Séquence pédagogique "BREXIT"

_____ ANNEXES

1. Rappel des descripteurs du niveau B2 du CECRL pour les AL mobilisées dans le projet.
2. Fiche "*Are these people for or against Brexit?*" – support de compréhension écrite (séance 1).
3. Dossier support des travaux des séances 2 & 3 :
   A – How Britain voted in the referendum
   B – Age groups
   C – Social classes
   D – Brexit voters are not racist just poor
   E – Brexit and political parties.
4. « Devolution in the UK », support de travail pour la séance 6
5. Exemples de travaux d'élèves : questionnaire et exploitation des données collectées.
6. Grille d'évaluation.

_____ **Annexe 1 : Rappel des descripteurs du niveau B2 du CECRL pour les activités langagières mobilisées dans le projet**

ACTIVITES LANGAGIERES MOBILISEES			
Activités langagières	Niveau visé	Descripteurs	Stratégies mises en œuvre
Ecouter	B2	*Je peux comprendre la plupart des émissions de télévision sur l'actualité et les informations. Je peux comprendre la plupart des films en langue standard.*	• Anticiper sur ce qui va être entendu. • Emettre des hypothèses pour compenser le mal perçu à partir du contexte. • Repérer les indices de cohérence (repères spatiotemporels, articulations logiques). • Extraire les mots porteurs de sens, les éléments expressifs afin d'émettre de nouvelles hypothèses. • Inférer le sens de ce qui n'est pas connu.
Lire	B2	*Je peux lire des articles et des rapports sur des questions contemporaines dans lesquels les auteurs adoptent une attitude particulière ou un certain point de vue.*	• Anticiper sur ce qui va être lu. • Emettre des hypothèses à partir de documents iconographiques et d'éléments paratextuels. • Repérer les indices de cohérence (repères spatiotemporels, articulations logiques). • Extraire les mots porteurs de sens, les éléments expressifs afin d'émettre de nouvelles hypothèses. • Inférer le sens de ce qui n'est pas connu.
Ecrire	B2	*Je peux écrire des descriptions élaborées d'évènements et d'expériences réels ou imaginaires en indiquant la relation entre les idées dans un texte articulé et en respectant les règles du genre en question.*	• Planifier son intervention : Evaluer les besoins culturels et linguistiques. Prévoir les outils à utiliser. • Exécuter. Utiliser des stratégies de réalisations : Utiliser des procédés simples pour commencer, poursuivre et terminer un écrit. Compenser (reformuler, utiliser périphrases, paraphrases, synonymes). Clarifier. Synthétiser.

	FOR	AGAINST	I DON'T KNOW	ARGUMENTS

	FOR	AGAINST	I DON'T KNOW	OPINION
	X			Well done. I'm one of the unusual expats who voted for Brexit. I'm really happy. I think it's a great day for both the UK and everybody in Europe. Let's redefine what it is to be European and let's just move forward
		X		
	X			It's an incredible result I'm so excited *= overjoyed = ecstatic* the British people have had the courage to do this *Courageous = daring = plucky*
	X			Stupid *= silly = mad*, dangerous *= risky = hazardous*, reckless *= thoughtless = irresponsible*
			X	It's the unknown
		X		This could harbour *= carry = bring* more rancour *= bitterness* and more ill-feeling than even after the miners' strike
		X		It is not Independence day
			X	I don't live in the country I thought I lived in
		X		It's a huge *= staggering*, crippling *= incapacitating*, irreversible mistake

A – How Britain voted in the referendum

How Britain voted in the referendum

SHOULD BRITAIN REMAIN IN THE EUROPEAN UNION?

REMAIN
LEAVE
50%   80%

	POP.(M)	REMAIN	LEAVE
ENGLAND	53.0	47%	53%
LONDON	8.5	60%	40%
SCOTLAND	5.3	62%	38%
WALES	3.0	48%	53%
N. IRELAND	1.8	56%	44%

Northern Ireland shares a completely porous border with Ireland, which is in the European Union. Trade issues could arise between the two.

