

Corrigé enjeux de la communication

Corrigé des exercices - niveau Terminale

Ce corrigé enjeux de la communication reprend les vingt exercices dans l'ordre. Les explications vous aident à comprendre chaque erreur et le paragraphe modèle montre ce qu'on attend au bac.

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

Le corrigé enjeux de la communication, exercice par exercice

Correction de l'exercice 1 : Le vocabulaire de l'information

1. **d**
2. **f** : erreur de bonne foi.
3. **a** : volonté de tromper.
4. **g**
5. **e**
6. **c**
7. **h**
8. **b**

Correction de l'exercice 2 : Les trois cercles de l'anglais

1. **inner**
2. **outer** : langue officielle héritée de la colonisation.
3. **expanding**
4. **outer**
5. **inner**
6. **expanding**
7. **outer**
8. **inner** : l'anglais y est langue maternelle de la majorité.

Corrigé de l'exercice 3 : Reconnaître les procédés

1. **tricolon** : trois groupes rythmés (Lincoln, 1863).
2. **antithesis** : opposition « ton pays pour toi / toi pour ton pays ».

3. **rhetorical question**
4. **alliteration** : le son /b/ répété trois fois.
5. **anaphora**
6. **inclusive “we”**

Corrigé enjeux de la communication : partie 2

Correction de l'exercice 4 : Analyser un extrait de Churchill

1. **“We shall fight”** is repeated: it is an **anaphora**.
2. **“We”**: it unites the speaker, the MPs and the whole nation in a common struggle.
3. **France, the seas and oceans, the air, the island, the beaches, the landing grounds, the fields, the streets, the hills**: they move closer and closer to Britain, as if the enemy were invading step by step.
4. **“whatever the cost may be”**
5. **“we shall never surrender”** breaks the pattern: it is short, negative and absolute, so it sounds like a final promise.
6. It was reported and later **broadcast on BBC radio**, which carried Churchill's words into every home.

Corrigé enjeux de la communication : partie 3

Correction de l'exercice 5 : Erreur ou mensonge ?

1. **misinformation** : bonne foi.
2. **disinformation**
3. **misinformation** : erreur corrigée.
4. **disinformation**
5. **misinformation**
6. **disinformation** : trucage volontaire.

Correction de l'exercice 6 : Le langage des réseaux

1. **went viral**
2. **trending**
3. **followers**
4. **algorithm**
5. **debunked**
6. **check the source**

Corrigé de l'exercice 7 : Remettre en ordre

1. **The Prime Minister delivered a moving speech.**
2. **This is a useful piece of information.**
3. **Social media have blurred the line between information and opinion.**

4. **Conspiracy theories thrive on distrust.**
5. **English is a global lingua franca today.** (ou *Today, English is...*)
6. **The speaker appeals to emotions rather than facts.**

Corrigé enjeux de la communication : partie 4

Correction de l'exercice 8 : Traduire vers l'anglais

1. **This information is false / wrong.** (indénombrable, verbe au singulier)
2. **News travels fast on social media.**
3. **The president delivered / gave a moving speech.**
4. **More than half of English speakers are not native speakers.**
5. **Algorithms lock us in filter bubbles.**
6. **You should always check the source before sharing.**
7. **Sensitivity readers check the manuscript for hurtful / offensive passages.**
(*to check for* = vérifier la présence de)

Correction de l'exercice 9 : Traduire vers le français

1. **La rumeur est devenue virale avant que quiconque puisse la vérifier.**
2. **L'anglais n'appartient plus seulement aux Britanniques.**
3. **Les vérificateurs ont démenti l'affirmation en quelques heures.**
4. **Le slogan était court, accrocheur et facile à scander.**
5. **De nombreuses langues minoritaires sont menacées.**
6. **Les critiques ont accusé l'éditeur d'aseptiser (d'édulcorer) des romans classiques.** (*to accuse somebody of + -ing*)

Corrigé enjeux de la communication : partie 5

Correction de l'exercice 10 : Corriger les erreurs

1. I read an interesting **piece of information** about Churchill.
2. The news **is** often alarming.
3. She **delivered / gave** a speech in front of Parliament.
4. He is very **sensitive** to criticism on Twitter.
5. Fake news spreads **faster** than true stories. (pas de *more* avec -er)
6. English is **spoken** all over the world. (voix passive)

Correction de l'exercice 11 : Production guidée

Exemple de réponse :

In 1940, Churchill's voice reached millions of British homes only because the BBC chose to broadcast it. Today, any politician can speak directly to voters with a

single post. In a way, social media have made political communication more democratic: citizens can reply, criticise and even launch their own movements, as the young climate activists did with a simple hashtag. However, this freedom comes at a price. Algorithms reward outrage, so the most extreme messages spread fastest, and disinformation campaigns can manipulate elections. Short soundbites have replaced long arguments, and many users never leave their echo chambers. In short, social media have given everyone a microphone, but not everyone a fair hearing. Communication is more open than ever, yet democracy needs more than openness: it needs reliable information and genuine debate.

