

SEQUENCE 1

→ **Axe 1 : Identités et échanges (Identity and exchanges) - Part I**

→ **Problématique : Why is Ireland such an attractive country for European Students?**

→ Supports :

1. Culture tip

2. Welcome to Ireland

- a. Compréhension orale : "Welcome to Ireland", Education in Ireland.
- b. Compréhension orale : Reason 1 - Discover an amazing culture
- c. Stratégie : comment présenter un projet personnel.
- d. Grammaire : le présent simple
- e. Compréhension écrite : Reason 2 : Create an international network
- f. Compréhension orale Study in Ireland, U-Multirank, 2019
- g. Compréhension orale : Vidéo Practical learning at UCD, International Study Center, 2019
- h. Stratégie : faire l'éloge d'un système

3. **Phonologie** : la prononciation de la lettre i

Devoir à envoyer n°1

→ Objectifs :

- **OBJECTIFS LINGUISTIQUES** • Grammaire : présent simple, présent en be + -ing. • Lexique de l'université, les adjectifs pour exprimer des émotions, le monde du travail.
- **OBJECTIFS CULTURELS** • L'université en Irlande. • Les programmes d'échange en Irlande. • La culture irlandaise. • Le monde du travail.
- **OBJECTIFS PRAGMATIQUES** • Présenter un projet personnel. • Faire l'éloge d'un système.
- **OBJECTIF MÉTHODOLOGIQUE** • Write a cover letter.

1. Culture tip

Ireland

> Facts



Voir aussi carte page 204 de votre manuel.

- Ireland is an island in the Northern region of the Atlantic Ocean.
- Five-sixth part of the island is a country, the Republic of Ireland with the official name “Ireland” and “Eire”, in English and Irish respectively.
- The resting part of the island is known as the “Northern Ireland” and is part of the United Kingdom that has a status often described as a country, region, or province.

According to the constitution of the Republic of Ireland, the official name of the State is “Ireland” in English and “Eire” in Irish

As a whole, the island of Ireland has 32 counties.

Out of 32, the Republic of Ireland has 26 counties, while Northern Ireland has 6.

Size: 84 421 km² (32 595 sq. mi) : 1 km² = 0,386102 square miles

population : 4,942,142 inhabitants in 2020

> Northern Ireland

In 1921 the island of Ireland was divided into two parts. Northern Ireland remained part of the United Kingdom and the rest became known as the Republic of Ireland.

- Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom but it makes its own laws.
- Sometimes Northern Ireland is called Ulster, the ancient name of that part of Ireland
- Area : 14,130 km² (5,460 sq mi)
- Population 2019 : 1,893,700
- Currency : pound sterling £ (the same as in Great Britain)
- Capital : Belfast



- Religion : Like Great Britain (but unlike **most** of the Republic of **Ireland**), **Northern Ireland** has a plurality of **Protestants** (48% of the resident population are either **Protestant**, or brought up **Protestant**, while 45% of the resident population are either **Catholic**, or brought up **Catholic**)
- Flag

It consists in a white field (background) bearing a central red cross with a white six-pointed star, a red hand, and a gold crown.



> Northern Ireland history

About 800 years ago, the Kings of England gained control of Ireland, but years later, the Irish managed to get rid of most of the English! But in the mid-1600s, the famous English military leader, Oliver Cromwell, took over all of Ireland. Since England was Protestant while Ireland was Catholic, there was a lot of hostility between both sides.

By the 19th century, many people living in Northern Ireland were Protestant and had English roots. And this is where problems arose as most people in Northern Ireland didn't want independence like the rest of Ireland did.

The people who wanted an independent Ireland became known as republicans or nationalists because they wanted Ireland to become a republic, a government where people come together to make laws. The people who didn't want independence for Ireland were referred to as unionists because they wanted to retain their union with the UK. The unionists lived mostly in Northern Ireland.

By 1921, the UK agreed to recognise Ireland as an independent nation, but kept Northern Ireland under the Government of Ireland Act.

But this didn't stop the problems, unfortunately. The reason why? Republicans were willing to continue to fight to make Northern Ireland part of the rest of Ireland while Irish unionists were willing to fight to prevent it. There were lots of protests and riots. The crisis escalated in 1969 when British troops were sent in to prevent religious violence between the Protestants and the Catholics. The clashes between the two sides were known as the Troubles.

