

Documents supplémentaires MP3

Scripts et corrigés

Mode d'emploi

Vous trouverez sur le site compagnon, dans la partie « Ressources pour l'élève », 20 enregistrements audio en MP3, téléchargeables et écoutables en baladodiffusion. Voici quelques conseils pour vous entraîner de façon efficace.

1. Anticiper.

Faites la liste des thèmes et des mots qui vous viennent à l'esprit en entendant le titre.

Écoutez trois ou quatre fois l'enregistrement.

1^{re} écoute : écoutez sans prendre de notes.

2^e écoute : prenez des notes

3^e écoute : vérifiez vos notes ou complétez la fiche proposée (uniquement pour les enregistrements n° 47, 48, 49, 58 et 60).

4^e écoute : vérifiez votre compréhension à l'aide du script.

2. Recueillir des premiers indices.

- a. De quel type d'enregistrement s'agit-il (publicité radiophonique, conversation entre amis, interview, *talk show*, extrait de film...) ?
- b. Repérer le nombre de voix, les accents particuliers.
- c. Identifier d'autres indices sonores : musique, bruits de fond, rires...
- d. Reconnaître les noms propres (noms de pays, de personnes, de lieux célèbres).

3. Affiner la compréhension avec une deuxième écoute.

- a. Relever les nombres, les villes, les lieux, les dates.
- b. Repérer les mots porteurs de sens (ils sont plus accentués et se détachent).
- c. Des mots sont-ils répétés ?
- d. Classer tous les mots notés par rubrique, ou sous forme de carte mentale.

4. Complétez vos notes à la troisième écoute.

5. Vérifiez votre compréhension avec le script.

Écoutez le document avec le script sous les yeux pour bien associer les mots à ce que vous entendez.

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Unit 1

You are what you eat

Emma Robinson speaks about her favourite dish



MP3 n°47

► Script de l'enregistrement

Man: What's your favourite snack?

Woman: Baked beans on toast. My top snack, when I'm back from jogging or just tired and feeling down is baked beans on toast.

Man: Why, it's so common?

Woman: I know, it sounds gross to most "civilized" Europeans, especially here on the continent, but for me, it's just sheer pleasure. Kind of back into childhood taste, when my mum would feed it to us as a fast, filling dinner for my brothers and me.

Man: Is it easy to prepare?

Woman: Well, the recipe is dead simple. Take a thick slice of white bread, toast it and spread butter on the warm bread. Then take a can of baked beans, that's white beans cooked in a sweet tomato sauce, just heat the beans in a saucepan, but don't let it boil or burn, and pour onto the bread. That's it! Enjoy, it's grand cuisine to me, and to millions of Brits around the world. Well, one personal tip: I always use Heinz, the original, because that's the real taste. It was invented by Henry Heinz in the USA in 1895 and got imported here in Britain, around 1928 or 1930, and went on to become a national favourite, as famous as fish and chips. Come on and try it!

► Corrigé de la fiche

1. **a.** Baked beans
- b.** white beans cooked in a sweet tomato sauce
2. - back from jogging - tired - feeling down
3. **a.** negative: it's gross
- b.** positive: sheer pleasure
- c.** It reminds her of childhood taste, when her mother gave her children fast, filling dinner.
4. **a.** - white bread - butter - a can of baked beans
- b.** 1- toast a thick slice of white bread
- 2- spread butter on the warm bread
- 3- heat the beans in a saucepan
- 4- pour onto the bread
- c.** - don't let it boil or burn - always use Heinz, the original
5. **a.** It was invented by Henry Heinz in the USA.
- b.** -1895: date of invention - 1928-30: date of importation in Britain
- c.** Britain

Unit 2

Advert-teasing

Sofa cleaning



MP3 n°48

► Script de l'enregistrement

Man: Hello, it's your sofa speaking. Anybody home? Are you listening to me? I'm fed up with you. You've dropped some crisps in between my cushions, you sit on me with your dirty shoes on and yesterday you spilled some coffee while watching some dumb film and little Johnny dropped his slice of pizza covered in tomato sauce and made a nasty stain on my left arm. I'm ugly and stinky! I want to be soft and comfy and lovely again! I desperately need some cleaning! But please leave the job to a professional. Call *Housekeeper Pro* on 315-288-5432 now! A professional will come and get me in the morning, give me a good wash and bring me back in the evening for just £55 to 75. Come on, pick up your phone...