Correction de l'exercice 12 : Les collocations de l'information

1. **spread** (se propager)
2. **verify** (vérifier)
3. **debunk** (démonter, démystifier)
4. **spark** (déclencher)
5. **fuel** (alimenter)
6. **mislead** (induire en erreur)
7. **shape** (façonner)
8. **go** : « go viral » = devenir viral.

Correction de l'exercice 13 : Le discours rapporté

1. Lucy said (that) she **never read** the news.
2. The editor explained that they **were checking** the facts.
3. He claimed that the video **had been edited**.
4. She promised (that) she **would post** the correction **the next day**.
5. He asked me **if (ou whether) I had shared** the article. (pas d'inversion)
6. My teacher told us **not to believe** everything we read.
7. She asked **where I had found that photo**.

Correction de l'exercice 14 : Les modaux de déduction

1. **might** (possibilité)
2. **can't** (impossibilité déduite)
3. **must** (quasi-certitude)
4. **can't**
5. **must**
6. **might**
7. **must**

Correction de l'exercice 15 : Les connecteurs de concession

1. **Even though** + proposition

2. **whereas** (opposition entre deux groupes)
3. **Nevertheless** (néanmoins), suivi d'une virgule
4. **In spite of** + groupe nominal
5. **provided that** (à condition que)
6. **Unless** = if you do not verify (à moins que)

Correction de l'exercice 16 : Lire un graphique

1. Social media (45%).
2. Family and friends, and websites (20% each).
3. 55 students (100 - 45).
4. Example : Only 15% of the students watch television, whereas 45% use social media.
5. Exemple de réponse : Social media content is rarely checked, so false information can reach many students quickly, and they may not know how to verify it.

Correction de l'exercice 17 : Comprendre un article

1. Because a false rumour about a teacher had spread in the school's group chats.
2. That the teacher had been fired.
3. The teacher received threatening messages.
4. They analyse news stories, learn to trace the origin of a picture and discuss why people share things without thinking.
5. To teach students to ask the right questions, not to tell them what to believe.
6. **trace the origin.**

Correction de l'exercice 18 : Titres accrocheurs

1. Headlines A and C.
2. Capital letters, three exclamation marks, an emotional word (« shocking ») and an accusation without proof (« hide the truth »).
3. Headline B: the tone is neutral and the information is precise (who, what).
4. Example: Who wrote it? Which teacher? What did he or she do? Where does the information come from?
5. Example: Scientists publish a report on the quality of tap water.

Correction de l'exercice 19 : Les faux amis

1. **Faux** : actually = en fait ; actuellement = currently.
2. **Faux** : eventually = finalement ; éventuellement = possibly.
3. **Correct.**
4. **Faux** : sensible = raisonnable ; sensible = sensitive.
5. **Faux** : a lecture = un cours magistral, une conférence ; une lecture = a reading.
6. **Faux** : a library = une bibliothèque ; une librairie = a bookshop.

Exemple de réponse :

Today, billions of people use social networks, and false or violent content can reach millions in a few seconds. Should these platforms be held responsible for what users post?

On the one hand, the companies make huge profits and control the algorithms that decide what we see. Therefore, they have a duty to remove dangerous content quickly, provided that the rules are clear. On the other hand, if platforms check every message, they might censor legitimate opinions, whereas freedom of expression is a basic right. Moreover, no team of moderators can read everything.

In my opinion, networks should be partly responsible: they should act fast against hoaxes and hate speech, but the final judgement must belong to independent courts, not to private companies.

Comment progresser après ce corrigé

Notez les noms indénombrables qui vous ont piégé (*information, news, advice*) et reprenez les procédés rhétoriques avec un exemple chacun. Pour l'oral, entraînez-vous à lire l'extrait de Churchill à voix haute en marquant les pauses : vous comprendrez mieux pourquoi l'anaphore fonctionne.

Retour aux énoncés des exercices