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh

NORTHERN IRELAND

Belfast

IRELAND

The Scottish first minister has said that a leave vote could trigger a referendum vote in Scotland to leave Britain. Scots rejected independence in a referendum in September 2014 by 55 per cent to 45 per cent.

ENGLAND

Liverpool   Manchester

London, along with Scotland, led the vote to remain in the European Union, though the east side of the city voted to leave.

WALES

Birmingham

Cardiff   Oxford
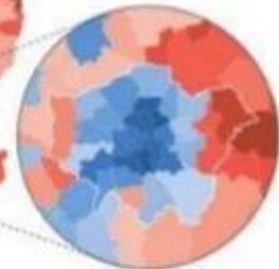
The majority of Wales voted strongly to leave, except for the largest city Cardiff, which voted to remain by 60 per cent.
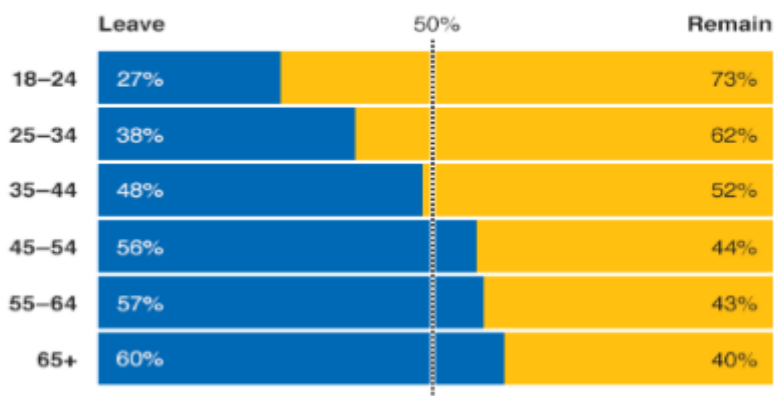
London

Sources: Preliminary results data from the BBC/NYT

How different age groups voted

	Leave	50%	Remain
18–24	27%		73%
25–34	38%		62%
35–44	48%		52%
45–54	56%		44%
55–64	57%		43%
65+	60%		40%

Source: Lord Ashcroft Polls

BBC

Over-65s were more than twice as likely as under-25s to have voted to Leave the European Union
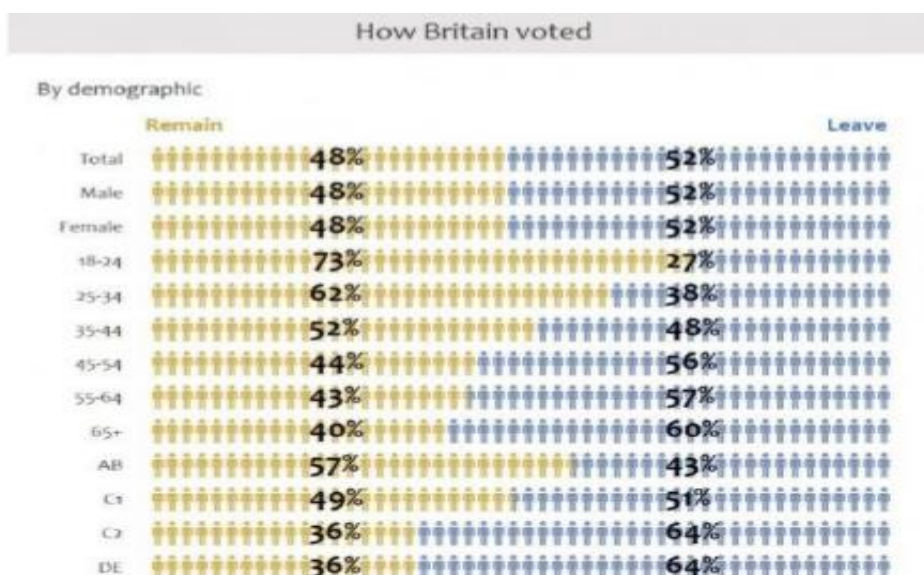
By Peter Moore, 27 June 2016 **You**Gov

We have now weighted our final poll to match the headline result, and the detail within it gives the best possible indication of how Britain actually voted last Thursday.

