

Évaluation – Martin Luther King et les droits civiques

Raconter l'histoire du mouvement des droits civiques au prétérit & enrichir son vocabulaire (3e, préparation au brevet)

Durée : 55 min – Sans document – Sur 20 points · Anglais 3°

Nom : _____

Date : _____

Note : _____ / 20

Les réponses doivent être rédigées et justifiées. Soigne l'orthographe et la présentation.

Exercice 1 – Compréhension de l'écrit : un témoignage

(4 pts)

Document 1. Extract from an interview with Ruby Bridges, recorded for a school project.

« In November 1960, I was six years old. My parents wanted me to go to William Frantz School, a school for white children in New Orleans. On the first morning, four federal officers drove me there, because hundreds of people were shouting in front of the gate. I didn't understand why they were angry. I thought it was a parade! When I went in, all the white parents took their children out of the school. For a whole year, I was the only pupil in my class. My teacher, Mrs Henry, came from Boston; she taught me alone every day and she never missed a lesson. At lunchtime, I didn't eat in the canteen: I ate in the classroom with her. Some people stopped talking to my father and he lost his job. But my parents didn't give up, and the next year, other Black children joined the school. »

- How old was Ruby in November 1960, and why did four federal officers drive her to school?
- What did Ruby think when she saw the crowd? Quote the sentence.
- Why was Ruby the only pupil in her class for a whole year?
- Find in the text two consequences of Ruby's schooling for her family, and one detail showing Mrs Henry's courage.

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

(4 pts)

Document 2. Six events of the civil rights movement.

Date	Place	Event	People involved
1 December 1955	Montgomery, Alabama	Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat	1
September 1957	Little Rock, Arkansas	Nine Black students enter Central High School	9
1 February 1960	Greensboro, North Carolina	First sit-in at a « whites only » lunch counter	4
28 August 1963	Washington, D.C.	March on Washington, « I have a dream »	250,000
7 March 1965	Selma, Alabama	« Bloody Sunday »: police attack the marchers	600
4 April 1968	Memphis, Tennessee	Martin Luther King is assassinated	—

- How many years separate the first and the last event? Which state appears twice in the table?
- Which event involved the largest number of people, and which one started with only four people?
- Write two full sentences in the preterite, using the table: one about Little Rock, one about Selma.
- Explain in French what a « sit-in » is, using the information in the table and your knowledge of the chapter.

Exercice 3 – Grammaire : le prétérit**(4 pts)**

- a) Mets au prétérit : « In 1957, the governor of Arkansas (send) ___ soldiers to stop the nine students, so President Eisenhower (order) ___ the army to protect them. »
- b) Mets à la forme négative puis interrogative : « The marchers reached Montgomery on the first day. »
- c) Classe ces prétérits selon la prononciation de -ed (/t/, /d/, /ɪd/) : *protected, marched, refused, arrested, stopped, joined*.
- d) Corrige les trois erreurs : « Rosa Parks didn't gave up her seat, so the police arrest her and she were fined ten dollars. »

Exercice 4 – Lexique des droits civiques**(4 pts)**

- a) Traduis en anglais : « la ségrégation raciale », « prononcer un discours », « une manifestation pacifique », « être emprisonné ».
- b) Donne le nom correspondant à chaque verbe : *to lead, to protest, to free, to segregate*.
- c) Explique en anglais, en une phrase chacun, ce que sont *a boycott* et *the Jim Crow laws*.
- d) Complète avec le bon mot : *legacy, crowd, equality, seat* — « a) Rosa Parks kept her ___ ; b) King spoke to a huge ___ ; c) his dream was ___ between Black and white people ; d) his ___ still inspires activists today. »

Exercice 5 – Expression écrite guidée**(4 pts)**

You are a fifteen-year-old American who took part in the March on Washington on 28 August 1963. That evening, you write in your diary (80 words minimum). Use the preterite and follow the four steps.

- a) Say how you travelled to Washington, with whom, and how you felt when you arrived (two sentences in the preterite).
- b) Describe the crowd and the atmosphere in front of the Lincoln Memorial (use « there was / there were » and at least one adjective).
- c) Report what Martin Luther King said in his speech, using « he said that... » and « he dreamed that... ».
- d) Explain what you decided to do after the march, and why (one negative sentence in the preterite is required).

Bon courage !