



Écouter

JFK'S BIOGRAPHY



COMPREHENSION ORALE

Je peux comprendre une biographie et extraire les mots clés d'un enregistrement au débit rapide.

A2

Je peux comprendre l'information contenue dans la plupart des documents enregistrés ou radiodiffusés.

B1

Stratégie : Anticiper sur le contenu et les champs lexicaux possibles.

Stratégie : Anticiper sur ce qui va être entendu à partir de ce que j'ai compris avant.

Stratégie : Segmenter les éléments constitutifs du message de façon à ordonner le flot sonore continu.

Stratégie : Emettre des hypothèses pour compenser le mal perçu à partir du contexte

1) ANTICIPER SUR LE CONTENU :



2) REPÉRER LES MOTS CLÉS ET LES METTRE EN RELATION :

1st listening	hypotheses	2 nd listening	Conclusion

3) FAIRE UNE SYNTHÈSE DE CE QUI A ÉTÉ COMPRIS :

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3) SEGMENTER LES ÉLÉMENTS CONSTITUTIFS DU MESSAGE :

"[...]And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you - ask what you can do for your country[...]." John F Kennedy often referred to as JFK, was the 35th of the United States and was in Brookline, Massachusetts. After moving to New-York city, and attending various, Kennedy attended Harvard University and through his father, Kennedy and his brother, Joe, worked to the American Embassy in London.

Kennedy from Harvard and his thesis was published as a bestselling book. He, then, joined the US Navy and was for bravery in WWII before he was honorably discharged from the Navy in 1945. After his elder brother was killed in action, the Kennedy family looked to John to carry on their aspirations. He a Congressman and later a Senator and then Richard Nixon in the 1960 election to become the 35th president of the USA.

One of Kennedy's most pressing issues as President was the growing threat of the USSR and its on NATO and US control of Western Berlin. Eventually, the Berlin Wall was constructed, east and west Germany and the beginnings of the Cold War emerged. Kennedy also reauthorized the plan by Dwight Eisenhower to allow an by fifteen hundred US trained Cubans on communist Cuba, known as the Bay of Pigs invasion. The plan went wrong, and Kennedy had to negotiate the release of 1189 surviving who were captured during the attack. Following this, CIA planes observed USSR missiles being constructed in and Kennedy sent orders to inspect all Soviet ships that entered Cuba. Kennedy with Soviet leader Nikita Khrouchtchev who eventually agreed to remove the missiles from Cuba and the World's first nuclear was averted.

Kennedy was also dedicated to the issue of Civil rights and thought hard to applicate Civil Rights for all US citizens, including expressing his desire to end discrimination and sexism in the US.

Kennedy was on November 22nd, 1963 in Dallas, Texas, aged 46. Lee Harvey Oswald was subsequently charged with the assassination. Kennedy's, President Lyndon B Johnson the Warren Commission, led by Chief Justice Earl Warren. The Commission that Oswald was the lone assassin. Much controversy surrounds the of Kennedy's death, as a result to his many theorized political implications. JF Kennedy is one of the most celebrated president in US history and is in Arlington National Cemetery.