

B1-B2

ANGLAIS

Mon livre de T^{le}

Nouveau
programme
2026

Tronc commun

Axes et objets d'études en tableaux

Fiches de grammaire

Fiches méthodes

Activités et autoévaluations corrigées



Sophie Sebah



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Conception graphique couverture : Nathalie FOULLOY

Conception graphique intérieur : Aline DEVILLARD

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AVANT-PROPOS

Ce livre a été conçu pour accompagner les élèves de terminale dans l'apprentissage de l'anglais, conformément au nouveau programme du lycée. Il propose une approche progressive et structurée, articulant culture, langue et méthodes, afin de développer à la fois la compréhension, l'expression écrite et orale, et la maîtrise grammaticale, en abordant des thématiques actuelles et complexes du monde anglophone.

La première partie est consacrée aux **axes culturels et objets d'étude**, organisés en six grands axes :

- **Espace privé et espace public**
- **Territoire et mémoire**
- **Fictions et réalités**
- **Enjeux et formes de la communication**
- **Citoyenneté et mondes virtuels**
- **Le Royaume-Uni et ses nations**

Chaque axe est introduit par un vocabulaire spécifique et des exercices préparatoires, puis exploré à travers 4 objets d'étude. Chaque objet d'étude suit une progression claire : *Je découvre, J'approfondis, Entraînement, Je retiens, Je m'exprime*, et s'accompagne d'un **focus grammaire ciblé**. Cette structure permet d'analyser des documents authentiques, de comprendre les enjeux historiques, sociaux ou culturels, et de développer des compétences de compréhension et d'expression.

La deuxième partie du livre est consacrée à la **grammaire**. Elle propose des fiches claires et synthétiques couvrant l'ensemble des notions essentielles, des structures simples aux constructions plus complexes, avec des QCM pour consolider les acquis et réviser de manière autonome.

Enfin, la troisième partie propose des **fiches méthode** pour guider les élèves dans la production écrite et orale. Elles fournissent des stratégies pour analyser un sujet, organiser et hiérarchiser les idées, rédiger avec cohérence, argumenter, débattre et présenter efficacement en anglais. L'accent est mis sur l'autonomie, la réflexion critique et la confiance en soi, afin de préparer les élèves aux exigences du baccalauréat et à une communication en anglais riche, nuancée et adaptée au monde contemporain.

Chaque section du livre a été pensée pour favoriser l'interaction entre culture et langue, stimuler la curiosité intellectuelle et encourager l'expression personnelle. Ce guide se veut un **outil complet et évolutif**, qui accompagne pas à pas l'apprentissage de l'anglais tout au long de l'année de terminale et prépare les élèves à poursuivre leur parcours dans l'enseignement supérieur ou dans un contexte professionnel anglophone.

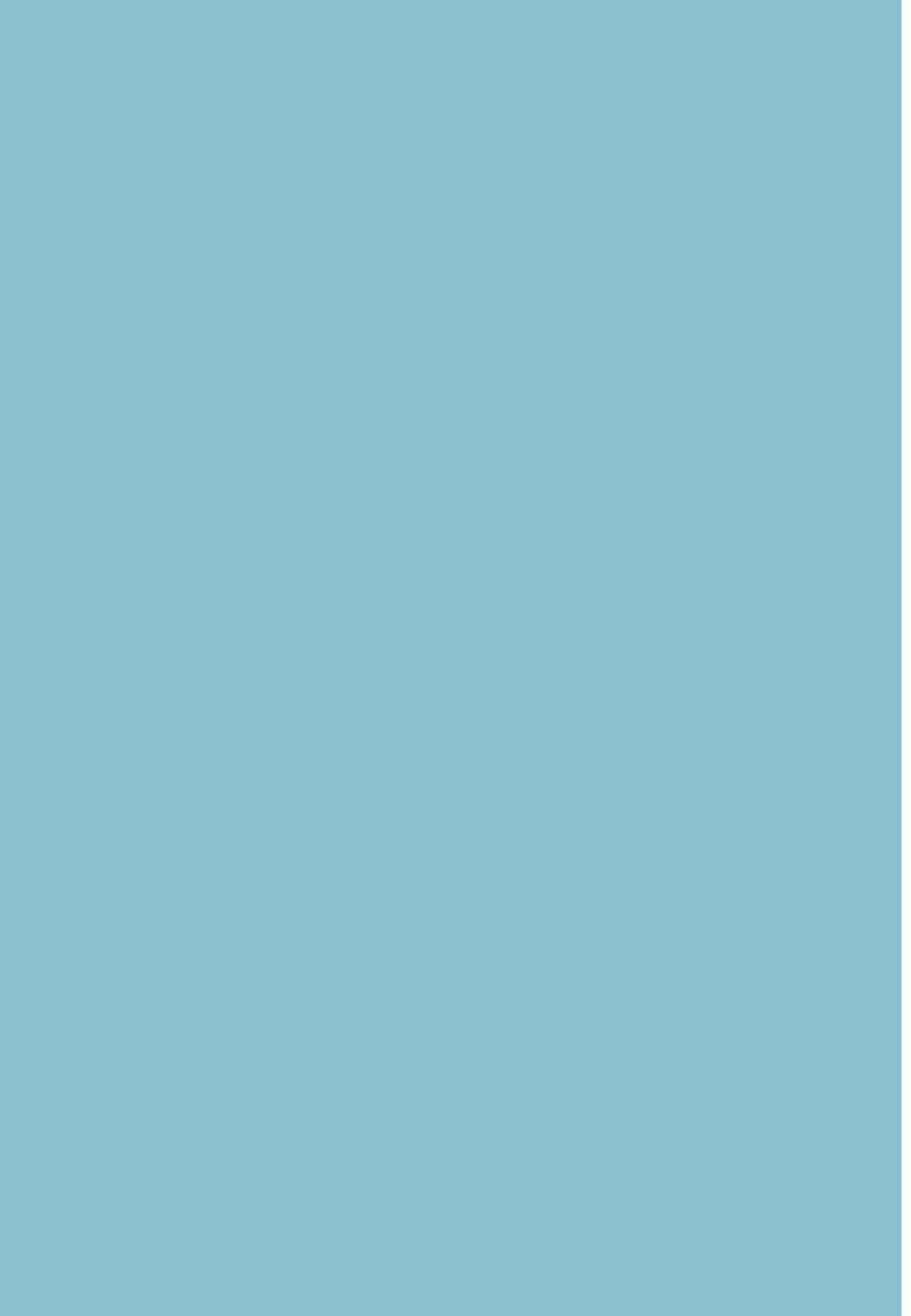
Niveaux de maîtrise linguistique visés à la fin de l'année :

