

There are many languages in Canada, and all of **this** languages have issues. The theme is « FAIRE ET SOCIETE » and have common point with documents. We can see the first document talks about their **fellings** to have a **bilingualism** country, the second say that the country wants to preserve the **french** and we can see how they do to keep the language and the third talks about the people who **wants** a **recognition** of their own language. **So**, we are going to see what is the place of languages in Canada, a place of immigration, and how do they face the issues related to it. Firstly we will explain the place of languages in Canada, secondly we will see the perception of languages in the country and thirdly we will show issues and solutions **brought**.

Many languages have a place in Canada. This country is **bilingualism** thanks to **french** and **english**. Canadians agree with the bilingualism of their country, they say that **english** and **french** are a part of their history, so both are considered like the official languages of Canada. **The bilingualism** is a big part of Canada's identity. **Let's talk about french again**. French is **highlighted** and for Canadians, french is important, so they want to put french everywhere justified by the sentence « increasing the proportion of French-speaking », but there **is** not only these languages. 70 languages are spoken in Canada today **but they less value** than the official languages.

The french language have a good perception in Canada. **Candians** love french and agree with it expansion, they want to put the french everywhere. For example, they think that the prime minister have to be bilingual and they say that having two officials languages is positive for the image of Canada. But french have good perception too, because the language **is good for the economy of the country**. They want to preserve it for having a Francophone communities but also, because french can bring money to Canada by the immigration of french people. But other languages don't have this privilege, many indigenous languages are not protected and can **dissapears**, the inuit made it clear that they wished more **recogniton** of their languages. Canada pays more attention to french than other languages.

Like I said, they want to preserve **the french** because the language is good for the economy so they created a national strategy to support the vitality of french. The new Action plan is a solution to preserve the french language and created to support a consolidated Francophone immigration. But French takes **to** much place compared **at** the others languages, they want a **bilingualism** country, but they forget the others languages. Because the others languages are forgotten, the federal government decided to create the Indegenous Languages Act but the Inuit doesn't want only an Act but want to be **include** on the development of government service in their language.

There are many languages in Canada, but all of **this** languages don't have the same place and the same **value**. English and French are considered like official languages and French have a huge place in Canada and have an importance for **Candians** people. But **Indegenous** languages **doesn't** have the same privilege, despite the fact that the Canada **paye** more intentions to these languages, it's not **enough**.

Commented [MR1]: Pas besoin des majuscules

Commented [MR2]: Le jury est au courant car c'est lui-même qui a réalisé le dossier. Pas besoin de le préciser donc.

Commented [MR3]: Ne pas hésiter à utiliser Thesaurus pour d'autres termes plus précis et élaborés. Par exemple : the documents address, cover, highlight, focus on, explores, reviews, delve into, etc.

Commented [MR4]: Ceci est un nom, tu cherches à utiliser l'adjectif

Commented [MR5]: Acc (it say...)

Pareil que précédemment, voir Thesaurus pour varier les termes.

Commented [MR6]: People = they, acc

Commented [MR7]: Thesaurus. Il faut essayer de complexifier le vocabulaire. Par exemple: therefore, consequently, etc.

Commented [MR8]: Dans l'ensemble, l'introduction est plutôt bien structurée, on repère tous les éléments nécessaires. Néanmoins, le vocabulaire mériterait d'être amélioré et diversifié.

Commented [MR9]: Ici il s'agit d'un nom. Il te faut un adjectif.

Commented [MR10]: Attention à l'utilisation de « the » on parle du terme en général, donc pas de the.

Commented [MR11]: Transition maladroite

Commented [MR12]: Vocabulaire peu précis et trop littéral. On peut dire à la place : emphasized, more important, stronger, etc.

Commented [MR13]: Ne pas oublier de citer. Par exemple (l. 4-5)

Commented [MR14]: They value less*

Commented [MR15]: Citations?

Commented [MR16]: Comment le sais tu ? Il faut citer les documents.

Commented [MR17]: Structure à éviter, cela fait penser que le jury n'a pas lu le paragraphe précédent. On peut utiliser deux types de mots de liaison :

L'ajout : moreover, furthermore, also, etc.
La contradiction : however, nevertheless, whereas, etc.

Commented [MR18]: The French = les français
French = le français

Commented [MR19]: Commentaire général : la base de la synthèse est maîtrisée, l'ensemble est structuré et cohérent. Attention néanmoins à pousser l'analyse un peu plus loin, à utiliser du vocabulaire plus précis et à bien se relire. Avec ces quelques modifications il est facile de gagner deux à trois points !