

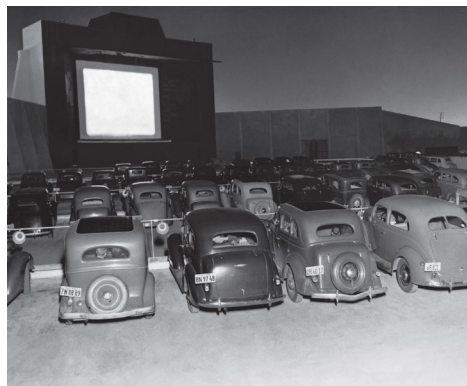
EXAMEN (session 2) – 1^{er} et 2^{ème} semestre 2021/2022
Samedi 25 juin 2022

Durée : 1 heure 30 – aucun document autorisé

1. Julius M. Dickinson sat in his car in the driveway of his Pennsylvania home, peering hopefully through the drops of water that his garden sprinkler rained down on the windshield. Yes! He could still *make out* the grainy image coming from the movie projector perched on the hood of his car and flickering across the white sheet he ___1___ stretched between two trees. Even with the windows up, the sound of the radio behind his homemade screen came through clearly. Dickinson rubbed his hands together. This could definitely work!

2. The year was 1932 and Dickinson was experimenting with ideas to expand his family's business, the Jeez Auto Products Company. Although the Great Depression made money *scarce*, Dickinson had noticed that people continued to ___2___ the movies regularly and that, despite hard times, Americans weren't about to give up their love affair with the car. He hoped to satisfy both passions with an entertainment that would appeal to the whole family.

3. On June 6, 1933, Dickinson opened the first drive-in, the Automobile Movie Theatre, in Pennsauken Township, Pennsylvania. Terraced parking ramps ___3___ an unobstructed view of the screen for more than 300 cars while three large speakers blared out the movie's soundtrack, much to the annoyance of the neighbors. There were two showings a night at a cost of a quarter per car and a quarter per person, and *patrons* could buy a beer or a light meal from a concession stand.