Bloody Sunday was one of the most significant events of the Troubles. It took place on the 30 January 1972, when British soldiers shot 28 civilian citizens and 14 people died.

The Belfast Agreement, also known as the Good Friday Agreement because it was reached on Good Friday, 10 April 1998, was a turning point. It was an agreement between the British and Irish governments and most political parties in Northern Ireland about how Northern Ireland should be governed.

Following a referendum in Northern Ireland in 1998, the National Assembly for Northern Ireland was established. The UK government has transferred a wide range of powers to the Northern Ireland Assembly. This means that local politicians instead of MPs (Members of Parliament) in London, now make key decisions on how Northern Ireland is governed.

Remember

- IRA: The **Irish Republican Army (IRA)** is a name used by various paramilitary organisations in Ireland throughout the 20th and the 21st centuries. sought to end British rule in Northern **Ireland**, facilitate **Irish** reunification and bring about an independent republic ...

> Republic of Ireland

HEMISPHERE: Northern

SEAS: Atlantic Ocean and Irish and Celtic Seas

CAPITAL: Dublin

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: Irish English

LANDMASS: 70,273 square km, 27,133 square miles

POPULATION: 4,857,000 (2018 est)

CURRENCY: Euro (€)

> Main facts

- The Republic of Ireland endured a hard-fought birth. Ruled from Great Britain since the 13th century, its citizens, many of them suppressed Catholics, struggled to remove themselves from British domination for the next several hundred years.

- The official division of the country of Ireland into two separate regions – Northern and Southern Ireland – took place in May 1921, through an act passed by the British Parliament. The original intention was for both regions to remain within the United Kingdom, but the Irish War of Independence led to the south seceding from the UK in 1922, while Northern Ireland opted to remain.

Irish unionists – concentrated in the Northern Ireland province of Ulster and mainly of Protestant origin – wished to remain part of Great Britain, while nationalists were eager to achieve whatever independence from the UK they could.

➤ What you must remember

- The Great Famine - The famine began in 1845 and transformed Irish social history as millions of impoverished peasants starved or were forced to emigrate

Saint Patrick

St. Patrick's Day is an annual feast day celebrating the patron saint the day is named after. It is a national holiday of Ireland and is usually celebrated on March 17.

It is believed St. Patrick, a Roman-Britain-born Christian missionary, was born in the late fourth century and is credited with bringing Christianity to the Irish people.

Most people, whether they are Irish or not, wear green on this day. One of the Irish traditions is to pinch anyone who is not wearing green on St. Patrick's Day.

Corned beef and cabbage are traditional foods eaten on this holiday. The shamrock, pots of gold, and leprechauns are also associated with St. Patrick's Day. The shamrock was worn as a badge on the lapel.

Three is Ireland's magic number and the three leaves that make up the shamrock are supposed to bring good luck. They also represent the Holy Trinity in the Christian religion.

The leprechaun is a small Irish fairy. He is dressed like a shoemaker, with pointed shoes and a hat. He also wears a leather apron. Leprechauns are supposed to be unfriendly little men who live alone in the forest, spending all of their time making shoes and guarding their treasures.