The vote to Leave exposed significant divisions within the country, as every region of the country except Scotland, Northern Ireland and London voted to Leave. Geography is not the only fissure in the country. Voters differed significantly according to age and education.

The most dramatic split is along the lines of education. 70% of voters whose educational attainment is only GCSE or lower voted to Leave, while 68% of voters with a university degree voted to Remain in the EU. Those with A levels and no degree were evenly split, 50% to 50%.

Age is the other great fault line. Under-25s were more than twice as likely to vote Remain (71%) than Leave (29%). Among over-65s the picture is almost the exact opposite, as 64% of over-65s voted to Leave while only 36% voted to Remain. Among the other age groups, voters aged 24 to 49 narrowly opted for Remain (54%) over leave (46%) while 60% of voters between the ages of 50 and 64 went for Leave.

YouGov *is an international internet-based market research firm, headquartered in the UK, with operations in Europe, North America, the Middle East and Asia-Pacific. It was founded in the UK in May 2000 by Stephan Shakespeare.*

How Britain voted

By demographic

	Remain	Leave
Total	48%	52%
Male	48%	52%
Female	48%	52%
18-24	73%	27%
25-34	62%	38%
35-44	52%	48%
45-54	44%	56%
55-64	43%	57%
65+	40%	60%
AB	57%	43%
C1	49%	51%
C2	36%	64%
DE	36%	64%

Grade	Social class	Chief income earner's occupation
A	Upper middle class	Higher managerial, administrative or professional
B	Middle class	Intermediate managerial, administrative or professional
C1	Lower middle class	Supervisory or clerical and junior managerial, administrative or professional
C2	Skilled working class	Skilled manual workers
D	Working class	Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers
E	Non working	Casual or lowest grade workers, pensioners, and others who depend on the welfare state for their income

Who voted for Brexit? How the EU referendum divided generations and social classes

By Ben Glaze, 24 June 2016 **Mirror**

The rich and middle-classes were more pro-EU.
The AB group backed Remain by 57% to 43%, while the poorer C2DE category was almost two-thirds in favour of quitting, voting Out by 64% to 36%.
Ethnic minorities and Muslims were Remainers, while whites and Christians were Outers.
A majority of those working full-time or part-time voted to Remain in the EU; most of those not working voted to Leave. More than half of those retired on a private pension voted to leave, as did two thirds of those retired on a state pension.

Brexit: All you need to know about the UK leaving the EU

By Brian Wheeler & Alex Hunt, 10 August 2016 **BBC NEWS**

What about businesses?

Big business - with a few exceptions - tended to be in favour of Britain staying in the EU because it makes it easier for them to move money, people and products around the world.

Given the crucial role of London as a financial centre, there's interest in how many jobs may be lost to other hubs in the EU. Four of the biggest US banks have committed to helping maintain the City's position. But HSBC will move up to 1,000 jobs to Paris, the BBC understands.

Some UK exporters say they've had increased orders or enquiries because of the fall in the value of the pound. Pest control firm Rentokil Initial says it could make £15m extra this year thanks to a weaker currency.

Others are less optimistic. Hilary Jones, a director at UK cosmetics firm Lush said the company was "terrified" about the economic impact. She added that while the firm's Dorset factory would continue to produce goods for the UK market, products for the European market may be made at its new plant in Germany.

Brexit voters are not thick, not racist : just poor

Brendan O'Neill, 2 july 2016 SPECTATOR

The most striking thing about Britain's break with the EU is this: it's the poor wot done it. Council-estate dwellers, *Sun* readers, people who didn't get good GCSE results (…) : they rose up, they tramped to the polling station, and they said no to the EU.

