



When was “Bloody Sunday”? _____

Where did it take place? _____

What happened on that day? _____

Who are the people represented on the mural? _____

Complete the irregular verbs grid and translate the regular ones

INFINITIVE	PRETERIT	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
be			
begin			
begin			
break			
dig	Dug	Dug	Creuser
drink			
eat			
go			
lose			
make			
put			
sing			
strew	Strewed	Strewn / strewed	éparpiller
tear			
tell			
win			

Close _____

wipe _____

claim _____

die _____

believe _____

cry _____

heed _____

BLOODY SUNDAY, by U2

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CkeDJLZMRRk>

Listen and complete the song (verbs have sometimes to be conjugated!)

I can't _____ the news today,
I can't _____ my eyes and _____ it _____ away.
How long, how long must we _____ this song? How long? How long?
'cause tonight we can _____ as one, tonight.

_____ bottles under children's feet,
Bodies _____ across a dead end street,
But I won't _____ the battle call,
It _____ my back up, _____ my back up against the wall.

Sunday, bloody Sunday. Sunday, bloody Sunday.

And the battle's just _____,
There's many _____, but tell me who has _____?
The trenches _____ within our hearts,
And mothers, children, brothers, sisters _____ apart.

Sunday, bloody Sunday. Sunday, bloody Sunday.
How long, how long must we _____ this song? How long? How long?
'cause tonight we can _____ as one,
Tonight, tonight.
Sunday, bloody Sunday. Sunday, bloody Sunday.

_____ the tears from your eyes,
_____ your tears away, _____ your tears away,
_____ your bloodshot eyes.

Sunday, bloody Sunday. Sunday, bloody Sunday.

And it's true we _____ immune.
When fact _____ fiction and T.V. reality,
And today the millions _____,
We _____ and _____ while tomorrow they _____.
The real battle just _____.
To _____ the victory Jesus _____
On a Sunday, bloody Sunday, Sunday, bloody Sunday.

① How the singer emphasizes that blood and violence are everywhere:

The adjective used in the chorus: _____

The number of times it is repeated in the song: _____

Which words refer to war or violence? _____

Which question is repeated several times in the song?

The singer does this to show:

- ☐ They are tired of this war that has been going on for too long.
- ☐ No one seems to be listening to those who want the war to end.
- ☐ Both of the above answers. (both = les 2)

② Find the lines in the song which express the following ideas:

I refuse to respond to calls for violence

In this war there's no winner.

The enemies in this war are all Irish, they all belong to the same family.

You've cried for a long time. Your eyes are red. It's time to stop.

The official version of facts presented on TV is false; it does not reflect reality.

We have become used to the idea of people sacrificing their lives. While we continue eating, they go on hunger strikes (= grève de la faim) and die.

It will be very difficult to do, but we must follow in the footsteps of Jesus, refusing violence and going towards peace.

③ The adjective "bloody" has three meanings:

1. Smeared or stained with blood 2. dripping with blood. 3. Cruel, merciless.

In your opinion, which of the meanings of bloody is used in the expression Bloody Sunday?

- ☐ Definition 1 ☐ Definition 2 ☐ Definition 3 ☐ all three definitions

In British English it is a swearword (= juron, gros mot), used to emphasize an emotion such as anger.

Vocabulary: write the word from column A next to its translation in column B:

A	B
Words from the song	Meaning of the word used in the song
Bodies strewn	_____ injectés de sang
Heed	_____ séparés de force
Trenches	_____ tenir compte de, faire attention à
Immune	_____ tranchées
Torn apart	_____ larmes
Wipe	_____ cadavres éparpillés
Tears	_____ revendiquer
Bloodshot	_____ essuyer
Claim	_____ immunisés

Some landmarks about Irish history:

In Northern Ireland until the 1990s, there was a conflict between two communities: the Irish Protestants who supported the British government and were proud to be part of Britain, and the Irish Catholics, who wanted independence from Britain and to be part of the Republic of Ireland. It was not just a question of identity and religion. The Irish Catholics are less numerous than the Protestants and until the 1980s, there was a high rate of unemployment and poverty among them, they had difficulties to find good jobs or state jobs like policeman or teacher. There was a wall in Belfast separating the living areas of the two communities which did not mix. The 1980s were a period of troubles with a situation of civil war and British troops were sent there. Both communities had a paramilitary group. The most famous one was the IRA (Irish republican Army) defending the Catholics cause. The group organized many terrorist acts in Northern Ireland and Great Britain. In 1998, Northern Ireland signed an agreement with the British government ending 30 years of troubles and violence.

Reading comprehension. Answer the questions.

a) Which communities were involved in Northern Ireland's conflict? Why ?

b) Did these two communities mix ? Why/Why not?

c) There was something particular in Belfast. What was it ?

d) What is the IRA ?

e) What about the situation in Northern Ireland today ?

More information

<https://www.songfacts.com/facts/u2/sunday-bloody-sunday>