

Les problèmes de société (discriminations)

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. Being ignored rather than bullied: he was left out of school trips (no lift on the coach) and he was not chosen for the football team.
- b. The teacher said the school couldn't change everything for one pupil; Jordan found this sentence more hurtful than any insult.
- c. She asked him to join the school council and they wrote a charter: every trip must be accessible, and every club must welcome disabled pupils.
- d. It shows that inclusion works both ways: ten non-disabled pupils chose to play wheelchair basketball, so the sport brought everyone together.

Méthode — Dans un témoignage sur la discrimination, distingue les faits subis (souvent au passif : was left out, was not chosen) des sentiments et des solutions.

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

/ 4 pts

- a. 150 pupils; $63 \div 150 = 42\%$ were laughed at because of their appearance.
- b. Being mocked because of accent or origin (21 pupils) is the least frequent; only 18 pupils were helped by a witness, so most bystanders do nothing.
- c. Ex.: 45 pupils have been insulted online in the last year. / Only 18 pupils were helped by a witness when it happened.
- d. Ex.: The school should organise workshops about appearance and body image, and it should teach pupils to report insulting posts instead of sharing them.

Repère — Un sondage sur le harcèlement se lit en deux temps : les problèmes (les grandes lignes) puis les réactions (la dernière ligne), qui donnent la piste des solutions.

3 Grammaire : passif, should et préfixes

/ 4 pts

- a. Leila's clothes are mocked (by some pupils). / Only boys were chosen for the team (by the coach). / Disabled athletes aren't taken seriously.
- b. shouldn't ignore ; should report ; should welcome.
- c. unfair, intolerant, disrespectful, illegal, dishonest, unequal.
- d. « Racism is unfair, so nobody should be judged by their origin, and victims must speak up instead of staying silent. » (pas d'article ; judged ; must + BV ; instead of + V-ing)

Erreur fréquente — Au passif, le participe passé est obligatoire (be judged, pas be judge) et be s'accorde avec le nouveau sujet ; après un modal, on garde be + participe (should be judged).

4 Lexique des discriminations

/ 4 pts

- a. a bystander ; to spread rumours ; to speak up ; a stereotype.
- b. sexism ; ageism ; racism ; a racist.
- c. To tease is to make gentle jokes about someone, usually without wanting to hurt; to bully is to hurt or frighten someone weaker, repeatedly. A witness sees what happens; a bystander sees it and does nothing.
- d. a) disability ; b) hate speech ; c) minority ; d) target.

Attention — Les mots de ce chapitre sont précis : tease ≠ bully, witness ≠ bystander, disabled ≠ incapable — une confusion change complètement le sens d'une phrase.

5 Expression écrite guidée

/ 4 pts

- a. Ex.: Bullying is when a bully hurts or frightens someone weaker again and again. For example, a pupil is laughed at because of his clothes, or a girl is left out of every group.
- b. The victim often feels lonely and ashamed; some pupils even feel hopeless and stop coming to school.
- c. If you see bullying, you should tell a teacher or a parent immediately. You shouldn't share nasty photos, and you shouldn't stay a silent bystander.
- d. I find it unacceptable that some pupils are afraid to come to school. Everyone deserves respect, whatever their appearance or their origin.

Le point clé — Un discours de sensibilisation réussi définit le problème, montre ses effets, donne des consignes claires avec should et termine par une opinion forte.