

Corrigé interaction orale

Corrigé des exercices - niveau 1re

Voici le corrigé interaction orale des vingt exercices. Pour les questions ouvertes, plusieurs réponses sont possibles : celles qui sont proposées servent de modèles à adapter. Lisez-les à voix haute pour en mémoriser la mélodie.

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 interaction orale, réplique par réplique

Correction de l'exercice 1 : Quelle fonction ?

1. **B** – garder la parole
2. **C** – demander une précision
3. **A** – interrompre
4. **D** – reformuler
5. **E** – concéder
6. **F** – relancer
7. **H** – refuser un point of information
8. **G** – donner la parole

Correction de l'exercice 2 : De brutal à poli

1. **Sorry, could you say that again, please?**
2. **Sorry to interrupt, but could I come in here?**
3. **I'm afraid I don't quite agree with you.**
4. **I'm not sure that idea would work, because...**
5. **If I could just finish my point, please.**
6. **Sorry, I'm not sure I follow you. What do you mean exactly?**

Corrigé interaction orale : partie 2

Correction de l'exercice 3 : Reformuler pour vérifier

1. **So what you're saying is that phones are damaging young people's social skills.**

2. **In other words, higher fuel prices would make people drive less.**
3. **So what you're saying is that keeping animals in captivity is wrong, even in good conditions.**
4. **In other words, teenagers' body clocks don't match the school timetable.**
5. **So what you're saying is that tourism helps the economy but makes housing unaffordable for locals.**

Correction de l'exercice 4 : Les question tags

1. **isn't it** (be au présent, phrase affirmative)
2. **do you** (phrase négative → tag affirmatif)
3. **hasn't it** (present perfect : auxiliaire have)
4. **will they**
5. **shouldn't we**
6. **can she**
7. **shall we** (tag fixe après Let's)
8. **didn't you** (prétérit : auxiliaire did)

Corrigé interaction orale : partie 3

Correction de l'exercice 5 : Relancer la discussion

1. **Why do you think so? Does it never help you to understand a lesson?**
2. **In what way? Could you give an example?**
3. **What would be the main benefit: health or the environment?**
4. **Which games are you thinking of, and what do they teach?**
5. **How exactly do they make schools fairer?**
6. **What would you suggest instead?**

Correction de l'exercice 6 : Concéder puis réfuter

1. **I take your point that some shops might suffer at first, but pedestrian streets usually attract more shoppers in the long run.**
2. **That's a fair point; however, several trials have shown that rested staff work more efficiently.**
3. **Admittedly, uniforms cost money, yet they are often cheaper than buying fashionable clothes all year round.**
4. **I see what you mean, but for many shy teenagers, online friends offer real support.**
5. **You may be right that one person's effort is small, but millions of small efforts add up.**
6. **Some may not be, but the climate marches show that many young people care deeply about political issues.**

Corrigé interaction orale : partie 4

Correction de l'exercice 7 : Un dialogue à compléter

1. **isn't it**
2. **Sorry to interrupt**
3. **If I could just finish**
4. **What exactly do you mean**
5. **In other words**
6. **That's a fair point**
7. **Let's not lose sight of**
8. **Would you like to add something**

Correction de l'exercice 8 : Le vocabulaire du débat

1. **motion**
2. **chair**
3. **proposition**
4. **opposition**
5. **point of information**
6. **closing speech**

Corrigé de l'exercice 9 : Corrigez les erreurs

1. **You're right, it's a good idea.**
2. **I agree with Tom.**
3. **You can come tomorrow, can't you?** (le tag reprend l'auxiliaire can)
4. **Sorry, you've been speaking for ten minutes.** (present perfect + for ; Sorry quand on interrompt)
5. **What do you mean by "freedom"?**
6. **I don't agree, because I don't think it's true.** (ou : I disagree, because...)

Corrigé interaction orale : partie 5

Correction de l'exercice 10 : Traduction français → anglais

1. **Sorry to interrupt, but can I come in here?**
2. **If I've understood correctly, you're against this law.**
3. **That's a fair point, but it doesn't solve the problem.**
4. **Could you give an example?**
5. **Let me finish, please.** (ou : If I could just finish, please.)
6. **The real question is who will pay.**

Correction de l'exercice 11 : Préparer un débat

1. **Madam Chair, members of the House, we believe that city centres belong**

to people, not to cars.

