

Corrigé institutions britanniques

Corrigé des exercices - niveau Terminale

Voici le corrigé institutions britanniques, dans l'ordre des vingt exercices. Les explications insistent sur le vocabulaire politique, souvent piégeux pour les francophones.

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 institutions britanniques, item par item

Correction de l'exercice 1 : Le vocabulaire des institutions

1. **e**
2. **c**
3. **h**
4. **g**
5. **b**
6. **f**
7. **d**
8. **a**

Correction de l'exercice 2 : Qui fait quoi ?

1. **The Prime Minister** (PMQs)
2. **The King** (the King's Speech)
3. **The Speaker**
4. **The House of Commons**
5. **The House of Lords**
6. **The Leader of the Opposition**

Corrigés des exercices 3 à 5

Correction de l'exercice 3 : Lire des résultats électoraux

1. **Labour won, with 411 seats.**
2. **No:** it won only about a third of the votes (33.7 %).

3. **Reform UK got more votes than the Liberal Democrats (14.3 % vs 12.2 %) but far fewer seats (5 vs 72).**
4. **The first-past-the-post system:** only the candidate who comes first in each constituency wins.
5. Because **SNP votes are concentrated in Scotland**, so it wins some constituencies, whereas Reform's votes are spread across the country and often come second.
6. **Yes:** 411 seats out of 650 is a huge majority, even if the share of the vote was modest.

Correction de l'exercice 4 : Labour ou Tories ?

1. **Conservatives**
2. **Labour**
3. **Labour** (gouvernement Attlee)
4. **Labour**
5. **Conservatives**
6. **Labour**
7. **Conservatives** (Thatcher)
8. **Conservatives**

Corrigés des exercices 5 à 7

Correction de l'exercice 5 : Compréhension d'un texte

1. **In Nairobi; she listens to the BBC World Service in Swahili.**
2. Because **local news was censored and the BBC told them what was really happening.**
3. **Young viewers prefer streaming platforms, and some politicians think the licence fee is outdated.**
4. **Every household that watches live television.**
5. **A public broadcaster independent from the government and advertisers is precious in an age of disinformation.**
6. The BBC **reaches people far from Britain and wins their trust over generations:** it spreads British influence through credibility, not force.

Correction de l'exercice 6 : Actif ou passif

1. **The Prime Minister is appointed by the monarch.**
2. **MPs are elected (by voters) every five years at the latest.**
3. **The bill was passed by the House of Commons last week.**
4. **The BBC is funded by the licence fee.**
5. **The ministers are chosen by the Prime Minister.**
6. **The coronation was watched by millions of people in 2023.**

Corrigés des exercices 7 à 9

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

1. **The King reigns but does not rule.**
2. **The United Kingdom has no written constitution / has an uncodified constitution.**
3. **The Prime Minister lives at 10 Downing Street.** (at devant une adresse avec numéro)
4. **Members of the House of Lords are not elected.**
5. **Labour won a landslide (victory).**
6. **The BBC must inform, educate and entertain.**

Correction de l'exercice 8 : Traduire vers le français

1. **Le projet de loi a reçu la sanction royale hier soir.**
2. **Le Premier ministre a été mis sur le gril par les députés pendant les questions au Premier ministre.**
3. **Le cabinet fantôme est prêt à prendre la relève.**
4. **Beaucoup de jeunes téléspectateurs ne paient plus la redevance.**
5. **La monarchie reste un puissant outil de soft power.**

Corrigés des exercices 9 à 10

Correction de l'exercice 9 : Corriger les erreurs

1. She is a famous **MP** in the House of Commons.
2. He is interested in **politics**.
3. The new environmental **policy** will reduce emissions.
4. The Lords are **not elected**: they are **appointed** (or inherit their seat).
5. The Prime Minister lives **at 10 Downing Street**.
6. The BBC is financed by the **licence fee** (and not by advertising).

Correction de l'exercice 10 : Production guidée

Exemple de réponse :

In a parliamentary monarchy, the sovereign is head of state but real power lies with Parliament and the government. Supporters of the Crown argue that the monarch is a symbol of continuity above party politics: when Elizabeth II died in 2022, after seventy years on the throne, millions of people from all backgrounds mourned together. The monarchy is also a remarkable tool of soft power. Royal weddings and the coronation of Charles III were watched all over the world, and royal palaces attract huge numbers of tourists. However, republicans point out that an unelected head of state is hard to justify in a modern democracy, and that

the royal family costs taxpayers a great deal of money. All in all, the monarchy remains an asset as long as it stays popular and modest; its future depends less on tradition than on its ability to adapt.

