

School in China



DOMAINE 1:

Comprendre, s'exprimer en utilisant une langue étrangère.



Compréhension de l'oral

Peut comprendre et extraire l'information essentielle de courts passages enregistrés ayant trait à un sujet courant et prévisible, si le débit est lent et la langue clairement articulée. B1



Production écrite

Peut décrire ou présenter simplement des gens, des conditions de vie, des activités quotidiennes, ce qu'on aime ou pas, par de courtes séries d'expressions ou de phrases non articulées. A2 / B1

1- Which technical gadgets are used to monitor students in these high-tech classrooms? (Check the correct boxes).

- ☐ Facial recognition cameras
- ☐ Brainwave-sensing headbands (EEG)
- ☐ VR headsets for virtual trips
- ☐ Location-tracking chips in uniforms
- ☐ Robots analyzing health and engagement

2- What is the main purpose of this technology according to the government and schools?

- ☐ To make learning fun and entertaining.
- ☐ To boost students' grades and feed algorithms.
- ☐ To replace human teachers with robots.

3. Who receives the detailed concentration reports generated by the headbands?

4. How do some students feel about these reports? Look at the 5th grader's testimony:

- Why was he punished by his parents?

- What extra feeling does this constant monitoring create for students?

5. According to Dr. Theodore Zanto (neuroscientist), where is EEG technology normally used ?

- ☐ In video games and amusement parks.
- ☐ By doctors in hospitals and scientific labs.
- ☐ In elementary school classrooms.

6. Are these headbands 100% accurate? Explain why teachers still use them

7. Where does the neural data collected from children actually go ?

- ☐ It is deleted at the end of each day.
- ☐ It goes to government-funded research projects.
- ☐ It stays private between the teacher and the pupil.

8. Is there any privacy protection for children's brain data ?

9. Would you like to go to this kind of school ? How would you feel and why ?



Pour exprimer des **hypothèses**, on utilise le **conditionnel** :

Pour cela, il faut un **auxiliaire** placé **avant la base verbale** :

WOULD / WOULDN'T

Exemple : "I **would be** happy to go to this school !"