2. **Argument 1 : health.** Air pollution from traffic damages children's lungs; after cars were restricted in some European city centres, pollution levels fell. **Argument 2 : quality of life.** Car-free streets are quieter and safer, and families can use them as public spaces again.
3. **Objection 1 : local shops will lose customers.** **Objection 2 : elderly and disabled people will be cut off.**
4. **Response 1 : I take your point, but people on foot visit shops more often and stay longer.** **Response 2 : That's a fair concern; however, our plan includes free shuttles and access for disabled drivers.**
5. **Point of information : Could the opposition tell us how many lives they are willing to trade for a parking space?**

Exemple d'échange modèle

Proposition: Traffic fumes are one of the main sources of urban air pollution, aren't they? Removing cars from the centre is the fastest way to protect our lungs.

Opposition: Sorry to interrupt, but what about people who live on the outskirts and need their cars to get to work?

Proposition: That's a fair point. However, the motion doesn't ban cars from the city, only from the centre. Park-and-ride car parks and better buses would solve that problem.

Opposition: So what you're saying is that taxpayers should pay for all these new buses?

Proposition: In part, yes, but cleaner air would also save money in healthcare. Let's not lose sight of what matters most: people's health.

Correction de l'exercice 12 : Accord ou désaccord ?

1. **A**
2. **C**
3. **B**
4. **A**
5. **B**
6. **C** (désaccord, mais très brutal en débat)
7. **A**
8. **C**

Correction de l'exercice 13 : Observer une scène de débat

1. The boy speaks first: he thinks school uniforms should be compulsory.

2. She uses "I see your point, but...".
3. She mentions freedom of expression.
4. Exemple de réponse : I understand your concern, but a uniform also reduces social pressure. Besides, pupils can still express themselves in other ways.

Correction de l'exercice 14 : Les étapes d'une prise de parole

1. **A**
2. **B**
3. **C**
4. **D**
5. **A**
6. **B**
7. **C**
8. **D**

Correction de l'exercice 15 : Appuyer un argument

1. **According** to... : selon.
2. **such as** : tel que.
3. **Take** London : prenez l'exemple de Londres.
4. **In fact** : en réalité.
5. **As far as** I know : à ma connaissance.
6. **for instance** : par exemple.

Correction de l'exercice 16 : Répondre à une objection

1. **c**
2. **a**
3. **b**
4. **f**
5. **e**
6. **d**

Correction de l'exercice 17 : Rapporter des paroles

1. Mia said that **she supported** the project.
2. The chair said that **they were losing** time.
3. Ali said that **he would answer** later.
4. Zoe told Tom that **he had misunderstood her**.
5. Luke said that **he couldn't agree**.
6. The teacher asked Mia if **she had** an example.

Correction de l'exercice 18 : Obligation et conseil

1. **should** : principe, conseil.
2. **mustn't** : interdiction.
3. **don't have to** : absence d'obligation.
4. **ought to** : conseil moral, pas d'obligation.
5. **have to** : obligation.
6. **had to** : obligation au passé.

Correction de l'exercice 19 : Construire un paragraphe

L'ordre correct est : **2 - 3 - 4 - 1**.

1. **Point** : To begin with, regular exercise improves teenagers' health.
2. **Example** : For instance, students who run or play football sleep better and feel less stressed.
3. **Explanation** : This matters because a healthy pupil concentrates more easily in class.
4. **Link** : As a result, schools should offer at least three hours of sport a week.

Correction de l'exercice 20 : Écrire un dialogue de débat

Exemple de réponse :

- A: I think school should start later, because teenagers need more sleep.
- B: I see your point, but what about after-school activities?
- A: Good question. They could simply start later too.
- B: So what you're saying is that everything should shift by an hour?
- A: Exactly. According to some doctors, it improves concentration.
- B: Admittedly, tired students learn less. However, parents have to go to work early.
- A: That's true, but many schools already offer a morning club.
- B: In fact, that could be a good compromise. I agree, up to a point.

Comment progresser après ce corrigé

Apprenez par cœur une formule par fonction (interrompre, garder la parole, reformuler, concéder) plutôt que dix formules approximatives : à l'oral, c'est la formule disponible immédiatement qui compte. Entraînez-vous ensuite à deux sur des motions simples, en vous imposant d'utiliser au moins une reformulation et une concession à chaque échange.

Retour aux énoncés des exercices