

Corrigé synthèse de documents

Corrigé des exercices - niveau 1re

Ce corrigé synthèse de documents donne toutes les réponses, les raisons des choix et, à la fin, une synthèse modèle sur la mode jetable que vous pouvez comparer à la vôtre paragraphe par paragraphe.

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 synthèse de documents pas à pas

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

1. **c** – un fil conducteur
2. **f** – un diagramme circulaire
3. **e** – un point de vue
4. **h** – opposer, mettre en contraste
5. **a** – un sondage
6. **g** – une phrase-thème
7. **b** – rassembler
8. **d** – une image frappante

Correction de l'exercice 2 : Quelle est la nature du document ?

1. **an editorial** (l'opinion du journal)
2. **a cartoon**
3. **a bar chart**
4. **an extract from a novel**
5. **a poster**
6. **a press article**

Réponses des exercices 3 à 4

Correction de l'exercice 3 : Les connecteurs de comparaison

1. **All three** : trois documents.
2. **whereas** : opposition entre deux propositions.

3. **Unlike** : suivi d'un nom.
4. **Likewise** : même idée, en début de phrase.
5. **Both** : both... and pour deux éléments.
6. **Neither** : neither... nor.

Correction de l'exercice 4 : Présenter un document

1. **Document A is an article from The Independent.**
2. **It was published in 2022.**
3. **It deals with the impact of social media.**
4. **Document B shows teenagers' spending in a bar chart.** (ou : Document B is a bar chart showing teenagers' spending.)
5. **Document C is an extract from an Irish novel.**
6. **The poster aims to shock readers.**

Réponses des exercices 5 à 6

Correction de l'exercice 5 : Un dossier de trois documents

1. **Document A is a press article (2023), Document B is a poster made by a student collective and Document C is a bar chart based on a survey.**
2. **It describes overproduction and waste: more clothes are made, they are worn less and most are thrown away, buried or burnt.**
3. **It means that clothes have become single-use objects that people throw away after very little use.**
4. **The huge mountain of T-shirts makes the girl look tiny, which shows the scale of the problem, and the repetition in the slogan urges people to keep wearing their clothes.**
5. **Price: 62% of the young people questioned mention it.**
6. **Document C, because it shows that many young people already buy second-hand, nearly half of them for environmental reasons.**

Correction de l'exercice 6 : Point commun ou différence ?

1. **Difference - Whereas Document A uses figures, Document B relies on an image.**
2. **Similarity - Both Document A and Document B denounce waste.**
3. **Difference - Document A is pessimistic, while Document C shows that young people are changing.**
4. **Similarity - Like Document B, Document C focuses on young consumers.**
5. **Difference - Unlike Document A, Document B quotes nobody.**

Réponses des exercices 7 à 8

Correction de l'exercice 7 : Choisir la bonne problématique

1. **b** : question ouverte qui relie le problème (doc A, B) et le changement (doc C) ; a est une simple définition, c une question personnelle.
2. **a** : elle contient une tension (ouvrir / limiter) ; b est une affirmation, c hors sujet.
3. **c** : elle pose le paradoxe d'une ville qui vit du tourisme et en souffre ; a et b sont trop vagues.
4. **a** : tension entre dangers et dépendance ; b est un jugement, c une question historique hors sujet.
5. **c** : alternative argumentable (détruire / transformer) ; a est une évidence, b absurde.

Correction de l'exercice 8 : Corrigez les erreurs

1. **Document 2 is a poster.** (pas d'article devant Document + numéro)
2. **On the one hand the article is critical; on the other hand the graph is positive.**
3. **Nowadays, many young people buy second-hand clothes.** (actually = en fait)
4. **Both documents criticise fashion brands.** (un seul both)
5. **Unlike the article, the poster does not use figures.** (unlike pour comparer ; présent simple pour une caractéristique)
6. **The graph shows that price is the main reason.**

Réponses des exercices 9 à 10

Correction de l'exercice 9 : Reformuler au lieu de citer

1. **The researcher suggests that we use clothes only a few times and then throw them away.**
2. **The poster encourages people to keep wearing their clothes instead of buying new ones.**
3. **According to Document A, most of the clothes we get rid of are either buried or burnt.**
4. **The graph reveals that cost is the main reason, mentioned by almost two thirds of respondents.**
5. **Document A points out that the amount of clothing produced has nearly doubled in fifteen years.**

Correction de l'exercice 10 : Traduction français → anglais

1. **All three documents deal with young people's consumption.**
2. **Whereas the article is pessimistic, the graph is more encouraging.**
3. **Unlike the poster, the article relies on figures.**
4. **To what extent can consumers change the industry?**
5. **As stated in Document A, production has doubled.**

6. **Neither the poster nor the graph mentions the workers.** (verbe au singulier après neither... nor + nom singulier)

Réponses de l'exercice 11

Correction de l'exercice 11 : Rédiger la synthèse

Exemple de synthèse :

Cheap, trendy and quickly replaced, fast fashion has become part of everyday life. The three documents, a 2023 press article, a poster made by students and a bar chart based on a survey of young Britons, all examine our relationship with clothes. To what extent can young consumers challenge fast fashion? We will first see the problem the documents denounce, then the signs of change and their limits.

