

Corrigé passé et mémoire

Corrigé des exercices - niveau 2de

Voici le corrigé passé et mémoire. Pour chaque exercice, les réponses sont en gras, avec une explication sur les temps, le passif ou les repères historiques quand c'est utile.

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

Correction de l'exercice 1 : Le vocabulaire de la mémoire

1. to acknowledge : **c**
2. a memorial : **e**
3. to apologise : **f**
4. a legacy : **h**
5. to heal : **d**
6. to topple : **g**
7. a slave trader : **b**
8. controversial : **a**

Correction de l'exercice 2 : La culture aborigène

1. **60,000**
2. The **Dreaming**
3. **Songlines**
4. **Country**
5. **Dot painting**
6. a **sacred** site

Corrigé de l'exercice 3 : La frise australienne

1. 1788 : **c**
2. 1967 : **f**
3. 1992 : **b**
4. 2008 : **e**
5. 2019 : **a**
6. 2023 : **d**

Correction de l'exercice 4 : Prétérit ou present perfect ?

1. **arrived** (date précise : prétérit)
2. **has become** (since : lien avec le présent)
3. **chaired** (fait terminé)
4. **have been** removed (since 2020)
5. **demanded** (in 2015)
6. **have not healed** (yet : bilan actuel)

Corrigé passé et mémoire : partie 2

Correction de l'exercice 5 : Mettre au passif

1. **The statue of Colston was toppled (by protesters) in 2020.**
2. **Thousands of children were taken from their families (by the authorities).**
3. **Uluru was returned to the Anangu in 1985.**
4. **The statue is now displayed in a museum.**
5. **Thousands of victims were heard by the commission.**

Le passif se forme avec be au temps de la phrase active + participe passé.

Correction de l'exercice 6 : Juger le passé

1. **The government should have apologised earlier.**
2. **The authorities shouldn't have separated children from their parents.**
3. **The city should have added a plaque to the statue.**
4. **Tourists shouldn't have climbed the sacred rock.**
5. **Schools should have taught this history.**

Corrigé passé et mémoire : partie 3

Correction de l'exercice 7 : Les commissions de réconciliation

1. **True.**
2. **True.**
3. **False.** They aim to establish the truth and listen to victims.
4. **False.** He was the head of the South African commission.
5. **True.**
6. **True.**

Correction de l'exercice 8 : Corrige les erreurs

1. **I remember the day the statue fell.** (pas de pronom réfléchi)
2. The Prime Minister apologised **to** the Stolen Generations in 2008. (apologise to someone for something)

3. **The statue was toppled in 2020.** (date : prétérit)
4. **Aboriginal people have a rich culture.**
5. **The children were taken from their families.** (sujet pluriel)
6. **We study the history of Australia at school.** (history = la discipline)

Corrigé passé et mémoire : partie 4

Correction de l'exercice 9 : Comprendre un article

1. **He was a merchant who made his fortune in the slave trade in the late 1600s.**
2. **Because he gave money to schools and charities.**
3. **They had asked for the statue to be removed or for a plaque explaining his past.**
4. **Protesters pulled the statue down and rolled it into the harbour during a Black Lives Matter march.**
5. **It lies in a city museum, still covered in paint, next to protest signs.**
6. **Some call it vandalism; others say it was the only way to be heard.**

Corrigé passé et mémoire : partie 5

Correction de l'exercice 10 : Traduis en anglais

1. **Aboriginal people have lived in Australia for at least 60,000 years.** (depuis : present perfect + for)
2. **Thousands of children were taken from their families.**
3. **The government should have apologised earlier.**
4. **Should controversial statues be toppled (taken down)?**
5. **Remembering the past helps (people) to heal.**
6. **The statue is displayed (on display) in a museum.**

Correction de l'exercice 11 : Donner son avis

1. **A** : une statue rend hommage, donc il faut la retirer.
2. **B**
3. **C**
4. **A**
5. **C**
6. **B**

Corrigé passé et mémoire : partie 6

Correction de l'exercice 12 : Production guidée

Exemple de réponse :

Dear Mayor,

I am writing about the statue of a former slave trader in the main square. Many people feel hurt when they walk past it, because it honours a man who caused terrible suffering. On the other hand, the statue is part of our history, and destroying it would not change the past. In my opinion, the statue should be moved to the city museum, where a clear text could explain who he was and what he did. A memorial to the victims should also be built in the square. That way, we would remember the past honestly.

Yours sincerely,
Lucas Martin

Correction de l'exercice 13 : Le plus-que-parfait

1. **had stood**
2. **had waited**
3. **hadn't known**
4. **had lost**
5. **had voted**
6. **had visited**

Le past perfect (had + participe passé) exprime l'action la plus ancienne des deux.

Correction de l'exercice 14 : In, since, for, ago, during

1. **in**
2. **since**
3. **ago**
4. **for**
5. **during**
6. **since**
7. **for**

Since + point de départ (1985, 1998) ; for + durée (60,000 years, three hours).

Correction de l'exercice 15 : L'histoire d'une statue

1. **In 1895.**
2. **Protesters pulled it down.**
3. **In a museum.**
4. **In 1895, the statue was put up.**
5. **Exemple de réponse :** First, the statue was put up in 1895. Then, for many years, people asked for its removal. Finally, protesters pulled it down in June 2020.

Correction de l'exercice 16 : Wish et if only

1. **had known** (regret sur le passé)
2. **had listened**
3. **didn't forget** (souhait sur le présent : prétérit)
4. **could**
5. **had come**
6. **were** (was est accepté dans la langue courante)

Correction de l'exercice 17 : Comment garde-t-on la mémoire ?

1. **oral stories**
2. **ceremonies**
3. **memorials**
4. **school lessons**
5. **museums**
6. **books**
7. **Exemple de réponse** : Museums help us understand how people lived a hundred years ago.

Correction de l'exercice 18 : Unless ou as long as ?

1. **unless** (= if we don't study it)
2. **as long as**
3. **Unless**
4. **as long as**
5. **unless**
6. **as long as**

Unless = if ... not : on n'ajoute pas de négation après unless.

Correction de l'exercice 19 : Le témoignage de Daniel

1. **He is seventeen.**
2. **No, he never talked about it.**
3. **The old school and the river.**
4. **In 1970.**
5. **He used to fish.**
6. **So that his grandchildren will hear them.**
7. **Exemple de réponse** : Not speaking about the past does not make it go away; people must face their history.

Correction de l'exercice 20 : Écrire un panneau de musée

Exemple de réponse.

The Old Mill was built in 1860 and it was used for more than a hundred years. By 1975, it had closed because nobody needed it any more. Local people saved it from destruction and turned it into a small museum. Today, visitors can see old tools, photographs and recordings of former workers. The mill is open every day, and school groups are welcome.

Vérifie : was built / was used (passif), had closed (past perfect), un présent pour aujourd'hui.

Comment progresser après ce corrigé passé et mémoire

Si tu as hésité entre prétérit et present perfect, cherche dans la phrase un indicateur de temps : une date appelle le prétérit, since ou yet le present perfect. Revois aussi les six dates de la frise australienne et entraîne-toi à défendre les deux côtés du débat sur les statues : à l'oral comme à l'écrit, savoir présenter l'argument opposé rend ton point de vue plus convaincant.

Retour aux énoncés des exercices