It was like a second peasants' revolt, though no pitchforks this time. The statistics are extraordinary. The well-to-do voted Remain, the down-at-heel demanded to Leave. The Brexiteer/Remainer divide splits almost perfectly, and beautifully, along class lines. Of local authorities that have a high number of manufacturing jobs, a whopping 86 per cent voted Leave. Of those bits of Britain with low manufacturing, only 42 per cent did so. Of local authorities with average house prices of less than £282,000, 79 per cent voted Leave; where house prices are above that figure, just 28 per cent did so. Of the 240 local authorities that have low education levels — i.e. more than a quarter of adults do not have five A to Cs at GCSE — 83 per cent voted Leave. Then there's pay, the basic gauge of one's place in the pecking order: 77 per cent of local authorities in which lots of people earn a low wage (of less than £23,000) voted Leave, compared with only 35 per cent of areas with decent pay packets.

It's this stark: if you do physical labour, live in a modest home and have never darkened the door of a university, you're far more likely to have said 'screw you' to the EU than the bloke in the leafier neighbouring borough who has a nicer existence. Of course there are discrepancies. The 16 local authorities in Scotland that have high manufacturing levels voted Remain rather than Leave. But for the most part, class was the deciding factor in the vote. This, for me, is the most breathtaking fact: of the 50 areas of Britain that have the highest number of people in social classes D and E — semi-skilled and unskilled workers and unemployed people — only three voted Remain. Three. That means 47 very poor areas, in unison, said no to the thing the establishment insisted they should say yes to. (…)

This peasants' revolt has sent shockwaves through the elite and, like anthropologists investigating some mysterious tribe, they're now frantically trying to work out why it happened. They've come up with two answers — one fuelled by rage, the other by something worse: pity. The ragers say the plebs voted Leave because they're a bit racist and got hoodwinked by the shiny, xenophobic demagoguery of the likes of Nigel Farage. (…)

Surveys, however, dent this claim that the anti-EU throng was driven by disdain for foreigners. In a post-vote ComRes poll, only 34 per cent of Leave voters cited concern about immigration as their main reason for voting out (and concern about immigration isn't necessarily racism). A majority, 53 per cent, said they rejected the EU because they think Britain should make its own laws. So this swath of the country, defamed as a brainless pogrom-in-waiting, was actually voting for democracy. (…)
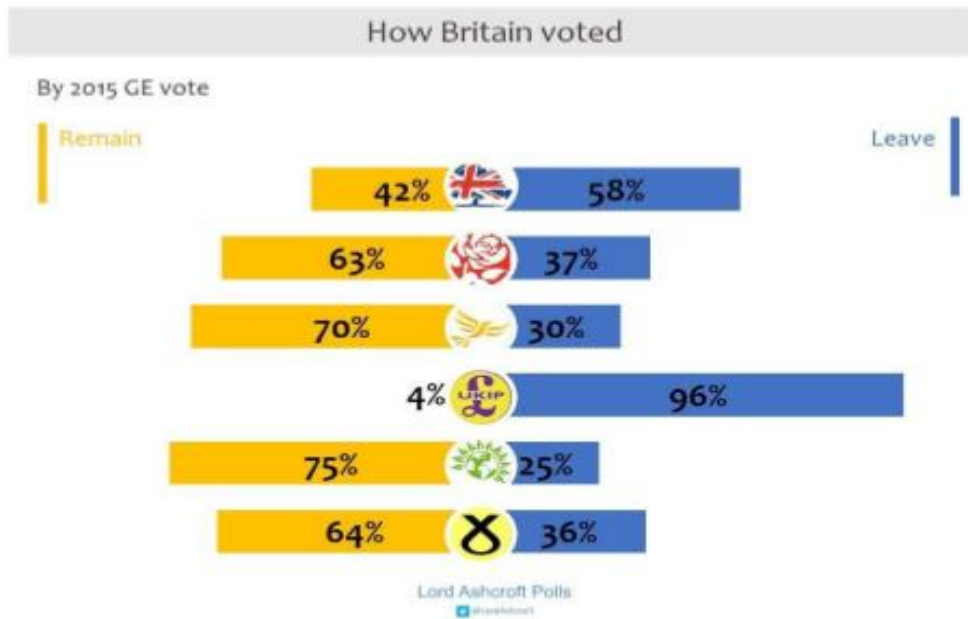
But my take, from talking to numerous Leave voters, is not that they feel slighted by the political class but that they *oppose* it. Their concern isn't that the elite is ignoring them but rather that it is interfering too much. They are sick of being castigated for their way of life. People have a strong sense of being ruled over by institutions that fundamentally loathe them, or at least consider them to be in dire need of moral and social correction.