A typical drive-in theater of the time

1. had / did / Ø

2. assist / attempt / attend

3. provided / projected / protected

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <p>The movie, <i>WIFE BEWARE</i>, wasn't a new release. Distributors didn't want the drive-in competing with indoor movie theaters.</p> | |
| <p>4. Dickinson spoke enthusiastically of the convenience of his drive-in compared to regular movie theaters: "The mother says she's not dressed; the husband doesn't want to put on his shoes; the question is what to do with the kids; then how to find a baby-sitter; parking the car is difficult or maybe they have to pay for parking. . . ." Dickinson's invention solved these problems for moviegoers.</p> | <p>4. they / it / one</p> |
| <p>"The drive-in theater idea virtually transforms an ordinary motor car into a private theater box," he proudly told a local newspaper. "In the drive-in theater ___4___ may smoke without offending others. People may chat or even partake of refreshments brought in their cars without disturbing those who prefer silence. . . . Here the whole family is welcome, <i>regardless of</i> how noisy the children are apt to be . . . The aged and infirm will find the drive-in a boon."</p> | |
| <p>5. Americans agreed, and by the early 1940s there were about 100 drive-ins spread throughout the country. Most were set up in cow pastures on the outskirts of towns by young entrepreneurs with big dreams. Despite the heat and the bugs in summer and the cold during winter months—usually only the southern theaters stayed open all year—people were flocking to drive-ins. The beginning of World War II brought growth to a standstill, but ___5___ 1946 and 1953, when the "baby boom" was <i>in full swing</i> and more and more people owned cars, close to 3,000 theaters were built, ushering in the drive-in's golden age.</p> | <p>5. between/ from / since</p> |
| <p>6. Theater owners soon realized that people were coming not for the second-run movies but for a family outing under the stars. ___6___ children under twelve got in free, drive-in operators dreamed up entertainments to <i>entice</i> families to come early and spend more than just the price of admission.</p> | <p>6. for / due to / since</p> |
| <p>7. Upon arriving at the drive-in, kids would run to the playground, where uniformed attendants ___7___ an eye on them. Children might visit the petting zoo or ride on a miniature train, a pedal boat, or a pony. Saturday nights sometimes featured a beautiful-baby <i>pageant</i> or a <i>raffle</i> giveaway. Drive-ins booked circus acts and big bands. Mom and Dad could take a turn on the dance floor before the show, or play a round of miniature golf.</p> | <p>7. keep / kept / kept</p> |
| <p>8. Some drive-ins had <i>bottle warmers</i> so Mom wouldn't have to stay home with the baby. Others provided <i>household</i> services. Mom could drop off her grocery list and laundry when she arrived and pick up the shopping and clean clothes after the show. Dad could get an oil change or have a flat tire fixed. The family might place a dinner order with an attendant and have it delivered to their car, or take a trip to the concession stand for fried chicken, burgers, or even pizza pie. This was long ___8___ there was a pizzeria on every street corner. Some people came to the drive-in just to pick up a pizza and didn't stay for the show!</p> | <p>8. after / before / while</p> |
| <p>9. When the movie was about to start, Dad would <i>hook</i> a speaker with individual volume</p> | |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>control to the car window. If the kids whispered ___9___ loudly in the backseat, no one could hear what was being said on the screen; and the music sound quality was so bad, it didn't matter if Grandma sang along. The air was filled with the smell of popcorn and bug spray. Mom might stretch specially designed bug nets over the windows. If it rained too hard, Dad could buy a rain shield at the ticket booth to keep their view of the screen clear.</p> | <p>9. much / too / so</p> |
| <p>10. Just before intermission, a dancing hot dog would appear on the screen to entice kids to ___10___ the concession stand or vending machines. After the show, Dad would drive home with the children asleep in the backseat. They might not remember the movie, but recollections of a happy time would bring the family back again and again.</p> | <p>10. Ø / go / leave</p> |
| <p>11. As the 1950s rolled on, audiences began to change. More families owned televisions, and Mom and Dad often opted to watch a show in the comfort of their own home. But teenagers didn't want to watch their ___11___. This was the age of Elvis Presley and rock-and-roll. With money to spend from part-time jobs, teenagers went to the drive-in <i>eager</i> to socialize and show off their cars, "crazy" new clothes, and cool hairstyles. They wanted their own exciting, rebellious heroes on screen. Hollywood took note.</p> | <p>11. parent movies / parents movies / parents' movies</p> |
| <p>12. James Dean became ___12___ after <i>REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE</i> came out in 1955. In 1956 <i>ROCK AROUND THE CLOCK</i> was playing at the drive-in, the first film entirely dedicated to rock-and-roll. In following years <i>I WAS A TEENAGE WEREWOLF</i> and <i>HIGH SCHOOL CONFIDENTIAL</i> were big hits.</p> | <p>12. a teen idol / an idol teen / teen's idol</p> |
| <p>13. By the 1970s, drive-ins were able to broadcast movie soundtracks over car radios, greatly improving audio quality. However, drive-ins couldn't compete with the high-tech facilities of indoor theaters and the convenience of televisions and VCRs¹. Added to that, the land around once rural drive-ins was ___13___ gobbled up for development. The number of drive-ins dropped <i>steadily</i> throughout the last decades of the twentieth century. Today, there are only about 400 left.</p> | <p>13. been / being / be</p> |
| <p>14. But a funny thing happened on the way to the dinosaur graveyard. Those little kids who fell asleep in the back of the <i>station wagon</i> recalled their fond memories of family outings to the drive-in. If you are lucky enough to live near one of the remaining drive-ins, you know that on a warm summer night under the stars, ___14___ row is packed. Little kids play tag beneath the big, white screen before the movie starts, then snuggle up in blankets in the back of pickups and SUVs while Mom and Dad get comfortable in their lawn chairs. As the first ghostlike images begin to flicker over the screen, the air fills once again with the scent of popcorn and bug spray.</p> <p>It's still the greatest picture show on earth.</p> | <p>14. all / none / every</p> |

1. VCR—a device that plays videotapes; a predecessor to the DVD player

QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT

PART 1- Vocabulary, syntax, tenses .

30 points

A. Pour chacun des 'blancs' numérotés de 1 à 14, choisissez dans la colonne de droite la seule proposition qui puisse correctement compléter le texte. [7 pts]

B. Réécrivez chacun des extraits entre guillemets en utilisant obligatoirement le début ou la fin de phrase proposé sans pour autant en changer le sens. (7 points)

Example (not in text) : "They will not be allowed to go out until they the war is over."

→ Not until... **the war is over will they be allowed to go out .**

a. « Here the whole family is welcome, regardless of how noisy the children are apt to be . . . »
→ No matter...

b. « More families owned televisions. »
→ Fewer families...

c. « In 1956 *ROCK AROUND THE CLOCK* was the first film entirely dedicated to rock-and-roll. »
→ ... had a film been entirely dedicated to rock and roll.

d. « Theater owners soon realized that people were coming not for the second-run movies but for a family outing under the stars . »
→ What theater owners soon...

e. « Some drive-ins had bottle warmers so Mom wouldn't have to stay home with the baby . »
→ The reason why...

f. « Today, there are only about 400 left. »
→ ... are left today.

g. « Despite the heat in summer and the cold during winter months people were flocking to drive-ins. »
→ Although...

C. Text comprehension. MCQ.

C1. QCM, première série. Une seule réponse correcte. Il n'est pas demandé de justifier. [7 pts]

1. What is the main purpose of the article?

- A. to persuade readers to go to a drive-in movie theater
- B. to inform readers about the history of the drive-in movie theater
- C. to explain the many activities available at drive-in movie theaters
- D. to compare the entertainment offered at different drive-in movie theaters

2. What is the most likely reason the photograph is included in the article?

- A. to show readers how crowded drive-ins usually were
- B. to help readers understand how drive-ins were set up
- C. to illustrate the poor picture quality of drive-in movies
- D. to show the added options for amusement at drive-in movies

3. Read the sentence from paragraph 4 in the box.

“The mother says she’s not dressed; the husband doesn’t want to put on his shoes; the question is what to do with the kids; then how to find a baby-sitter; parking the car is difficult or maybe they have to pay for parking. . . .”

