

Corrigé aires anglophones

Corrigé des exercices - niveau 1re

Voici le corrigé aires anglophones. Chaque réponse est en gras ; les explications rappellent les repères historiques, l'orthographe des noms propres et l'emploi des connecteurs de comparaison.

Ce corrigé est à **télécharger en PDF et à imprimer gratuitement** : le bouton se trouve en bas de la page, sans inscription.

La correction détaillée du corrigé aires anglophones

Correction de l'exercice 1 : Où sommes-nous ?

1. **S**
2. **J**
3. **PR**
4. **T**
5. **V**
6. **PR**
7. **V**

Correction de l'exercice 2 : Les dates clés

1. **1962**
2. **1898**
3. **1917**
4. **1973**
5. **2021**
6. **2017**

Corrigés des exercices 3 à 5

Correction de l'exercice 3 : Le vocabulaire

1. statehood : **d**
2. a territory : **f**
3. a sound system : **e**
4. a plantation : **b**
5. a referendum : **a**
6. a diaspora : **c**

Correction de l'exercice 4 : Le patois jamaïcain

1. Wah gwaan? : **d** (What's going on?)
2. Mi soon come. : **e** (I'll be back soon.)
3. Likkle more! : **a** (See you later!)
4. Everyting irie. : **b** (Everything is fine.)
5. Mi nuh know. : **c** (I don't know.) *Nuh* sert de négation.

Corrigés des exercices 5 à 7

Correction de l'exercice 5 : Compréhension d'un témoignage

1. **She comes from San Juan, Puerto Rico, and now lives in Orlando, Florida.**
2. **Because she lives in a US state, whereas residents of the island cannot vote in presidential elections.**
3. **It reveals that many Americans on the mainland ignore that Puerto Ricans are US citizens.**
4. **Her grandmother had to wait four months for electricity after Hurricane Maria.**
5. **She thinks statehood would mean losing their language and culture.**
6. **"the same blue passport"**

Correction de l'exercice 6 : Comparer Vancouver et Seattle

1. **Vancouver is in Canada, whereas Seattle is in the USA.**
2. **Both Vancouver and Seattle are rainy.** (ou *Both cities are rainy.*)
3. **Unlike Seattle, Vancouver uses kilometres.** (ou *Unlike Vancouver, Seattle measures distances in miles.*)
4. **While Seattle is a tech hub, Vancouver is a film hub.**
5. **Just like Seattle, Vancouver faces a housing crisis.**

Corrigés des exercices 7 à 9

Correction de l'exercice 7 : Anglais canadien ou américain ?

1. Canada : **colour** ; USA : **color**
2. Canada : **centre** ; USA : **center**
3. Canada : **travelling** ; USA : **traveling**
4. Canada : **neighbour** ; USA : **neighbor**
5. Canada : **theatre** ; USA : **theater**

Le Canada suit le plus souvent l'orthographe britannique.

Correction de l'exercice 8 : Corrige les erreurs

1. **Puerto Rico** is a territory of the United States.
2. The **Jamaican** singer Bob Marley died in 1981. (majuscule aux adjectifs de nationalité)
3. Puerto Ricans living on the island **cannot** vote for president.
4. Seattle and Vancouver are **in two different countries** / Seattle is in the USA and Vancouver in Canada.
5. Barbados **became** a republic in 2021. (date passée : prétérit)
6. Patois is **not** badly spoken **English**: it is a language with its own rules. (et majuscule à *English*)

Corrigés des exercices 9 à 11

Correction de l'exercice 9 : Traduction français → anglais

1. **Jamaica became independent in 1962.**
2. **Puerto Ricans are US citizens, but they cannot vote for the president.**
3. **Puerto Rico could either become a state or remain a territory.**
4. **Unlike Seattle, Vancouver is in Canada.**
5. **Reggae has influenced music all over the world.**
6. **Both cities are facing a housing crisis.**

Correction de l'exercice 10 : Traduction anglais → français

1. **Beaucoup d'habitants de l'île se sentent citoyens de seconde zone.**
2. **Seul le Congrès peut admettre un nouvel État dans l'Union.**
3. **Le steelpan était fabriqué à partir de vieux bidons de pétrole.**
4. **La frontière entre les deux villes suit le 49e parallèle.**
5. **Le carnaval de Notting Hill est né au sein de la communauté caribéenne de Londres.**

