q A P P J T W
T J J Y D V O E H E M D F
W P **F L I G H T L E S S** S
R B Z L H B O L H G M Z T
T J O E B S I R L I D P N
L E E E O U W I I O X R X
H U F Y O Y R N D R W R I
B I M G S F N H B H T O H

2) The Maori first introduced mammals into New Zealand. A few centuries later, the Europeans also did.

3) ➤ predators ➤ parasites ➤ preys

4) The introduction of mammals quickly drove a lot of New Zealand's bird species to endangerment and extinction.

5) The major event taking place around the XIIth century A.D. that caused a lot of endogenous bird species to become either endangered or extinct was the arrival of humans, more particularly the Maori, in New Zealand.

2. Listen

1. Rotorua is located in the heart of North Island.
2. Tamaki is a Maori traditional village situated outside Rotorua.
3. ➤ Thomas ➤ Rosie ➤ both Thomas and Rosie
4. The event that sparked Thomas's interest in the Maori culture was the rugby world cup that took place in 2015 in England.
5. ➤ They started fighting. ➤ They began to exchange presents.
➤ They ran away. ➤ They ran away.

6. This event took place at sea.
7. Thomas's favourite moment at the Tamaki Maori village has been the welcoming ceremony led by the village chief so far.
8. ➤ architecture ➤ dancing ➤ food ➤ singing
9. ➤ It's time to leave the village. ➤ It's the beginning of a sunset dance.
 ➤ It marks the warriors' return. ➤ It indicates that the food is going to be served.

4. Answer

1. a) Rotorua is located in the same island as the city of Christchurch.
 b) Rotorua is well-known for its geothermal activity.
 c) The Takami village is nestled in Rotorua's city centre.
 d) Rotorua is mostly populated by people of Maori descent.
2. ➤ to delay ➤ to share ➤ to hide ➤ to learn
3. The ceremonial occasion Thomas particularly appreciated is the welcoming ceremony led by the village chief.
4. a) a sustained fight between large organized armed forces.
 b) a state of armed conflict between different countries or different groups within a country.
 c) a series of military operations intended to achieve a goal, confined to a particular area, or involving a specific type of fighting.
 d) a minor fight in war usually incidental to larger movements.
5. The slight drawback expressed by Thomas as regards one of the activities offered by the Tamaki village has to do with the haka that he would have preferred to perform on his own along with the Maori.
6. a) Hangi is a strictly regional cooking method.
 b) Hangi pleases people from all over the world.
 c) Hangi is very similar to barbecue cooking.
 d) Rosie is not fully convinced by hangi cooking.
7. The main function of a whareniui is to be the one of a meeting house – a building in which people can get together.
8. Although Thomas is not hungry, he is considering eating dinner because he absolutely wants to taste hangi.

Exercise 46

- 1) Dina is more than willing to do research on the Maori's customs.
- 2) The bubbling mud pools are a genuine treat.
- 3) Every time I come back to Rotorua, I crave to go relaxing in the hot springs.
- 4) Scheduling a feast for dinner always makes my mouth water. This is the reason why I am absent-minded!

Exercise 47

- 1) **Willing** to find out more about the Maori culture, (...).
- 2) (...) we aren't here against your **will** (...).
- 3) (...) **was looking forward to** experiencing the haka.
- 4) I was so **eager to** come here (...).
- 5) (...) I **wouldn't** miss the game for anything in the world (...).
- 6) The only thing is that I **wished to** perform it on my own (...).
- 7) I am definitely **keen to** taste it!
- 8) (...) I **wanted to** see a genuine Whareniui (...).
- 9) (...) I **crave for** tasting this hangi food (...).
- 10) And I **will** ask about the whare wakairo!
- 11) (...) I **want** you to remind me to do so (...)
- 12) I **will**, Tom!

Exercise 48

Likes		Dislikes	
✓ be passionate about	✓ you enjoyed	✓ I can't stand	
✓ this interest	✓ I have fancied most	✓ I hate it	
✓ a real passion for	✓ It was brilliant!		
✓ I have loved	✓ to be keen on		

Exercise 49

Elliptical sentences
1) Indeed, it was (...).
2) I most certainly did (...).
3) So did I!
4) Absolutely not!
5) I guess I do (...).
6) I hope so (...).
7) I surely do.
8) I am not (...).
9) I will, Tom.

6. Think, l'expression de la volonté et du désir

- a) ➤ phrase 1 ➤ phrase 2 ➤ phrase 3
- b) ➤ phrase 1 ➤ phrase 2 ➤ phrase 3
- c) ➤ auxiliaire + verbe ➤ groupe verbal + infinitif ➤ groupe verbal + gérondif
 ➤ nom/substantif
- d) ➤ oui ➤ non
- e) ➤ oui ➤ non

Exercise 50

- 1) I'm **willing to** help Philip since he needs some advice before leaving to New Zealand.
- 2) John **is looking forward to** meeting his travel agent.
- 3) I'm tired of big cities. Therefore, I **feel like** moving in the country.
- 4) **Will/would** you drive me to the airport tomorrow morning?
- 5) Bill **wants/wishes** to finish his homework by 6pm because he would like to spend the night at his best friend's.
- 6) John **is thirsty for** breaking his European habits in the southern hemisphere.
- 7) My car makes a funny noise when I brake. I **will** bring it to the garage tomorrow afternoon.

6. Think, les verbes de goût

Exercise 51

- 1) Mike **can't put up with/can't bear/stand** salt on his skin. He has to shower every time he has a swim in the sea.
- 2) Going to the supermarket sometimes **drives** Winnie **crazy/mad**. Queuing up at the checkout takes forever!
- 3) Dan and Carl **are really into** art. They have been drawing since they were six years old.
- 4) Tom thinks pastry cooking is so-so. He **doesn't mind** making cakes every now and then.
- 5) Steven considers quitting his job because he **can't put up with/can't stand/can't bear** all the pressure.
- 6) I **am very keen on** watching tonight's game since the two best teams in the tournament will play.
- 7) Gardening is my **favourite** pastime. I love planting flowers and pruning trees.
- 8) Ron was so exhausted that he **didn't enjoy/like/fancy** the conference **at all**.

6. Think, *les reprises elliptiques*

- a) ➤ phrase 1 ➤ phrase 2 ➤ phrase 3 ➤ phrase 4
b) ➤ phrase 1 ➤ phrase 2 ➤ phrase 3 ➤ phrase 4
c) Il existe plusieurs structures propres aux reprises elliptiques.

Exercise 52

- 1) - Bradley didn't enjoy the excursion.
- **Neither did I.** It was too long and a little boring.
- 2) - Simon loves London.
- **I don't.** I find it rather overcrowded and quite polluted.
- 3) - Dean and Charles say the weather will be fine tomorrow.
- **I don't think so. I believe not.** There is not a single cloud this evening.
- 4) - Will you be able to finish your homework by Sunday?
- **I believe not/ I believe I won't/I'm afraid not/ I'm afraid I won't.** I have a very busy weekend.
- 5) - Jenny has already been to Japan.
- **So have I.** I spent one week in Kyoto in 2015.
- 6) - The teacher doesn't think Geography is difficult.
- Mitch **does.** He finds a lot of words are difficult to spell.
- 7) - I don't understand Maths at all.
- **So do I.** I want to take private lessons.
- 8) - Have you ever played ice hockey?
- **Yes, I have/I used to.** That was when I was living in the south of Canada.