



## **SINGLE-SEX SCHOOLS**

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Retrouvez tous les enregistrements sur le site.

### **D) ANTICIPATION**

> **Activités d'anticipation:** "There are many private schools in the United States that accept only boys or only girls. But there are only eleven single-sex public schools. A twelfth will open next fall in Houston, Texas. "

1) What will this lesson be about? 2) What is a private school? a public school? 3) What will open soon in Houston, Texas? 4) Why is it important?

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### **ID) COMPREHENSION ECRITE**

#### **>> LE TEXTE:**

The Bush administration recently announced support for separate public schools for boys and girls. The decision represents a major change in American educational policy. For thirty years, the government has generally disapproved of these single-sex public schools. It has done so because of a 1972 law called Title Nine. This law bans unequal treatment based on sex.

Under Title Nine, single-sex schools face possible legal action. In January, however, Congress passed an Administration measure that provides 3 million dollars for single-sex schools. Congress also told the Education Department to change the way it administers Title Nine.

Education Department officials say they will reconsider the law. The goal will be to give local officials more choice in operating their schools without violating the law. More single-sex schools may be able to receive federal money as long as both boys and girls have equal chances to learn. However, some legal experts say these schools would still violate the law. They say the new policy will be tested in the courts.

#### **>> QUESTIONS:**

1. What is a single-sex school?
  - a) A school where students must live in Florida
  - b) A school where there are only boys or girls.
  - c) A small school with only a few students
2. What has the Bush government recently announced?
  - a) Their support for summer schools
  - b) Their support for single-sex schools

c) Their support for boarding schools

3. US governments have always approved single–sex schools.

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

4. What is "Title Nine"?

- a) The title of a book
- b) A law
- c) A school

5. "Title Nine" bans unequal treatment based on religion.

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

6. Why can we say that the US government now supports single–sex schools?

- a) Because Congress has given money to these schools
- b) Because Congress has abolished Title Nine
- c) Because Bush has visited a single–sex school

7. The US Education Government is going to change the law.

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

8. These schools will never break the law again.

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

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### **III) COMPREHENSION ORALE**

**Voici le script de l'enregistrement audio. Sans utiliser d'aide, essayez de replacer les termes importants aux bons endroits:**

**children, education, educators, girls, help, religions, results, success, teachers**

Some \_\_\_\_\_ (1) believe children can learn better in single–sex schools. Others say \_\_\_\_\_ (2) need to be with children of the opposite sex. Scientists have shown that boys and \_\_\_\_\_ (3) learn information in different ways. However, research about the effects of same–sex schools has shown mixed \_\_\_\_\_ (4). Most of the research has involved girls.

During the 1990s, the American Association of University Women completed major studies on \_\_\_\_\_ (5). The organization said girls who attend school with boys may not do as well as the boys. It said some \_\_\_\_\_ (6) and schools do not treat girls equally. But it also said single–sex education generally does not appear to \_\_\_\_\_ (7) girls.

The oldest single–sex public school in the United States has gained great \_\_\_\_\_ (8). Western High School in Baltimore, Maryland was established in 1844. More than one thousand girls from several races, ethnic groups and \_\_\_\_\_ (9) attend Western. Almost all of the girls go on to college.

## IV) GRAMMAIRE

### > Le futur

Education Department officials say they **will reconsider** the law. The goal **will be** to give local officials more choice in operating their schools without violating the law.

On utilise ici le modal **WILL** qui indique ce qu'on appelle en français le futur. Ce "temps" est très simple en anglais.

>> **Syntaxe:** S + WILL + base verbale

Will you help me?

Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

I will help / You will help / He will help / We will help / You will help / They will help.

>> **Emplois:**

- prévisions (John **won't win** the race; the weather **will be** very bad tomorrow.)
- événements planifiés (the show **will start** at 10 tonight).
- promesses: I **will help** you to do your homework tonight.

Dans les exemples ci-dessus, on retrouve ces 3 emplois principaux: une promesse du Ministère de l'Education Nationale américain de faire quelque chose bientôt.

### > **EXERCICE:**

Construisez 5 phrases au futur pour parler de les jours à venir. Aidez-vous du vocabulaire qui se trouve dans le tableau:

Ex: Tomorrow I will play football.