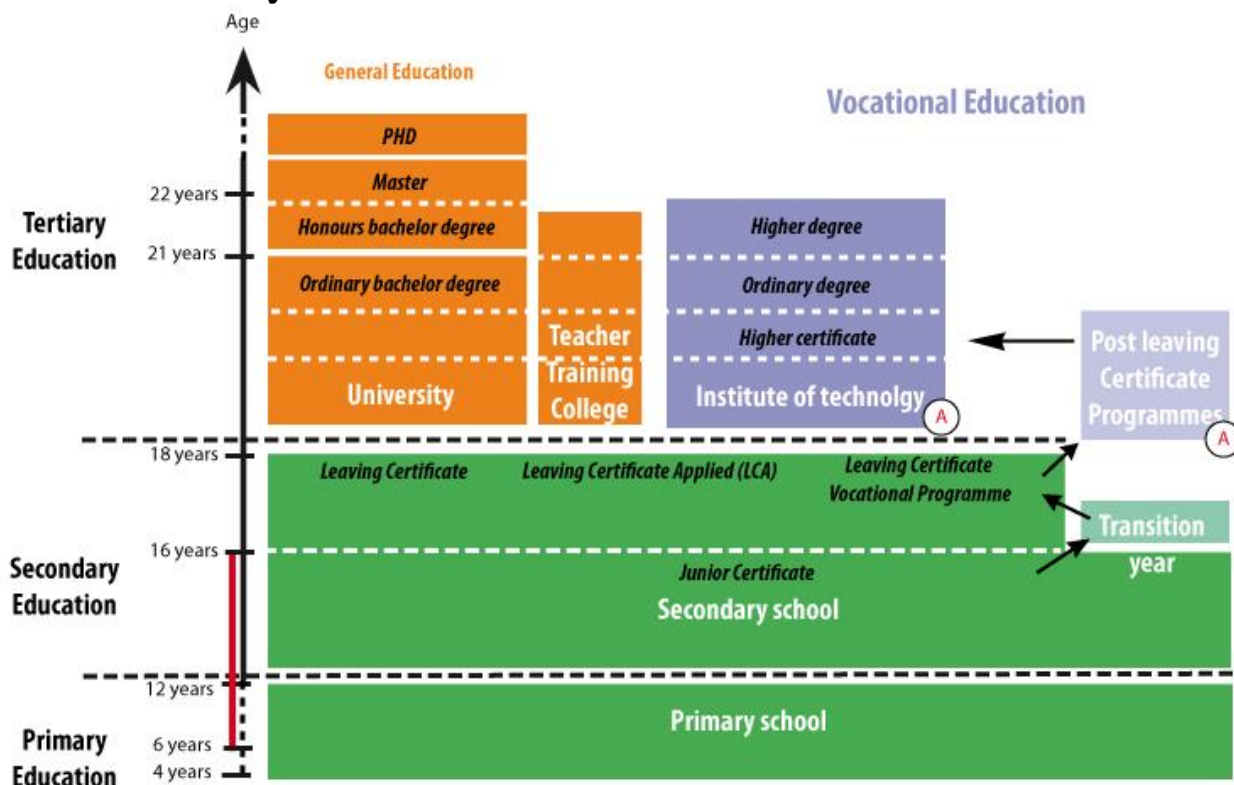
↑ A shamrock

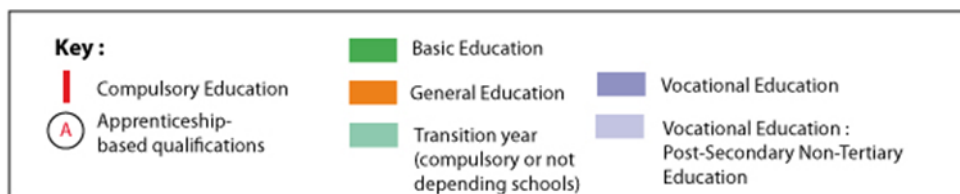


Leprechaun →

International higher education in Ireland.

➤ The Irish education system





> An attractive country for international students.

• Is Ireland good for international students?

The Global Peace Index ranked it as the 12th "most peaceful country" in 2013. Ireland is a highly developed democracy with a modern economy. Richness of culture, breathtaking scenery, and friendly people make it an ideal study destination for any international student.

How many international students are in Ireland?

A report carried out on behalf of the Irish Universities Association published last month showed that there were 16,701 full-time international students living in Ireland during the 2017-18 academic year

• Why study abroad in Ireland?

Ireland's Ministry of Education strives to build stronger bridges between education and the wider community. This includes making Ireland more attractive to international students by improving the capacity to meet skills needs, placing more focus on entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and growing a more vibrant research community. On top of its stellar education system, the Republic of Ireland has a rich culture, beautiful scenery and affordable university tuition fees – even for non-EU students. Low-cost quality education, a range of higher education institutes and programs to choose from, a fascinating culture steeped in tradition, lush rolling hills and plenty of new places to explore, studying abroad in Ireland is a life-changing opportunity that's totally within reach!

2. Welcome to Ireland

• Compréhension orale "Welcome to Ireland"



Écoutez l'audio "Welcome to Ireland". - B1 -
Un fichier est fourni avec le livret > Fichier 01.



Étudiez l'infographie : « Welcome to Ireland », an attractive country for international students page 24 de votre manuel. - B2 -

VOCABULARY



Apprenez le vocabulaire page 24 de votre manuel.

- Increasing = grandissant, qui augmente
- All around = tout autour
- Healthcare related degree = diplôme lié aux soins de santé
- Welfare = aide sociale, assistance sociale.
- Lecturers = conférenciers

HELP

The number of international students has increased in the past few years and that trends are developing many of them come from China and are involved in programmes related to health issues. In addition, we see that more and more international students stay on to work in Ireland after graduation.