Woman: Hello, *Housekeeper Pro*, can I help you?

► Corrigé de la fiche

1. a service to clean sofas
2. the sofa
3. **a.** the customer, people who want this service
b. the son, a child in the family whose sofa is dirty.
4. **a.** You / The family have left some chips in between my cushions.
b. You / The family sit on me / the sofa with your dirty shoes on.
c. You / the family spilled some coffee.
d. Little Johnny dropped his slice of pizza full of tomato sauce.
e. Little Johnny made a gross stain on my / the sofa's left arm.
5. **Description:** ugly, stinky
Feelings: fed up
Wishes: to be soft, comfy / comfortable, lovely
Needs: cleaning
6. Families who need to have their sofa / furniture cleaned.
7. **Name of the company:** *Housekeeper Pro* **Telephone number:** 315-288-5432 **Services:** come in the morning, wash and bring the sofa back in the evening **Cost:** £55 to 75
8. This ad works on a realistic, domestic / familiar theme. Yet, hearing the sofa speaking is funny and unusual. There is a contrast between the boring subject matter –chores– and the humorous way it is treated.

Unit 2**Advert-teasing****Radio ad****MP3 n°49****► Script de l'enregistrement**

You are short of time? Why don't you serve YUMMY baked beans? The delicious sauce, spices and tender beef they were cooked in gives them a unique flavour. These beans were cooked in an oven for hours. Don't forget, YUMMY baked beans are nutritious because they're high in protein content. They are also easily digested because they were baked through and through. Yummy baked beans, a taste of home. Your kids will love it!

► Corrigé de la fiche

1. Baked beans
2. Families, people who have no time to cook.
3. "YUMMY baked beans" is repeated three times.
4. - delicious sauce - a unique flavour - cooked in an oven for hours - nutritious - high in protein content - a taste of home - kids will love it
5. beans - spices - tender beef

Unit 3

Incredible India

An interview with Izzi Lokku (part 1)



MP3 n°50

► Script de l'enregistrement

Interviewer: Could you introduce yourself please?

Izzi: Well, hello everybody, I'm Izzi Lokku and I'm an author and a creative director from India, I'm Indian and also French. That much about me.

Interviewer: You've been in France for a few years...

Izzi: Yeah.

Interviewer: What clichés do people have in mind when they think about India?

Izzi: When they think about India there are many clichés that come up: poverty, big IT infrastructure, IT superpower, outsourcing, Bollywood, beggars, cows on the roads, spicy food, many colours, strong smells, music, too big, world's biggest democracy, slums, noise.

Interviewer: Colours?

Izzi: Colours. Because India is too big a country, it's not just a country, it's actually what they call a sub-continent, and from North to South, East to West, every 100 kilometres you travel everything changes, the colours, the language, the food, the way the people dress, even the architecture, the topography, the land, everything changes, so it's... colours.

Interviewer: You've talked about the noise...

Izzi: Yep, because there are 1.2 billion people, and they have to go about their regular life, everyday life, and as... because of globalisation, as more and more urbanisation happens the noise is a part of that particular system. And it's not just noise per say, it's also, maybe, even the music is very noisy. When you look at the Bollywood music, very strong rhythm, strong beats. India, it's... things have to be a little clear when it comes to noises, sounds. At the same time in that noise the people who are in their own shell, who are in their own space.

Unit 3

Incredible India

An interview with Izzi Lokku (part 2)



MP3 n°51

► Script de l'enregistrement

Interviewer: You also talked about slums... could you be a bit more specific?

Izzi: Slums, yeah, slums is in India, especially in Bombay and Calcutta, and they have some of the biggest slums, I think in French you call them "bidonvilles"?

Interviewer: Yes.

