

Les fiches d'évaluation pour les élèves, imprimables, sont en téléchargement sur le site Hatier et le manuel numérique.



Compréhension orale

 *Belfast's walls from the Troubles are set to come down, but locals want them to stay*

TRANSCRIPTION

GORDON MCDADA: So this is a lower part of the peace wall here. You can see the barbed wire.

FATIMA AL-KASSAB, BYLINE: Gordon McDade is showing me around the garden of a youth centre he runs in Belfast. The centre straddles the local Catholic and Protestant neighbourhoods with a peace wall that runs right through the garden.

CARTER GIBSON: So I just live right across the peace wall to the left.

CRYSTAL MCCANN: And then I would live on the right side of the peace wall.

AL-KASSAB: Carter Gibson and Crystal McCann grew up around the corner from each other on either side of the wall. Crystal lives on the predominantly Catholic side and Carter on the predominantly Protestant side. The teenagers say they would have never crossed paths if they hadn't joined this youth club. The peace wall still divides their communities.

CARTER: If that wasn't there, we could literally walk to each other's house without a worry.

AL-KASSAB: They come here to make friends with young people from the other side of the wall without having to worry about being judged.

CRYSTAL: I think that people just have this sort of image of, like, Catholics and Protestants, there just being, like, constant fighting between them.

AL-KASSAB: The first walls were constructed by the British army in 1969 as a military response to sectarian violence. More of these barriers have been erected around the city since – official and unofficial ones. Politicians in Northern Ireland set the target date of 202 – this year – for all the walls to come down. But a quarter century after the Good Friday peace agreement, there are actually now more of them than ever before.

CORRIGÉ DES QUESTIONS

- 1 **Who is Gordon McDade?** 2 pts
Gordon McDade runs a youth centre.
- 2 **Where is his workplace located and what is special about it?** 4 pts
The youth centre is located in Belfast, in between the local Catholic and Protestant neighbourhoods with a peace wall that runs right through the garden.
- 3 **Why had Carter Gibson and Crystal McCann never met before joining the youth club? Choose the correct answer.** 4 pts
Carter Gibson and Crystal McCann grew up on different sides of the wall: Crystal lives on the predominantly Catholic side and Carter on the predominantly Protestant side.
- 4 **What do they say about the peace wall and how it affects their daily lives?** 4 pts
They would have never met if they hadn't joined the youth club because the peace wall still divides their communities.
- 5 **When and why were the first peace walls built in Belfast?** 4 pts
The first walls were built by the British army in 1969 as a military response to sectarian violence.
- 6 **What is surprising about the number of peace walls today, even after the Good Friday peace agreement?** 2 pts
There are actually now more peace walls than ever before.



Production écrite

Your class is on a school trip to Belfast. During your visit at the youth centre, you meet with Carter and Crystal who answer your questions and tell you about their life in Belfast. Write the conversation in 150 words. 20 pts

Student: Hi guys! Thank you for meeting us. We saw the peace wall in the garden. Do you live nearby?

Carter and Crystal: Hi!

Carter: Yes, I do. I live just across the peace wall, on the Protestant side of the neighbourhood.

Crystal: And I live on the Catholic side. Our houses are actually very close, but the wall separates our communities.

Student: That must be strange. Did you know each other before coming to this youth centre?

Crystal: No, not at all. Without this place, we probably would never have met.

Carter: Thanks to the youth centre, young people from both sides can meet and become friends. We're not so different after all!

Student: It's been so many years since the Good Friday Agreement. Do people still think Catholics and Protestants are always fighting?

Crystal: Yes, many people do. But most young people today just want peace and normal lives.

Student: Sure. How would you feel if the peace walls disappeared?

Carter: Hmm... well, I think I would be relieved! I know some people are emotionally attached to the peace wall murals, but things would be easier if we could walk to each other's houses without any barrier.

Student: Indeed. Thanks again for sharing your story with us!



Compréhension écrite

Lisez attentivement le texte puis répondez aux questions ci-après.

