

Martin Luther King et les droits civiques

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

Unités : réponse sans unité = 0,5 point retiré

1 Compréhension de l'écrit : un témoignage

/ 4 pts

- a. She was six; hundreds of people were shouting in front of the gate, so she needed protection.
- b. She thought it was a parade: « I thought it was a parade! »
- c. Because all the white parents took their children out of the school.
- d. Some people stopped talking to her father and he lost his job; Mrs Henry taught Ruby alone every day and never missed a lesson.

Méthode — Un témoignage à la première personne mélange faits et sentiments : cite le texte pour les faits, reformule pour expliquer les causes et les conséquences.

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

/ 4 pts

- a. Thirteen years (1955 → 1968, or 12 years and 4 months to the day); Alabama appears twice (Montgomery and Selma).
- b. The March on Washington (250,000 people); the Greensboro sit-in started with four students.
- c. Ex.: In September 1957, nine Black students entered Central High School in Little Rock. On 7 March 1965, the police attacked 600 marchers in Selma.
- d. Un sit-in est une manifestation non violente où des militants s'assoient dans un lieu interdit (ici un comptoir de restaurant réservé aux Blancs) et refusent de partir tant qu'ils ne sont pas servis.

Repère — Les dates du tableau se lisent avec in (in 1957), on (on 7 March 1965) ; pour raconter, chaque événement passe au prétérit.

3 Grammaire : le prétérit

/ 4 pts

- a. sent ; ordered.
- b. The marchers didn't reach Montgomery on the first day. / Did the marchers reach Montgomery on the first day?
- c. /t/ : marched, stopped — /d/ : refused, joined — /ɪd/ : protected, arrested.
- d. « Rosa Parks didn't give up her seat, so the police arrested her and she was fined ten dollars. » (didn't give ; arrested ; was)

Erreur fréquente — Le prétérit se marque une seule fois : sur did dans les négations et questions, sur le verbe partout ailleurs — jamais sur les deux.

4 Lexique des droits civiques

/ 4 pts

- a. racial segregation ; to give a speech ; a peaceful protest (demonstration) ; to be jailed (imprisoned).
- b. a leader ; a protest (protester) ; freedom ; segregation.
- c. A boycott is a protest where people refuse to buy or use something (for example the buses) until a rule changes. The Jim Crow laws were the laws that imposed segregation in the southern states of the USA.
- d. a) seat ; b) crowd ; c) equality ; d) legacy.

Astuce — Apprends les mots par familles (segregate / segregation / segregated, lead / leader / leadership) : une question de lexique sur trois demande une dérivation.

5 Expression écrite guidée

/ 4 pts

- a. Ex.: We took a bus from Baltimore at five in the morning with my church group. When we arrived, I felt nervous and proud at the same time.
- b. There were 250,000 people around the pool, Black and white together; there was music, and the atmosphere was peaceful and joyful.
- c. He said that America had not kept its promise of freedom. He dreamed that his children would be judged not by the colour of their skin but by their character.
- d. I decided to join the youth group of the movement in my city, because I didn't want to wait another hundred years for equality.

Le point clé — Un récit au passé réussi enchaîne des prétérits variés (réguliers, irréguliers, was / were, didn't) et situe l'action avec des dates et des lieux précis.