

<b>CONSIGNES DE TRAVAIL D'ETE</b>
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Pour bien aborder l'anglais en CPGE voici différents ouvrages de références, conseils, ainsi qu'un travail d'été sur lequel vous serez évalués à la rentrée.

➤ **BIBLIOGRAPHIE**

→ **Ouvrages OBLIGATOIRES**

- *Grammar in Action*, S. Hamilton & Spratbrow, éditions Casteilla (corrigés transmis en format PDF)
- *The Big Picture- vocabulaire de l'actualité en anglais* - 4<sup>ème</sup> édition, JM Thomson, édition Ellipses
- *Say it with style*, édition BREAL, manuel d'expression écrite et orale

→ **Ouvrages conseillés**

- Dictionnaire unilingue (Longman par exemple) et bilingue (Robert et Collins)
- Manuel de civilisation au choix :

- a. *Definitely British, Absolutely American*, 3<sup>o</sup> édition, Fichaux, S. Loom collection Optimum, édition Ellipses
- b. *A cultural guide*, 2<sup>ème</sup> édition actualisée, Françoise Grellet, édition Nathan

➤ **L'ACTUALITE**

Il est indispensable de se tenir informé et de suivre l'actualité du monde anglo-saxon, particulièrement en ce qui concerne le Royaume-Uni et les Etats-Unis. La période est particulièrement chargée en événements que ce soit de l'un ou de l'autre côté de l'Atlantique. Il conviendra donc de :

**1) se familiariser avec la lecture de la presse anglo-saxonne (version papier ou en ligne)**

The Economist <http://www.economist.com>

Newsweek [www.newsweek.com](http://www.newsweek.com)

The Guardian <http://www.guardian.com>

Time Magazine [www.time.com](http://www.time.com)

The Independent <http://www.independent.co.uk>

The International New York Times [www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)

**2) s'entraîner à la compréhension écrite:**

Une fois par semaine au moins, lire un article de presse avec vérification et mémorisation du vocabulaire.

**NB** : Vocabulaire peut être un soutien efficace grâce à l'aide lexicale.

**3) s'entraîner à la compréhension orale:**

- Radio:**
- BBC Radio 4 <http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4>
  - Voice of America <http://www.voanews.com>
  - NPR <http://www.npr.org/>
  - BBC Global News Podcast <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p02nq0gn/episodes/downloads>

**Télévision:** BBC, MSNBC, CNN etc...

➤ **TRAVAIL D'ETE**

**1) Grammaire**

Il est essentiel de maîtriser les **bases fondamentales de l'anglais**.

- a. Assurez-vous de revoir les bases de grammaire en vous aidant du livre *Grammar in Action* (Corrigés ci-joints.) Insistez sur les points de grammaire qui vous posent problème.
- b. Révisez les verbes irréguliers. (*Grammar in Action* pages 254 à 256).
- c. Entraînez-vous sur les problèmes de traduction (*Grammar in Action* pages 233 à 249/ Corrigés ci-joints.)

**2) Vocabulaire - liste ci-jointe à apprendre**

→ **Attention les verbes irréguliers, les problèmes de traduction ainsi que la liste de vocabulaire feront l'objet d'une évaluation à la rentrée.**

**3) Traduction - travail à présenter lors du 1<sup>er</sup> cours : Version et thème grammatical**

**4) Civilisation - travail à présenter lors du 1<sup>er</sup> cours: Lire l'article ci-joint, regarder la vidéo et répondre aux questions**