- Classe LVB LVA : terminale B1-B2.
- Classe LVC : terminale A2⁺-B1.
- La classe terminale doit amener l'élève au niveau B2.



PARTIE 1 :
*Les axes culturels
et les objets d'étude*





AXE CULTUREL 1

Espace privé et espace public

Private space and public space





A. Introduction

L'étude des relations entre l'espace privé et l'espace public interroge les zones de rencontre et les transitions entre ces deux sphères. L'espace privé, en tant que lieu de liberté individuelle, se confronte régulièrement aux exigences et aux intrusions

de l'espace public, où les normes sociales, les attentes collectives et les lois régissent les comportements. L'étude de ces enjeux soulève des questions cruciales sur la résistance de la sphère privée face aux influences extérieures.

Private spaces are often seen as places of personal freedom, while public spaces are governed by laws, social norms, and collective expectations. A key issue is how private life can resist the intrusion of the public sphere, especially in matters related to religion, beliefs, and morality. The axis also explores several concrete topics: the control over women's bodies and the way they are caught between public and private spaces; historical and modern "witch hunts" (like the Salem trials or media trials in Hollywood) that **blur the line** between personal lives and public judgment; the growing **overlap** between private and public workspaces; and new forms of urban living that challenge the **boundaries** between home and community.



Blur the line: estomper la frontière

Overlap: chevauchement

Boundaries: frontières

Key definitions

Private space: areas, situations, or spheres in which individuals have exclusive control or autonomy.

Examples include:

- Personal homes
- Private conversations
- Private information
- Personal autonomy
- Freedom of expression

Public space: areas or situations accessible to all members of society allowing collective social interaction, communication, and the exercise of rights.

Examples include:

- Public squares or parks
- Streets, sidewalks, markets
- Public media
- Government offices (public institutions and services).



Private space and public space: the relationship involves tensions and exchanges:

- **Intersection of rights:** freedom of expression and privacy protection often meet when individuals exercise their rights in public spaces while claiming to safeguard their private lives.
- **Blurring of boundaries:** private elements (conversations, personal data) can be exposed in public spaces, especially through technology (cameras, social media).
- **Social norms and regulation:** behaviour is governed differently in private versus public spaces, but technological advances (surveillance, data collection) increasingly blur these distinctions.

LES ENJEUX DE L'AXE

- 1 *How can we balance public safety with privacy in public spaces? Comment concilier sécurité publique et vie privée dans les espaces publics ?*
- 2 *Should freedom of expression be limited to maintain public order? La liberté d'expression doit-elle être limitée pour maintenir l'ordre public ?*
- 3 *How can we protect digital privacy while keeping spaces accessible? Comment protéger la vie privée numérique tout en maintenant l'accès aux espaces publics ?*



B. Le vocabulaire de l'axe culturel

1. PRIVATE SPACE ESPACE PRIVÉ • Bedroom: chambre • Belongings: affaires personnelles • Confidential: confidentiel • Domestic life: vie domestique • Family circle: cercle familial • Home: domicile • Indoor space: espace intérieur • Intimacy: intimité • Living room: salon • Shelter: abri • To disconnect: se déconnecter • To protect: protéger	2. PUBLIC SPACE ESPACE PUBLIC • Crowd control: gestion de foule • Cultural landmark: lieu culturel emblématique • Forbidden area: zone interdite • Open space: espace ouvert • Park: parc • Public building: bâtiment public • Public facilities: équipements publics • Public square: place publique • Roadway: chaussée • Sidewalk / pavement: trottoir • Street: rue • To gather: se rassembler • To stroll: se promener
3. BOUNDARIES & ACCESS LIMITES ET ACCÈS • Accessibility: accessibilité • Fence: clôture • Gate: portail • Key / keycard: clé / carte d'accès • Pass / permit: autorisation • To enter: entrer • To exit: sortir • To reach a restricted area: accéder à une zone interdite • To respect boundaries: respecter les limites • Trespassing: intrusion	4. SOCIAL INTERACTION INTERACTION SOCIALE • Community: communauté • Crowd: foule • Gathering: rassemblement • Personal space: espace personnel • Privacy breach: atteinte à la vie privée • Social distancing: distanciation sociale • Stranger: inconnu • To behave: se comporter • To greet others: saluer les autres • To share space: partager un espace • To violate: violer, enfreindre
5. USES & FUNCTIONS OF SPACE USAGES ET FONCTIONS DE L'ESPACE • Cultural venue: lieu culturel • Housing: logement • Meeting place: lieu de rencontre • Office: bureau • Recreation area: zone de loisirs • Service area: zone de services • Shared space: espace partagé • Shopping mall: centre commercial • To go shopping: faire les courses • To relax in public: se détendre en public • Transit area: zone de passage • Workplace: lieu de travail	6. SAFETY & SURVEILLANCE SÉCURITÉ ET SURVEILLANCE • Alarm: alarme • CCTV: vidéosurveillance • Emergency exit: issue de secours • Identity check: contrôle d'identité • Public safety: sécurité publique • Safe zone: zone sécurisée • To call for help: appeler à l'aide • To ensure safety: assurer la sécurité • To monitor: surveiller • To patrol: patrouiller



C. Exercices

Voir corrigés p. 280

1. Placez les mots dans les bonnes catégories.

workplace – museum – square – service area – office – housing – transit area – shopping mall – street – park – bedroom

Living spaces	Working spaces	Cultural spaces	Movement spaces	Leisure spaces

2. Remplacez les mots en gras par des synonymes.

- a. She felt uncomfortable because someone **came too close to her**.

