

Etape 3 : Comprendre l'essentiel d'un article présentant un point de vue et donner son avis.

CE/PE B1-B1+ (tâche évaluée CE/PE B1)



APATHY OR ANTIPATHY? WHY SO FEW PEOPLE VOTE?

Helen Lewis, the Guardian, Sunday 19th April 2016

***In order to** understand what young people want from politics, I spoke to dozens of under25s, ranging from Westminster obsessives to those who reject or ignore the entire political system. Some came to me via Twitter, and others through initiatives set up to encourage political enthusiasm and civic responsibility.*

Questions and Answers: Jessica Hayden, 17, from Essex

Jessica Hayden: 'Too often politicians blame "benefit scroungers" for the deficit and avoid blaming their friends in the banking industry.'

Are you a member of a political party?

The Labour party – **because** I agree with their policies on tax, employment, the NHS and the lowering of tuition fees.



Are you involved in any other campaign group?

The Emily Tree is a lovely organisation which tries to encourage young girls into politics. It's definitely more the girls in my year who aren't going to vote, and it tends to be because they don't know enough about politics.

What's the biggest political issue of today?

Tax avoidance by large organisation. Too often, politicians blame "benefit scroungers" for the deficit, and avoid blaming their friends in the banking industry.

What political issue do you feel most passionate about?

Feminism! I'm a very proud feminist and do a lot of campaigning around women's representation in the media or parliament.

What do you think when you hear the word "politics"?

Middle-aged white men. That's wrong, and I'm so glad there are more female leaders now – yet too much of the media focused on her outfit or makeup.

Q&A: Lachlan Campbell, 22, from Eastbourne

Lachlan Campbell: ‘Since a vote for Green is a throwaway, I’m throwing my lot in with Labour for now.’



What do you think when you hear the word “politics”?

It makes a lot of people turn off. I used to think the same when I was younger, that politics was something that affected other people, or it was all for people in London and nowhere else.

Are you a member of a political party? No. Might join Labour, or Green. Certainly, more leaning towards Green, but **since** I feel in the upcoming election a vote for Green is a throwaway, I’m throwing my lot in with Labour for now. **Besides** signing a bunch of online petitions that have floated my way, I’m not involved in any other campaigns.

What’s the biggest political issue of today? Things like the cost and ease of living, and unemployment, are probably most relevant. The majority of my friends feel like we’re still not out of a recession, and everyone’s feeling a tightening on wallets in general.

What political issue do you feel most passionate about? I would gladly pay a little more on energy bills if I knew that cost was to increase our usage of renewable sources of energy and decreased reliance on nuclear, coal or gas.

Q&A: Reece Johnson, 19, from Oxford

Reece Johnson: ‘The biggest issue we face is whether or not we take the Ukip route, which would be a big mistake.’



Are you a member of a political party? I’m not. I’m definitely engaged in politics, I have views on a lot of issues but no party reflects them in full. I’m liberal on drugs, immigration, free speech and lifestyle etc. For now I’m a content Lib Dem voter, I guess!

Are you involved in any other campaign group? Not actively, **however** I follow several Facebook groups that allow members to share thoughts and experiences on gender and race.

What’s the biggest political issue of today? I’m a law student and I really don’t want to see the Human Rights Act repealed. I think the deficit issue will be solved **eventually**, whoever is in power. But I think the biggest issue we face is **whether or not** we are short-termist.

What political issue do you feel most passionate about? Social mobility. I feel lucky to be the first in my immediate family to go to uni. I think free schools are an interesting development in this area and I’m open-minded about how they might help.