Izzi: Um, in Bombay especially which is considered as Asia's biggest slum. This is a phenomenon of urbanisation, it's not just India, if you look at the UN report of the world habitat last year, all of the top big cities like Brazil, Mexico City, South Africa... they face urbanisation because of influx of people from rural areas to look for jobs in urban areas, and so they have to find a place, their job's in urban areas so they have to find a place to live, to stay, so it's more and more posing a problem. And according to many urban planners, global urban planners, in the next 20 years the biggest problem is going to be urbanisation and urban poverty rather than just rural poverty. In India, specially Dharavi it's very next to the airport, it's very ironic, you are landing from your plane and then first thing you see is this big slum. And also there's been this film, *Slumdog Millionaire*, which has perpetuated this image of slum life, people living between tracks, between trains, so this is a big challenge for Indian government policy makers. But it's a question of numbers, because Bombay is a little bit like Manhattan in terms of space, there's a sea, and you cannot develop further, the city can only grow up vertically, um... Bombay is very attractive, you can find your livelihood at any point of time, somehow or the other you can earn your bread and butter, you can feed your kids, you can feed your family, you can find some shelter, at the same time there is always the scoop that you can break out of that poverty, or vicious cycle.

Unit 3

Incredible India

An interview with Izzi Lokku (part 3)



MP3 n°52

► Script de l'enregistrement

Interviewer: What are the fundamental features of India?

Izzi: People know many clichés, but the core issue, the fundamental features of India it is simply hospitality, tolerance, and spirituality. These are the three fundamental features of India ancient and India modern, and I hope India in the future, because India means hospitality, tolerance, and spirituality. It's a very ancient civilisation which has been built on these fundamentals, and the clichés keep changing – today it's an IT superpower, it can be a manufacturing superpower, but the fundamentals are that India is a hospitable country, it's a very tolerant society, of course it's, spiritually it's very rich, very very rich.

Interviewer: Can you give us examples of tolerance?

Izzi: Tolerance, um... tolerance in terms, tolerance in India, for Indians is basically accepting the way you are. There's no imposition, whether it's a colour, whether it's a dress code, whether it is religion, it's just accept there's a very ancient Sanska saying which says that: "live and let live", "guest is God", "guest is as good, as important as your parents", "a stranger needs to be always helped, because you can be stranger tomorrow". The best part of India is in your daily encounter with the extremes, you can always remember, it reminds you, you know, that it could be you tomorrow. So it gives you that side to the human personality.

Interviewer: You talked about spirituality... what part does spirituality play in people's lives?

Izzi: Religion is part of everyday life, and it's a Hindu society, but it's also the world's, one of the world's largest, till recently, Muslim population, till Indonesia took over, recently I think. And of course, Christians and Sikhs, and all religions portions.

Interviewer: What about religious festivals?

Izzi: Every day you have religious festivals, I don't know how many children... French children know about this, in India there are 330 million gods, officially. 330 million gods, officially, all of them have names, so if you take a Hindu calendar, on a day, at any given point of time there are at least maybe 30 festivals! It depends on which cast, creed, region you belong to and how you want to celebrate it, how much importance you want to give to it.

Unit 3

Incredible India

An interview with Izzi Lokku (part 4)



MP3 n°53

► Script de l'enregistrement

Interviewer: What have been the main changes in India over the last few years?

Izzi: Um, the last few years, after the onset of globalisation, the first change that happened is that India became the biggest IT superpower. It has to happen because there's a lot of focus on education in India, everybody wants to study, everybody wants to get degrees, everybody wants to go to university, rich, poor, middle-class. So this huge "brain capital" has created this "IT superpower" status, to India, and this has had repercussions in every sector of the economy. So, I was talking about the IT superpower, in fact, they call India is the "back-end office of the world", and China is the "back-end factory of the world", which is really true because almost all top... the second Silicon Valley is Bangalore, in fact there is a lot of research done in Bangalore as well as in Silicon Valley in the USA. This has repercussions in terms of economic growth, and also manufacturing sector has boomed a lot. Many key sectors have grown parallelly, thanks to globalisation, experts, things like that.

Interviewer: What impact do these changes have on people? What about people?

Izzi: People, yeah. Overall, it has given a new purchasing power to the people. Overall, it has created a, I would say, a cream of rich people, what we call "nouveaux riches" in French, at the same time, it has given a kind of confidence, buying power, purchasing power, to a vast section of the people, especially the middle-class, middle-class holds the key to India, and... but still I should emphasise India's still an agriculture-based economy. As I say, the arrival of the monsoon in India is more important than invention of a new super-chip.

Unit 3

Incredible India

An interview with Izzi Lokku (part 5)



MP3 n°54

► Script de l'enregistrement

Interviewer: Is the British heritage something still important in India?