First, both the article and the poster present fast fashion as a source of waste. Document A explains that production has roughly doubled while each garment is worn fewer times, and that most discarded clothes are buried or burnt. The poster conveys the same idea visually: a mountain of T-shirts dwarfs a little girl with a shopping bag.

However, the documents also suggest that habits are changing. The poster's slogan, "Wear it again. And again.", calls on young people to act, and the graph shows that many of them already buy second-hand, nearly half for environmental reasons. Yet price remains the first motivation, which implies that the change is partly economic rather than ethical.

To conclude, young consumers can put pressure on the industry, but the documents show that their choices are still driven by cost as much as by conviction.

Correction de l'exercice 12 : Lire un tableau de chiffres

1. **F** – 90 pupils out of 200 is 45 %, which is less than half.
2. **T**
3. **T** – 70 is more than 40.
4. **F** – the pupils are aged 16 to 17 and go to a sixth-form college.
5. **NS** – the survey does not give their opinion.
6. **T**
7. **NS** – the document does not compare girls and boys.

Correction de l'exercice 13 : Pour ou contre ?

1. **for**

2. **against**
3. **against**
4. **for**
5. **against**
6. **for**

Phrase avec *whereas* – Exemple de réponse : Pupils would have more time to rest, whereas lessons would be longer and more tiring.

Correction de l'exercice 14 : Décrire l'évolution d'un tableau

1. **fell**
2. **In contrast**
3. **rose**
4. **five times as many** – 25 divisé par 5 donne 5, donc cinq fois plus.
5. **remained stable**

Phrase complète : Between 2010 and 2020, the percentage of people who read paper books every week fell from 60 % to 40 %. In contrast, the percentage of e-book readers rose from 5 % to 25 %. In 2020 there were five times as many e-book readers as in 2010. Newspaper reading remained stable at 20 %.

Correction de l'exercice 15 : Trouver la phrase-thème

1. Phrase 1 : **C** – le paragraphe parle de bibliothèques ouvertes tard.
2. Phrase 2 : **A** – écrans, lumière bleue, fatigue.
3. Phrase 3 : **B** – équipe, amis, coopération.
4. Phrase 4 : **aucun paragraphe** – il n'est pas question des devoirs.

Correction de l'exercice 16 : Comparer deux documents

Exemples de réponses :

- *Both* documents deal with productivity.
- Document A, a newspaper article, says that working from home saves commuting time, *while* Document B, a company survey, shows that 35 % of employees feel isolated.
- Document A insists on the benefits of free time, *whereas* Document B points out a social problem.

Piège : *both* se place avant le verbe ordinaire (*Both documents deal...*) ; *while* et *whereas* relient deux propositions contrastées.

Correction de l'exercice 17 : Les verbes de rapport

1. **claims** – il affirme sans preuve.
2. **shows** – un graphique montre des données.
3. **warns** – il met les lecteurs en garde.
4. **denies** – il nie toute responsabilité.
5. **concludes** – il tire une conclusion.
6. **points out** – il fait remarquer.

Correction de l'exercice 18 : Remettre la synthèse dans l'ordre

B - E - C - D - F - A

- B présente le thème et E pose la problématique (introduction).
- C et D exposent les deux points de vue (développement).
- F relève un point commun malgré le désaccord.
- A conclut (*To conclude*).

Correction de l'exercice 19 : Rédiger une introduction

Exemple de réponse :

The two documents deal with local food. Document 1 is a poster which encourages people to buy local products and to support farmers. Document 2 is a bar chart showing that the share of local food in sales rose from 20 % in 2015 to 45 % in 2021. Can a simple slogan really change the way people shop?

Vérifiez : nature des documents, thème commun, problématique sous forme de question, aucune citation recopiée.

Correction de l'exercice 20 : Rédiger la conclusion

Exemple de réponse :

To conclude, the two documents suggest that slogans and consumer habits go hand in hand: the poster tries to convince, while the chart shows that people are already buying more local food. All in all, communication seems to be effective when it follows a real change in attitudes. This raises the question of whether prices will remain affordable if demand keeps growing.

Comment progresser après ce corrigé

Vérifiez que chaque paragraphe de votre synthèse cite au moins deux documents : c'est le meilleur test pour savoir si vous avez vraiment croisé les sources. Entraînez-vous ensuite à bâtir des grilles de lecture sur des dossiers courts et à formuler trois problématiques différentes pour un même dossier ; la rédaction deviendra beaucoup plus rapide le jour de

l'épreuve.

[Retour aux énoncés des exercices](#)