What do you think when you hear the word “politics”? Short-term/reaction

Helen Lewis’s conclusions:

The first conclusion from these results is that it is no surprise that the current political system is unappealing to so many young people. Take immigration, a subject that obsesses politicians and the mainstream media. Many of those I spoke to conceded it was a big issue – or, at least, so they had been repeatedly told. No one nominated it as the issue that most concerned them personally. “The media are portraying immigration to be a monumental issue,” said 22-year-old Jenny Sturrock from east London, “but I think that is just because of parties like Ukip who see it as an easy target.” **At the same time**, subjects that disproportionately affect the young get bumped down the political agenda. The main parties are finally waking up to the housing crisis – perhaps because middle-aged homeowners have stopped cheering how much their big asset has appreciated and started wondering why their children are still living at home.

Under-25s are not stupid or apathetic. They recognise that the political system has not been built with them in mind – and **despite this**, thousands of them are involved in it somehow, **whether** through community projects or online campaigns. “The other reasons that people give for abstaining are not having enough information, not feeling represented by any of the parties or candidates, not being able to tell the parties apart, and not feeling that their vote counts. None of those reasons are apathetic – they are all about being let down.” **Instead of** asking why young people don’t care about politics, let’s ask why the rest of us care so little about young people that we allow them to feel so excluded.

<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2015/apr/19/why-young-people-dont-vote-apathy-or-antipathy-election-2015>

1. To begin, **introduce** the document.
 - a. Source/ date/ nature/ composition/ author.

b. Give information on the issue of the article, on the people concerned here.

2. **Highlight** the transparent words in the article and have a **look at** the title, the illustrations.

Can you **deduce** what it is about?

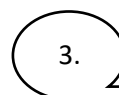
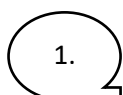
3. **Find** the English equivalents:

Jessica Hayden, 17, from Essex	Lachlan Campbell, 22, from Eastbourne	Reece Johnson, 19, from Oxford
- réduction, diminution :	- adhérer :	sujets :
- frais de scolarité :	- un vote de contestation :	partager :
- évasion fiscale :	- factures d'énergie :	détruit, abimé :
- la représentation des femmes en politiques :	- sources d'énergie renouvelables :	étriqué, à court-terme :
		ouvert d'esprit :

4. **Work in group. Complete** the chart and **sum up** the information :

	Jessica	Lachlan	Reece
Involvement in politics			
How			
Main concerns in political issues			
Positive or negative feelings towards politics. Why? Find vocabulary to prove it.			

5. **Pick up** in each interview the expressions they use when they express **positive feelings** or **agreement** for politics:



2.



Jessica Hayden, 17

Lachlan Campbell, 22

Reece Johnson, 19, from

Positive feelings or agreement

Ex: *I agree with their policies*

Ex: *I'm liberal on drugs, immigration, free speech*

Disagreement, negative views and criticism

Ex: *politicians blame "benefit scroungers" for the deficit*

Ex: *vote for Green is a throwaway*

Ex: *I really don't want to see the Human Rights Act repealed*

6. Grammar : Link-words, how to write full and complex sentences.

- A quoi servent les mots suivants soulignés dans l'article ? quelle est leur valeur ? en connaissez-vous d'autres ? Relevez ceux dans la conclusion de l'article non cités ici.

<u>Dans l'article</u>	<u>Mots de liaison</u>	<u>Valeurs / sens</u>
Introduction,	in order to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'opposition • La nuance
Jessica	because	
	yet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'addition (en plus...) • La cause • Le but • La concession
Lachlan	since	
	besides	
Reece	however	
	eventually	
	whether (or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La condition ou l'hypothèse
conclusion	the first	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'énumération (en 1^{er} lieu et finalement)
	despite	

7. Dans les énoncés suivants, **repérez** le mot de liaison et **traduisez-le** en français :

- a) Helen Lewis puts this question to under-25s, and finds that *while* many are very political, most feel profoundly ignored. = l'opposition
- b) I said I was starting to worry about having kids one day and *whether* that would ruin my life.
- c) *Nonetheless*, it is possible to tease out some ways in which young people form a group in political terms. = l'opposition
- d) *At the same time*, subjects that disproportionately affect the young get bumped down the political agenda. = la simultanéité
- e) *If* it costs me upwards of £15 to travel to and from work a day, that's close to half a day's work post-tax."
- f) *Ultimately*, I want to live in London, but looking at the price of renting there is depressing.
= eventually

8. Practise:

Take your smartphone and go on :

<http://www.english-at-home.com/lessons/grammar-exercise-connecting-words/>

Evaluation intermédiaire 2:

CE/ 10

Apathy or antipathy? Why so few young people vote?