In Burnt Oak, the tiny working-class suburb in north-west London where I grew up, it wasn't hard to find Leave voters, even though the borough, Barnet, voted Remain by 100,000 to 61,000 votes. All said a similar thing: 'They look down on us.' Everyone I spoke to said they'd had a gutful of being branded racist simply because they feel British. To prove that foreigner-bashing isn't their thing, many of them point out that they work and socialise with

Romanians (of whom there are huge numbers in Burnt Oak). (…) They feel patronised, slandered and distrusted, not ignored. They feel their working-class culture and attitudes are viewed with contempt.

This rebellion wasn't caused by racism or a paroxysm of infantile anger. It was considered. The workers spied an opportunity to take the elite that despises them down a peg or two — and they seized it. They asserted their power, and in the process, blimey: they changed the world.

How Britain voted

By 2015 GE vote

Remain   Leave

42%   58%

63%   37%

70%   30%

4%   96%

75%   25%

64%   36%

Lord Ashcroft Polls

Green Party

Conservatives

UKIP

Labour

LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

SNP
Scottish National Party

Brexit: All you need to know about the UK leaving the EU

By Brian Wheeler & Alex Hunt, 10 August 2016 **BBC NEWS**

Who wanted the UK to leave the EU?

The UK Independence Party, which received nearly four million votes - 13% of those cast - in May's general election, has campaigned for many years for Britain's exit from the EU. They were joined in their call during the referendum campaign by about half the Conservative Party's MPs, including Boris Johnson and five members of the then Cabinet. A handful of Labour MPs and Northern Ireland party the DUP were also in favour of leaving.

What were their reasons for wanting the UK to leave?

They said Britain was being held back by the EU, which they said imposed too many rules on business and charged billions of pounds a year in membership fees for little in return. They also wanted Britain to take back full control of its borders and reduce the number of people coming here to live and/or work.

One of the main principles of EU membership is "free movement", which means you don't need to get a visa to go and live in another EU country. The Leave campaign also objected to the idea of "ever closer union" between EU member states and what they see as moves towards the creation of a "United States of Europe".

Who wanted the UK to stay in the EU?

Then Prime Minister David Cameron was the leading voice in the Remain campaign, after reaching an agreement with other European Union leaders that would have changed the terms of Britain's membership had the country voted to stay in.

He said the deal would give Britain "special" status and help sort out some of the things British people said they didn't like about the EU, like high levels of immigration - but critics said the deal would make little difference.

Sixteen members of Mr Cameron's Cabinet, including the woman who would replace him as PM, Theresa May, also backed staying in. The Conservative Party was split on the issue and officially remained neutral in the campaign. The Labour Party, Scottish National Party, Plaid Cymru, the Green Party and the Liberal Democrats were all in favour of staying in.

What were their reasons for wanting the UK to stay?

Those campaigning for Britain to stay in the EU said it gets a big boost from membership - it makes selling things to other EU countries easier and, they argued, the flow of immigrants, most of whom are young and keen to work, fuels economic growth and helps pay for public services.

They also said Britain's status in the world would be damaged by leaving and that we are more secure as part of the 28 nation club, rather than going it alone.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN BRITAIN

	Founding	Leader	Ideology
Conservatives			
Labour			
LIBERAL DEMOCRATS			
UKIP			
Green Party			
SNP Scottish National Party			

DEVOLUTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
GROUP 1 – GROUP 2

1543   England and Wales were united as one country. Scotland and Ireland remained separate kingdoms, with their own parliaments and laws.

1603   England and Scotland shared the same king. King James VI of Scotland became also James I of England.

1606   Scots were officially called English citizens.

1652   England and Scotland were united together through force by Oliver Cromwell. The Scots never accepted this action.

1707   The 'Act of Union' meant that Scotland lost her Parliament and her independence and became part of a new country to be called 'Kingdom of Great Britain'.