Izzi: Uh... British heritage, it is, you cannot do away with it, after all, for 200 years India was a colony of the British. It was called the "jewel in the crown" of the British Empire. And you cannot do away with it, the best thing about the British colonial... I think, is the language, English language. And many kids don't know this, but the largest circulated English newspaper is not from Britain, or not from America, not from Canada or Australia but it's from India, the *Times of India*, it is the world's largest circulated English newspaper. And Indian writers, or Indian origin writers, are some of the best living English writers, and the person that comes to my mind is Salman Rushdie who's one of the greatest living writers in English.

Interviewer: What about cricket?

Izzi: Cricket, of course! Cricket is the national game. They say cricket is one of the elements which keep India together, the North, South, East, West. And this is a very interesting phenomenon when it comes to cricket, because everybody forgets where you come from – North, South, East, West and everybody starts participating in the game, right from the streets, in the slums which I talked about, to the big cities where you have elite training coaches. Some of the best talent has come from the rural areas and villages and poor places. Some of the top cricket players have come from there. Because it's basically talent, and when you provide a neutral ground for any talented person, he shines.

Unit 4

Dealing with the Devil

The radio reader



MP3 n°55

► Script de l'enregistrement

The night was dark and tempestuous, and, at about the distance of three leagues from Paris, Peter, who now acted as postillion, having drove for some time over a wild heath where many ways crossed, stopped and acquainted De la Motte with his perplexity. The sudden stopping of the carriage roused the latter from his reverie, and filled the whole party with the terror of pursuit; he was unable to supply the necessary direction, and the extreme darkness made it dangerous to proceed without one. During this period of distress, a light was perceived at some distance, and after much doubt and hesitation, La Motte, in the hope of obtaining assistance, alighted and advanced towards it; he proceeded slowly from the fear of unknown pits. The light issued from the window of an ancient house, which stood alone on the heath at the distance of half a mile. Having reached the door, he stopped for some moments, listening in apprehensive anxiety—no sound was heard but that of the wind, which swept in hollow gusts over the waste. At length he ventured to knock, and, having waited some time, during which he indistinctly heard several voices in conversation, someone within inquired what he wanted. La Motte answered that he was a traveller who had lost his way, and desired to be directed to the nearest town. “That,” said the person, “is seven miles off, and the road bad enough, even if you could see it: If you only want a bed, you may have it here and had better stay.” The “pitiless pelting” of the storm, which at this time, beat with increasing fury upon La Motte, inclined him to give up the attempt of proceeding farther till day-light; but desirous of seeing the person with whom he conversed, before he ventured to expose his family by calling up the carriage, he asked to be admitted. The door was now opened by a tall figure with a light, who invited La Motte to enter. He followed the man through a passage into a room almost unfurnished, in one corner of which a bed was spread upon the floor. The forlorn and desolate aspect of this apartment made La Motte shrink involuntarily, and he was turning to go out when the man suddenly pushed him back, and he heard the door locked upon him: His heart failed, yet he made a desperate, though vain, effort to force the door, and called loudly for release. No answer was returned; but he distinguished the voices of men in the room above, and, not doubting but their intention was to rob and murder him, his agitation, at first, overcame his reason. By the light of some almost expiring embers, he perceived a window, but the hope, which this discovery revived, was quickly lost, when he found the aperture guarded by some strong iron bars. Such preparation for security surprised him, and confirmed his worst apprehension—alone, unarmed—beyond the chance of assistance, he saw himself in the power of people whose trade was apparently rapine! —murder their means! After revolving every possibility of escape, he endeavoured to await the event with fortitude; but La Motte could boast no such virtue. The voices had ceased, and all remained still for a quarter of an hour, when, between the pauses of the wind, he thought he distinguished the sobs and moaning of a female; he listened attentively and became confirmed in his conjecture; it was too evidently the accent of distress.

Anne Radcliffe, *The Romance of the Forest*, 1791

Unit 5

The fourth power

News flash: Digital newspapers are on their way



MP3 n°56

► Script de l'enregistrement

Woman: Traditional and digital news media might soon merge to produce daily newspapers on iPads. This may happen in the near future if Steve Jobs, the chief executive of Apple, and Rupert Murdoch, the head of the media giant News Corp, carry out their plans. The new digital newspaper will be called *The Daily*. With no printing or distributing costs, *The Daily* will cost 99 cents a week. Here's our computer specialist to explain further.

