

Corrigé Cour suprême

Corrigé des exercices - niveau 1re

Retrouve ici le corrigé Cour suprême de chaque exercice, dans l'ordre, avec les réponses en gras et des explications sur le vocabulaire juridique, les prépositions de temps et la structure d'une présentation.

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

Corrigé Cour suprême : réponses expliquées

Correction de l'exercice 1 : associer les mots

1. **c** (a ruling = une décision de justice)
2. **e** (a dissent = une opinion dissidente)
3. **h** (to overturn = renverser, annuler)
4. **g** (unanimous = unanime)
5. **b** (a landmark case = une affaire historique)
6. **f** (to confirm = confirmer par un vote)
7. **a** (unconstitutional = contraire à la Constitution)
8. **d** (case law = la jurisprudence)

Correction de l'exercice 2 : compléter avec le bon mot

1. The Supreme Court is made up of nine **Justices**.
2. A new judge is **nominated** by the President.
3. Then the candidate must be **confirmed** by the Senate.
4. Members of the Court serve for **life**.
5. In 1954, the Court **ruled** that school segregation was unconstitutional.
6. A Justice who disagrees with the majority can write a **dissent**.

Corrigé Cour suprême : partie 2

Correction de l'exercice 3 : remettre les décisions dans l'ordre

Ordre : **4 - 2 - 3 - 6 - 1 - 5**.

1. **Dred Scott v. Sandford** (1857)

2. **Plessy v. Ferguson** (1896)
3. **Brown v. Board of Education** (1954)
4. **Loving v. Virginia** (1967)
5. **Obergefell v. Hodges** (2015)
6. **Dobbs v. Jackson** (2022)

Correction de l'exercice 4 : comprendre un témoignage

1. She arrived alone because she had missed the message telling the pupils to meet and go together.
2. The crowd shouted at her, and a woman spat at her.
3. Soldiers from the state guard blocked the door.
4. The President sent the army to escort the pupils.
5. No. The soldiers could not protect them everywhere: some pupils pushed them and threw ink at them.
6. Réponse possible : **A court decision gives a right on paper, but brave people have to use that right in real life for things to change.**

Corrigé Cour suprême : partie 3

Correction de l'exercice 5 : lire un schéma

1. **A case usually starts in a District Court, with a first trial.**
2. **The second step is the appeal, at the Court of Appeals.**
3. **It hears about 60 cases a year.**
4. **Rulings are often announced in June.**
5. **Because thousands of petitions reach the Court every year, but it only hears about sixty cases.**

Correction de l'exercice 6 : inclusion ou exclusion ?

1. **Exclusion** : *The Court ruled that Black people could not be American citizens.*
2. **Exclusion** : *It allowed segregation under the "separate but equal" principle.*
3. **Exclusion** : *It approved the internment of Japanese Americans.*
4. **Inclusion** : *It ended segregation in public schools.*
5. **Inclusion** : *It allowed interracial couples to marry everywhere.*
6. **Inclusion** : *It recognised same-sex marriage across the country.*

Corrigé Cour suprême : partie 4

Correction de l'exercice 7 : dates et durées

1. Brown v. Board was decided **in** 1954. (année)
2. John Roberts has been Chief Justice **since** 2005. (point de départ + present perfect)

3. Many Southern schools remained segregated **until** the 1970s. (limite dans le temps)
4. Thurgood Marshall served on the Court **for** twenty-four years. (durée)
5. Plessy v. Ferguson was decided more than a century **ago**. (recul dans le passé)
6. Japanese Americans were interned **during** the Second World War. (pendant + nom de période)

Corrigé Cour suprême : partie 5

Correction de l'exercice 8 : corriger les erreurs

1. The Supreme Court **has** nine members. (*the Court* est singulier)
2. The judges of the Supreme Court are **appointed** (nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate), not elected.
3. In 1954, the Court **decided to end** segregation. (ou *ruled that segregation was unconstitutional*)
4. **Justice** Sotomayor sits on the Supreme Court.
5. The **case law** of the Court changed in 1954. (*jurisprudence* est un faux ami)
6. Brown v. Board of Education was decided **unanimously, by 9 votes to 0**.