1801   A second 'Act of Union' was passed, creating another new country, the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland'.

1921   Ireland became a free state. Six northern Irish counties (Northern Ireland) remained part of the UK.

1925   Plaid Cymru, the Welsh nationalist Party was founded.

1934   John MacCormack founded the Scottish National Party (SNP).

1927   The current name of the country, 'the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland', was adopted.

1979   Scottish and Welsh voters rejected devolution in referendums.

1997   Referendums were held in Scotland and Wales. Voters gave their support for an assembly in their country, the Welsh by a very small majority.

1998   'The Good Friday Agreement' resulted in the creation of a new Northern Ireland Assembly, intended to bring together the two communities (nationalist and unionist) to govern Northern Ireland.

1999   The Welsh and Scots elected their Assemblies.

2011   A referendum on extending the law-making powers of the National Assembly was held in Wales. 63% voted 'yes'.

2014   A referendum on Scottish independence was held. 55% voted 'No'.

2014   A poll conducted in Wales found that 3% of people wanted Wales to be independent.

BREXIT AND BRITISH EXPATS

We are sudents in Terminale ES in Lycée Ernest Pérochon in Parthenay and with the help of our English teacher we have worked on Brexit. We have studied various documents and we would like to know what British expats who live in Gâtine think about Brexit. We would appreciate your time and consideration in answering our survey questions before sunday october 2nd so that we might compile the answers in class and comment on the survey. Thank you for aswering our questions.
Terminale ES1.

1. **1 Are you ...?**
   Une seule réponse possible.
   ◯ A man
   ◯ A woman

2. **2 How old are you?**
   Une seule réponse possible.
   ◯ 20-30
   ◯ 30-40
   ◯ 40-60
   ◯ +60

3. **3 Are you ...?**
   Une seule réponse possible.
   ◯ In activity
   ◯ Retired

4. **4 What is or what was your job?**
   ....

5. **5 Were you born in ...?**
   Une seule réponse possible.
   ◯ England
   ◯ Scotland
   ◯ Wales
   ◯ Northern Ireland
   ◯ The Republic of Ireland

6. **6 Which political party in Britain do feel closer to?**
   Une seule réponse possible.
   ◯ Conservatives
   ◯ Labour Party
   ◯ Liberal Democrats
   ◯ UKIP
   ◯ Green Party
   ◯ Scottish National Party
   ◯ No opinion

7. **7 What did you vote?**
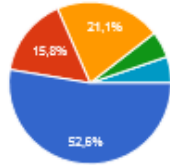   *Une seule réponse possible.*
   ◯ Leave
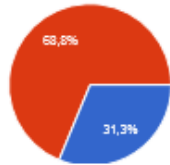   ◯ Remain

Motor vehicle restorer

5 Were you born in …?

England	17	89.5 %
Scotland	2	10.5 %
Wales	0	0 %
Northern Ireland	0	0 %
The Republic of Ireland	0	0 %

6 Which political party in Britain do feel closer to?

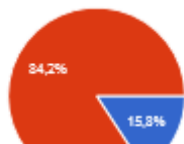|		
Conservatives	10	52.6 %
Labour Party	3	15.8 %
Liberal Democrats	4	21.1 %
UKIP	1	5.3 %
Green Party	0	0 %
Scottish National Party	1	5.3 %
No opinion	0	0 %

7 What did you vote?

Leave	5	31.3 %
Remain	11	68.8 %

8 What is the first word that comes to your mind when you think about Brexit?

Disaster

Good

Unfortunate.

Shame

Ridiculous and short sighted .

No more silly rules and regulations by Brussels. Like the shape of cucumbers, silly he's,th and safety regulations etc. Brussels think they can tell England what to do. We need to have our own say in our own country.

Shambles

mistake

Success

Choice

Devastating.

Sad

No

Anxiety

Unbelievable

Unprintable

9 Did you expect Britain to leave the EU?

Yes	3	15.8 %
No	16	84.2 %

10 Do you think Brexit will have an impact on the unity of the United Kindgom?

Yes

Yes.

