

Exercices Cour suprême

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 1re

Ces exercices Cour suprême vont du vocabulaire juridique à l'analyse d'un témoignage et d'un schéma, jusqu'à la présentation d'une décision historique. Ils t'aident à parler avec précision des Justices, de Brown v. Board et du rôle du droit dans l'inclusion.

Cette fiche d'exercices est à **télécharger en PDF et à imprimer gratuitement** : le bouton se trouve en bas de la page, sans inscription.

Les exercices

Exercices Cour suprême : du vocabulaire à la présentation

Exercice 1 : associer les mots

Associe chaque mot anglais à sa traduction (a à h).

1. a ruling
2. a dissent
3. to overturn
4. unanimous
5. a landmark case
6. to confirm
7. unconstitutional
8. case law

a. contraire à la Constitution – b. une affaire historique – c. une décision de justice – d. la jurisprudence – e. une opinion dissidente – f. confirmer par un vote – g. unanime – h. renverser, annuler

Exercice 2 : compléter avec le bon mot

Complète avec : Justices, nominated, confirmed, ruled, dissent, life.

1. The Supreme Court is made up of nine ____.
2. A new judge is ____ by the President.
3. Then the candidate must be ____ by the Senate.
4. Members of the Court serve for ____.
5. In 1954, the Court ____ that school segregation was unconstitutional.

6. A Justice who disagrees with the majority can write a ____.

Exercices 3 à 4

Exercice 3 : remettre les décisions dans l'ordre

Classe ces décisions de la plus ancienne à la plus récente.

1. *Obergefell v. Hodges*
2. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
3. *Brown v. Board of Education*
4. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
5. *Dobbs v. Jackson*
6. *Loving v. Virginia*

Exercice 4 : comprendre un témoignage

Lis le témoignage imaginaire d'une élève de Little Rock puis réponds en anglais.

On the first morning, I walked towards Central High School alone. I had missed the message telling us to meet and go together. A crowd was waiting for me. People shouted, a woman spat at me, and soldiers from the state guard blocked the door. I was fifteen, and I had never been so frightened. For almost three weeks, we could not get in. Then the President sent the army. Soldiers walked with us from class to class, but they could not protect us everywhere. Some pupils pushed us in the corridors and threw ink at us. People ask me if it was worth it. My answer is yes: the Supreme Court had given us the right to be there, but someone had to walk through that door.

1. Why did the narrator arrive alone?
2. How did the crowd react?
3. Who first prevented the pupils from entering?
4. What did the President do?
5. Did the soldiers solve every problem? Justify.
6. Explain the last sentence in your own words.

Exercices 5 à 6

Exercice 5 : lire un schéma

Observe le schéma puis réponds en anglais.

District Court

first trial

Court of Appeals

appeal

Supreme Court

about 60 cases a year

Final ruling

often in June

Thousands of petitions reach the Court every year.

Le parcours d'une affaire jusqu'à la Cour suprême.

1. Where does a case usually start?
2. What is the second step called?
3. How many cases does the Supreme Court hear each year?
4. When are rulings often announced?
5. Why can we say that the Court is very selective?

Exercice 6 : inclusion ou exclusion ?

Pour chaque décision, dis si elle a plutôt inclus (Inclusion) ou exclu (Exclusion) une partie de la population, et explique en une phrase anglaise.

1. *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857)
2. *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
3. *Korematsu v. United States* (1944)
4. *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)
5. *Loving v. Virginia* (1967)
6. *Obergefell v. Hodges* (2015)

Exercices 7 à 8**Exercice 7 : dates et durées**

Complète avec : for, since, ago, in, until, during.

1. *Brown v. Board* was decided ___ 1954.
2. John Roberts has been Chief Justice ___ 2005.
3. Many Southern schools remained segregated ___ the 1970s.
4. Thurgood Marshall served on the Court ___ twenty-four years.
5. *Plessy v. Ferguson* was decided more than a century ___.
6. Japanese Americans were interned ___ the Second World War.

Exercice 8 : corriger les erreurs

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Recopie-la correctement.