Man: There will be no print edition or even a Web edition of this new media. It will download straight to the iPad or alternative tablet for an unbeatable price of 99 cents a week. The Apple boss has the technology that makes it possible to deliver digital news and Mr Murdoch owns the world's biggest news corporation. They also both have a knack for knowing what people want.

Woman: Why is the iPad the device of the future?

Man: Rupert Murdoch is said to be particularly interested in the iPad because it has become very popular. He declared that *The Daily* was his "Number one most exciting project." In his opinion people will prefer reading the news on such a device rather than a traditional broadsheet newspaper, especially since video will be a major component of the new publication. It will also demonstrate that consumers are willing to pay for high-quality, original content online.

Woman: Is there a potential market?

Man: Of course. It is estimated that there will be 40 million iPads by the end of 2011. We might soon live in a world in which every family has an iPad in their home and it will become the means by which people will get their news and information.

Woman: What are the advantages of a digital newspaper compared to a traditional one?

Man: There are many advantages of the tablet over a paper. For example it is much easier than turning a page on a crowded train.

Woman: Any other benefits?

Man: There are other more obvious benefits to an iPad. With an iPad, the user will be far more interactive with the news.

Woman: Well, thank you very much for your views.

Unit 6

Black is beautiful

“Ain’t I a woman?” by Sojourner Truth



MP3 n°57

Delivered 1851 at the Women’s Convention in Akron, Ohio

► Script de l’enregistrement

Man: A tall, gaunt black woman in a gray dress and white sunbonnet marched deliberately into the church to the pulpit, like a queen.

Woman: That man over there says that women need to be helped into carriages, and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place everywhere. Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over mud-puddles, or gives me any best place! And ain’t I a woman? Look at me! Look at my arm! I have ploughed and planted, and gathered into barns, and no man could head me! And ain’t I a woman? I could work as much and eat as much as a man – when I could get it – and bear the lash as well! And ain’t I a woman? I have borne thirteen children, and seen most all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out with my mother’s grief, none but Jesus heard me! And ain’t I a woman?

Man: People applauded and rushed to shake hands with her, congratulating her as she returned to her seat, leaving more than one of us with tears in our eyes, and hearts beating with gratefulness.

Unit 7

Far and away

Travel: At a Tourist Office in London



MP3 n°58

► Script de l'enregistrement

Woman: Good afternoon sir, may I help you?

Man: Hi, yes please. I'd like to go to Oxford. This guide book here says it's an awesome place. Lots of old colleges. Real different.

Woman: Indeed, It's a wonderful town to see. When do you want to go there?

Man: Well I was kinda thinking of going for a few days while I'm here in Britain. Say leaving on Monday...

Woman: Right. You can either go by bus or by train...

Man: Flying is quicker!

Woman: Oh no. There aren't any flights over such a short distance and the bus service between London and Oxford is excellent. It runs up to every 10 minutes, 24 hours a day. You can book a return fare for just £4.50 each way. But to get cheaper fares you need to book in advance and go at off-peak periods after 9 a. m.

Man: Wow that's real cheap! What about trains?

Woman: There is a regular service from London to Oxford that runs from 6 a. m. to midnight during the week. The last train to leave London for Oxford leaves London at 00:21 and arrives in Oxford at 01:30. The journey time from London to Oxford is normally 60 minutes for direct services and 90 minutes for a stopping service, so it's worthwhile getting the fast train! The train arrives at Oxford Station which is a five-minute walk from Oxford City centre. You can travel from London to Oxford for just £4 one way if you book in advance online compared to £18 if you just turn up at the station.

Man: OK where do I go from here? Which station?

Woman: Trains from London to Oxford run from Paddington Station. Buses to Oxford run from Victoria Coach Station gate 10. Both are on major Tube lines, very easy to get to.

Man: OK, I'll go by train. Can I get my tickets here?

Woman: Of course. Would you also like to book a hotel or a Bed and Breakfast?

► Corrigé de la fiche

1. American tourist. He wants to go to Oxford and visit the colleges. He suggests flying / going by plane.

2. *By bus:*

- Frequency: every 10 minutes, 24 hours a day
- Prices: £4.50 each way / one way
- Cheap fares / tickets: book in advance and go at off-peak periods after 9 a. m.
- London coach / bus station: Victoria Coach Station gate 10

By train:

- Timetable / schedule: from 6 a.m. to midnight during the week

Last departure from London: 12:21 a.m.