Correction de l'exercice 9 : traduire en anglais

1. **Supreme Court Justices are appointed for life.**
2. **The President nominates a candidate and the Senate confirms him or her.**
3. **In 1954, the Court put an end to school segregation.**
4. **The decision was unanimous.** (ou *was taken unanimously*)
5. **Southern states refused to enforce the decision.**
6. **A law can be declared unconstitutional.**

Corrigé Cour suprême : partie 6

Correction de l'exercice 10 : traduire en français

1. **Des établissements scolaires séparés sont par nature inégaux.**
2. **La Cour est revenue sur un précédent qui avait duré cinquante ans.**
3. **Chaque nomination est devenue une bataille politique.**
4. **L'armée a dû escorter neuf élèves jusque dans leur lycée.**
5. **Une décision de justice ne peut pas, à elle seule, changer les mentalités.**

Correction de l'exercice 11 : présentation guidée

Exemple de présentation modèle :

I would like to present Brown v. Board of Education, a landmark decision

of 1954. At the time, schools in many states were segregated: in Topeka, Kansas, Linda Brown had to go to a school for Black children far from her home. Her family, supported by the NAACP and its lawyer Thurgood Marshall, took the case to the Supreme Court. On 17 May 1954, the Court ruled unanimously that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal", overturning Plessy v. Ferguson. However, many Southern states resisted. In 1957, the army had to escort the Little Rock Nine into their high school. To conclude, the decision was a turning point, but it was not enough on its own: it took the courage of families and the civil rights movement to make it real.

Correction de l'exercice 12 : vrai ou faux ?

1. **True.**
2. **False** : they are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.
3. **True** : they hold office for life unless they resign or retire.
4. **True.**
5. **False** : the Chief Justice is nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.
6. **True.**
7. **True** : five votes out of nine make a majority.

Correction de l'exercice 13 : who, which, whose ou that ?

1. **who** (une personne, sujet).
2. **that** (ou which : une chose, sans virgule).
3. **which** (relative explicative, après une virgule : that est impossible).
4. **whose** (possession : l'opinion du juge).
5. **who**
6. **which** (relative explicative).

Correction de l'exercice 14 : la voix passive

1. **The justices are nominated by the President.**
2. **They are confirmed by the Senate.**
3. **The case was decided by the Court in 1954.**
4. **The lawyers were heard by the judges.**
5. **Many laws have been overturned by the Court.**
6. **The ruling will be announced by the justices next month.**

Correction de l'exercice 15 : comment la Cour décide

1. **Eight.**
2. **The justices.**

3. **In private.**
4. **A dissent.**
5. **A constitutional amendment or a later decision of the Court.**
6. **The decision becomes the ruling of the Court.**

Correction de l'exercice 16 : les mots de liaison

1. **therefore** (conséquence logique).
2. **Although** (concession).
3. **whereas** (opposition entre deux groupes).
4. **However** (restriction).
5. **As a result** (conséquence).

Correction de l'exercice 17 : Brown contre le conseil de l'éducation

1. **In 1954.**
2. **Black and white children went to separate schools.**
3. **All nine: the decision was unanimous.**
4. **No, they didn't.** (not overnight)
5. **unanimously**
6. **Contraire à la Constitution.**

Correction de l'exercice 18 : compter les votes

1. **Six.**
2. **Three.**
3. **No, it wasn't.**
4. **Yes, there is.** (six is more than five)
5. **Five.**
6. **Up to three** : one for each justice who voted against (ou plusieurs justices peuvent signer le même dissent).

Correction de l'exercice 19 : choisir le bon temps

1. **decides** (condition réelle : présent après if).
2. **heard** (last month : prétérit).
3. **will have made** (by next year : futur antérieur).
4. **was speaking** (action en cours interrompue).
5. **has existed** (durée jusqu'à maintenant).
6. **would have been** (hypothèse non réalisée au passé).

Correction de l'exercice 20 : les juges à vie ?

Exemple de réponse :

I think that justices should serve for life. First, they don't need to worry about elections, so they can decide freely. Besides, a long career gives them a lot of experience. However, some people say that nine people with the same job for decades have too much power. Therefore, a fixed term could be a good compromise. In my opinion, the system protects independence, although it should be discussed.

Comment progresser après ce corrigé

Si les noms d'affaires t'ont posé problème, fabrique des fiches avec la date, le nom en italique et une phrase anglaise commençant par *The Court ruled that....* Revois aussi les prépositions de temps (*in, since, for, ago, during*), très fréquentes dans une présentation historique. Enfin, entraîne-toi à présenter une photo de Little Rock ou de Ruby Bridges en deux minutes : décris, situe, explique, puis donne ton point de vue.

Retour aux énoncés des exercices