→

- b. During the festival, **there were a lot of people**.

→

- c. He talked to **people he didn't know**.

→

3. Associez les mots et les définitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| a. Public square | A. A place that protects people from danger or bad weather |
| b. Trespassing | B. To walk slowly for pleasure |
| c. Personal space | C. Entering a place without permission |
| d. Shopping mall | D. When someone's private life is not respected |
| e. Gate | E. A public open place where people meet |
| f. CCTV | F. A place with many shops inside |
| g. To stroll | G. A system used to watch places with cameras |
| h. Shelter | H. The area around a person that should be respected |
| i. Privacy breach | I. A door or structure that controls entry |

4. Associez les mots des deux colonnes.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Crowd | A. venue |
| b. Social | B. help |
| c. Cultural | C. check |
| d. Identity | D. area |
| e. Emergency | E. distancing |
| f. Call for | F. exit |
| g. Restricted | G. control |

Le corps des femmes : entre domaine public et sphère privée

A. Je découvre

The female body: between public and private spheres

Public sphere: the space of politics, media, institutions, public opinion, and social norms.

Private sphere: the personal and intimate space—home, family life, individual choices, autonomy.

Historical overview

Women's bodies have long been regulated by laws, religion, and social norms.	The 20th and 21st centuries brought movements for women's rights	Today the female body remains at the centre of discussions
In many societies, female bodies were tied to modesty, morality, and family honour.	Sexual liberation, and gender equality.	Discussions about identity, freedom, politics, and visibility.

The public sphere: how society views women's bodies

Media & pop culture • Idealised beauty standards • Sexualisation in advertising and entertainment • Pressure to conform to physical expectations	Politics & law • Debates about reproductive rights • Dress codes, public decency laws • Control of bodies as political tools	Social surveillance • Judging women based on appearance • Policing of clothing ("too revealing" vs. "not feminine enough") • Online scrutiny and harassment
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The private sphere: autonomy and personal experience

Identity & self-expression • Clothing as freedom • Tattoos, hairstyles, body modifications • Choosing one's own beauty standards	Intimacy & self-image • Relationship to one's body • Mental and emotional impact of societal pressure	Health & well-being • Access to reproductive health • Decision-making about contraception, pregnancy, and medical care
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B. *J'approfondis*

1. Clés de compréhension

■ The female body: between the public domain and the private sphere

The female body has long been a subject of debate, control, and representation in society. It stands at the crossroads between the public domain, where it is judged, regulated, and **displayed**, and the private sphere, where it should belong to personal freedom, intimacy, and autonomy.

In the public domain, women's bodies are often exposed and **scrutinised**. Through advertising, social media, cinema, and fashion, the female body is frequently objectified and used to sell products or promote unrealistic beauty standards. Society also imposes rules on women's bodies through laws, dress codes, and social **expectations**. For example, debates about reproductive rights, dress regulations, or body image show how the female body becomes a political and social issue rather than a personal one.

In contrast, the private sphere represents the idea that a woman's body should be her own. It is linked to intimacy, identity, and self-determination. In this space, women should have the freedom to make choices about their bodies, such as their appearance, sexuality, and health, without external pressure or judgment. Feminist movements have strongly defended this idea, **emphasising** bodily autonomy and consent.

However, the boundary between public and private is often blurred. What should remain personal is frequently made public, especially through social media, where women may feel pressured to expose or modify their bodies to gain **approval**. This tension raises important questions: Who truly controls the female body? Is it society, culture, or the individual woman herself?

In conclusion, the female body exists between the public domain and the private sphere, constantly shaped by social norms and personal choices. Achieving true equality requires respecting women's bodily autonomy and recognising that their bodies are not public **property**, but a fundamental part of their individual freedom.

Displayed: affiché, exposé

scrutinised: surveillé

expectations: attentes

emphasising: mettant en valeur

approval: approbation

property: propriété

2. Focus: Social media, celebrities, and body image

Social media and celebrity culture have a strong influence on how women perceive their own bodies. Platforms like Instagram, TikTok, or YouTube constantly display idealised images of beauty, often edited or filtered, creating unrealistic standards. Celebrities' bodies become benchmarks, and many young women compare themselves to these often unattainable ideals.

This constant exposure can lead to self-criticism, body dissatisfaction, and even mental health issues such as anxiety or eating disorders. Social media encourages "likes" and approval based on appearance, reinforcing the idea that a woman's value is closely tied to how her body looks.

3. Culture

Roe v. Wade (1973) was a major U.S. Supreme Court decision that recognised abortion as a woman's private choice, protected from excessive government control. It symbolised the idea that the female body belongs to the **private sphere**. However, in **2022**, the Court reversed this decision in **Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization**, allowing individual states to regulate or ban abortion. This reversal moved control over women's bodies back into the **public domain**, making personal choices dependent on political decisions. It shows how women's bodily autonomy remains fragile and constantly debated in society.



Autoévaluation

Voir corrigé p. 280

Choisissez la phrase synonyme correcte.

