

+ CORRECTION : merci de bien vérifier vos réponses, corriger si nécessaire et recopier au propre dans vos cahiers les traces écrites.

Il s'agit de la compréhension de textes. Tu vas lire DEUX textes assez courts et suivre les consignes pour comprendre qui sont ces femmes. En quoi ont-elles changé l'histoire ?

Who are these women who have changed the world? Why are they so famous?

Text n°1: Jane AUSTEN (1775-1817)



Let's start with **a literary figure** who has had more influence on British culture than she would ever have known during **her relatively short life** (**she sadly died at the age of 41**).

Jane Austen started **putting pen to paper** when she was just a teenager and went on **to write** six major **novels** which revealed what life was like in the late 1700s and early 1800s. Four of them were released within just four years of each other! That's some seriously rapid writing.

These were *Sense and Sensibility*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Mansfield Park*, and *Emma*. *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion* were **published** after she died - and they are loved all over the world. There was actually a seventh and final novel, **but sadly she never got to complete it**.

While she was alive, she actually published her books anonymously, so nobody knew her as **a writer**. **It is widely accepted that she never got the credit she deserved until after her death.**

Now, just over 200 years since she died, millions of people carry Jane around in their pockets every single day. That's because her face is now **on the new £10 note** as a way of marking just what an enormous impact her work still has today.

1. **Lis le texte une première fois.**
2. **Concentre-toi sur les mots en jaune et réponds à la question suivante en faisant une phrase : « what was Jane Austen's job ? »**
 - She was a writer, a novelist.
3. **Regarde les dates et réponds à la question suivante : « in what century did she live in ? »**
 - She lived between the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century.
4. **Fais attention aux mots en italique.** Selon toi, à quoi font-ils référence ?
 - *Sensibility, Pride and Prejudice, Mansfield Park, Emma, Northanger Abbey and Persuasion* must be the titles of her novels.

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➤ According to you, why **did she have to** publish books anonymously?

It is not clearly explained in the text why Jane Austen had to publish her books anonymously but we **may** think at this period, women were not allowed to write.

5. Relis les passages en vert.

➤ Que veut dire « sadly » ? It means « malheureusement » (= unfortunately), « tristement ».

➤ Que veut dire « deserve » ? It means « mériter ».

➤ When did she die? She **died**, in 1817.

➤ Why was she too young to die? **Because she was only 41. She had a very short life.**

6. Concentre-toi sur le dernier paragraphe et explique (ne traduis pas !) en français ce que veut dire la phrase : « millions of people carry Jane around in their pockets every single day ».

Le dernier paragraphe concerne l'apparition récente du portrait de Jane Austen sur le billet de banque de £10 au Royaume-Uni.

➤ Donc, la phrase ci-dessus signifie que des millions de gens utilisent quotidiennement des billets de £10 à son effigie. C'est pourquoi, on dit qu'ils ont à présent Jane Austen dans leurs poches !

Where is she from (her country of origin)? How do you know? (there is a clue = un indice)

➤ Nous savons qu'elle est originaire du Royaume-Uni pour trois raisons. D'abord car le £ est l'unité monétaire de ce pays et aussi car certains titres de ces romans « Northanger Abbey » ou bien « Mansfield Park » ont des consonnances britanniques. Enfin, à la première ligne, nous pouvons lire l'adjectif « British ».

7. Dans tes propres mots, en anglais, et en faisant des phrases. Réponds à la question suivante : Why is Jane Austen so famous ?

A RECOPIER DANS LE CAHIER

➤ Jane Austen **was** a very famous British novelist. She **wrote** many books of romantic fiction about the gentry (well-born people/just below the aristocracy). Her works **made** her one of the most famous and **beloved** writers in English literature. She is one of the great masters of the English novel. Jane Austen **started to feel unwell** during 1816, which was the year when her novel 'Persuasion' was published. On 24 May 1817, she **moved** to Winchester in search for a cure to her illness. She **died** on 18 July 1817, aged 41.