Exercice autocorrectif n°1 - corrigé en fin de livret**-- Parcours différencié --**Choisissez votre parcours : **TRAIL A - B1 -** ou **TRAIL B - B2 -** selon votre niveau.**TRAIL A - B1 -**

Ecoutez l'audio : "Welcome to Ireland" et répondez à la question b page 24 de votre manuel.

TRAIL B - B2 -

Etudiez l'infographie et répondez à la question a page 24 de votre manuel.

TRAIL A - B1 - et TRAIL B - B2 -**-- BAC --**

Discuss the benefits of exchanges programmes both for the students and for Ireland?

Compréhension orale "Reason 1 - Discover an amazing culture"**Regardez la vidéo "Reason 1 - Discover an amazing culture" (from 00:00 to 02:16) - B2 -****Un fichier est fourni avec le livret > Fichier 02.****Étudiez Strategies "Comprendre un document audio" page 232 de votre manuel.****HELP****1.** This video is an excerpt from a report on a program which allows young Americans to discover Ireland, in living with foster families*.

foster families* = familles d'accueil

2. Prendre des notes en regardant la vidéo

« Taking notes » est une activité très personnelle qui a tendance à varier d'une personne à l'autre. Il existe néanmoins quelques techniques que tout le monde partage. Par exemple, quand on prend des notes, on évitera d'écrire, mot à mot, tout ce qui est dit. Tout d'abord, parce que très peu de gens seraient capables d'écrire à cette vitesse, mais aussi car même s'ils le pouvaient, il leur serait impossible d'écouter correctement ce qui est dit et d'écrire en même temps.

Les abréviations sont des mots abrégés qui se terminent parfois par un point (par exemple, accomm. pour accommodation (hébergement) ou adj. pour adjective (adjectif)).

Quelques exemples :

- ASAP – As soon as possible (dès que possible)
- AM/PM – Before midday (morning)/After midday (afternoon) (avant midi (le matin) / après midi (l'après-midi))
- LMK – Let me know (tiens-moi au courant)
- BRB – Be right back (de retour dans un instant)
- DOB – Date of birth (date de naissance)
- TBA/TBC – To be announced/To be confirmed (à annoncer / à confirmer)
- AML - All My Love (de tout mon cœur, tout mon amour)
- Anws – Answer (Réponds, réponse)
- BC – Because (Parce que, car)

Etc Vous pourrez inventer vos propres abréviations

Exercice autocorrectif n°2 - corrigé en fin de livret

1. Regardez la vidéo 3 fois et prenez des notes. Pensez à utiliser des abréviations pour gagner du temps.
2. Répondez aux questions a, b, c et d page 25 de votre manuel.

Stratégie : Comment présenter un projet personnel

Lisez "Boots your skills" projet personnel page 25 de votre manuel.

HELP

Comment présenter un projet personnel et écrire une lettre de motivation (cover letter) en anglais



Consultez la fiche "Rédiger un argumentaire de motivation en Anglais".
Un fichier est fourni avec le livret > Fichier 03.




Grammaire : Le présent**Le présent**

Révissez et retenez



Etudiez la fiche 12 page 260 de votre manuel.

Rappel :

LE PRÉSENT SIMPLE		LE PRÉSENT <i>be + V-ing</i>
Il sert à caractériser une personne ou à parler d' habitudes .	Il sert à évoquer une suite d'actions dans un récit (présent de narration).	Il sert à décrire une scène en cours ou à faire un commentaire sur l'action.
What does she do for a job?	What happens next?	What is he doing now?
		
I work in London as an architect. She works with me as an assistant, she supervises projects every day but she doesn't design houses.	She looks at the building, takes a picture, then walks away.	At the moment, he is not working in his office. He is supervising the workers on the construction site. They are doing pretty well!
! Attention au -s de la troisième personne!		Les verbes d'état (<i>be, know, like...</i>) ne s'utilisent pas à la forme <i>be + V-ing</i> .

Pour former le verbe en -ing, si la BV se termine par un e, le e final disparaît.

Ex. : care → caring

Si une BV d'une seule syllabe se termine par « cons. + voy. + cons. », on double la consonne finale.

Ex. : stop → stopping



Regardez la vidéo "Grammar tuto : le présent simple et le présent BE + ING"
Un fichier est fourni avec le livret > Fichier 04.