Last arrival: 1:30 a.m.

- Length of trip: 60 min. for direct services or 90 min. for a stopping service
- Prices: £18 at the station
- Cheap fares: £ 4 one way (advance booking)
- London coach / bus station: Paddington Station

3. Train

Unit 7

Far and away

Discovering India



MP3 n°59

► Script de l'enregistrement

Interviewer: If you had two regions in India to recommend to foreign visitors, which ones would you recommend?

Izzi: Um, I don't know if I can just recommend two regions, they should discover entire India. I would say that they should just go once every two years, choose one place, and then go slow by slow. But personally I like two places, two regions rather. One is the South, Tamil Nadu, I like it a lot because I studied there, I worked there for a while, even though I cannot speak Tamil. I like the Tamil culture because it's a very ancient culture. Religions, colours, festivals – the people are very simple. During rainy season it could be a little inconvenient, but full of temples, magnificent statues, whether they are small or big, lovely food, tasty food, rich spicy cuisine, it's a very rich society in Tamil Nadu, and people are highly educated. And one of the best newspapers is published from Tamil Nadu in English, it's called *The Hindu*. It's one of the best English newspapers published in the world, in terms of quality and language, quality, content, reporting, even the style of presenting, it's one of the best newspapers. Second region, I like mountains. I spend a lot of time in the Himachal Pradesh, which is called the Himalayan area, which is called the foothills of Himalayas. So, I like the mountains a lot, so I spend a lot of time in mountains, I would invite all the kids to just choose any mountain and climb it! As an English saying says, "climb all mountains". So... but everyone has to keep in mind the calendar, the month, the season, in Himachal Pradesh, it's an official seat of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, so it can be an enriching experience for the children to visit Himalayas, and visit Dhara Salla and perhaps maybe visit His Holiness the Dalai Lama. And there are beautiful valleys, one of the best valleys called the Ladakh valley, Ladakh region, the further you go, you think you're in Mongolia! One has to get proper gear, proper information in terms of routes, because of the snowfall, because of the landslides, and then take a proper guide. Start step by step in trekking or going through the valleys with team, with the relevant people.

Unit 9

East Wind, West Wind

How my life changed after Pearl Harbor



MP3 n°60

► Script de l'enregistrement

Part 1

Journalist: We interrupt this program with a news alert. Japanese warplanes attacked the US naval base of Pearl Harbor early this morning...

Akira: Hiro, come here quick.

Hiro: What's the matter Akira?

Akira: Listen...

Journalist: The Japanese air raid on the Pearl Harbor base came as complete surprise. Sailors and airmen were caught off guard and a large part of the US Pacific fleet has been destroyed...

Akira: I hope uncle Masato is all right. He's stationed on Pearl Harbor

Journalist: President Roosevelt's reaction was swift. He immediately declared war on Japan. Japan is now our enemy...

Hiro: This is bad. They'll come after us.

Akira: What do you mean? On the contrary, they will ask us to help with this war, with translation for instance. We're Americans!

Part 2

Agent: Are you Mrs Tanaka?

Akira: I am and this is my husband Hiro Tanaka. How can we help you?

Agent: I'm here to inform you that your family is under arrest. This country is at war with Japan and all Japanese are under suspicion.

Hiro: That doesn't make sense! The US is at war with Germany and Italy too. Are you going to arrest all German and Italian-Americans?

Agent: I'm the one asking questions. Pack your bags and get ready to go in 30 minutes. The others are waiting in downtown Oakland.

Part 3

Akira: Why did they have to send us so far from home, here in Utah. I can see nothing but miles and miles of dirt and rattlesnakes. Oh, look at those barracks and barbed wire! This place looks like a prison camp.

Guard: Stop! Step out! What's your name?

Hiro: Tanaka.

Guard: Your identification number is 015833. Don't forget. Go to your unit. Room D 40 at the end of Mineral lane.

Akira: Arghh... This is just too much! A table and a mattress on the floor. No electricity, no water! What do they expect us to do here? How long are we supposed to stay?

