

Corrigé espace privé et public

Corrigé des exercices - niveau Terminale

Ce corrigé espace privé et espace public reprend chaque exercice dans l'ordre, avec les justifications tirées des documents et des modèles pour les productions écrites.

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 espace privé et espace public, exercice par exercice

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

1. privacy : **b**
2. a landmark ruling : **c**
3. to overturn : **d**
4. CCTV : **e**
5. a witch hunt : **f**
6. to intrude : **g**
7. bodily autonomy : **h**
8. the blacklist : **a**
9. a ban : **i**
10. a council estate : **j**

Correction de l'exercice 2 : Compléter

1. **trespassing**
2. **privacy**
3. **justices**
4. **overturned**
5. **name names**
6. **conform**
7. **gated**
8. **public**

Réponses des exercices 3 à 4

Correction de l'exercice 3 : Les repères chronologiques

1. Roe v. Wade : **1973**
2. The Salem witch trials : **1692**
3. The Crucible : **1953**
4. Dobbs : **2022**
5. McCarthy's speech : **1950**
6. Griswold v. Connecticut : **1965**
7. Army-McCarthy hearings : **1954**
8. Planned Parenthood v. Casey : **1992**

Correction de l'exercice 4 : Vrai ou faux ?

1. **False** : "by seven votes to two".
2. **True** : "based their decision on the right to privacy".
3. **True** : "in matters of contraception".
4. **False** : "one of the most controversial rulings".
5. **True** : "pro-life groups campaigned to have it overturned".
6. **False** : "The decision did not ban abortion nationwide".
7. **True** : "it returned the question to the states".

Réponses des exercices 5 à 6

Correction de l'exercice 5 : De Salem à McCarthy

1. **In Salem, Massachusetts, in 1692.**
2. **They blamed witchcraft.**
3. **Nineteen people were hanged.**
4. **Private quarrels over land, inheritance and reputation were turned into public accusations of witchcraft.**
5. **It meant denouncing other people, giving the names of friends or colleagues suspected of being communists.**
6. **Because it tells the story of Salem, but audiences saw in it a hidden criticism of McCarthyism and the Red Scare.**

Correction de l'exercice 6 : Le passif des documents historiques

1. **Roe v. Wade was overturned by the Supreme Court in 2022.**
2. **Tituba was accused of witchcraft by the villagers.**
3. **Hundreds of writers were blacklisted by Hollywood studios.**
4. **The old factory will be converted into shared housing.**
5. **The town square is monitored by cameras day and night.**
6. **A gated community has been built near the river.**

Le complément d'agent disparaît quand il n'apporte rien (they, the council).

Réponses des exercices 7 à 8

Correction de l'exercice 7 : Traduire vers l'anglais

1. **Privacy is a fundamental right.**
2. **The Supreme Court overturned this landmark ruling in 2022.**
3. **Hundreds of people were accused of witchcraft.**
4. **He refused to name his friends before the committee.** (ou refused to name names)
5. **Gated communities separate the wealthy from the rest of the city.**
6. **Public parks belong to everyone.**
7. **Since 2020, many employees have been working from home and no longer commute.** (present perfect avec *since*)

Correction de l'exercice 8 : Traduire vers le français

1. « **L'État n'a rien à faire dans les chambres à coucher de la nation.** »
2. **Les auditions ont été retransmises en direct à la télévision.**
3. **Beaucoup de locataires se plaignent du manque d'intimité dans les colocations.**
4. **Être inscrit sur la liste noire signifiait perdre son gagne-pain.**
5. **La libre disposition de son corps est au cœur du débat.**
6. **Le télétravail a brouillé la frontière entre vie privée et vie professionnelle.** (*to blur the line* = brouiller la frontière)

Réponses des exercices 9 à 10

Correction de l'exercice 9 : Lire un tableau

1. **The detached suburban house**, with its private fenced garden.
2. **The gated community**, with guarded gates for residents only.
3. **The local authority** (the council).
4. **A kitchen, a lounge and a coworking area.**
5. **The council estate.**
6. Réponse modèle : **Co-living seems the best balance: residents keep a private bedroom but share the kitchen and lounge, which fights loneliness in big cities.**

Correction de l'exercice 10 : Pour ou contre la vidéosurveillance ?

