

Exercices espace privé et public

Exercices d'anglais - niveau Terminale

Ces exercices espace privé et espace public mêlent vocabulaire, repères historiques, compréhension de documents et argumentation. Les derniers vous préparent directement à la synthèse et à l'oral du bac.

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

Onze exercices espace privé et espace public

Exercice 1 : Le vocabulaire de l'axe

Associez chaque mot anglais à sa traduction : a) liste noire, b) vie privée, c) arrêt historique, d) annuler, e) vidéosurveillance, f) chasse aux sorcières, g) s'immiscer, h) libre disposition de son corps, i) interdiction, j) logement social municipal.

1. privacy
2. a landmark ruling
3. to overturn
4. CCTV
5. a witch hunt
6. to intrude
7. bodily autonomy
8. the blacklist
9. a ban
10. a council estate

Exercice 2 : Compléter

Complétez avec : justices, name names, gated, trespassing, privacy, conform, overturned, public.

1. The sign at the gate reads: "No _____. Private property."
2. Celebrities often complain that the press invades their _____.
3. The nine _____ of the Supreme Court serve for life.
4. In 2022, the Court _____ a decision that had stood for almost fifty years.

5. Witnesses were pressured to ___ in front of the committee.
6. In a Puritan village, everyone was expected to ___.
7. Wealthy families moved into a ___ community with security guards.
8. Libraries and parks are ___ spaces open to all.

Exercice 3 : Les repères chronologiques

Associez chaque événement à sa date : 1692, 1950, 1953, 1954, 1965, 1973, 1992, 2022.

1. Roe v. Wade
2. The Salem witch trials
3. First performance of The Crucible
4. Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization
5. McCarthy's speech claiming communists worked in the State Department
6. Griswold v. Connecticut
7. The Army-McCarthy hearings are broadcast on television
8. Planned Parenthood v. Casey

Partie 2

Exercice 4 : Vrai ou faux ?

Lisez le texte, puis dites si les affirmations sont vraies ou fausses en justifiant.

In 1973, in Roe v. Wade, the US Supreme Court ruled by seven votes to two that the Constitution protected a woman's decision to have an abortion, at least in the early stages of pregnancy. The justices based their decision on the right to privacy, which an earlier case, Griswold v. Connecticut (1965), had recognised in matters of contraception. For almost fifty years, Roe remained one of the most controversial rulings in American history: pro-choice activists celebrated it as a guarantee of bodily autonomy, while pro-life groups campaigned to have it overturned. In June 2022, in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, a more conservative Court did exactly that. The decision did not ban abortion nationwide; it returned the question to the states, around a dozen of which quickly introduced near-total bans.

1. Roe v. Wade was decided unanimously.
2. The ruling was based on the right to privacy.
3. Griswold v. Connecticut dealt with contraception.
4. Roe was soon accepted by all Americans.
5. Pro-life groups wanted Roe to be overturned.
6. Dobbs made abortion illegal across the whole country.

7. Since Dobbs, each state can decide its own abortion laws.

Partie 3

Exercice 5 : De Salem à McCarthy

Lisez le texte et répondez en anglais.

In 1692, in the Puritan village of Salem, Massachusetts, a group of girls began to suffer from strange fits. Their elders blamed witchcraft, and within months more than two hundred people had been accused. Nineteen of them were hanged. In a community where religion governed every aspect of life, private quarrels over land, inheritance and reputation suddenly became public accusations. Two and a half centuries later, Senator Joseph McCarthy claimed that communists had infiltrated the American government. Suspects were summoned before congressional committees and pressed to "name names". Many lost their jobs because of past opinions or friendships. In 1953 the playwright Arthur Miller staged *The Crucible*, a play about Salem that audiences immediately read as an allegory of the Red Scare.

1. Where and when did the first events take place?
2. How did the elders explain the girls' fits?
3. How many people were executed?
4. Explain how private matters became public in Salem.
5. What did "naming names" mean in the 1950s?
6. Why is *The Crucible* considered an allegory?

Partie 4

Exercice 6 : Le passif des documents historiques

Mettez ces phrases au passif.