1. The Supreme Court have nine members.
2. The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the people.

3. In 1954, the Court decided of ending segregation.
4. Judge Sotomayor sits on the Supreme Court.
5. The jurisprudence of the Court changed in 1954.
6. Brown v. Board of Education was decided by 5 votes against 4.

Exercices 9 à 10

Exercice 9 : traduire en anglais

Traduis ces phrases en anglais.

1. Les juges de la Cour suprême sont nommés à vie.
2. Le président propose un candidat et le Sénat le confirme.
3. En 1954, la Cour a mis fin à la ségrégation scolaire.
4. La décision a été prise à l'unanimité.
5. Les États du Sud ont refusé d'appliquer la décision.
6. Une loi peut être déclarée inconstitutionnelle.

Exercice 10 : traduire en français

Traduis ces phrases en français.

1. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.
2. The Court overturned a precedent that had lasted fifty years.
3. Every nomination has become a political battle.
4. The army had to escort nine students into their school.
5. A ruling alone cannot change people's minds.

Exercice 11

Exercice 11 : présentation guidée

Prépare une présentation orale ou écrite de 120 à 150 mots : **Present a landmark Supreme Court decision and explain its impact.**

1. Nomme l'affaire et donne sa date.
2. Résume la situation de départ.
3. Explique ce que la Cour a décidé (*The Court ruled that...*).
4. Décris les réactions et les conséquences.
5. Conclues en disant si le droit a suffi à changer la société.

Exercice 12 : vrai ou faux ?

Écris **True** ou **False**. Corrige les phrases fausses.

1. The Supreme Court has nine justices.

2. Justices are elected by the people.
3. Justices can serve for life.
4. The Supreme Court sits in Washington, D.C.
5. The Chief Justice is chosen by the citizens.
6. The Court can decide that a law is unconstitutional.
7. A decision needs a majority of the votes.

Exercice 13 : who, which, whose ou that ?

Complète avec le pronom relatif qui convient : **who, which, whose** ou **that**.

1. The justice ___ wrote the opinion is retiring.
2. The case ___ changed schools was Brown v. Board of Education.
3. The Court, ___ sits in Washington, has nine members.
4. A judge ___ opinion is different writes a dissent.
5. The president ___ chooses the justices is the head of the executive branch.
6. The decision, ___ was announced in 1954, ended segregation in public schools.

Exercice 14 : la voix passive

Réécris chaque phrase à la voix passive.

1. The President nominates the justices.
2. The Senate confirms them.
3. The Court decided the case in 1954.
4. The judges heard the lawyers.
5. The Court has overturned many laws.
6. The justices will announce the ruling next month.

Exercice 15 : comment la Cour décide

Lis le texte, puis réponds aux questions en anglais.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States. It has nine justices: one Chief Justice and eight associate justices. When the Court hears a case, the lawyers present their arguments and the justices ask questions. Then the justices vote in private. If the majority agrees, the decision becomes the ruling of the Court. A justice who disagrees can write a dissent. A ruling on the Constitution is very difficult to change: only a constitutional amendment or a later decision of the Court can do it.

1. How many associate justices are there?
2. Who asks questions during the hearing?
3. Where do the justices vote?
4. What can a justice who disagrees write?
5. What can change a ruling on the Constitution?

6. What happens if the majority agrees?

Exercice 16 : les mots de liaison

Complète avec : **therefore, although, whereas, however, as a result**. Chaque mot sert une seule fois.

1. The Court has nine justices; ___, a majority is five votes.
2. ___ the decision was not unanimous, it became the law.
3. Some judges prefer a strict reading of the text, ___ others prefer a flexible reading.
4. The Court is powerful. ___, it cannot make laws.
5. The ruling was clear. ___, many schools changed their rules.

Exercice 17 : Brown contre le conseil de l'éducation

Lis le texte, puis réponds.

In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled on Brown v. Board of Education. At that time, in many states, Black and white children went to separate schools. The Court decided unanimously that separate public schools for Black and white students were unconstitutional. The decision did not change schools overnight, but it was a major step toward equal rights.