At 10 pm	listen to music / go to a concert...
Tomorrow	play tennis / football...
Next weekend	go to school / the swimming-pool...
Next summer	tour Italy / the USA...
In the future	live in a big town / a village...

## V) VOCABULAIRE

Associer chaque mot avec sa bonne définition.

A) an educator	1) The favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; the attainment of a proposed object; prosperous issue.
B) a child (pl. children)	2) One whose business or occupation is to instruct others.
C) a girl	3) Belief in and reverence for a supernatural power or powers regarded as creator and governor of the universe.
D) a result	4) Someone who educates [syn: pedagogue]
E) education	5) A female child, from birth to the age of puberty.
F) a teacher	6) The act or process of educating; the result of educating, as determined by the knowledge skill, or discipline of character, acquired
G) help	7) A phenomenon that follows and is caused by some previous phenomenon.
H) a success	8) A person between birth and puberty.
I) a religion	9) Strength or means furnished toward promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress

## **VI) TRADUCTION DES DOCUMENTS-SUPPORTS**

### **> Ecrit**

Le gouvernement Bush a récemment annoncé qu'il soutenait le fait d'avoir des écoles publiques pour garçons séparées de celles pour filles. Cette décision représente un changement majeur dans la politique éducative américaine. Pendant 30 ans, le gouvernement a généralement été en désaccord avec ces écoles non mixtes. Il a fait cela à cause d'une loi de 1972 appelée "Title Nine". Cette loi bannit les traitements inégaux reposant sur le sexe.

Selon "Title Nine", les écoles non mixtes peuvent se heurter à de possibles actions judiciaires. En janvier, néanmoins, le Congrès a fait passer une mesure qui donne 3 millions de dollars aux écoles non mixtes. Le Congrès a aussi dit au Ministère de l'Education de changer sa façon d'appliquer "Title Nine".

Les fonctionnaires du Ministère de l'Education disent qu'ils vont reconsidérer la loi. Le but sera de donner aux responsables locaux plus de choix pour diriger leurs écoles sans violer la loi. Plus d'écoles non mixtes pourront peut-être recevoir de l'argent du gouvernement tant que les garçons et les filles ont des chances égales d'apprendre. Néanmoins, certains experts judiciaires disent que ces écoles violeraient toujours la loi. Ils disent que cette nouvelle mesure politique sera mise à l'épreuve dans les tribunaux.

### **> Oral**

Certains éducateurs pensent que les enfants peuvent apprendre mieux dans des écoles non mixtes. D'autres disent que les enfants ont besoin d'être avec des enfants du sexe opposé. Des scientifiques ont montré que les garçons et les filles apprennent les choses différemment. Néanmoins, les recherches sur les effets des écoles non mixtes ont donné des résultats mitigés. La plupart des travaux de recherche ont porté sur les filles.

Pendant les années 90, une association (The American Association of University Women) a réalisé des études majeures dans le domaine de l'éducation. L'organisation a montré que les filles qui vont à l'école avec des garçons ne font peut-être pas aussi bien que les garçons. Elle a montré que les professeurs et les écoles ne

traitent pas les filles en respectant l'égalité. Mais elle a aussi montré que l'éducation non mixte ne semble pas généralement aider les filles.

La plus ancienne école non mixte des Etats-Unis a remporté un grand succès. Western High School à Baltimore (Maryland) a été créée en 1844. Plus d'un millier de filles de plusieurs races, groupes ethniques et religions suivent les cours de Western. Presque toutes les filles continuent jusqu'à l'université.

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## **VII) REPOSES**

> **Compréhension écrite:** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (b) Retrouvez les justifications sur internet.

> **Compréhension orale:** 1. educators – 2. children – 3. girls – 4. results – 5. education – 6. teachers – 7. help – 8. success – 9. religion

> **Grammaire:** (exemples) At 10 pm today, I will go to a concert. I will play tennis tomorrow afternoon. Next weekend, I won't go to the swimming pool because I will be too tired. Next summer, I will tour the USA. In the future, I won't live in a big town. I would like to live in a village.

> **Vocabulaire:** a4 – b8 – c5 – d7 – e6 – f2 – g9 – h1 – i3

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