1. The Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade* in 2022.
2. The villagers accused Tituba of witchcraft.
3. Hollywood studios blacklisted hundreds of writers.
4. The council will convert the old factory into shared housing.
5. Cameras monitor the town square day and night.
6. They have built a gated community near the river.

Exercice 7 : Traduire vers l'anglais

Traduisez en anglais.

1. La vie privée est un droit fondamental.
2. La Cour suprême a annulé cet arrêt historique en 2022.
3. Des centaines de personnes ont été accusées de sorcellerie.
4. Il a refusé de dénoncer ses amis devant la commission.
5. Les résidences fermées séparent les riches du reste de la ville.
6. Les parcs publics appartiennent à tout le monde.
7. Depuis 2020, beaucoup de salariés télétravaillent et ne font plus la navette.

Exercice 8 : Traduire vers le français

Traduisez en français.

1. "There's no place for the state in the bedrooms of the nation." (Pierre Elliott Trudeau, 1967)
2. The hearings were broadcast live on television.
3. Many tenants complain about the lack of privacy in shared flats.
4. Being blacklisted meant losing your livelihood.
5. Bodily autonomy lies at the heart of the debate.
6. Working from home has blurred the line between private and professional life.

Partie 5

Exercice 9 : Lire un tableau

Observez le tableau et répondez en anglais.

Type of housing	Where	Access	Shared spaces
Gated community	mainly US	guarded gates, residents only	private pool, golf course
Council estate	UK	social housing rented from the local authority	courtyards, playgrounds, stairwells
Detached suburban house	US and UK	private, fenced garden	almost none
Co-living building	large cities	private bedroom, monthly rent	kitchen, lounge, coworking area

1. Which type of housing offers the most privacy?
2. Which type keeps non-residents out?
3. Who owns council estates?
4. What do co-living residents share?
5. Which type was designed for low-income families?
6. In your opinion, which type best balances private and shared space? Why?

Exercice 10 : Pour ou contre la vidéosurveillance ?

Classez chaque argument : FOR ou AGAINST CCTV in public spaces.

1. Cameras deter criminals.
2. Innocent citizens are treated like suspects.
3. Footage helps the police solve crimes.
4. Data can be hacked or misused.
5. People feel safer walking home at night.
6. Constant surveillance changes how people behave in public.
7. Cameras cost less than hiring more officers.
8. Some studies suggest crime simply moves elsewhere.

Partie 6

Exercice 11 : Vers l'épreuve

Rédigez en anglais.

1. Une problématique reliant Salem et le maccarthysme.
2. Une problématique sur Roe v. Wade et Dobbs.
3. Une phrase d'introduction (topic sentence) pour un paragraphe sur les gated communities.
4. Trois phrases expliquant pourquoi le corps est un enjeu entre privé et public.
5. Un paragraphe de 80 à 100 mots : Should the state be allowed to intervene in private life?

Exercice 12 : Les collocations de la vie privée

Complétez avec un verbe de la liste (un seul par phrase) : **collect, track, safeguard, invade, monitor, ban, share, leak.**

1. Companies often ____ personal data to target advertising.
2. Many apps ____ users' location without clear consent.
3. The new law aims to ____ citizens' privacy.
4. Journalists should not ____ the privacy of ordinary people.
5. The firm will ____ all employees' emails.
6. Some countries ____ certain websites.
7. Never ____ your password with a stranger.
8. Customers' details could ____ online if the system is hacked.

Exercice 13 : Les phrases hypothétiques

Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses à la forme correcte.

1. If I (be) ____ the Minister, I would ban facial recognition in public places.

2. I wish my parents (not / post) ____ pictures of me online.
3. If the police (have) ____ no cameras, would crime rise?
4. If she had known the app tracked her, she (delete) ____ it.
5. I wish I (have) ____ more privacy at home.
6. If the data (not / be) ____ leaked, the scandal would never have happened.
7. What would you do if you (find) ____ a hidden camera in your room?
8. If he had read the terms and conditions, he (not / sign) ____ the contract.

Exercice 14 : Obligation et permission

Réécrivez chaque phrase avec le mot ou l'expression entre parenthèses, sans changer le sens.

