

Corrigé droits civiques

Corrigé des exercices - niveau 3e

Voici le corrigé droits civiques, exercice par exercice. Compare tes réponses, puis relis les explications : elles insistent sur les dates, les verbes irréguliers et les faux amis qui piègent souvent les élèves.

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

Correction de l'exercice 1 : Le bon mot

1. equality : **e** (l'égalité)
2. a demonstration : **h** (une manifestation)
3. to be arrested : **a** (être arrêté)
4. the right to vote : **g** (le droit de vote)
5. a law : **b** (une loi)
6. peaceful : **f** (pacifique)
7. to stand up for : **d** (défendre)
8. a protester : **c** (un manifestant)

Correction de l'exercice 2 : La ségrégation

1. In the South, Jim Crow **laws** separated Black and white people.
2. Black children went to different **schools**.
3. On buses, Black passengers had to sit at the **back**.
4. **Signs** saying "Whites only" were on doors and fountains.
5. The Supreme Court said facilities could be "**separate** but equal".
6. Many Black citizens could not **vote** because of unfair tests.

Corrigés des exercices 3 à 5

Correction de l'exercice 3 : Les dates clés

1. 1954 : **d** (Brown v. Board of Education)
2. 1955 : **c** (Rosa Parks)
3. 1963 : **e** (March on Washington)
4. 1964 : **f** (Civil Rights Act)
5. 1965 : **a** (Voting Rights Act)

6. 1968 : **b** (assassinat de King)

Correction de l'exercice 4 : Raconter au prétérit

1. Rosa Parks **worked** as a seamstress. (verbe régulier : -ed)
2. On December 1st, 1955, she **took** the bus home. (take, took, taken)
3. The driver **told** her to stand up. (tell, told, told)
4. She **didn't move**. (négation : didn't + base verbale)
5. The police **arrested** her.
6. Black people **walked** to work for months.
7. Martin Luther King **became** the leader of the boycott. (become, became, become)
8. In 1963, he **gave** a famous speech in Washington. (give, gave, given)

Corrigés des exercices 5

Correction de l'exercice 5 : Obligations et interdits d'autrefois

1. Black passengers **had to** give their seats to white passengers. (obligation)
2. Black children **couldn't** go to white schools. (impossibilité)
3. Many Black citizens **had to** pay a tax before voting.
4. Black customers **couldn't** eat at some lunch counters.
5. Black people **had to** use separate entrances.
6. African Americans **couldn't** drink from "Whites only" fountains.

Corrigé droits civiques : documents et production

Correction de l'exercice 6 : Comprendre un témoignage

1. **He was nineteen.** (on emploie be pour l'âge)
2. **He came from Chicago.**
3. **He travelled by bus with his church.**
4. **There were about a quarter of a million people** (about 250,000).
5. **They were singing.**
6. **They started crying.** / The speech gave them hope.

Correction de l'exercice 7 : Vrai ou faux ?

1. **False.** It took place in Greensboro, North Carolina.
2. **True.**
3. **False.** The waitress refused to serve them.
4. **False.** They stayed calmly until the shop closed.
5. **True.**
6. **False.** They never fought back.
7. **True.** In July 1960, the restaurant served Black customers.

Corrigés des exercices 8 à 10

Correction de l'exercice 8 : Corrige l'erreur

1. Rosa Parks was **arrested** by the police in 1955. (passif : was + participe passé)
2. Martin Luther King fought **for** civil rights. (on se bat pour des droits)
3. There was a big **demonstration** in Washington. (faux ami)
4. **Racism** is a serious problem. (pas d'article devant une notion générale)
5. King **gave** his speech in 1963. (date passée : prétérit, pas present perfect)
6. They fought for **civil** rights. (on dit civil rights, jamais civic rights)

Correction de l'exercice 9 : Du français à l'anglais

1. **She refused to give up her seat.**
2. **The boycott lasted 381 days.**
3. **They fought for equality.**
4. **Martin Luther King believed in non-violence.**
5. **Black children went to separate schools.**
6. **The law was passed in 1964.**