Text n°2 : Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928)

Emmeline Pankhurst was a founding member of a group of women called the Suffragettes, who fought incredibly hard to get women the right to vote in the UK.

They often used violent and extreme tactics to do this, and Emmeline was no stranger to a prison cell because of this.

When World War One broke out, however, she recognised that she should help with the war effort, and she encouraged other Suffragettes to do the same.

While the men were away fighting in the war, many women like Emmeline took on jobs that men would traditionally do. They earned lots of respect doing this and it showed just how much women contributed to society - and, therefore, deserved the vote.

In 1918, a law was passed which allowed certain women the right to vote. This was a big step in equality between men and women - and many would argue that, for a large part of this, we have Emmeline to thank.

1. Lis le texte une première fois.
2. Relis le passage en jaune et réponds à la question suivante :
 - Why is Emmeline Pankhurst so famous? She is a famous woman because she founded a movement, called the Suffragettes, which fought for women to get the right to vote.
 - What is the name of the group she founded? She founded a movement, called the Suffragettes.
3. Concentre-toi sur les passages en rose et réponds à la question suivante : Did she fight peacefully for her rights ? Why? Justify with words from the text.
 - She was sentenced to prison because she often used violent and extreme methods to reach her goal.
4. Relis le paragraphe en vert et explique en français comment Emmeline Pankhurst a à la fois contribué à l'effort de guerre et fait en sorte que l'on se rende compte que les femmes jouaient un rôle important dans la société.
 - Elle a décidé de participer à l'effort de guerre en incitant les femmes à exercer les métiers occupés jusqu'alors par les hommes alors que ceux-ci étaient partis combattre. Ainsi, elle a réussi à montrer que les femmes méritaient le droit de vote car elles contribuaient au bon fonctionnement de la société.
5. When did women get the right to vote in the UK?
 - They got the right to vote in 1918.
6. Dans tes propres mots, en anglais, et en faisant des phrases. Réponds à la question suivante : Why is Emmeline Pankhurst so famous ?

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A RECOPIER DANS LE CAHIER

➤ Emmeline Pankhurst **was born** in Manchester, in the north of England, in 1858. At this time, British women **couldn't** vote in elections, but men **could**. Emmeline went to school in Paris, France. As she **grew up** she **became** **interested in** politics and wanted to create a more equal society for women and men. She wanted women to have the same rights **as** men, **such as** the right to an education, the right to have a good job and, perhaps most importantly, the right to vote. Emmeline formed The Women's Social and Political Union, also called the Suffragettes, in 1903. The Suffragettes were a group who **fought** for women's rights, especially the right to vote. In 1918, the British government **gave** women aged over 30 the right to vote, although men could vote when they were 21. Women **were finally allowed to** vote at the same age as men **shortly after** Emmeline died on 14 June 1928.

Si tu veux en découvrir davantage sur cette femme célèbre, tu visionner la vidéo à l'adresse suivante :

<https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/short-stories/emmeline-pankhurst>

Dernière activité / GRAMMAIRE

PETIT RAPPEL SUR LE PRETERIT : Regarde la vidéo suivante et copie la leçon sur le prétérit dans ton cahier : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8uSNTPeEksg>

A RECOPIER DANS LE CAHIER

Le prétérit sert à parler d'évènements passés. On le forme en ajoutant « -ED » aux verbes réguliers.

Il y a trois manières de prononcer le « -ED » :

[t]	[d]	[id]
Watched looked	Stayed loved	Invited Wanted

Pour les verbes irréguliers, il faut les connaître par cœur. Dans les traces écrites, nous pouvons relever les verbes suivants :

- Become ➤ **became**
- Write ➤ **wrote**
- Give ➤ **gave**
- Grow ➤ **grew**
- Fight ➤ **fought**
- Make ➤ **made**
- Be ➤ **was / were**

Pour mettre ces verbes à la forme négative : j'ajoute « **didn't** » devant le verbe à l'**infinitif**.

Exemple : I **went** to school yesterday. I **didn't go** to school yesterday.