Exercice autocorrectif n°3 – corrigé en fin de livret**1. Je vérifie que j'ai compris.****a) Le présent simple s'utilise pour...**

- ☐ attribuer des caractéristiques.
- ☐ parler d'actions répétées.
- ☐ parler d'une action inachevée.
- ☐ narrer des événements.

b) Le présent en be + V-ing s'utilise pour ...

- ☐ énoncer des généralités.
- ☐ parler d'une action en cours.
- ☐ faire un commentaire.

c) Justifie le choix des formes verbales :

- *He paints murals.* ☐ métier ☐ action en cours
- *He is painting a new mural.* ☐ commentaire ☐ action en cours
- *What a great job he is doing!* ☐ commentaire ☐ caractéristique
- *He spots e building, takes his brush and it starts to rain!* ☐ narration ☐ habitude

2. Complétez en conjuguant le verbe au temps qui convient.

- a) "What ... (you/like) best about London?" "... (I/love) London's docklands, ... (I/usually/have) a cup of coffee at a river-side café."
- b) "What ... (you/do)?" "Nothing particular, ... (we/just/have) a break in the park, ... (my daughter / think) it is great!"
- c) "... (you/buy) anything?" "No, I ... (not/do) any shopping this morning but ... (I/often/go) to the market at weekends."
- d) "Where ... (you/rush to)?" "... (I/go to) see my girlfriend."

3. Faites les exercices 40, 41 et 42 page 261 de votre manuel.**4. Assurez vous que vous avez acquis l'emploi du présent puis faites l'exercice 'step 1' page 25 de votre manuel.****e. Compréhension écrite "Reason 2 - Create an international network"**

Lisez le texte "Extrait Catherine RYAN HOWARD, *The Liar's Girl*, 2018".

VOCABULARY

Apprenez le vocabulaire page 24 de votre manuel.

- Entertainment = divertissement, spectacle
- Outgoing = sortant
- Speed-friending
- To wander around = se promener
- To strike up = frapper
- Dread = peur, crainte, frayeur
- To whisper = chuchoter, murmurer
- To bond over = se lier
- Smooth = lisse
- To fall in (to fall, fell, fallen) = tomber dans
- To be swept away = être balayé

HELP

This excerpt from a novel presents the arrival of young Alison at St. John's College, a hypothetical university in Dublin, apparently based on Trinity College. As in most Anglo-Saxon universities, an integration week is organized for newcomers.

During the week, new students are invited to participate in activities on campus and thus meet their classmates.

Exercice autocorrectif n°4 - corrigé en fin de livret

Répondez aux questions a, b, c et d page 25 de votre manuel.

Compréhension orale : "Study in Ireland, U-Multirank, 2019"

Regardez la vidéo "Study in Ireland, U-Multirank, 2019"

Un fichier est fourni avec le livret > Fichier 05.



Lisez l'infographie document 1 page 26 de votre manuel.

HELP

The computer graphics present data that help explain what makes education in Ireland so attractive to international students. It shows, among other things, that Irish universities are very well positioned in international rankings and that the Irish university offers many research and career opportunities.

The video provides more written information about the institutions higher education in Ireland.

Exercice autocorrectif n°5 - corrigé en fin de livret

Répondez aux questions a et b du document 1 page 26 de votre manuel.

Compréhension orale : "Practical learning at UCD, International Study Center, 2019"

Regardez la vidéo "Practical learning at UCD, International Study Center, 2019"

Un fichier est fourni avec le livret > Fichier 06.

VOCABULARY

Apprenez le vocabulaire page 26 de votre manuel.

worldwide = mondial, dans le monde entier

to be ranked = être classé

to award = récompenser

nanoscience = nanosciences (Ensemble des disciplines étudiant le système nerveux.)

HELP

This video is published by University College Dublin (UCD) and presents the importance given to practical work in science programs. It is particularly useful for students because it is a concrete example of doc 1, with testimonies of students. In addition, this video is used to complete the information given in the infographics

h. **Stratégie : Faire l'éloge d'un système**

Lisez « boost your skill » page 26 de votre manuel.

Exercice autocorrectif n°6 - corrigé en fin de livret

Répondez aux questions a, b et c du document 2 page 26 de votre manuel.

3. Phonologie : prononciation de la lettre i



Improve your pronunciation : prononciation de la lettre i

Un fichier est fourni avec le livret > Fichier 07.



