



ANGLAIS – ÉVALUATION

Compréhension de l'oral, de l'écrit et expression écrite

L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'**axe 2** du programme : **Espace privé et espace public**.

Il s'organise en trois parties :

1. Compréhension de l'oral
2. Compréhension de l'écrit
3. Expression écrite

Afin de respecter l'anonymat de votre copie, vous ne devez pas signer votre composition, ni citer votre nom, celui d'un camarade ou celui de votre établissement.

Vous disposez tout d'abord de **cinq minutes** pour prendre connaissance de **la composition** de l'ensemble du dossier et des **consignes** qui vous sont données.

Vous allez entendre trois fois le document de la partie 1 (compréhension de l'oral).

Les écoutes seront espacées d'une minute.

Vous pouvez prendre des notes pendant les écoutes.

À l'issue de la troisième écoute, vous organiserez votre temps (**1h30**) comme vous le souhaitez pour rendre compte **en français** du document oral et pour traiter **en anglais** la compréhension de l'écrit (partie 2) et le sujet d'expression écrite (partie 3).

Les documents

Document vidéo

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE

Nom de famille (naissance) :

(Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)

Prénom(s) :

N° candidat : N° d'inscription :

(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)

Né(e) le : / /



1.1

Titre : *Theresa May hails suffragettes' "heroism" as UK marks 100 years since women given vote*

Source : ITV News, 7 February 2018

Texte

100 years ago (some) British women got the vote

Tuesday marks 100 years since some British women were first guaranteed the right to vote. The Representation of the People Act was adopted in February 1918, eventually paving the way for universal women's suffrage in the country.

Here's a look at how all women in the UK were eventually granted the vote and how it compares with the rest of the world.

Women won the right to vote in the UK 100 years ago...

But the landmark act only granted a sliver of the UK's female population the right to cast a ballot.

Under the 1918 Representation of the People Act, women over the age of 30 who either owned land themselves or were married to men with property were given the right to vote.

The same act also dropped the voting age for men from 30 to 21.

For the next decade, the number of women's suffrage campaigners grew as they demonstrated for equal voting rights under two main factions. The Suffragists, a predominantly middle-class group of women, campaigned under traditional, non-violent forms of dissent, using peaceful tactics and demonstrations to collectivize under the law. The more militant Suffragettes took another approach to their campaign, executing hunger strikes, and carrying out arson and firebomb attacks to galvanize support.

In 1928, under the Equal Franchise Act, women in the UK were granted equal voting rights, increasing the number of eligible female voters from 8 million to 15 million.

How does The UK stack up against the rest of the world?

Like the UK, Austria and Germany also first gave way to women's suffrage in 1918.

New Zealand was the first country in the world to secure women's voting rights under law in 1893. In 1902, some Australian women got the right to vote — but the law excluded indigenous women from casting their ballots until 1967.

In Europe, Finland became the first European country to introduce women's suffrage in 1906. Women in Switzerland were the last in Europe — excluded from their voting rights until 1971. [...]



30 After 100 years of female suffrage in the UK, women are still under-represented in Parliament.

Although some women in the UK have been casting their ballots for 100 years, female politicians remain a minority in elected positions of power.

35 There are more women members of parliament than ever before, but they still make up only 32% of the total 650 members of Parliament. In 2017, 208 female lawmakers were elected to the House of Commons in the General Election — the most seats that women have held in the country's history.

But it's progress. In 2015, the total number of women to become MPs in history surpassed the number of males in a single Parliament.

40 **When will women live #AsEquals with men?**

Globally, the UK ranks 39th for female representation in parliament. The United States ranks 99th — with women making up less than 20% all lawmakers.

Rwanda currently leads the world in terms of share of female legislators, with women holding more than 61% of positions in parliament.

45 Bolivia, Cuba, Nicaragua and Sweden follow at the top, according to the International Organization of Parliaments.

Kara Fox, CNN.com, February 6, 2018

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1.1

1. Compréhension de l'oral (10 points)

En rendant compte, **en français**, du document, vous montrerez que vous avez identifié et compris :

- la nature et le thème principal du document ;
- la situation, les événements, les informations ;
- les personnes (ou personnages), leur fonction ou leur rôle et, le cas échéant, leurs points de vue et la tonalité (comique, ironique, lyrique, polémique, etc.) de leurs propos ;
- les éventuels éléments implicites ;
- le but, la fonction du document (relater, informer, convaincre, critiquer, dénoncer, divertir, etc.).

2. Compréhension de l'écrit (10 points)

Give an account of the text, **in English** and in your own words, focusing on:

- how women in the UK got the right to vote,
- the time when they were given this right, as compared to women in other countries around the world,
- female representation in Parliament in the United Kingdom and in other countries.

3. Expression écrite (10 points)

Vous traiterez, **en anglais** et en **120 mots** au moins, l'un des deux sujets suivants, au choix.

Sujet A

You are a young British activist fighting for women's rights. On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of women's right to vote, you've been asked to deliver a speech in order to praise women's achievements in politics over the last century. Write the speech.

Sujet B

Do you think gender equality will ever be achieved? Justify your answer by using examples taken from the political, professional and family spheres.