1. It is forbidden to film in the courtroom. (allowed)
2. Companies have to ask for your consent. (required)
3. It is not necessary to give your real name. (need)
4. Photographing people without permission is forbidden. (mustn't)
5. It would be a good idea to read the privacy policy. (should)
6. Minors may not open an account without parental consent. (allowed)
7. Is it OK for the police to search my phone? (allowed)

Exercice 15 : Les mots de liaison

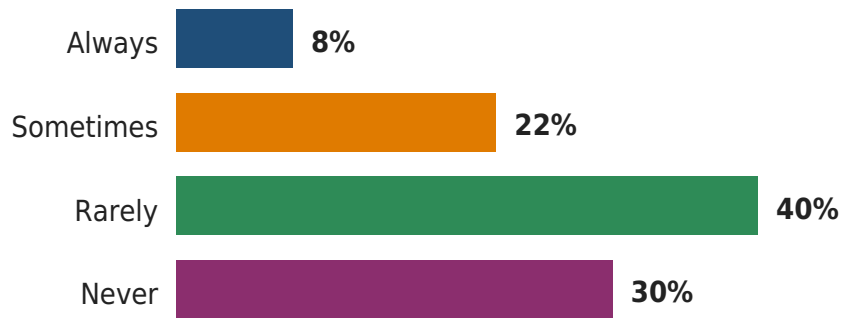
Complétez le paragraphe avec les mots de la liste (un seul par blanc) : **Firstly, In addition, On the other hand, For instance, To conclude.**

There are several reasons why cameras in public places are controversial. ____, they can help the police to find criminals quickly. ____, they may discourage vandalism. ____, many citizens feel they are being watched all the time. The risks are real. ____, poorly protected images could be misused. ____, the debate remains open: security must be balanced with freedom.

Exercice 16 : Lire un graphique

Observez le graphique d'une enquête imaginaire auprès de 200 adultes, puis répondez en anglais.

Do adults read privacy policies? (imaginary survey)



Lit-on les conditions d'utilisation ? Enquête imaginaire auprès de 200 adultes

1. What percentage of adults never read privacy policies?
2. What percentage rarely or never read them?
3. How many of the 200 adults always read them?
4. True or false? Most adults read them at least sometimes. Justify.
5. Explain in one sentence why this result is a problem for privacy.

Exercice 17 : Comprendre un article

Lisez le texte, puis répondez en anglais.

Smart speakers listen for a special word to wake up. Some owners fear that they record private conversations. The Carters, an imaginary family from Manchester, discovered that their speaker had stored short recordings of their dinner conversations. The company explained that it keeps recordings to improve its service, and that users can delete them at any time. Yet most of the family had never opened the settings menu. "I thought it was only listening when I spoke to it," said the father. Experts advise users to check their settings regularly, to switch off the microphone when it is not needed and to ask guests for permission before using such devices.

1. What do some owners fear?
2. What did the Carters discover?
3. Why does the company keep recordings?
4. Why was the family unaware of this?
5. Give two pieces of advice from the experts.
6. Find a verb in the text that means « craindre ».

Exercice 18 : Observer une image

Observez l'image, puis répondez en anglais.



Devant une porte privée

1. Describe the scene with three prepositions of place (above, in front of, next to...).
2. What does the sign say? What does it mean?
3. Why might there be a camera? Use might or must.
4. Which elements show the limit between private and public space?
5. Write two sentences giving your opinion about cameras at the entrance of private homes.

Exercice 19 : Les expressions de l'axe

Associez chaque expression (1 à 7) à son sens (a à g).

1. behind closed doors
2. in the public eye
3. to keep a low profile
4. to go off the grid
5. to pry into
6. Big Brother
7. a nosy neighbour

a. to avoid attracting attention – b. to live without being connected to modern networks
 – c. a person who is too curious about other people's business – d. in secret, away from the public – e. famous and observed by the media – f. a state or power that watches everybody – g. to ask curious questions about things that do not concern you

Exercice 20 : Vers l'épreuve : l'essai

Rédigez un essai de 150 à 180 mots : *Is privacy a thing of the past?* Introduisez le sujet, développez deux arguments (dont un contre votre opinion) et concluez. Utilisez au moins une phrase hypothétique et trois mots de liaison.