1. In which year did the Court rule on this case?
2. What was the problem?
3. How many justices voted for the decision?
4. Did the schools change immediately?
5. Find a word in the text that means « à l'unanimité ».
6. Explique en français ce que veut dire unconstitutional.

Exercice 18 : compter les votes

Observe l'image : chaque cercle est un juge. Un cercle bleu plein = vote pour (YES), un cercle vide = vote contre (NO). Réponds en anglais.

9 justices



Voter = lever la main pour YES ou NO

Le vote des neuf juges

1. How many justices voted for the ruling?
2. How many justices voted against it?
3. Was the decision unanimous?
4. Is there a majority?
5. What is the minimum number of votes for a majority?
6. How many dissents can be written?

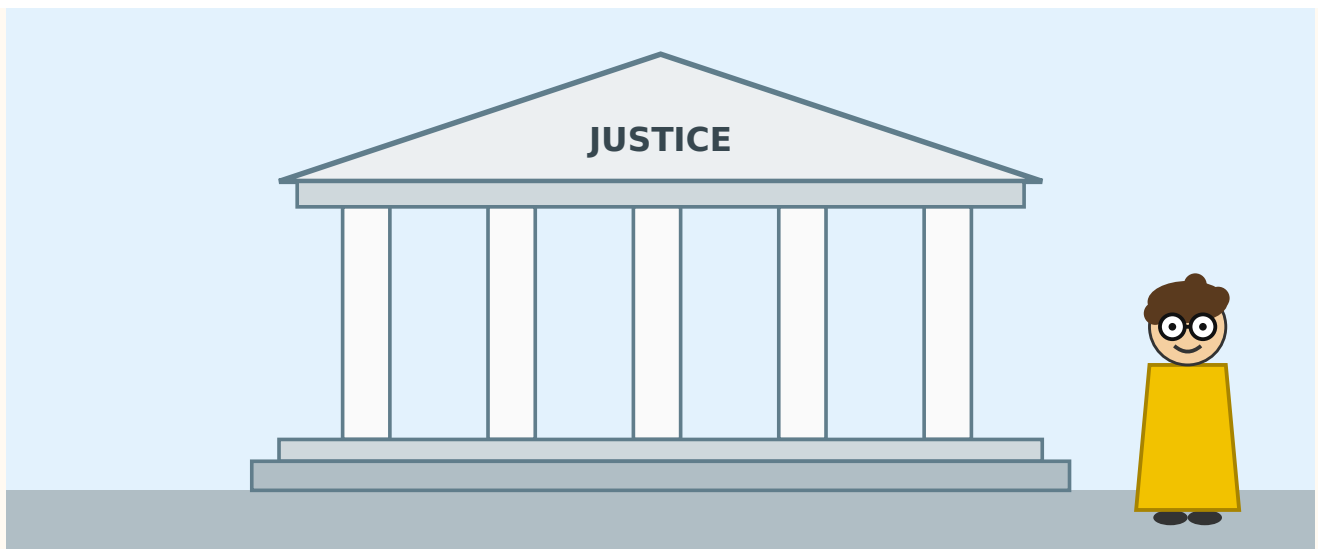
Exercice 19 : choisir le bon temps

Écris le verbe entre parenthèses au temps qui convient.

1. If the Court (decide) ___ against the law, the law will be cancelled.
2. The Court (hear) ___ the case last month.
3. By next year, the justices (make) ___ their decision.
4. The lawyer (speak) ___ when the judge interrupted her.
5. The Court (exist) ___ for more than two centuries.
6. If the justices had voted differently, the ruling (be) ___ different.

Exercice 20 : les juges à vie ?

Observe l'image. Les juges de la Cour suprême sont nommés à vie. Es-tu pour ou contre ? Écris 6 à 8 phrases en anglais et donne deux raisons. Utilise au moins deux mots de liaison.



Devant la Cour

1. I think that ...
2. First, ...
3. Besides, ...
4. However, ...