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DM1 – février 2021

“A New Flying Car”

Newsweek (adapted)

A limited edition of a new flying car will go on the market in the next two years, and soon after maybe a self-driving and self-flying model, according to Slovakian company AeroMobil. Juraj Vaculík, CEO1 of the company, said that the company is also working on another project: a hybrid flying car for 3 people, which will be totally autonomous. "If something like a flying Uber will be on the market, I think many users will find this a very useful way to move,” he said.

The current AeroMobil 3.0 has a top speed of 100 miles per hour, will be able to fly for around 430 miles, with altitude limited to 9,800 feet. It will be equipped with a partial autopilot mode and will have an emergency parachute which deploys automatically if the pilot is sick. It is designed to use regular fuel, to consume around 15 litres of petrol per hour, and drivers will need to have a valid pilot’s license in order to use it.

The cars can take off and land on the grass so they don’t need airports. This is very practical because the travel time to and from airports as well as security checks can double the time of your travel. So flying cars could be ideal for shorter trips of around 400 miles. Vaculík argues that flying cars will reduce traffic congestion.

He acknowledged that regulations and certifications will certainly be obstacles to the mass adoption of flying cars.

Questions sur l’article [/2]

1. The company developed a new flying car. What is the other project it is working on?

-> The orther project: a hybrid flying car for 3 people, which will be totally autonomous.

2. According to Vaculik, what will people think about the new car?

-> he think that’s many users will find this a very useful way to move, if something like a flying Uber will be on the market.

3. Why can we say that the car is very practical?

-> Because the cars can take off and land on the grass so they don’t need airports. This is very practical because the travel time to and from airports as well as security checks can double the time of your travel.

4. What are the obstacles for the people who would like to buy the car?

-> The obstacles for the people who would like to buy the car is: regulations and certifications will certainly be obstacles to the mass adoption of flying cars.

Traduire [/3]

1. Internet a été inventé en 1969 par les Américains.

-> The Internet was invented in 1969 by Americans.

2. L’ordinateur est utilisé pour travailler et jouer.

-> The computer is used for work and play.

3. Le téléphone rend notre vie plus facile.

-> The telephone makes our life more easier.

Conjuguez au temps demandé [/1,5]

1. I …will fly… to Hong Kong tomorrow. (fly / future)

2. I …’m playing… football when it started to rain. (play / preterit –ing)

3. Shakespeare ..is… the greatest playwright. (be / preterit simple)

4. I …didn’t see…… him very often. (not see / present simple)

5. He……goes.……. to the cinema every week. (go / present simple)

6. We…are working……, please leave us alone. (work / present –ing).

Il y a une erreur dans chaque phrase. Réécrivez la phrase complète correctement [/1]

a. Does the inventor seems happy?

-> Does the inventor seem happy?

b. How do the scientist react to the experiment?

-> How does the scientist react to the experiment?

c. What do they looks like after the transformation?

-> What do they look like after the transformation?

d. Why the innovator is angry?

-> Why does the innovator angry?

Complétez avec le pronom approprié [/1,5]

a. Where is Ann? Have you seen \_\_\_\_her\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

b. Where are my keys? Where did I put \_\_\_\_them\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

c. This letter is for Bill. Can you give it to \_\_\_\_\_\_him\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

d. We wrote to John but he did not answer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ letter.

e. We’re going to the cinema. Come with \_\_\_us\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

f. Did your sister pass \_\_\_\_\_the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exams?

Present be+ing ou present simple? [/1]

1. Please be quiet. I (read) \_\_\_\_\_\_’m reading\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. I’m not Russian, I (be)\_\_\_\_\_am\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ American.

3. Julia is good at maths because she (study) \_\_\_\_\_\_studies\_\_\_\_\_\_\_very hard every day.

4. Bye! I (leave) \_\_\_\_\_leave\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ !

Complétez : DO, DON’T, DOES, DOESN’T [/2]

1. The girls love tennis, but they ……………don’t……………….. love riding.

2. What …………does…………..…….. Sandra sell?

3. Mr Nelson speaks Spanish, but he…………doesn’t…………..…..speak German.

4. Where…………does……….……….your grandparents live?

5. Max plays tennis, but he …………doesn’t…………. play hockey

6. ……Does..………….Mr Smith teach English?

7. What ……………do…..………… you have for lunch, Lisa?

8. ...............Do..................the students usually work in the school library?

Ecrivez la question qui permet d’obtenir l’élément de réponse souligné [/1]

1. Tomorrow I will go to Lyon.

-> Where will you go tomorrow?

2. Anna was sad because she felt sick.

-> Why was Anna sad?

3. I am eating an apple.

-> What are you eating?

4. I saw James yesterday.

-> Who did you see yesterday?

Writing task [/15]

You are a journalist, writing for a science magazine. Write a short article about the new flying car, in which you give your opinion about the project. Your article can be positive, negative, or both. Present the advantages and/or disadvantages of the project, according to you.

Flying cars can bring many benefits to communities such as reducing traffic congestion and common accidents on the ground. But at the same time they also have a lot of harm to be expected such as the cost of production. More specifically, the amount of resources needed for an absolute flying car will be more expensive than a regular car or even a Formula Two racing car. I'm still not completely believe that scientists have invented a matter that can reflect gravity or an engine that can make a car fly at low cost. Because it is not scientific.