• La lettre *i* peut correspondre à plusieurs sons différents :

/ɪ/	prononcé i court	<i>philanthropists, executive, live</i> (verbe)
/i:/	prononcé i long devant la voyelle <i>e</i>	<i>chief, brief</i>
/aɪ/	en général, si la voyelle <i>i</i> se trouve entre deux sons consonnes	<i>library, Friday, tries, otherwise, live</i> (adj.)
/ɪəl/	les terminaisons en <i>-ion</i> et <i>-ial</i>	<i>reputation, union</i>
/eɪ/	si la voyelle <i>i</i> est placée après <i>a</i>	<i>details</i>
/ɜ:/	si <i>i</i> se trouve devant la consonne <i>r</i>	<i>first</i>

Exercice autocorrectif n°7 - corrigé en fin de livret

1. Prononcez les mots suivants puis vérifier avec l'enregistrement. Répétez-les plusieurs fois si vous vous êtes trompé.

economics • institute • Friday • girl • unique • find • assignment • transitional • alive

2. Prononcez les mots suivants puis vérifier avec l'enregistrement. Répétez-les plusieurs fois si vous vous êtes trompé.

a) Raphaëlle studies at the library and attempts to go through the multiple books and assignments she has.

b) Cambridge and Oxford came under fire for a lack of diversity.

c) Lee Elliot Major, chief executive of social mobility charity Sutton Trust, thinks that this programme is a positive thing.



Devoir n°1 – à envoyer à la correction

Durée : 2h

Epreuve 3 : compréhension de l'oral et de l'écrit – Expression écrite et orale.

L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'axe 1 du programme : Identités et échanges.

Il s'organise en deux parties :

- Compréhension de l'oral et de l'écrit
- Expression écrite et orale.

-1- Compréhension de l'oral

Vous disposez tout d'abord de cinq minutes pour prendre connaissance de l'intégralité du sujet.

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

Les écoutes seront espacées d'une minute.

Vous pourrez prendre des notes pendant les écoutes.

À l'issue de la troisième écoute, vous organiserez votre temps comme vous le souhaitez pour rendre compte en français du document oral et pour traiter le sujet



Titre du document : WHY STUDY ABROAD ?

Un fichier est fourni avec le livret > Fichier 10.

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

- le thème principal du document ;
- à qui s'adresse le document ;
- le déroulement des faits, la situation, les événements, les informations ;
- l'identité des personnes ou personnages et, éventuellement, les liens entre elles/entre eux ;
- les éventuels différents points de vue ;
- les éventuels éléments implicites du document ;
- la fonction et la portée du document (relater, informer, convaincre, critiquer, dénoncer, etc.)

-2- Compréhension de l'écrit

Lisez le texte : Consider a career page 27 de votre manuel.

Répondez aux questions en anglais aux questions a, b et c page 27 de votre manuel.

-3- Expression écrite

Sujet : Write a cover letter to apply for a university in Ireland.

-4- Expression orale

Sujet : "Would you be ready to go and live in faraway countries if it meant getting a better life?"

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of working abroad and give your own opinion."

Enregistrez vous en format MP3 et envoyez votre production à votre professeur.

Extrait de cours

SEQUENCE 1

Exercices autocorrectifs - Correction

Exercice autocorrectif n°1 - correction



-- Parcours différencié --

Choisissez votre parcours : **TRAIL A - B1 -** ou **TRAIL B - B2 -** selon votre niveau.

SCRIPT

I'm Nawras from Iraq.
I'm Mohammed Ali from Iraq.
I'm Farah, from Jordan.
I'm Kimi and I'm from Japan.

Student 1: I've great admiration for the international students.

Student 2: They integrate well with the Irish students, in first year anyway.

Student 3: They're very well managed and very polite.

Student 4: Didn't feel like they're different. I could understand them perfectly and they're very friendly.

Student 1: I have, on many occasions.

Student 5: One of my group projects

Student 4: I've been in group projects with someone from China.

Student 6: I did a French project with a girl from France.

Student 5: My project manager is an international student.

Student 4: They're from Chengdu and they told me about their culture.

Student 1: To me, they work harder than the Irish students if I'm being honest.

Eoin O'Malley, Public Policy Lecturer: International students bring advantages in that they bring different perspectives to a class.

Gerry Conyngham, Research Methods & Statistics lecturer: From a business perspective, a business student is going to work with international clients, so experiencing different cultures, people from different parts of the world, is an essential part of that.