/10

1. **The female body has long been a subject of debate, control, and representation in society.**
 - A. Society has only recently started discussing the female body.
 - B. The female body has been discussed, regulated, and portrayed for a long time.
 - C. The female body is no longer controlled or represented today.
2. **In the public domain, women's bodies are often exposed and scrutinised.**
 - A. Women's bodies are usually protected from public attention.
 - B. Women's bodies are rarely judged in public spaces.
 - C. Women's bodies are frequently visible and closely judged by society.
3. **The female body is frequently objectified and used to sell products.**
 - A. The female body is often reduced to an object for commercial purposes.
 - B. The female body is mainly valued for its personality.
 - C. The female body is never shown in advertising.
4. **Society also imposes rules on women's bodies through laws, dress codes, and social expectations.**
 - A. Women are completely free from social or legal constraints.
 - B. Social and legal norms influence how women should behave and look.
 - C. Only women decide how their bodies are regulated.
5. **The private sphere represents the idea that a woman's body should be her own.**
 - A. A woman's body belongs to society as a whole.
 - B. A woman should control her own body without interference.
 - C. A woman's body must follow public rules.
6. **Women should have the freedom to make choices about their bodies without external pressure.**
 - A. Women must adapt their choices to social expectations.
 - B. Women should decide for themselves without being judged or influenced.
 - C. Women are not responsible for decisions about their bodies.
7. **The boundary between public and private is often blurred.**
 - A. The difference between what is personal and what is public is unclear.
 - B. Public and private spaces are completely separate.
 - C. The private sphere is more important than the public one.

8. Social media constantly display idealised images of beauty.

- A. Social media show realistic and natural bodies.
- B. Social media regularly present perfect and unrealistic beauty standards.
- C. Social media encourage people to avoid images.

9. This constant exposure can lead to self-criticism and body dissatisfaction.

- A. Seeing these images regularly can cause people to feel unhappy with their bodies.
- B. Constant exposure improves self-confidence.
- C. Body image is not affected by social media.

10. The reversal of Roe v. Wade shows that women's bodily autonomy remains fragile.

- A. Women's control over their bodies is now fully protected.
- B. Women's rights over their bodies are strong and stable.
- C. Women's control over their bodies can easily be questioned or limited.



C. Entraînement

Young women are turning their backs on body positivity. It's time we all stopped obsessing about how we look

Adapted from *The Guardian*, Fri 2 Feb 2024

By continuing to centre the conversation on our appearance, all the body positivity movement really does is reinforce the idea that how we look is the most important thing about us.

After decades of body positivity messaging aimed at women, why aren't we seeing the outcomes? How come younger women haven't turned away from the beauty industry and the pressures it places on us to be thin, polished and conventionally attractive, without a sunspot, wrinkle or blemish in sight?

In fact, the opposite seems to be happening: the American Society of Plastic Surgeons reported in 2023 that three-quarters of plastic surgeons were noticing a rise in clients under the age of 30 seeking cosmetic enhancements. Among the most popular are lip fillers and Botox. And the side effect of seeing so many young women on screens with smooth skin and unnaturally plump lips is that the sight of an unaltered 28-year-old face becomes unsettling.

The reality is that the journey to body acceptance is a personal one, not a collective one. There is no realistic way for feminist messaging, positive role modelling or diversity in media to counter-balance the depth of society's obsession with a specific ideal of beauty (one that shifts with new trends every five or so years). And as long as we're willing to buy solutions to our insecurities, the beauty industry will be there to sell them to us.

Feminism can't help us find the end of the road; it can only offer reflections to consider along the way, and each generation's path is laid with slightly different bricks. Crucially, feminism can remind us that women have the right to make choices about their bodies, and that includes choosing to invest in cosmetic enhancements, if that matters to them.

After all, regardless of which path we choose, we all end up older at the end of it, if we're lucky. Ageing is a privilege, as they say.



Autoévaluation

Voir corrigé p. 281

Répondez aux questions suivantes.

/5

1. According to the text, why hasn't the body positivity movement reduced young women's interest in cosmetic enhancements?
2. What evidence is given to show that cosmetic procedures are becoming more common among women under 30?
3. What role does the beauty industry play in maintaining society's obsession with appearance?
4. Why does the author argue that body acceptance cannot be achieved collectively?
5. What does the author mean by saying that "ageing is a privilege"?



D. Je retiens

Les idées clés

Le corps des femmes se situe entre sphère publique et sphère privée. Dans la sphère publique, il est observé, jugé et **réglementé** par les médias, la culture populaire, les institutions et les normes sociales. Les femmes subissent une surveillance constante, que ce soit à travers les standards de beauté imposés, la sexualisation dans la publicité ou les lois **encadrant** leur apparence et leur comportement.

Dans la sphère privée, le corps des femmes devrait appartenir à leur liberté personnelle : choix vestimentaires, coiffures, tatouages, santé reproductive et expression de soi. C'est là que s'exerce l'autonomie corporelle, **l'intimité** et le droit de décider de sa propre vie sans pression sociale.

Aujourd'hui, les réseaux sociaux et la culture des célébrités amplifient la tension entre public et privé. Les images idéalisées et souvent **retouchées** créent des standards **irréalistes**, influencent l'image de soi et peuvent générer insatisfaction et problèmes de santé mentale.

La législation illustre également ce conflit : la décision Roe v. Wade (1973) protégeait l'**avortement** comme choix privé, tandis que Dobbs (2022) a transféré ce contrôle à la sphère publique, montrant combien l'autonomie corporelle des femmes reste fragile et contestée.

En conclusion, le corps des femmes est au centre des débats sociaux, culturels et politiques, et **atteindre** une véritable égalité nécessite de respecter leur droit à disposer de leur corps, entre domaine public et liberté personnelle.

réglementé : regulated

encadrant : governing

intimité : intimacy

retouchées : edited

irréalistes : unrealistic

avortement : abortion

atteindre : achieve

Les mots clés

- **Abortion**: avortement
- **Beauty standards**: critères de beauté
- **Body shaming**: dénigrement du corps
- **Consent**: consentement
- **Edited images**: images retouchées
- **Exposure**: exposition
- **Intimacy**: intimité
- **Empowerment**: émancipation
- **Gender norms**: normes de genre
- **Liberation movements**: mouvements de libération
- **Mental health**: santé mentale
- **Online harassment**: harcèlement en ligne
- **Patriarchy**: patriarcat
- **Public decency laws**: lois sur la décence publique
- **Self-determination**: autodétermination
- **Societal expectations**: attentes sociales
- **To assert**: affirmer
- **To objectify**: objectifier
- **To portray**: dépeindre
- **To pressure**: faire pression
- **To sexualise**: sexualiser
- **To scrutinise**: examiner de près
- **Unrealistic ideals**: idéaux irréalistes
- **Well-being**: bien-être