Helen Lewis, the Guardian Sunday 19 April 2016

Chloe Hutchinson, 19, from Swansea	Morenike Adebayo, 25, south-east London
<p>Are you a member of a political party? I am a member of the Liberal Democrats as I agree with their stance on issues such as mental health, civil liberties and Europe. Being a member of the party has provided many opportunities to learn new skills, from campaigning to debating and speaking at conferences.</p> <p>Are you involved in any campaign groups? I am involved in a few feminist campaign groups including Powered By Girl and the #votingmatters campaign by @Emilymatters. I am also involved in Amnesty and Save the Children through societies.</p> <p>What is the biggest political issue of today? Probably the NHS.</p> <p>What political issue do you feel most passionate about? Working towards gender equality is incredibly important to me. The easiest and most sensible way to achieve this is through sex and relationship education, which must include consent along with different types of relationships and sexualities. Tolerance is spread through good education.</p> <p>What do you think when you hear the word “politics”? Campaigning and lobbying to try to create change.</p>	<p>Are you a member of a political party? I’m not. To pay to be a member of a political party seems cult-like; as if swearing allegiance to the rightful king. I understand that this is to contribute to the running costs of a party and costs of campaigning at election times but the money I’d be paying and how much MPs are paid seem like a gulf apart.</p> <p>What is the biggest political issue of today? At the moment, immigration. Should it be? It’s difficult to say.</p> <p>What political issue do you feel most passionate about? Real, full-time employment opportunities for young people. There are a lot of words for part-time unpaid jobs, where young people are exploited – internship, apprenticeship, traineeship, work experience.</p> <p>What do you think when you hear the word “politics”? It’s one of the taboos of polite conversation. But I think politics should be discussed more often and definitely from a younger age.</p>

A. Sum up the following information. CE /10-B1

	Chloe	Morenike
1. Involvement in politics	/1	/1
2. How	/1	/1
3. Main concerns in political issues	/1	/1
4. Positive or negative feelings towards politics. Why? Find vocabulary to prove it.	/2	/2

B. Write a paragraph in which you will answer the following questions and use link-words: PE/ 10

- Are you a member of a political party?
- What's the biggest political issues of today?
- What political issues do you feel most passionate about?
- What do you think when you hear the word "politics"?

CRITERES D'EVALUATION DE LA PE				
Je peux exprimer mon opinion avec :				J'ai répondu :
Des énoncés très courts	0.5	Une langue partiellement compréhensible	0.5 ou 1	à aucune question
A2				
Des énoncés simples, en réponse à la question posée	1 ou 1.5	Une langue globalement compréhensible malgré un vocabulaire limité et des erreurs avec des mots de liaison type and/but	1.5 ou 2	à 1 question sur 4
A2+				
Des énoncés complexes et pertinents par rapport à la question posée	2 ou 2.5	Une langue globalement correcte : syntaxe, grammaire et vocabulaire spécifique avec des mots de liaison exprimant la cause et la conséquence	2.5 ou 3	à 2 questions sur 4
B1				
Des énoncés complexes pour exprimer un point de vue pertinent par rapport à la question.	3	Une langue correcte : syntaxe, grammaire et vocabulaire spécifique avec des phrases complexes reliées entre elles par des mots de liaison	3.5 ou 4	à 3 questions sur 4
B1+				à la totalité des questions
	/3		/3	/4