Corrigés des exercices 11

Correction de l'exercice 11 : Production guidée

Exemple de réponse :

Puerto Rico has belonged to the United States since 1898, and its people have been US citizens since 1917. Yet, as long as they live on the island, they cannot vote for the president, and their representative in Congress has no vote. Statehood supporters argue that this situation is unfair: Puerto Ricans fight in the US army and pay many federal taxes, but they are treated like second-class citizens, as the slow response to Hurricane Maria showed. As a state, the island would also elect two senators and receive more federal funds. However, others fear that statehood

would weaken Spanish and Puerto Rican culture, whereas independence would protect them. In my view, Puerto Rico should either become a full state or gain real independence, but the current in-between status is hard to justify.

Correction de l'exercice 12 : Vrai ou faux ?

1. **V.**
2. **V.**
3. **F** : Puerto Rico is a US territory.
4. **V.**
5. **V.**
6. **F** : reggae comes from Jamaica.
7. **V.**
8. **V.**

Correction de l'exercice 13 : Mots canadiens

1. a loonie → **f**
2. a toonie → **a**
3. a toque → **c**
4. a washroom → **g**
5. a parkade → **e**
6. hydro → **b**
7. a chesterfield → **d**

Correction de l'exercice 14 : Texte à trous

1. **independence**
2. **carnival**
3. **steelpan**
4. **patois**
5. **hurricane**
6. **islands**

Correction de l'exercice 15 : Une carte postale de Vancouver

1. He is in **Vancouver**.
2. He **walked in Stanley Park** and **took the ferry**.
3. **Toque**.
4. To **keep warm**.
5. **Un bonnet** (de laine).

Correction de l'exercice 16 : Since ou for ?

1. **since** (un point de départ)
2. **since**
3. **for** (une durée)
4. **for**
5. **since**
6. **for**
7. **since**

Since + date ou moment de départ. For + durée.

Correction de l'exercice 17 : Trouve l'intrus

1. **steelpan** (Trinidad)
2. **maple leaf** (Canada)
3. **Stanley Park** (Vancouver)
4. **euro** (pas une monnaie canadienne)
5. **Hurricane Maria** (Puerto Rico)
6. **Amazon** (entreprise née à Seattle)

Correction de l'exercice 18 : Puerto Rico en bref

1. It is a **US territory**.
2. They speak **Spanish and English**.
3. Since **1917**.
4. They can't **vote in presidential elections**.
5. It is **San Juan**.
6. It is famous for its **colourful old streets and forts**.

Correction de l'exercice 19 : Relie les phrases

1. **Although** Jamaica is small, it has a huge musical influence.
2. Many tourists visit Seattle **because** it has the Space Needle.
3. Hurricane Maria destroyed homes, **so** many people left the island.
4. Trinidad has a Carnival, **which** is famous worldwide.
5. Vancouver is a city **where** you can ski and sail on the same day.
6. The steelpan was invented in Trinidad **and** is now played around the world.

Il existe d'autres bonnes réponses si le sens est respecté.

Correction de l'exercice 20 : Mon lieu préféré

Exemple de réponse :

I would like to visit Trinidad. It is a Caribbean island, and it has been independent since 1962. The Carnival is famous worldwide because the costumes are colourful and the

music is lively. Trinidad is also the birthplace of the steelpan, which is made from oil drums. I would listen to a steel band on the beach. Although it is far from France, I think it would be an unforgettable trip.

Vérifie : un lieu, au moins deux faits, une raison avec *because*, une phrase au conditionnel ou avec *would*.

Comment progresser après ce corrigé

Revois tes erreurs sur les noms propres et les majuscules, puis fabrique une fiche de comparaison à trois colonnes (Caraïbes, Porto Rico, Cascadia) avec deux dates et trois mots-clés chacune. Entraîne-toi enfin à dire à voix haute cinq phrases avec *whereas*, *unlike* et *both* : la comparaison est la clé de ce thème à l'oral.

Retour aux énoncés des exercices