E. Je m'exprime

Focus expressions

- **In public spaces, women are often judged by...** Dans les espaces publics, les femmes sont souvent jugées par...
- **Advertising and pop culture often portray women as...** La publicité et la culture populaire présentent souvent les femmes comme...
- **Celebrities' bodies influence young women because...** Le corps des célébrités influence les jeunes femmes parce que...
- **Comparing oneself to idealised images can lead to...** Se comparer à des images idéalisées peut conduire à...
- **A woman's body belongs to her and she can decide...** Le corps d'une femme lui appartient et elle peut décider...
- **The law can either protect or limit women's bodily autonomy by...** La loi peut protéger ou limiter l'autonomie corporelle des femmes en...



Autoévaluation

Voir corrigé p. 281

Traduisez les phrases suivantes.

/3

1. Dans les espaces publics, les femmes sont souvent jugées par leur apparence et leurs choix vestimentaires.

.....

2. Se comparer à des images idéalisées peut conduire à une faible estime de soi et à l'insatisfaction corporelle.

.....

3. La loi peut protéger ou limiter l'autonomie corporelle des femmes en réglementant les droits reproductifs et l'accès aux soins de santé.

.....

Focus grammaire : le passif

Il sert à mettre l'accent sur l'action ou le résultat, plutôt que sur la personne qui fait l'action. Structure « be + participe passé » (+ « by » pour introduire l'agent).

» Ex.: Voix active : *Someone stole my bike.*

Voix passive : *My bike was stolen.*



Autoévaluation

Voir corrigé p. 281

Traduisez les phrases suivantes.

/3

1. Les femmes sont souvent représentées comme belles mais faibles dans les films.

.....

2. Les femmes sont jugées sur leur apparence dans les médias.

.....

3. Beaucoup de femmes ont été exclues de la vie publique au XIX^e siècle.

.....

Les chasses aux sorcières, de Salem à Hollywood, tribunal médiatique et procès d'intentions

A. Je découvre

Witch hunts: from Salem to Hollywood *Media trials and trials of intent*

Witch hunt: a situation in which people are accused without solid evidence, often because of fear, rumors, or prejudice. Today it is used metaphorically to describe unfair accusations in politics, the media, or society.

The Salem Witch Trials (1692–1693)

The Salem Witch Trials took place in Massachusetts during a period of religious extremism and social tension.

Dozens of people, mostly women, were accused of practising witchcraft.

The trials were based on spectral evidence, fear, and mass hysteria, leading to false confessions and executions.

The McCarthy Era

In the 1950s, during the Cold War, in the United States: under Senator Joseph McCarthy, many artists, writers, and filmmakers in Hollywood were accused of being communists.

These accusations often destroyed careers, even without proof.

Media trial: a person is judged by the public and the media before any legal decision is made.

A **trial of intent:** what someone is *believed* to think or want, rather than proven actions.

People are accused not for what they did, but for what they are suspected of believing, supporting, or intending.



Why this topic still matters today

Modern witch hunts can occur on **social media**, in politics, or in cultural debates.

News outlets, television, and social networks can turn accusations into **public scandals**, influencing opinions and reputations.

This theme raises important questions about justice, freedom of speech, cancel culture, and the power of collective opinion.



B. J'approfondis

1. Clés de compréhension

Witch hunts are not limited to the past or to superstition. They represent a recurring pattern in history in which fear, ideology, and collective pressure lead societies to accuse and punish individuals without solid **evidence**. From the Salem Witch Trials in the 17th century to Hollywood during the Cold War, and even to modern media scandals, witch hunts reveal how justice can be replaced by suspicion and public judgment.

The Salem Witch Trials (1692–1693) remain the original model of a witch hunt in American history. Individuals—mostly women—were accused of **witchcraft** based on rumors, personal conflicts, and so-called “spectral evidence.” The legal system failed to protect the accused, leading to **wrongful** convictions and executions.

Centuries later, the same mechanisms reappeared in a modern form during the McCarthy era in the United States. In the context of the Cold War, communism was seen as an internal enemy threatening American values. Hollywood became a central target because films and artists were believed to influence public opinion. The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) investigated actors, directors, and screenwriters suspected of communist sympathies. Many were pressured to testify, confess, or denounce others. Accusations were often based on **beliefs**, intentions, or associations rather than proven actions. These events illustrate the idea of **trials of intent**, where people are judged not for what they have done but for what they are believed to think, support, or represent. In both Salem and Hollywood, the accused were expected to prove their innocence, reversing the principle of presumption of innocence.

In the modern era, witch hunts have taken a new form through media trials. With the rise of television, the internet, and social media, accusations can spread instantly and reach a global audience. Reputations can be destroyed by allegations alone, and the pressure of public shaming can be as powerful as official punishment.

Witch hunts:
chasses
aux sorcières
evidence: preuves

witchcraft:
sorcellerie
wrongful: abusive

beliefs: croyances
trials of intent:
procès d'intention

2. Focus: Johnny Depp and the media trial

A frequently cited example of a modern media trial is the case involving **Johnny Depp**, one of Hollywood's most famous actors. In 2016, Depp was accused of domestic abuse by his ex-wife, Amber Heard. Although the case involved complex legal proceedings in different countries, it very quickly turned into a global media spectacle. Long before all court decisions were made, Johnny Depp was widely judged in the media and on social networks. He lost major film roles and his public image was severely damaged. For many people, the accusation itself was enough to establish guilt, illustrating how public opinion can replace judicial judgment.

3. Culture

Public shaming refers to the act of publicly criticising, humiliating, or condemning a person for their behaviour, words, or alleged actions. It often happens on social media, where accusations can spread quickly and reach a large audience. Public shaming can damage a person's reputation, mental health, and career, even before any legal judgment is made.