Hiro: I don't know Akira. There must be a way to prove we are good, law-abiding citizens. We are not traitors or informers. I don't know. It doesn't make any sense.

Part 4

Narrator: From February 1942 to December 1944, 110,000 Japanese-Americans living along the Pacific coast were deported to relocation camps. Of all those imprisoned, there was not a single case of disloyalty to the USA. They returned home only to discover that they had lost everything and had to start from scratch again.

► Corrigé de la fiche

1. - Hiro = husband - Akira = wife - Masato = uncle - first man = FBI agent - second man = camp guard
2. **a.** Pearl Harbor, Pacific, Oakland, Utah
b. camp, barracks, Room D 40
c. Japan, Germany, Italy
3. **a.** - Japanese warplanes attacked the US naval base of Pearl Harbor.
- President Roosevelt immediately declared war on Japan.
- A large part of the US Pacific fleet has been destroyed.
b. The family is under arrest. They have to pack and go to downtown Oakland.
c. - Details about the camp: in Utah, nothing but miles and miles of dirt and rattlesnakes, barracks, barbed wire, like a prison camp.
- Living conditions: a table and a mattress on the floor, no electricity, no water.
- How is the family considered? traitors or informers, not good, law-abiding citizens
4. From February 1942 to December 1944.
5. 110,000 Japanese-Americans
6. The USA was at war with Japan and all Japanese were under suspicion.
7. When the detainees returned home they discovered that they had lost everything and had to start from scratch again. Yet there was not a single case of disloyalty to the USA.

Unit 11

Whatever works

Part-time job



MP3 n°61

► Script de l'enregistrement

Laura: So... have you ever had a part-time job, you know like in the summer, what do you do?

Paul: In summer... um... it would depend. When I was younger I had a job working in a restaurant as a "scummer".

Laura: What's a scummer?

Paul: A scummer. Well uh, a scummer is the guy who basically washes the dishes. You know, he washes the scum off of the plates, so that's why they call him a scummer. Eventually I moved up to "assistant server" which basically was the "salad boy".

Laura: Ooh, salad boy!

Paul: But then when I was older I got interested in acting, and so often in the summer my summer job would be summer theatre.

Laura: That's great. Did you play in outdoor theatres?

Paul: Yes, I did. One of the coolest was, believe it or not, in Utah, where they'd sort of re-built, in Provo, a theatre that looks like just like The Globe in England, that Shakespeare had played in. So we did Shakespeare in a theatre that was essentially the exact dimensions of Shakespeare's Globe theatre!

Laura: That must have been amazing!

Paul: It was really cool. Of course they had some modern accoutrements like hidden microphones and things like that but...

Laura: That helped out.

Paul: Yeah, but we were basically "trodding the boards" as they call it.

Laura: Well, sounds like your summers were... summer jobs were really great. I just...

Paul: What did you do?

Laura: Well, I just, like, did babysitting. Yeah, gee, I guess I should have expanded out a little bit, huh?

Paul: Not necessarily.

Unit 13

Everlasting youth

Radio show: For or against cosmetic surgery?



MP3 n°62

► Script de l'enregistrement

Journalist: In the studio today we have two women, Karen and Lindsay. One has been operated on several times, the other one is totally against plastic surgery. Karen, how old are you?

Karen: 52.

Journalist: Lindsay, how old are you?

Lindsay: 48.

Journalist: Karen, how many times have you had plastic surgery?

Karen: 8 times. I've had almost £25,000 worth of plastic surgery and I'll have more...

Journalist: Why?

Karen: I was confident about my body in my 20s. I was slim and worked as a part-time model. I didn't worry about losing my looks. As the years passed I put on a lot of weight and I no longer felt attractive. I got talking to a friend who'd had a facelift and decided I wanted surgery. A few years ago I had a face and necklift costing £2,500. The results were life-changing. I felt like I was a 20-year-old girl again and having a smooth neck and tighter skin made me feel young again. After the facelift, I underwent surgery to uplift my breasts. It cost £3,000, and was worth every penny. I felt young again. Two years later I had the baggy skin removed from my eyes. I felt like I had turned the clock back.