Eoin O'Malley: If I have international students, it means that you'll have different views that we may not have considered if it just been a homogeneous group of Irish students.

TRAIL A - B1 -

Écoutez l'audio : "Welcome to Ireland" et répondez à la question b page 24 de votre manuel.

Foreign students apply to Irish universities has increase in recent years, mostly from China, studying healthcare-related degrees, willing to stay when they finish university to work and live in Ireland.

TRAIL B - B2 -

Étudiez l'infographie et répondez à la question a page 24 de votre manuel.

Foreign students bring diversity of viewpoints, useful for business.

TRAIL A - B1 - et TRAIL B - B2 -



-- BAC --

Discuss the benefits of exchanges programmes both for the students and for Ireland?

For the students,

- Discover a new culture,
- Widen one's horizon.
- Language acquisition is achieved through practical immersion.
- Awareness and adoption of alternative, multi-faceted approaches to learning.
- Analytical and problem solving skills.
- Enhanced interest in global issues as well as a broader general knowledge.

For Ireland:

- Multicultural environment

- Enrich culture
- Enriching for business
- Students often stay in Ireland and don't come back to their native country, which is very interesting for Ireland
- Students spend a significant amount of money on daily consumption, such as food, and especially on rent.

Exercice autocorrectif n°2 - correction

1. Regardez la vidéo 3 fois et prenez des notes. Pensez à utiliser des abréviations pour gagner du temps.

SCRIPT

Justice: Ireland, it's like really, really green.

Paula: It's not as rainy as everyone seems to think.

Leo: Everywhere we go, it's like, they're all smiling. They're all very welcoming. It's a beautiful country.

Paula: Irish people, they're very, very nice, and like, especially now that I'm with my host family, everyone's just very welcoming.

Ana: Well I hope she will have learnt that we're a friendly race, that we're a kind house to come into, that we're easygoing.

Justice: Being in a host family, you really get to see how kind of a normal everyday life, what it's like.

Isaiah: There's a whole lot of ways to have fun in Ireland.

Paula: I'm having so much fun with the outdoor activities. We went on a hike in Black Valley which was the most beautiful hike I've ever been on. It was like something, like out of Lord of the Rings.

Justice: There was this huge expansive national park that was just covered in green everywhere. It's so amazing to think about nature being so untouched like that.

Paula: I think a good reason why this is a solid place for building foundations for leadership is that people here are very, very strong.

Justice: Since when the UK kind of came in and took over Ireland they've kind of, they've tried to reclaim their culture ever since then, so it's been very cool to see how they go about making sure that they have a strong identity for themselves.

Paula: They're not afraid to just sort of tell you 'No' and help you out in like a good, encouraging way, and that's good to help sort of build us up.

2. Répondez aux questions a, b, c et d page 25 de votre manuel.

- American teenagers in Ireland, living in host families, to discover the country and its culture.
- the people, the landscapes, the outdoor activities.
- Welcoming, beautiful, nice, strong, not afraid, encouraging are the adjectives and expressions which reflect the students' enthusiasm.
- Irish people are welcoming to other people, they are strong people and they are encouraging, they are thus helpful.

Exercice autocorrectif n°3 - correction

1. Je vérifie que j'ai compris.

a) Le présent simple s'utilise pour...

- ☒ attribuer des caractéristiques.
- ☒ parler d'actions répétées.
- ☐ parler d'une action inachevée.
- ☒ narrer des événements.

b) Le présent en be + V-ing s'utilise pour ...

- ☐ énoncer des généralités.
- ☒ parler d'une action en cours.
- ☒ faire un commentaire.

c) Justifie le choix des formes verbales :

- He paints murals. ☒ métier ☐ action en cours

- He is painting a new mural. ☐ commentaire ☒ action en cours
- What a great job he is doing! ☒ commentaire ☐ caractéristique
- He spots the building, takes his brush and it starts to rain! ☒ narration ☐ habitude

2. Complétez en conjugant le verbe au temps qui convient.

- a) "What do you like (you/like) best about London?" "I love (I/love) London's docklands, I usually have (I/usually/have) a cup of coffee at a river-side café."
- b) "What are you doing (you/do)?" "Nothing particular, we are just having (we/just/have) a break in the park, my daughter thinks (my daughter / think) it is great!"
- c) "Are you buying (you/buy) anything?" "No, I'm not doing (not/do) any shopping this morning but I often go (I/often/go) to the market at weekends."
- d) "Where are you rushing to (you/rush to)?" "I'm going to see (I/go to) see my girlfriend."