Cancel culture is a social phenomenon in which a public figure is boycotted or excluded after being accused of unacceptable behaviour or opinions.

This may involve losing jobs, contracts, or public support. While some see cancel culture as a way to demand accountability, others criticise it for ignoring due process and the presumption of innocence.



Autoévaluation

Voir corrigé p. 281

Complétez ce résumé à l'aide des mots suivants :

/15

presumption – devil – Johnny – women – spectral – cancel – McCarthy – trials – HUAC – fear – blacklisted – media – public – evidence – Cold

Witch hunts are not only historical events linked to superstition but a recurring pattern in which (1), ideology, and collective pressure lead to the punishment of individuals without solid (2) The Salem Witch Trials remain the original model of such persecutions in American history. In a deeply religious Puritan society, fear of the (3) and social tensions created a climate of hysteria. Many accused people, mostly (4), were condemned on the basis of rumors and so-called (5) evidence, while the legal system failed to protect them.

Similar mechanisms appeared centuries later during the (6) era in the United States. In the context of the (7) War, communism was perceived as a threat, and Hollywood became a major target. Artists suspected of communist sympathies were investigated by the (8), and those who refused to cooperate were (9) and excluded from the film industry. These events illustrate (10) of intent, where people are judged for their beliefs rather than their actions, and where the (11) of innocence is reversed.

In the modern era, witch hunts often take the form of (12) trials, where public opinion replaces justice. Accusations spread rapidly through the media and social networks, leading to (13) shaming and the destruction of reputations without legal judgment. The case of (14) Depp illustrates how an accusation alone can result in career damage, showing the dangers of (15) culture and its impact on justice and individual rights.



C. Entraînement

Cancel culture is a threat to everyone

Adapted from Institute for Free speech, September 22, 2021

Our political debate has become supercharged with polarization and vitriol. A symptom of this dangerous discourse is the acceleration of what is now known as “cancel culture,” where people are punished, sometimes viciously, for violating social norms and increasingly fear expressing themselves.

One of the best definitions of cancel culture is offered by *New York Times* columnist Ross Douthat, who explains that cancellation refers to an attack on someone’s employment and reputation by a determined collective of critics, based on an opinion or action alleged to be disgraceful and disqualifying. Recent cancellations have shown the threat cancel culture poses to free expression and highlight the importance of building a more tolerant society that can ward off its excesses. Writers such as Anne Applebaum and Kat Rosenfield have warned that cancel culture ultimately endangers progressive thinkers and activists. In each case, individuals had their careers put at risk simply for expressing political opinions.

If cancel culture is a threat across political lines, the question becomes what can be done. First, society should focus on building a more tolerant culture that allows people to test ideas and make mistakes without facing permanent career consequences. Civic engagement depends on people feeling safe to express themselves; when the cost is too high, participation declines. Privacy can protect individuals while encouraging political discourse. Congress should further protect privacy by limiting unnecessary data collection, reducing surveillance of political activity, and reforming disclosure laws that expose individuals to backlash for small political donations. Ultimately, cancel culture is a threat to everyone because popular opinion can quickly shift. As James Madison warned, unchecked public passions can lead to injustice. A more tolerant culture and stronger privacy protections are essential to prevent cancel culture from becoming a modern form of political punishment.



Autoévaluation

Voir corrigé p. 282

Répondez aux questions suivantes.

3

1. What is cancel culture, and why does the author see it as a threat to free expression?

.....

2. How can cancel culture affect individuals’ careers and civic engagement?

.....

3. What solutions does the author propose to prevent cancel culture from becoming a form of political punishment?

.....



D. Je retiens

Les idées clés

Une chasse aux sorcières désigne des accusations **injustes**, souvent basées sur la peur, les rumeurs ou les préjugés.

■ Salem (1692-1693)

- ★ Hystérie collective et peur religieuse
- ★ Accusations surtout contre des femmes
- ★ Justice défaillante → exécutions injustes

■ Hollywood / McCarthyisme (années 1950)

- ★ Peur du communisme
- ★ Blacklists pour les artistes accusés sans preuves
- ★ Jugement basé sur les opinions et intentions, pas sur des actes

■ Tribunaux médiatiques et réseaux sociaux

- ★ Jugement par l'opinion publique avant tout procès
- ★ Réputation et carrière menacées

■ Procès d'intentions

- ★ Jugement sur ce que la personne pense ou croit, pas sur ses actes
- ★ Silence ou déni peuvent être interprétés comme **culpabilité**

■ Exemple récent : Johnny Depp

- ★ Accusations médiatisées
- ★ Conséquences professionnelles avant verdict
- ★ Illustration des tribunaux médiatiques et procès d'intentions

■ Implications

- ★ La peur et les rumeurs peuvent remplacer la justice
- ★ Importance de la présomption d'innocence
- ★ Les mécanismes des chasses aux sorcières sont toujours présents aujourd'hui (réseaux sociaux, cancel culture)

Injustes : unfair, wrongful

culpabilité : guilt

Les mots clés

- **Accusation**: accusation
- **Anti-communism**: anticomunisme
- **Blacklist**: liste noire
- **Cancel culture**: culture de l'annulation
- **Collective hysteria**: hystérie collective
- **Due process**: respect de la justice
- **Execution**: exécution
- **False confession**: faux aveu
- **Fear**: peur
- **Guilt**: culpabilité
- **Ideological persecution**: persécution idéologique
- **Media trial**: tribunal médiatique
- **Presumption of innocence**: présomption d'innocence
- **Public shaming**: humiliation publique
- **Religious extremism**: extrémisme religieux
- **Reputation**: réputation
- **Rumors**: rumeurs
- **Scapegoat**: bouc émissaire
- **Sensationalism**: sensationnalisme
- **Superstition**: superstition
- **Suspicion**: soupçon
- **To denounce**: dénoncer
- **Trial of intent**: procès d'intentions
- **Witch hunt**: chasse aux sorcières
- **Witchcraft**: sorcellerie
- **Wrongful conviction**: condamnation injuste



E. Je m'exprime

Focus expressions

- **The phenomenon of witch hunts reveals how...** Le phénomène des chasses aux sorcières montre comment...
- **Throughout history, societies have reacted to fear by...** À travers l'histoire, les sociétés ont réagi à la peur en...
- **From Salem to Hollywood, accusations have often...** De Salem à Hollywood, les accusations ont souvent...
- **The trials were fueled by...** Les procès ont été alimentés par...
- **Artists were punished for...** Les artistes ont été punis pour...
- **This period highlights how ideology...** Cette période met en évidence comment l'idéologie ...
- **People are sometimes held responsible for...** Parfois, les gens sont tenus responsables pour...
- **Cancel culture and public shaming show how...** La culture du boycott et l'humiliation publique montrent comment...