Yes - Scotland already want another referendum to split from England and remain in the European Union.

Definitely. It has already become clear that racial abuse is increasing, particularly in certain areas of the UK and people have strong opinions about this with both sides speaking out passionately about how their lives and jobs are affected. It would appear that immigration was the main reason for the Brexit vote. For example, many people are concerned for those individuals in 'The Jungle' at Calais, while others think they should all be sent back to their homelands. The people don't know what will happen once agreements are signed by Theresa May as immigration control between the UK and French Authorities could dramatically change. The other major problem is that the Government is in a mess and many people have lost their trust in politicians, especially when David Cameron resigned immediately after the results. He had made no plans for a leave vote and had instructed his team not to bother with making a strategy since he clearly believed he would win!

Possibly because 48 % of people wanted to remain that's a large proportion especially as many of those were Scottish

Yes. It will bring the English people closer together again as a community.

Probably

yes, scotland voters wanted to remain

no

Yes, unfortunately I do think that Scotland my now gain independence.

Yes

short term - yes - but eventually it will become passe

Yes. I have put remain in the voting box above but could not vote as I have been here more than 15 years and there was no place for that on your form. Scotland may well have another independance referendum and may well vote "Yes" this time and try to remain in the EU. I think that these are quite dangerous times. I think the UK imagines itself as far more importnat than it is and will find out that the EU thinks that it is not and not give it anything it wants.

No

Definitely

11 Do you think Brexit will have an impact on your life as an expat?

Yes

Yes. Hopefully we will be allowed to remain full time in France.

Yes. Hope it does not affect our health coverage in France.

It has already as the GB pound is worth less to the Euro and so our Uk old-age pension has dropped in value in France. Please note I have not answered question 7 as we could NOT vote as we have lived in France 16 years and Uk citizens lose the right to vote after 15 years!

Hopefully not as neither my husband nor I want to return to the UK to live. Both of us fail to understand the mind-set of the people who voted to leave...it leaves the UK isolated. We hope that for all expatriates living in our chosen, beautiful country of France that the French people will continue to be as welcoming and friendly towards us. Financially, it is a concern as the bank rate fluctuates, thus affecting our pensions and this will certainly have an impact on our life. Thank you for giving us this opportunity to voice our opinion.

I hope not , but if Britain and France don't continue reciprocal agreement on the health cover we cannot afford to remain in France. We will lose money on our house sale and arrive in England old and poor. I don't think the health service in England can sustain that !

Probably. Because we live in France it might affect out health insurance here and our pension could be frozen. In other words if we are not part of the Eu we will not be entitled to yearly or cost of living increases which we are getting at the moment.

We hope not.

yes it will make my house harder to sell.

No

Not immediately, but further into the future I think I will be financially worse off

Yes- it is bound to , but that did not stop me voting for what I felt was right for Britain's government of its' own people

Yes. We do not know if we will still have access to health cover, if no cover we will have to back to the UK. Exchange rate is now appalling and may well make some people very hard up indeed. We may not be given residence status, again would mean a return to the UK. Life at present is very unsettling.

Yes, I worry about the rights we have in France today. Eg health cover.

Hopefully no

Hoping that it doesn't

NOM : ………………………………….   **Terminale ES**

ECRIRE (ESSAIS ET RAPPORTS) :	/20

A1	Pas de descripteur disponible.
A2	Pas de descripteur disponible.
B1	Peut écrire de brefs essais simples sur des sujets d'intérêt général. Peut résumer avec une certaine assurance une source d'informations factuelles sur des sujets familiers courants et non courants dans son domaine, en faire le rapport et donner son opinion. Peut écrire des rapports très brefs de forme standard conventionnelle qui transmettent des informations factuelles courantes et justifient des actions.
B2	Peut écrire un essai ou un rapport qui développe une argumentation de façon méthodique en soulignant de manière appropriée les points importants et les détails pertinents qui viennent l'appuyer. Peut évaluer des idées différentes ou des solutions à un problème. Peut écrire un essai ou un rapport qui développe une argumentation en apportant des justifications pour ou contre un point de vue particulier et en expliquant les avantages ou les inconvénients de différentes options. Peut synthétiser des informations et des arguments issus de sources diverses.
C1	Peut exposer par écrit, clairement et de manière bien structurée, un sujet complexe en soulignant les points marquants pertinents. Peut exposer et prouver son point de vue assez longuement à l'aide d'arguments secondaires, de justifications et d'exemples pertinents.