Hopes of Irish language revival in public life as Catherine Connolly takes office

The Irish language has scored cultural breakthroughs¹ with the film *The Quiet Girl* and the controversial rap trio Kneecap and is now about to acquire a new talisman: Catherine Connolly, [...] Ireland's president.

5 The former barrister² from Galway made Gaelic a central part of her election campaign and has indicated she wishes to make it the working language of the presidency. "I will do my best to bring Irish in from the margins and use it," Connolly told the Irish language station Raidió na Gaeltachta. [...]

10 The Irish language, once the majority of Ireland's native tongue, withered³ under British rule in the 19th century. Decline continued after independence despite the constitution proclaiming Irish as the first official language.

15 Less than 2% of the population converse in Irish daily [...], although roughly 40% say they can speak the language. [...] However, revival efforts have widened its use from rural

western areas to towns and cities. The number of schools teaching all subjects exclusively in Irish has multiplied from fewer than 20 in the 1970s to more than 200 today, fuelling curiosity and appreciation for content in the language.

20 *The Quiet Girl*, known in Irish as *An Cailín Ciúin*, became a standard bearer⁴ after breaking box office records in Ireland and the UK in 2022. The group Kneecap has coined⁵ new usages and given the language a punk cachet. Irish language and bilingual podcasts such as Motherfoclóir and How To Gael have proliferated, as have Gaeilgeoir⁶ TikTok creators [...]. The platform has 54,600 posts in Irish, a 71% growth in a year, the company said.

25 Connolly's presidency comes amid the language's growing reach in Northern Ireland, which [...] recently appointed⁷ the region's first Irish language commissioner.

The Guardian, Nov. 11, 2025

CORRIGÉ DES QUESTIONS

1 Present Catherine Connolly. Show how she feels about the Irish language.

5 pts

Catherine Connolly is the new President of the Republic of Ireland. She is from Galway and she used to work as a barrister/lawyer. She made the Irish language a key part of her election campaign. She intends to make Irish the main language in use.

- 2 a) Say how many people in Ireland are fluent in Irish, and how many actually speak the language every day.** 3 pts
About 40% of people in Ireland are fluent in Irish, and less than 2% actually speak the language every day.
- b) Explain why so few Irish speakers use Irish regularly today.** 3 pts
The Irish language became less spoken under British rule in the 19th century, and its decline continued after part of the island of Ireland became independent / after the partition of Ireland.
- 3 Give five examples of efforts that have been made to revive the Irish language.** 5 pts
Efforts have been made to revive the Irish language, with a rise in the number of schools teaching all subjects exclusively in Irish. Irish has become more popular and attractive thanks to the film *The Quiet Girl*, the rap band Kneecap, Irish language or bilingual podcasts, and Gaeilgeoir TikTokers, for example.
- 4 Comment on the current situation of the Irish language in Northern Ireland.** 2 pts
More and more people in Northern Ireland speak Irish, so much so that an Irish language commissioner was nominated there for the first time.
- 5 Choose the correct answer. Justify.** 2 pts
The general tone of the article is...
c. positive and enthusiastic



Production écrite

Your school is celebrating St Patrick's Day. For your school's magazine, write an article promoting elements of Irish dual identity and culture, and say why those elements are still relevant today. (150 words) 20 pts

St Patrick's Day: celebrating Irish culture

This week, our school celebrates St Patrick's Day, a chance to explore the richness of Irish culture. Of course, we are all familiar with traditional symbols like the colour green, the golden harp, Irish folk music, the Irish language, and many more. But recently, Irish culture and language have become more popular with the film *The Quiet Girl* (2022) and the rap band Kneecap, for example.

Irish identity is also shaped by a more complex and "troubled" past, especially in Northern Ireland, where communities have sometimes been divided. In Belfast, murals celebrate different traditions – unionist, nationalist and other – and commemorate historical events, but they have also conveyed hope for peace and unity since the Good Friday Agreement.

Today, Ireland shows that identity and culture can include different stories and perspectives. This ability to balance tradition, change, and dialogue makes Irish culture still meaningful and inspiring worldwide.