1. **FOR**
2. **AGAINST**
3. **FOR**
4. **AGAINST**
5. **FOR**
6. **AGAINST**

7. **FOR**
8. **AGAINST**

Réponses de l'exercice 11

Correction de l'exercice 11 : Vers l'épreuve

Réponses modèles :

1. **How can collective fear turn private beliefs into public crimes, from Salem to the McCarthy era?**
2. **To what extent does Dobbs show that a woman's body remains a political battleground in the United States?**
3. **Gated communities illustrate how the wealthy can turn public space into private property.**
4. **The body seems to be the most private space of all. Yet laws on abortion or contraception show that the state can decide what individuals may do with it. This is why the body is at the centre of the debate between private choice and public authority.**
5. **In a democracy, private life should be protected, all the more so as history shows how easily fear leads to abuse: in Salem, neighbours' quarrels ended in executions, and in the 1950s, private opinions cost people their careers. However, the state cannot ignore what happens behind closed doors when someone is in danger, as in cases of domestic violence. The state should therefore intervene only to protect individuals, never to impose a single way of thinking or living.**

Correction de l'exercice 12 : Les collocations de la vie privée

1. **collect** (collecter)
2. **track** (suivre à la trace, géolocaliser)
3. **safeguard** (protéger, sauvegarder)
4. **invade** : « invade someone's privacy » = porter atteinte à la vie privée.
5. **monitor** (surveiller)
6. **ban** (interdire)
7. **share** (partager)
8. **leak** (fuir)

Correction de l'exercice 13 : Les phrases hypothétiques

1. **were** (« were » à toutes les personnes avec if)
2. **wouldn't post** (ou « didn't post ») : wish + prétérit/would pour un regret présent.
3. **had** (if + prétérit)
4. **would have deleted** (if + past perfect → would have + participe passé)
5. **had** (wish + prétérit)

6. **had not been** (past perfect passif)
7. **found** (if + prétérit)
8. **wouldn't have signed**

Correction de l'exercice 14 : Obligation et permission

1. You **are not allowed to film** in the courtroom.
2. Companies **are required to ask** for your consent.
3. You **don't need to give** your real name.
4. You **mustn't photograph** people without permission. (mustn't = interdiction)
5. You **should read** the privacy policy.
6. Minors **aren't allowed to open** an account without parental consent.
7. **Are the police allowed to search** my phone?

Correction de l'exercice 15 : Les mots de liaison

Firstly, they can help the police... **In addition**, they may discourage vandalism. **On the other hand**, many citizens feel they are being watched... **For instance**, poorly protected images could be misused. **To conclude**, the debate remains open.

Ordre : **Firstly** (1er argument) – **In addition** (ajout) – **On the other hand** (opposition) – **For instance** (exemple) – **To conclude** (conclusion).

Correction de l'exercice 16 : Lire un graphique

1. 30% never read them.
2. 40% + 30% = **70%**.
3. 8% of 200 = **16** adults.
4. **False**. Only 8% + 22% = 30% read them at least sometimes.
5. Exemple de réponse : If people do not read the policies, they accept the use of their data without knowing it.

Correction de l'exercice 17 : Comprendre un article

1. That their speakers record private conversations.
2. That their speaker had stored short recordings of their dinner conversations.
3. To improve its service.
4. Because most of them had never opened the settings menu.
5. They advise users to check their settings regularly, to switch off the microphone when it is not needed, and to ask guests for permission.
6. **fear** (« Some owners fear that... »).

Correction de l'exercice 18 : Observer une image

1. Exemple : The boy is **in front of** the door. The camera is **above** the door. The sign

is **on** the door.

2. It says « PRIVATE » : the place is not open to the public.
3. Exemple : The owner **might** be afraid of burglars. It **must** be a security camera.
4. The door, the sign and the camera.
5. Exemple : I think cameras at the entrance are acceptable if they only film the owner's property. However, they must not film the street or the neighbours.

Correction de l'exercice 19 : Les expressions de l'axe

1. **d**
2. **e**
3. **a**
4. **b**
5. **g**
6. **f** (référence au roman 1984 de George Orwell)
7. **c**

Correction de l'exercice 20 : Vers l'épreuve : l'essai

Exemple de réponse :

Every day, we share our photos, our location and our opinions online. So, is privacy a thing of the past?

Firstly, it seems so. Companies collect enormous amounts of data, and cameras watch us in the street. If we want to use modern services, we have to accept being tracked. Moreover, many people publish their private lives voluntarily.

On the other hand, privacy is not dead. Laws now require companies to ask for our consent, and we are allowed to delete our data. If citizens were better informed, they would protect themselves more efficiently. For instance, they could refuse unnecessary cookies and check their settings.

To conclude, privacy has changed rather than disappeared: it will survive only if we defend it.

Comment progresser après ce corrigé

Apprenez les quatre repères de Roe à Dobbs et les deux dates de Salem et de The Crucible : ils suffisent à nourrir une synthèse. Entraînez-vous ensuite à relier deux documents de nature différente, par exemple un tableau sur l'habitat et un texte sur la surveillance, en une seule problématique ; c'est ce que les correcteurs valorisent le plus.

Retour aux énoncés des exercices