Autoévaluation

Voir corrigé p. 282

Traduisez les phrases suivantes.

/3

1. Le phénomène des chasses aux sorcières montre comment la peur et la superstition peuvent influencer les décisions judiciaires.
.....
2. À travers l'histoire, les sociétés ont réagi à la peur en accusant des personnes innocentes de crimes qu'elles n'avaient pas commis.
.....
3. La culture du boycott et l'humiliation publique montrent comment l'opinion publique peut juger quelqu'un avant tout procès légal.
.....

Focus grammaire : le présent simple ou continu

- **Présent simple** : il est utilisé pour des situations permanentes, des vérités générales ou des habitudes. On l'emploie également après des conjonctions de subordination de temps au futur. On ajoute « s » à la 3^e personne du singulier (*He lives*).
 >> **Ex.:** *Social media spreads rumours.* Les réseaux sociaux diffusent des rumeurs. *When public opinion turns against someone, their reputation will be destroyed.* Quand l'opinion publique se retournera contre quelqu'un, sa réputation sera détruite.
- **Présent continu** : actions qui se déroulent actuellement, changements en cours ou actions planifiées.
 >> **Ex.:** *Fear is taking over, and innocent people are being accused.* La peur est en train de prendre le dessus, et des innocents sont en train d'être accusés.



Autoévaluation

Voir corrigé p. 282

Traduisez les phrases suivantes.

/2

1. Aujourd'hui, les réseaux sociaux sont en train de transformer les accusations en humiliation publique.
.....
2. Quand la peur domine, la société cherche des boucs émissaires.
.....

Les espaces de travail, privés ou publics

A. Je découvre

Private or public workspaces

	Private workspaces	Public workspaces
Definition	Reserved for individuals or small groups.	Public workspaces are accessible to larger groups of people.
Examples	Private offices in companies • Home offices • Small meeting rooms	• Open-plan offices / open spaces • Co-working spaces • Libraries, public offices, shared labs
Advantages	• Less distraction and noise • More control over personal space • Greater confidentiality, privacy, concentration, and control over the environment	• Easy collaboration and teamwork • Opportunities for networking • Dynamic and flexible environment
Disadvantages	• Less social interaction • Can feel isolated	• More distractions and noise • Less privacy • Potential conflicts over shared resources

Evolutions

Industrial era: workspaces were mostly factories, workshops, and offices with strict hierarchy. Workers had fixed roles and little flexibility.	20th century: open-plan offices appeared, encouraging communication and efficiency. Technology started changing work practices.	Digital era: remote work, home offices, and co-working spaces have become common.
Flexible work arrangements: hot-desking, flexible hours, and shared spaces allow better work-life balance.	Hybrid models: combining in-person and remote work, using technology for collaboration and communication.	Current trends increased focus on well-being and ergonomics. Design of spaces to promote creativity, collaboration, and inclusivity. Use of technology and AI to optimise workspace management.



B. J'approfondis

1. Clés de compréhension

Workspaces are the environments where people carry out their professional tasks. They can be private or public, and each type has specific characteristics, advantages, and challenges.

Private and public workspaces serve different purposes and needs:

- Private workspaces provide focus, autonomy, and confidentiality.
- Public workspaces encourage collaboration, networking, and flexibility.

Over time, workspaces have evolved significantly due to technological advancements, social changes, and cultural developments, affecting how people work, collaborate, and maintain their well-being. The evolution of workspaces—from hierarchical offices to hybrid, **tech-enabled**, and co-working environments—reflects the changing needs of both organisations and employees.

The rise of digital tools and high-speed internet has made **remote** work and hybrid models increasingly common, allowing workers to divide their time between home and the office. At the same time, offices are being redesigned to focus less on fixed desks and more on flexible, shared, and collaborative spaces. Greater attention is also given to well-being, ergonomics, and mental health, with work environments designed to reduce stress and improve comfort. As a result, modern workspaces aim to balance privacy and collaboration, combining private areas for concentration with public spaces for teamwork and social interaction.

tech-enabled:
rendu possible
par la technologie

remote: à distance

2. Focus: Teleworking

Teleworking is a major evolution in the organisation of work and directly challenges the traditional distinction between private and public workspaces. By allowing employees to work from home or from locations outside the company office, teleworking shifts professional activities into the **private sphere**. The home, which was once a personal and intimate space, becomes a workplace, raising questions about privacy, boundaries, and work-life balance.

On the one hand, teleworking offers significant advantages. It provides greater flexibility, reduces commuting time, and allows workers to better organise their daily routines. Many employees report increased autonomy and improved well-being, as they can work in a familiar and controlled environment. Teleworking can also reduce overcrowding in public offices and limit stress related to noise and constant social interaction.

On the other hand, teleworking can blur the line between professional and personal life. The absence of a clear separation between home and work may lead to longer working hours, digital overload, and difficulties disconnecting from professional responsibilities. In addition, remote workers may experience social isolation and reduced collaboration, as they have fewer informal interactions with colleagues. places for collaboration, meetings, and social connection rather than individual tasks.