Lindsay: You keep repeating that you want to look young, but what's wrong with growing old? Can't we grow old gracefully? I'm quite happy and healthy. I'm 48 and nothing's gonna change that. Don't imagine I don't want to look good. I jog three times a week, I cycle to work, I've always been careful with what I eat. My body and face aren't perfect, but it doesn't matter. I do think some women can't deal with growing old. Besides, an operation is never risk-free.

Karen: Plastic surgery has changed my life for the better and enabled me to carry on enjoying my looks, instead of just feeling miserably middle-aged. Thanks to the surgery, I feel great. I will carry on having surgery whenever I want to improve on my looks in the future and I know I won't stop until the day I die.

Journalist: Thank you both very much for being with us today.

Unit 14**Guns or roses?****In Flander's Fields****MP3 n°63****► Script de l'enregistrement**

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
 Between the crosses, row on row,
 That mark our place; and in the sky
 The larks, still bravely singing, fly
 Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
 We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
 Loved and were loved, and now we lie
 In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
 To you from failing hands we throw
 The torch; be yours to hold it high.
 If ye break faith with us who die
 We shall not sleep,
 though poppies grow
 In Flanders fields.

John McCrae, May 1915

Unit 14

Guns or roses?

Rendezvous



MP3 n°64

► Script de l'enregistrement

I have a rendezvous with Death
 At some disputed barricade,
 I have a rendezvous with Death
 At some disputed barricade,
 When Spring comes back with rustling shade
 And apple-blossoms fill the air—
 I have a rendezvous with Death
 When Spring brings back blue days and fair.
 It may be he shall take my hand
 And lead me into his dark land
 And close my eyes and quench my breath—
 It may be I shall pass him still.
 I have a rendezvous with Death
 On some scarred slope of battered hill,
 When Spring comes round again this year
 And the first meadow-flowers appear.

Alan Seeger, published in 1919

Unit 15

The Land of Oz

An interview with Andrew McRae (part 1)



MP3 n°65

► Script de l'enregistrement

Andrew: Caroline, do you think most of the people who live in Melbourne have the same English background as you?

Caroline: No, not at all. In fact the census shows that only about half of Australians come from British origins, and among my regular contacts or colleagues, I have first of all indigenous Australians, and people who were born or whose parents or grandparents were born in places all over the globe. For example, Italy, or Greece, India, Vietnam, Brazil, Malaysia, China, France, Germany, Indonesia, Chile, Serbia... really the list could go on. What's your experience of this Andrew?

Andrew: Well I wholeheartedly agree with what you said. My experience is much the same. There couldn't be anyone in Australia who wouldn't find, amongst their colleagues and friends, lots of people with non-English names or language background or cultural background. The census also shows that about 40% of Australian residents claim to have a non English-speaking background. Even those who were born in Australia to non-British migrants have that non English-speaking background. Most of the non-European migration has taken place since the middle of the 1970s when Australian governments decided to encourage much more non-European migration. In recent years I think most of our migrants have come from China and India, and Africa, and a lot of refugees have made their way to Australia from war-torn countries like Afghanistan and Iraq.

Unit 15

The Land of Oz

An interview with Andrew McRae (part 2)



MP3 n°66

► Script de l'enregistrement

Caroline: Earlier we both told of how we were born in Britain. Andrew, what do you see as the current relationship between Australia and Britain?

Andrew: Well, I suppose many people in overseas countries might be a bit confused by the relationship between Australia and Britain. Actually many of us are amazed, and disappointed too, that we haven't yet broken our ties with the so-called "mother country". The majority of Australians would prefer to become a republic, especially since most of us now have no connection with Britain at all. But, unfortunately, those who want a republic are divided about what would be the best system, and many fear that we could end up with an American-style presidential system. In reality, the Queen of England is still our head of state, but she delegates the job to her representative in Australia, called the Governor General, who is a native-born Australian man or woman, appointed by our government. This person in reality usually doesn't do much, except dress up and go to open new buildings or attend ceremonies and so on, although in 1975 the Governor General sacked the Prime Minister and caused a great political crisis. In June 2010, a woman became the Prime Minister, so now we have the first female Prime Minister and the first Governor General. Funny thing is that although many people still love Britain and don't want to change the system, there's an absolute hatred of the English when it comes to sport, especially in that strange game called "cricket". The cricket's just one of the many things we've inherited from the British, that is followed fanatically throughout the former British Empire. Another one is the pubs of course, and also that famous English delicacy called "fish and chips".