

Question 1:

According to the article, how does Truss’s political outlook arouse tensions in Great Britain?

In the context of a possible second Scottish referendum, Truss's divisive and dismissive statements underscore growing concern about the state of the British union. Indeed, her scorn for the Scottish independence movement is adding fuel to an already volatile situation. Moreover, her willingness to redefine the rules of the electoral game does not bode well and comes at the expense of a peaceful dialogue. As a matter of fact, gerrymandering is a risky gamble that threatens to backfire, Surgeon warns. **(80 words)**

Question 2:

In your opinion, to what extent does British unity remain a fragile balance? Illustrate your answer with relevant examples.

British unity is reaching a tipping point as it faces several challenges that can jeopardize the UK as one and only country.

First, the Queen used to be a beacon of unity; her long-lasting reign was considered as a symbol for the United-Kingdom; her heir* however is more considered to be a dividing one.

Representation at the house of Commons has always been a conundrum* as the number of MPs depends on the number of inhabitants in each nation. England being the most populated nation, they largely outnumber the inhabitants of the three Celtic nations by 80%.

Besides, Scotland has been willing to leave the UK for years now, and after the outcome of their first referendum due to the British threat to veto Scotland when it comes to joining the EU, Brexit gave them a second wind to offer a new vote to its population.

Finally, the British unity has been fragile for decades now due to the Northern Irish question. If it was first sparked by religious and territory issues, now this situation adds up to a political matter because of Brexit.

These various factors emerge to question the coherence of the United Kingdom's current unity model. **(199 words)**

Thème: Leila Slimani, Chanson douce, 2016

Segment 1	<p>Les voisins se sont réunis en bas de l'immeuble. (The) neighbours have gathered/assembled at the foot/bottom of // in front of // outside the building. utiliser le present perfect comme la phrase suivante est au présent "the" optional -- si on dit "the" on peut avoir l'impression que ce sont tous les voisins du quartier alors que ce n'est pas le cas ; "the" neighbours specific to this area - subgroup not meet, get together - assembled/gathered -- not intentionally together, not to be together, to see what is happening -- meet = more intentional, get together = more festive</p> <p>Il y a surtout des femmes. Most of them are women / Women, mostly / Mostly women / It's mostly women (mas la phrase suivante commence par it's) especially = plus que tout mostly = majoritairement</p>
Segment 2	<p>C'est bientôt l'heure d'aller chercher les enfants à l'école. It's almost time to go and get/fetch/collect/pick up the/their children from school // They'll have to leave soon to collect their children from school. l'heure = time, not "the hour" -- fixed expression chercher - tenter de trouver - search FOR, look FOR / fouiller un endroit = look/search sans préposition aller chercher = le fait de passer prendre qqch, ici récupérer les enfants, les ramener à la maison (/au parc...) : pick up, fetch, collect zero article before nouns related to school / sport / nationalities / abstract nouns (ex. I play basketball, I go to school, I like English, I want to have lunch)</p>

	<p>Elles regardent l'ambulance, les yeux gonflés de larmes.</p> <p>They look at / watch the ambulance, their eyes swollen with/from tears // puffy-eyed.</p> <p>present simple - we're setting the scene</p>
Segment 3	<p>Elles pleurent et elles veulent savoir.</p> <p>They're crying and they want to know/find out (what has happened/what is going on).</p> <p>present continuous - the scene is set, this is complementary information - what they are doing while they look at the ambulance</p>
	<p>Elles se mettent sur la pointe des pieds. [...]</p> <p>They stand on their tiptoes / on tiptoe [...]</p> <p>se mettre sur - début d'une action</p>
Segment 4	<p>Déjà, la rumeur court.</p> <p>The rumour has already started to spread. / The rumour is already spreading. / Rumours have already started spreading.</p> <p>present perfect or present perfect continuous or present continuous</p>
	<p>Il est arrivé malheur aux enfants.</p> <p>Something bad/awful/terrible has happened to the children.</p>
Segment 5	<p>C'est un bel immeuble de la rue d'Hauteville, dans le dixième arrondissement.</p> <p>It's a beautiful/attractive (apartment) / stunning building on Rue d'Hauteville, in the 10th/tenth district/arrondissement (of Paris // Paris' // Paris's)</p> <p>block = plus grand</p>
	<p>Un immeuble où les voisins s'adressent, sans se connaître, des bonjours chaleureux.</p> <p>A building in which / where (the) neighbours exchange warm hellos/greetings // offer warm hellos/greetings, without knowing each other // even if they don't know each other.</p> <p>réorganisation syntaxique sinon trop lourd en anglais, appositions moins fréquentes</p>
Segment 6	<p>L'appartement des Massé se trouve au cinquième étage.</p> <p>The Massés' apartment/flat is on the fifth floor.</p> <p>proper noun genitive</p> <p>UK/US</p> <p>fifth/sixth floor</p>
	<p>C'est le plus petit appartement de la résidence.</p> <p>It's the smallest (apartment/flat) in the building.</p> <p>superlative</p> <p>UK/US</p> <p>le mot résidence est sans doute utilisé en FR pour éviter la répétition du mot "building" - on peut le répéter en anglais</p>
Segment 7	<p>Paul et Myriam ont fait monter une cloison au milieu du salon à la naissance de leur second enfant.</p> <p>Paul and Myriam had a dividing wall built in the middle of the living room when their second child was born.</p>
	<p>Ils dorment dans une pièce exiguë, entre la cuisine et la fenêtre qui donne sur la rue.</p> <p>They sleep in a tight/cramped (little) room, between the kitchen and the window overlooking the street.</p>

Segment 8**Myriam aime les meubles chinés et les tapis berbères.**

Myriam likes second-hand/antique furniture and Berber rugs.

Au mur, elle a accroché des estampes japonaises

She has hung Japanese prints on the walls / She has Japanese prints hanging on the walls.

Attention à bien revoir les verbes irréguliers