Correction de l'exercice 11 : Compléter avec le mot juste

1. **bill** : le projet de loi.
2. **hung** : a hung parliament = aucune majorité.
3. **Prime Minister**.
4. **referendum**.
5. **Devolution** : le transfert de pouvoirs.
6. **constituency** : la circonscription.
7. **majority**. (Le mot en trop est *opposition*.)

Correction de l'exercice 12 : Vrai ou faux ?

1. **False** : most peers are appointed, not elected.
2. **True** : the constitution is made up of statutes, conventions and precedents.
3. **False** : by convention, the monarch gives Royal Assent to laws passed by Parliament.
4. **True** : the candidate with the most votes in a constituency wins.
5. **True**.
6. **False** : the Speaker must remain neutral and chairs the debates.

Correction de l'exercice 13 : Observer un schéma

1. The House of Commons debates it first (in this simplified diagram).
2. The monarch gives Royal Assent.
3. The final stage is the Act of Parliament.
4. Exemple de réponse : First, a bill is introduced. Then it is debated in the Commons and in the Lords. Finally, the monarch gives Royal Assent and the bill becomes an Act of Parliament.

Correction de l'exercice 14 : Reformuler avec un mot de liaison

1. **Although** the Lords can delay a bill, they cannot block it permanently.
2. The Commons is elected, **whereas** the Lords are not.
3. The monarch has little real power; **nevertheless**, the monarch remains a powerful symbol.
4. **Despite** the low turnout, the result was clear. (despite + nom)
5. **Since** the government has a majority, it can pass most laws easily.
6. There is no single written constitution; **consequently**, rules are based on tradition and precedent.

Correction de l'exercice 15 : Lieux et capitales

1. Edinburgh → **d**
2. Cardiff → **b**
3. Belfast → **f**
4. Holyrood → **e**
5. Westminster → **a**
6. Stormont → **c**

Correction de l'exercice 16 : Prime Minister's Questions

1. It takes place every Wednesday at noon.
2. It lasts about half an hour.
3. The Speaker keeps order.
4. They say it forces the government to explain its decisions in public.
5. They say it is more of a show than a serious debate, because leaders attack each other instead of answering.
6. Exemple de réponse : I find the critics more convincing, because a real debate needs answers, not insults.

Correction de l'exercice 17 : Les trois conditionnels

1. **will try** : if + présent, will (réel).
2. **would be** : if + prétérit, would (hypothèse).
3. **were ... would rise**.
4. **would have had to** : if + past perfect, would have + participe (irréel du passé).
5. **lived ... would be able to**.
6. **approves** : unless + présent.

Correction de l'exercice 18 : Le plan de la Chambre des communes

1. The Opposition benches.
2. The Speaker.
3. Exemple de réponse : The two sides sit face to face, so the government and the opposition directly confront each other.
4. The Speaker **chairs** the debates.

Correction de l'exercice 19 : Les verbes de la vie politique

1. **pass** a law : adopter une loi.
2. **form** a government : former un gouvernement.
3. **dissolve** Parliament : dissoudre.
4. **win** seats : gagner des sièges.
5. **hold** a vote : organiser un vote.
6. **introduce** a bill : présenter un projet de loi. (*resign* est en trop.)

Correction de l'exercice 20 : Production écrite

Exemple de réponse :

Some people argue that the Prime Minister holds too much power in Britain. Firstly, the leader of the largest party usually controls the Commons, so most of the government's bills are passed easily. Moreover, the Prime Minister chooses the Cabinet and sets the agenda. However, this power is not unlimited. MPs can vote against the government, and the Lords can delay or amend bills. Furthermore, the opposition and the press scrutinise every decision, and weekly PMQs force the Prime Minister to answer in public. A party can also replace its leader, as has happened several times. In my opinion, power is concentrated at the top but remains checked by Parliament and public opinion.

Comment progresser après ce corrigé

Faites une fiche avec les trios piégeux politician, politics, policy et MP, deputy, peer. Revoyez la voix passive, très utile pour décrire des institutions (*is elected, is appointed*). Enfin, retenez un chiffre clé : 650 députés aux Communes, et une date : 1922 pour la BBC.

Retour aux énoncés des exercices