3. Culture

Open-plan offices in anglo-saxon countries

In many Anglo-Saxon countries, especially the United States and the United Kingdom, open-plan offices have become a dominant model in public workspaces. Introduced to encourage collaboration, transparency, and equality among employees, open spaces reflect cultural values such as teamwork, efficiency, and accessibility. Managers and employees often share the same space, which is meant to reduce hierarchy and improve communication.

However, this model has been increasingly criticised. Studies in the US and the UK show that open-plan offices can reduce productivity due to noise, lack of privacy, and constant interruptions. As a result, many companies are now redesigning their public workspaces by adding quiet zones, private rooms, and flexible spaces, aiming to balance collaboration with concentration. This evolution highlights the ongoing tension between public and private workspaces in Anglo-Saxon work culture.



Autoévaluation

Voir corrigé p. 282

1. Vrai ou faux ? Justifiez votre réponse en vous aidant du cours.

/5

- a. Workspaces can only be private.
- b. Private workspaces mainly encourage collaboration.
- c. Public workspaces are designed to promote interaction between workers.
- d. Technological progress has influenced the evolution of workspaces.
- e. Modern offices focus only on individual desks.

2. Associez chaque type de lieu de travail et sa caractéristique principale.

/3

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| a. Private workspace | 1. Collaboration and networking |
| b. Public workspace | 2. Confidentiality and focus |
| c. Modern workspace | 3. Balance between privacy and teamwork |

3. Choisissez la réponse correcte.

/3

- a. Teleworking mainly allows employees to:
 - 1. work only in company offices
 - 2. work from home or outside the office
 - 3. stop using digital tools
- b. One advantage of teleworking is:
 - 1. longer commuting time
 - 2. reduced flexibility
 - 3. better work-life organisation
- c. A major disadvantage of teleworking is:
 - 1. increased social interaction
 - 2. clearer boundaries between work and home
 - 3. risk of isolation and digital overload



C. Entraînement

Co-working market surges amid flexible office demand

Co-working market surges as firms seek flexibility. Co-working trends point to rising demand in US office space after pandemic-era decline.

Adapted from credaily.com, January 29, 2026

After pandemic-related setbacks and a sharp decline in traditional offices, the co-working sector is regaining momentum. Rising economic uncertainty and the broad adoption of hybrid work models have led companies to increasingly turn to flexible workplace solutions.

As a result, co-working trends are evolving. A broader spectrum of businesses—from major corporations like Amazon and JPMorgan Chase to emerging startups—are now incorporating co-working spaces into their real estate strategies.

According to Yardi data, total US co-working space reached 158.3M square feet (SF) – still below pre-pandemic levels but up significantly from 115.6M SF three years earlier. This resurgence in demand indicates that the co-working market is recovering after a period of sharp contraction. Operators are responding to new office requirements by emphasizing amenities, flexible lease terms, and locations that attract both remote and hybrid workers.

The renewed growth of the co-working sector reflects changing approaches to physical office commitments. Artificial intelligence and economic volatility are reshaping corporate strategies. Companies now prioritize flexibility and scalability in their office space planning, aiming to remain agile while addressing unpredictable conditions and evolving workforce needs.

Major real estate investors are capitalizing on these trends, with some acquiring full ownership of co-working operators to increase their exposure to the market. This co-working momentum is likely to continue, as companies seek to reduce costs while providing employees with adaptable, hybrid-friendly work environments.



Autoévaluation

Voir corrigé p. 283

Répondez aux questions suivantes.

3

1. Why is the co-working market gaining momentum after the pandemic?

(Hint: *Think about work models and economic uncertainty.*)

.....

2. What types of companies are now using co-working spaces, and why?

(Hint: *Compare large corporations and startups.*)

.....

3. How are operators and investors adapting their strategies to the new market trends?

(Hint: *Look at services, flexibility, and acquisitions.*)

.....



D. Je retiens

Les idées clés

Les espaces de travail peuvent être privés ou publics et ils ont évolué en fonction des **changements** technologiques, sociaux et culturels. Les espaces privés (bureaux individuels, **télétravail**, bureau à domicile) favorisent la concentration, l'autonomie et la confidentialité, mais peuvent entraîner un isolement. Les espaces publics (*open spaces*, *coworking*) encouragent la collaboration, les échanges et la flexibilité, tout en posant des problèmes de bruit et de manque de vie privée. Aujourd'hui, le développement du télétravail et des modèles hybrides **brouille la frontière** entre sphère privée et sphère publique, obligeant les entreprises à repenser l'organisation du travail. L'enjeu principal est désormais de trouver un **équilibre** entre **efficacité**, bien-être des travailleurs et collaboration, en combinant intelligemment espaces privés et publics.

changements : changes

télétravail : teleworking

brouille la frontière : blurs the line

équilibre : balance

efficacité : efficiency

Les mots clés

- **Collaboration**: collaboration
- **Co-working space**: espace de coworking
- **Ergonomics**: ergonomie
- **Flexible hours**: horaires flexibles
- **Flexible workspace**: espace de travail flexible
- **Home office**: bureau à domicile
- **Hot-desking**: bureaux partagés
- **Hybrid work**: travail hybride
- **Mental health**: santé mentale
- **Networking**: réseautage
- **Open-plan office / Open space**: bureau ouvert
- **Private office**: bureau privé
- **Private workspace**: espace de travail privé
- **Productivity**: productivité
- **Public office**: bureau public
- **Public workspace**: espace de travail public
- **Remote work**: télétravail
- **Shared resources**: ressources partagées
- **Social interaction**: interaction sociale
- **Teamwork**: travail d'équipe
- **Teleworking**: télétravail
- **To isolate**: isoler / s'isoler
- **To interrupt**: interrompre
- **To disturb**: déranger
- **To manage**: gérer
- **To plan**: planifier
- **To schedule**: planifier
- **Well-being**: bien-être
- **Work-life balance**: équilibre vie professionnelle / vie privée
- **Workplace rules**: règles du lieu de travail
- **Workspace**: espace de travail