

**CAP / SCIENCES ET TECHNIQUES INDUSTRIELLES**

EPREUVES THEORIQUES

**EPREUVE : ANGLAIS**

**DUREE** : 1 H 30

**COEF** : 1

**SUJET**

I- LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE

A- Put the verbs in brackets into the right tense and form.

- 1- The small boy often (to draw) very well.
- 2- He (not to sweep) the workshop two days ago.
- 3- Peter already (to find) the spanner under the table.
- 4- Ali (to dig) the foundations next week?
- 5- If they play games, they (to fail) in their examination.

B- Fill in the gaps with the correct word.

- 1- I have ...seen the contractor.  
a- just    b- tomorrow    c- yet
- 2- There is ..... water in the pot. I can not light the bulb.  
a- a little    b- a few    c- no
- 3- The girl ..... mother was ill had come back.  
a- who    b- whose    c- which
- 4- Mary and ..... draw the pictures.  
a- me    b- my    c- I
- 5- Carpenters always cut wood ..... a saw.  
a- with    b- for    c- on

C- Match the word in column A with the right part of the body it protects.

Column A	Column B
1- Safety shoes	a- Nose
2- Hard hat	b- Eyes
3- Muffler	c- Hands
4- Glasses	d- Feet
5- Gloves	e- head

*(Turn to)*

## II- READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text and answer the questions.

Text: Types of fire in a workshop.

1- There are basically two types of fire which can occur in a workshop. These are: electrical fire and chemical fire. An electrical fire may result from sparks due to short circuit or partial contact. It can also occur as a result of a poor wiring, wrong electrical connections and overloading. Fire can equally be caused when electrical appliances are not switched off after use. Whenever there is an electrical fire, the first thing to do is to switch off the control switch and notify every worker in the workshop by setting off the fire alarm.

2- A chemical fire is caused by chemical substances used or stored in the workshop. Examples of chemical substances are gas, oil and grease. These substances must be handled with care and they should be properly stored.

3- Fire extinguishers, water and dry sand are used to control fire in workshops. It is wrong to use water to put out fire caused by chemicals. The best things to use to put out a chemical fire are dry sand and foam or gas from a fire extinguisher.

From *Basic Technology for Junior Secondary Schools* by G. Nneji et al, p15.

A- Answer by True or False.

- 1- Fire can never occur in a workshop.
- 2- Electrical fire can result from gas explosion.
- 3- Chemical fire is controlled by switching off the control switch.
- 4- Dry sand can be used to control fire in a workshop.

B- Answer the following questions.

- 1- How many types of fire can occur in a workshop ? Name them.
- 2- Give three causes of electrical fire in a workshop.
- 3- What can be used to extinguish chemical fire?

C- Match the words in column A with their correspondence in column B.

Column A	Column B
1- Workshop	a- Electrical dysfunction
2- Short circuit	b- Material used to put out fire.
3- Fire extinguisher	c- Signal to warn people in case of danger.
4- Alarm	d- Room where things are repaired.

**GOOD LUCK !**