3. Faites les exercices 40, 41 et 42 page 261 de votre manuel.

Vous trouverez la correction des exercices page 279 de votre manuel.

4. Assurez vous que vous avez acquis l'emploi du présent puis faites l'exercice 'step 1' page 25 de votre manuel.

PRODUCTION POSSIBLE

Sir,

Studying in Ireland after I have completed my A-levels is the best way to build a secure future for myself.

I am a nineteen-year-old French student and I would like to study abroad in order to acquire all the skills I need to be a perfect engineer. I am keen on Maths and English. I understand that the standard for admissions in your program is high and that it requires completing a rigorous and challenging curriculum. Not only am I passionate about my studies, I am a naturally gifted and dedicated student. I am set to graduate at the top of my class and earned top marks.

Ireland is truly a beautiful country, full of scenic landscapes, and a rich culture of music, hospitality, sport and more. Irish people are the most hospitable people on the planet and it is important for me. Once I graduate I will no doubt be looking for job opportunities in the country, and once I do find a job, you will apply for a work permit and I will spend my life in your beautiful country.

Exercice autocorrectif n°4 - correction

Répondez aux questions a, b, c et d page 25 de votre manuel.

- a. Place: St. John's Hall, Dublin
Moment of the year: beginning of the year (orientation program for incoming freshers)
People: the narrator is friend with Liz; they know Claire; they meet Lauren, Ray, Daisy
- b. friendly activities are organized, encouraged to talk to interact
the use of "we" shows there are not individual students anymore, they are a class.
- c. multicultural environment, students from various backgrounds, prestigious university (l. 16).
- d. **Would you like to study in this university? Why?**

I would like to study in this university. First of all, I know it is the best one in Ireland. I am very interested in the lessons and the programmes which are taught there. It will be a good means to prepare my degree. Then, the students in this university have common points with me: they come from the United States, England; they study art history or literature. It's very comforting to be with young people who have the same goals as me. The students I met during integration week were happy to study here. So I'm sure I'll enjoy myself and I'll be able to achieve great studies.

Exercice autocorrectif n°5 - correction

Répondez aux questions a et b du document 1 page 26 de votre manuel.

SCRIPT

Onscreen text: U-multirank presents country results for Ireland.
 University coverage: 19 higher education institutions.
 5 Irish universities with the highest number of top scores:
 – Institute of Technology Tallaght,
 – University College Cork,
 – Cork Institute of Technology,
 – Dublin City University,
 – Dublin Institute of Technology.
 Strongest dimensions:
 – Teaching and learning: 75% of Irish HEIs perform above average,
 – Regional engagement: 56% of Irish HEIs perform above average.
 The percentage of international students in Ireland: 8,2%.

- a. Good ranking internationally, great opportunities in research, interesting career opportunities, reputed education system.
- b. Great results, above average teaching and involvement.

Exercice autocorrectif n°6 - correction

Répondez aux questions a, b et c du document 2 page 26 de votre manuel.

- a. Greatly based on practical work, lab work, importance of practical experience.
- b. Are learning (be + -ing) → experience, practicality / learn (simple present) → general knowledge, theory.
- c. Better prepared for the workplace, more personal involvement, better understanding of theories.

Exercice autocorrectif n°7 - correction

1. Prononcez les mots suivants puis vérifier avec l'enregistrement. Répétez-les plusieurs fois si vous vous êtes trompé.

economics • institute • Friday • girl • unique • find • assignment • transitional • alive

Auto-correction en écoutant les enregistrements.



Exercice 7 – Question 1 : prononciation de la lettre i

Un fichier est fourni avec le livret > Fichier 08.

2. Prononcez les mots suivants puis vérifier avec l'enregistrement. Répétez-les plusieurs fois si vous vous êtes trompé.

- a) Raphaëlle studies at the library and attempts to go through the multiple books and assignments she has.
- b) Cambridge and Oxford came under fire for a lack of diversity.
- c) Lee Elliot Major, chief executive of social mobility charity Sutton Trust, thinks that this programme is a positive thing.

Auto-correction en écoutant les enregistrements.



Exercice 7 – Question 2 : prononciation de la lettre i

Un fichier est fourni avec le livret > Fichier 09.