Corrigés des exercices 10 à 11

Correction de l'exercice 10 : De l'anglais au français

1. **Je fais un rêve.** (ou : J'ai un rêve.)
2. **Un jour, cette nation se lèvera.**
3. **Ils ne seront pas jugés sur la couleur de leur peau.**
4. **Que la liberté retentisse.** (ring : sonner, résonner)
5. **Nous ne pouvons pas marcher seuls.**

Correction de l'exercice 11 : Portrait d'un militant

Exemple de réponse :

1. **Martin Luther King was born in 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia.**
2. **He was a pastor in Montgomery.**
3. **In 1955, he led the Montgomery bus boycott.** (lead, led, led)
4. **In 1963, he gave his famous "I have a dream" speech in Washington.**
5. **In 1964, he won the Nobel Peace Prize.** (win, won, won)
6. **He was killed in Memphis in 1968.**

Correction de l'exercice 12 : Les verbes irréguliers

1. go : **went**
2. take : **took**
3. say : **said**

4. begin : **began**
5. stand : **stood**
6. bring : **brought**
7. leave : **left**
8. win : **won**

Correction de l'exercice 13 : Poser la question

1. **Where** did Rosa Parks refuse to give up her seat?
2. **When** did the march take place?
3. **Who** gave a famous speech? (on interroge le sujet : pas de did)
4. **Where** did the protesters walk?
5. **Why** did they march?
6. **How many people** came to the march?

Correction de l'exercice 14 : Observe la manifestation

1. It says "**Freedom March**".
2. **Three** people are marching.
3. It says "**Vote**".
4. They are holding **signs**.
5. No, it isn't. The sign on the right says "**Justice**".

Correction de l'exercice 15 : La famille de mots

1. **equality**
2. **protesters**
3. **freedom**
4. **Segregation**
5. **discrimination**
6. **bravery** (ou courage)

Correction de l'exercice 16 : Le discours rapporté

1. Martin Luther King said (that) **he had a dream**.
2. The leader said (that) **they were marching for justice**.
3. A student said (that) **they couldn't eat there**.
4. The judge said (that) **the law was unfair**.
5. The driver said (that) **he would call the police**.
6. Rosa Parks said (that) **she hadn't wanted to move**.

Le verbe recule d'un temps, *I* devient *he/she*, *we* devient *they* et *here* devient *there*.

Correction de l'exercice 17 : Les neuf de Little Rock

1. **wanted**
2. **was**
3. **stopped**
4. **soldiers**
5. **could**
6. **but**

Le mot en trop est *because* : on a besoin ici d'un contraste (*but*), pas d'une cause.

Correction de l'exercice 18 : La carte mentale

1. WHO : **d** (Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks)
2. WHEN : **a** (in the 1950s and 1960s)
3. WHERE : **c** (in the United States)
4. WHY : **b** (to end segregation and win equal rights)

Exemple de réponse :

5. Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks fought for civil rights in the 1950s and 1960s.
6. In the United States, people protested to end segregation and win equal rights.

Correction de l'exercice 19 : Prétérit ou past continuous ?

1. **were sitting - told**
2. **was going - shouted**
3. **was singing - reached**
4. **was raining - started**
5. **was waiting - gave**
6. **were walking - saw**

Le past continuous (*was/were + -ing*) décrit le décor ; le prétérit exprime l'événement.

Correction de l'exercice 20 : Un rêve pour l'école

Exemple de réponse :

I have a dream that every school welcomes all children. I have a dream that boys and girls of all origins play together. I have a dream that nobody is afraid at school. I have a dream that teachers listen to every pupil. This is my dream, and I will work for it.

Comment progresser après ce corrigé

Si tu as hésité sur les dates, refais la frise de mémoire en ne gardant que l'année et deux mots anglais par événement. Pour les verbes, relis la liste des irréguliers les plus utiles pour raconter l'histoire : *take, tell, give, become, lead, win*. Enfin, entraîne-toi à présenter Rosa

Fiche en ligne : anglais-pdf.fr/droits-civiques-corrige-anglais-3eme/ · Cours, exercices corrigés et QCM d'anglais sur

Parks ou Martin Luther King à voix haute en une minute : c'est un excellent sujet pour l'oral du brevet.

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