

For thousands of years, people sent messages with runners, horses or pigeons. In 1876, Alexander Graham Bell made the first telephone call. He said to his assistant: "Mr Watson, come here, I want to see you." At first, telephones were expensive and only rich people had them. Later, the number of lines increased quickly and the telephone became part of everyday life.

A century later, engineers developed the mobile phone. The first models were heavy and the battery lasted only a short time. Today, smartphones are small and powerful: we use them to call, to send messages, to take photos and to study. However, many teenagers spend too many hours on their screens, and this can affect their sleep and their marks at school.

Part One: Reading : (14 pts)

A. Comprehension (7 pts)

- Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.
 - Bell made the first phone call in 1876.
 - The first telephones were cheap.
 - The first mobile phones were light.
- Answer: What do people use smartphones for today? (two uses)
- What does the underlined word refer to? "only rich people had them" ; "we use them to call".
- Give a title to the text.

B. Text exploration (7 pts)

- Find in the text words closest in meaning to: a) costly ; b) grew.
- Find in the text the opposite of: a) light $\neq$; b) slowly $\neq$
- Put the verbs between brackets in the past simple:

In 1990, my father (buy) his first mobile. It (be) very big, but he (like) it.
- Classify the words according to the pronunciation of final "-ed": **wanted – developed – increased – lasted – used** (/t/, /d/, /ɪd/).

Part Two: Written expression : (6 pts)

Write an e-mail (80–100 words) to your friend to advise him/her about the good use of the smartphone.

Use: should, shouldn't, because.

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