RESPECT DE LA TACHE			/10
Nombre de mots		**Respect de la consigne**	
A écrit jusqu'à 50 mots.	1	Début de traitement de la tâche mais développement limité.	1
A écrit entre 50 et 100 mots.	2	Tous les points de l'enquête n'ont été traités.	2
A écrit entre 100 et 150 mots.	3	Tous les points ont été traités mais insuffisamment développés.	3
A écrit entre 150 et 200 mots.	4	Tous les points ont été traités et convenablement développés.	4
A écrit plus de 200 mots.	5	Tous les points ont été traités et développés avec originalité.	5

COMPETENCE LINGUISTIQUE	/20	COMPETENCE PRAGMATIQUE	/10
Lexique		**Cohérence et cohésion**	
A1 : Vocabulaire pauvre, nombre important de périphrases, incorrections, répétitions même si le discours reste intelligible.	1	**A1** : Groupes de mots reliés avec des connecteurs élémentaires (et, ou, alors)	1
A2 : Mots et structures pour la plupart adaptés à la situation de communication mais limités, ce qui réduit les possibilités de développement.	2	**A2** : Utilise des connecteurs élémentaires (et, mais, parce que) et les articulations les plus fréquentes pour relier des énoncés pour raconter ou décrire sous forme d'une simple liste de points.	2
B1 : Gamme suffisante de mots et expression pour pouvoir développer même si utilisation fréquente de périphrases, de répétitions ou de mots incorrects.	3	**B1** : Relie une série d'éléments courts, simples et distincts et un discours qui s'enchaîne.	3
B2 : Gamme suffisamment large de mots et expressions pour varier les formulations, même s'il y a quelques lacunes et confusions.	5	**B2** : Peut utiliser avec efficacité une grande variété de mots de liaison pour marquer clairement les relations entre les idées.	5
C1 : Possède une bonne maîtrise d'un vaste répertoire lexical lui permettant de surmonter facilement les lacunes par des périphrases avec une recherche peu apparente d'expressions et de stratégies d'évitement. Bonne maîtrise d'expressions idiomatiques et familières.		**C1** : Peut produire un texte clair, fluide et bien structuré, démontrant un usage contrôlé de moyens linguistiques de structuration et d'articulation.	
Grammaire		**Développement thématique**	
A1 : A un contrôle limité de structures syntaxiques et de formes grammaticales simples appartenant à un répertoire mémorisé.	3		
A2 : Peut utiliser des structures simples correctement mais commet encore systématiquement des erreurs élémentaires comme, par exemple, la confusion des temps et l'oubli de l'accord. Cependant le sens général reste clair.	6	**A2** : Raconte ou décrit avec une simple liste de points successifs.	2
B1 : En règle générale, a un bon contrôle grammatical malgré de nettes influences de la langue maternelle. Des erreurs peuvent se produire mais le sens général reste clair.	9	**B1** : Raconte ou décrit avec une relative aisance quelque chose de simple et de linéaire.	3
B2 : A un bon contrôle grammatical ; des bévues occasionnelles, des erreurs non systématiques et de petites fautes syntaxiques peuvent encore se produire mais elles sont rares.	15	**B2** : Raconte ou décrit de façon claire en développant et en argumentant à l'aide de détails et d'exemples.	5
C1 : Peut maintenir constamment un haut degré de correction grammaticale ; les erreurs sont rares et difficiles à repérer.		**C1** : Peut faire des descriptions et des récits compliqués, avec des thèmes secondaires et certains plus développés et arriver à une conclusion adéquate.	