

Corrigé et barème – L'hypothèse et les conditionnels (types 1, 2, 3)

Exprimer des conditions réelles, hypothétiques et contrefactuelles en anglais — programme de 1re LVA
(lycée général)

Durée : 120 min – Sans document – Sur 20 points · Anglais (LVA) 1^{re}

Exercice 1 – Compréhension écrite — The summer she turned down (4 pts)

- a) a) She refused (turned down) a place on a free six-week coding course in Edinburgh. She had already promised her cousin that she would work in the family bakery all summer, and she did not want to break her word only three days before the bakery opened for the season. (1)
- b) b) She regrets not taking the course: she believes that if she had accepted it, she would be writing her own apps now instead of working in the bakery. She does not regret staying, because the summer in the bakery taught her practical skills (speaking to strangers, handling money, staying calm) and because it allowed her to spend her grandmother's last summer with her. (1)
- c) c) It shows that she has stopped judging her choice only by what she lost. In September she spoke in regrets ("I would have said yes"); at the end she accepts that the unexciting, dutiful decision may have been the valuable one. Her change is a move from regret to acceptance, or from comparing to valuing what she actually lived. (1)
- d) d) It means that the bakery was not a real course, but that it taught her as much as one would have. "As though" introduces a comparison with something untrue, and the past perfect ("had been") places that imaginary training before the moment when she speaks. Accepter toute reformulation correcte mentionnant la comparaison irréaliste et l'antériorité. (1)

Repère — Dans un texte de témoignage, chaque conditionnel indique le rapport du locuteur au réel : le type 3 dit le regret, le mixte dit ce que serait le présent, l'inversion dit la distance prise avec l'événement.

Exercice 2 – Langue — Les trois types de conditionnels (4 pts)

- a) a) opens — Type 1 : condition réelle, présent simple après if, will dans la principale. (1 pt) (1)
- b) b) were (was toléré à l'oral, mais were attendu à l'écrit) — Type 2 : prétérit modal de be. (1 pt) (1)
- c) c) would not have lost / wouldn't have lost — Type 3 : if + past perfect appelle would have + participe passé. (1 pt) (1)
- d) d) found — Type 2 : la principale en would impose le prétérit modal dans la subordonnée. (1 pt) (1)

Erreur fréquente — Après un if conditionnel, on n'écrit jamais will ni would : la marque du futur ou de l'irréel se place dans la principale, pas dans la subordonnée.

Exercice 3 – Langue — Mixte, wish, would rather, as if (4 pts)

- a) a) would understand — Conditionnel mixte : condition passée (had revised), conséquence présente (would + base verbale). (1 pt) (1)
- b) b) would stop / 'd stop — I wish + would + base verbale : reproche adressé à une autre personne, avec demande de changement. (1 pt) (1)
- c) c) did not park / didn't park — Would rather + sujet différent : prétérit modal. (1 pt) (1)
- d) d) had happened — As if + past perfect : l'événement supposé est antérieur au moment du salut et contraire à la réalité. (1 pt) (1)

Le point clé — Hors des phrases en if, le prétérit et le past perfect ne datent rien : ils marquent l'écart avec la réalité, l'un pour le présent, l'autre pour l'antériorité.

Exercice 4 – Langue — Unless, provided that et inversion*(4 pts)*

- a) a) Unless you confirm before Friday, your seat will be given to someone else. — Après unless, la subordonnée reste affirmative. (1 pt) (1)
- b) b) You can use the studio provided that you clean it afterwards. (Accepter providing that.) — Provided that introduit l'exigence à remplir. (1 pt) (1)
- c) c) Had I read the instructions, I would not have broken the machine. — Inversion du type 3, sans contraction. (1 pt) (1)
- d) d) Should you have any questions, please write to the secretary. — Should + sujet + base verbale remplace if you should have. (1 pt) (1)

Attention — L'inversion n'existe qu'avec had, were et should, et elle refuse toute contraction négative : Had I not known, jamais Hadn't I known.

Exercice 5 – Expression écrite — A choice you did not make*(4 pts)*

- a) a) Attendus : 120-150 mots comptés, deux paragraphes visibles, le premier au prétérit (récit), le second à l'irréel. Hors format ou paragraphe unique : 0,5 pt. (1)
- b) b) Attendus : un type 3 correct (if + past perfect / would have + participe passé) et un mixte correct (condition passée, conséquence présente). Une seule des deux structures : 0,5 pt. (1)
- c) c) Attendus : I wish / if only suivi du temps juste (prétérit pour le présent, past perfect pour le passé), et would rather + base verbale ou prétérit modal, ou as if + prétérit / past perfect. (1)
- d) d) Attendus : une position personnelle explicite et deux connecteurs logiques au moins. Proposition rédigée (134 mots) : "Two years ago, our school offered ten places on an exchange with a lycée in Galway. I filled in the form, then I tore it up the same evening: I was afraid of leaving my little sister alone with our grandparents for a month. Nobody knew that I had applied at all. If I had sent that form, I would have spent October speaking English every single day, and I would probably be in the advanced group now. I sometimes wish I had been braver, and I'd rather not hear my friends describe their Irish host families. However, my sister still remembers that autumn as the one when I taught her to ride a bike. In the end, although the regret comes back every spring, I do not think I chose badly." (1)

À retenir — Un bon texte de regret alterne le récit au prétérit et l'hypothèse à l'irréel : sans le récit, les conditionnels n'ont plus de réalité à contredire.