What does the length of the sentence mainly emphasize about going to an indoor movie theater?

- A. the number of challenges
- B. the irritation of distractions
- C. the concern about childcare
- D. the high cost for transportation

4. In paragraphs 7–10, the words “might,” “could,” “would,” and “if” mainly suggest

- A. doubt.
- B. curiosity.
- C. confusion.
- D. possibility.

5. Which sentence from the article best indicates how the author most likely feels about drive-ins?

- A. “Even with the windows up, the sound of the radio behind his homemade screen came through clearly.” (paragraph 1)
- B. “They might not remember the movie, but recollections of a happy time would bring the family back again and again.” (paragraph 10)
- C. “As the 1950s rolled on, audiences began to change.” (paragraph 11)
- D. “Today, there are only about 400 left.” (paragraph 13)

6. Based on paragraph 5, a “golden age” is a time of

- A. success.
- B. maturity.
- C. invention.
- D. inspiration.

7. Based on the article, which statement best describes why drive-in movie theaters still exist?

- A. Moviegoers are tired of indoor theaters.
- B. People have positive feelings about the past.
- C. Drivers want entertainment that can be enjoyed inside a car.
- D. The public is educated about the value of preserving history.

C2. QCM. Deuxième série – Choisissez l’option correcte pour chaque affirmation relative au message du texte. Il n’est pas demandé de justifier vos réponses. [3 pts]

- 1. The economic crisis of the 1930s very much affect the movie industry.
- 2. In Dickinson’s first drive-in theater, customers eat food or drink beer.

3. The success of the drive-in theater had much / little to do with the actual experience, as opposed to the quality of the movie.
4. Rain did / did not stop moviegoers from watching.
5. The rising price of tickets was / was not a major reason why drive-in movie theaters eventually lost favor with the public.
6. The demographic composition of audiences was noticeably altered during / after the 1950s

D. Grammar. [6 pts]

Traduisez les phrases suivantes en vous inspirant des expressions et du vocabulaire du texte.

- a. J'ai fait réparer ma voiture...
- b. ...pendant que nous regardions le film.
- c. Nous allions au *drive-in* tous les samedis,
- d. peu importait le film.
- e. Le film était sur le point de commencer,
- f. lorsqu'il se mit à pleuvoir très fort.

PART 2- Writing, summarising.

10 + 10 = 20 points

NB : Faites les questions A + B ou A + C.

A. Utilisez les informations du texte pour en faire un résumé dont le titre serait le suivant :

« Why drive-in movie theaters appealed to families, then did not, and then did again ».

Ecrivez 80 mots (± 10%)

+

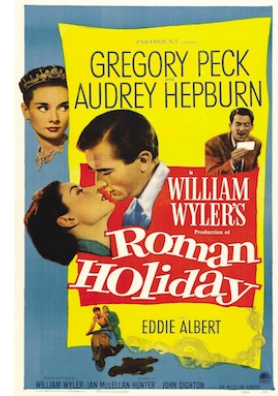
B. What other cultural products or traditions from the 20th century do you think should be kept alive, revived or even resuscitated ? Limit your development to one or two examples and use a clear structure to present your points. Write no fewer than 120 words.

OR

C. Look at the movie posters below. All four films were released during the 1950s.

Write a story where one family member tells of her/his evening at the movies watching one of the four presented above, while s/he really wanted to see one of the others. Do **not** use the present simple. Use expressions of regret and past hypothesis to convey disappointment.

Rédigez un texte d'au moins 120 mots dans lequel l'un des membres d'une famille ayant passé la soirée au cinéma raconte sa déception devant le film choisi parmi les quatre ci-dessus, et dit ses regrets de ne pas avoir vu l'un des trois autres. Utilisez des temps du passé ainsi que des expressions dénotant le regret (comme par exemple : *if only, I wish, why did we...*) et l'hypothétique passé (comme par exemple : *if we had / we could have...etc*).



*

*

*

Vous trouverez ci-dessous quelques termes traduits pour aider à la compréhension. Ces termes sont en italique dans le texte :

§1. to make out : distinguer, discerner

§2. scarce = rare

§3. patrons = les clients

§4. regardless of : indépendamment de, sans tenir compte de ; malgré le fait de/que

§5. in full swing : en plein essor, au pic de sa forme

§7. pageant =± concours de beauté ou de talent

§7. raffle = une loterie

§8. a bottle warmer = un chauffe-biberon

§8. household services =± des services du quotidien, prestations liées à la vie domestique

§9. to hook = suspendre par un crochet

§11. eager to = désireux de, impatient de

§13. steadily = de manière régulière

§14. station wagon = véhicule de taille familiale, break