

Le Commonwealth

Durée : 55 min

Barème : / 20 points

Barème : 1 point par question, soit 4 points par exercice

Unités : réponse sans unité = 0,5 point retiré

1 Compréhension de l'écrit : un article

/ 4 pts

- a. Three students from Kingston, Jamaica; the exchange was organised by the Commonwealth Youth Council.
- b. Two among: they drive on the left, they love cricket, they share the same head of state (King Charles III).
- c. In 1962; its motto celebrates the diversity of its population.
- d. They were surprised that New Zealand has two official languages: Māori is official next to English.

Méthode — Repère d'abord les noms propres, les dates et les chiffres du texte, puis réponds avec des phrases complètes en reformulant plutôt qu'en recopiant.

2 Compréhension de l'écrit : lecture d'un tableau

/ 4 pts

- a. Rwanda (2009); it was never a British colony (it was a Belgian colony).
- b. Three republics: India, Nigeria and Rwanda (a president as head of state).
- c. There are about 1,430 million (1.43 billion) people in India. There are only about 11,000 people in Tuvalu.
- d. Nigeria joined the Commonwealth in 1960 (when it became independent).

Attention — Un tableau se lit ligne par ligne ET colonne par colonne : la question sur les républiques se résout dans la seule colonne « Head of state ».

3 Grammaire : there is / there are et prétérit

/ 4 pts

- a. In 1949, there were only eight members. Today there are fifty-six.
- b. The Queen reigned for seventy years and held the role of Head of the Commonwealth.
- c. How many Commonwealth realms are there?
- d. « South Africa left the Commonwealth because it had a lot of problems... » — leave est irrégulier (left) ; et le récit au passé impose had, pas has.

Erreur fréquente — Un récit historique se fait entièrement au prétérit : vérifie chaque verbe, y compris les verbes d'état (was, had) que l'on oublie souvent de mettre au passé.

4 Lexique et nationalités

/ 4 pts

- a. Australian, Bangladeshi, Singaporean, British.
- b. to gain independence; a voluntary association; the headquarters; to host the Games.
- c. To rule means to govern or dominate a country (what the Empire did); to join means to become a member freely (what countries do with the Commonwealth).
- d. a) mother tongue ; b) republic ; c) summit ; d) heritage.

Repère — Les nationalités prennent toujours une majuscule et ne se devinent pas : apprends les terminaisons (-an, -ian, -i, -ese) et les irréguliers (British, Cypriot, Ghanaian).

5 Expression écrite guidée

/ 4 pts

- a. The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 56 states, created in 1949; the members share values like democracy and human rights.
- b. Its Head is King Charles III, but he does not govern the members: most of them are republics with their own president.
- c. For example: Nigeria is in Africa, its people are Nigerian; it became independent and joined the Commonwealth in 1960.
- d. I think diversity is a strength: there are hundreds of languages and cultures in the Commonwealth, and we can learn from all of them.

Le point clé — Une bonne production écrite au brevet suit les étapes dans l'ordre, utilise le vocabulaire du chapitre et vérifie les temps : présent pour décrire, prétérit pour dater.