

Corrigé et barème – Les thématiques culturelles du brevet

Maîtriser les 4 thématiques du cycle 4 & le vocabulaire transversal pour réussir l'épreuve d'anglais

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

Exercice 1 – Compréhension de l'écrit : un article

(4 pts)

- a) Thirty pupils whose parents came from Poland; they learn Polish to keep their mother tongue. (1)
- b) Languages (bilingual pupils, mother tongue, translate) and Encounters with other cultures / Travel and migration (Polish traditions, Wigilia; parents who came from Poland after 2004). (1)
- c) The Polish Christmas Eve dinner: it has twelve dishes and no meat. (1)
- d) Some classmates laughed at her name when she was younger, but now they ask her to translate for them at the Polish shop. (1)

Méthode — Identifie la ou les thématiques dès le titre et la source : elles annoncent le vocabulaire (mother tongue, bilingual, tradition) et le type de questions.

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

(4 pts)

- a) Marseille: 9 hours (8:00-17:00); Bristol: 6 h 30 (8:45-15:15). The French school day is longer, by two and a half hours. (1)
- b) Ex.: In Marseille, pupils mustn't use their phones anywhere in the school. In Bristol, pupils are allowed to use their phones at break but not in class. (1)
- c) Ex.: Classes are bigger in Marseille than in Bristol. / Riverside Academy has more clubs than Collège Jean-Moulin. / Lunch in Bristol is not as long as in Marseille. (1)
- d) Ex.: In my opinion, Riverside Academy is the most attractive school because the day is shorter and there are fourteen clubs. However, I would miss the one-hour lunch break. (1)

Repère — Un tableau comparatif appelle des comparatifs : adjectif court + -er, adjectif long avec more, égalité avec as...as, et les modaux pour les règles.

Exercice 3 – Grammaire : modaux, comparatifs, articles

(4 pts)

- a) mustn't ; can ; don't have to ; must. (1)
- b) the most colourful ; noisier than ; not as expensive (ou : less expensive). (1)
- c) Ø Italian ; Ø Rome ; a translator ; Ø novels. (1)
- d) « My aunt has lived abroad since 2015; she speaks Spanish and she misses her country, but she agrees that Madrid is nicer than Lyon. » (abroad, sans to ; Spanish sans article ; she misses ; she agrees ; nicer) (1)

Erreur fréquente — Cinq calques du français reviennent dans tous les sujets : to abroad, the English, X misses me, I am agree, more + -er — traque-les à la relecture.

Exercice 4 – Lexique transversal*(4 pts)*

- a) Languages: a dialect, lyrics — School and society: detention, homework — Travel and migration: a refugee, to settle — Encounters with other cultures: a parade, a recipe. (1)
- b) to be homesick ; to fit in ; open-minded ; a custom. (1)
- c) To emigrate is to leave your country (My grandparents emigrated from Italy); to immigrate is to arrive in a new country (They immigrated to France). A journey is the act of travelling from one place to another (a ten-hour journey by coach); a trip is the whole visit or stay (a school trip to London). (1)
- d) Thanksgiving – the USA – fourth Thursday of November ; Bonfire Night – the UK – 5 November ; Saint Patrick’s Day – Ireland – 17 March. (1)

Astuce — Classe ton vocabulaire par thématique dans un carnet : le jour du brevet, repérer la thématique te rendra une liste de mots prête à l’emploi.

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

- a) Ex.: I have chosen Ireland because my best friend’s father was born in Cork; in Ireland, people speak English and, in some regions, Irish (Gaelic). (1)
- b) On 17 March, Irish people celebrate Saint Patrick’s Day. They wear green clothes, they watch parades in the streets and they eat a traditional dinner with their family. (1)
- c) Ireland is smaller than France, and the weather is rainier, but Irish people are as welcoming as people in the South of France. Their music is very different from ours. (1)
- d) If you visit Ireland, you must drive on the left, and you mustn’t forget your raincoat! In my opinion, it is one of the friendliest countries in Europe. (1)

Le point clé — Une présentation culturelle réussie mobilise les outils transversaux : présent simple pour décrire, comparatifs pour confronter, modaux pour conseiller, opinion pour conclure.