## Vocabulaire à apprendre

1. To lack sthg = manquer de (ex : he doesn't lack self-confidence)	38. To be relevant = être pertinent
2. A state of mind = un état d'esprit	39. To be irrelevant = ne pas être pertinent
3. In depth = en détails	40. To distrust = se méfier
4. A typical feature = une caractéristique typique	41. To take a firm stand = affirmer ses positions
5. commitment = un engagement	42. To side with = prendre parti pour
6. to commit oneself to doing sthg : s'engager à faire qqch	43. To assert = affirmer, déclarer
7. To fit in = s'intégrer, trouver sa place, faire son trou	44. To be aware of = être conscient de
8. To suit = convenir (ex : this situation suits him just fine)	45. Barely / hardly noticeable = difficilement reconnaissable
9. To yearn, to long for = aspirer à	46. To expect sthg = s'attendre à (ex: what did you expect?)
10. To dodge, to avoid = éviter	47. To be efficient = être percutant, efficace (ex: an efficient device)
11. To be eager to, to be willing to = vouloir, désirer ardemment	48. The outcome = le dénouement
12. To aim at = viser	49. To make sense = faire sens
13. To attempt to = essayer	50. A tricky issue / a thorny issue = un problème épineux
14. To jeopardize = mettre en péril	51. To be frowned upon = être vu d'un mauvais oeil
15. A failed-attempt = un essai malheureux	52. Nonsensical / meaningless = absurde
16. A failure = un échec	53. To be fueled by = être alimenté par
17. To be doomed to fail = être voué à l'échec	54. To start with = pour commencer
18. To manage to = réussir à	55. To sum up = pour résumer
19. To lure = leurrer, persuader par la ruse, tromper	56. To resume = reprendre, poursuivre
20. To achieve one's goal/purpose = atteindre son but	57. To deal with = traiter de
21. To expose = dénoncer	58. To put it in a nutshell = pour conclure
22. To do something on purpose, purposely = faire exprès, faire délibérément une chose	59. To put things differently = en d'autres termes
23. To defeat conventions = mettre à mal les conventions	60. To be worth = en valoir la peine (ex : it's worth noticing that...)
24. To deflect / to debunk a myth = briser un mythe	61. Nothing but = rien sauf, rien à part (ex : nothing else is worth but appearances)
25. Balance = l'équilibre	62. To lead to = mener à, entraîner
26. To pull the strings = tirer les ficelles	63. To trigger = déclencher (ex : the trigger point)
27. To focus on / to concentrate on / to insist on = se concentrer / focaliser sur	64. What is at stake = ce qui est en jeu
28. To convince = convaincre	65. To pave the way = ouvrir la voie
29. To distort = dénaturer	66. To turn out to be = s'avérer
30. To unveil = révéler	67. So far = jusqu'à présent
31. To display, to depict = dépeindre	68. To account for = justifier, expliquer
32. To hint at = faire allusion à	69. As a result = en conséquence
33. To question = remettre en question	70. There's no denying that = on ne peut nier que
34. To advocate = préconiser	71. What is striking = ce qui est frappant, c'est que.
35. To praise = faire l'éloge	72. Needless to say = inutile de préciser que
36. To be biased/unbiased = être subjectif ou objectif	73. Paradoxically enough = de manière assez paradoxale
37. To take for granted = tenir pour acquis (ex: we should not take for granted...)	

**VERSION - traduire en français le texte suivant:**

Employees working from home are happier with their jobs and may work harder than those in the office to prove they're not slacking off, according to a new analysis from Cardiff University. But there's a downside: remote workers tend to work long hours and struggle with separating their work and home lives.

Weighing these pros and cons is important, because working remotely is a growing trend. In the UK, the percentage of people working in traditional workplaces fell from 75% in 2001 to 66% in 2012. And in the US, the share of people doing some or all of their work from home grew from 20% in 2003 to 24% in 2015.

It's a trend that's got a lot of attention, with recent headlines proclaiming: "The Office Is Dead", with workers "escaping to the country" and "shunning the commute." The researchers reviewed previous surveys of workers to come up with evidence-based conclusions.

For one, employers stand to benefit from allowing their workers to log hours from home. Remote employees are more likely to say their job "requires them to work very hard, they work beyond formal working hours to get the job done, and they put a lot of effort beyond what is required".

And employees benefit too: remote workers report higher levels of job satisfaction and are more likely to say their jobs are pleasurable and stimulating than people doing the same job in an office setting.

*Adapted from an article in Time - The Brief, 9th October 2017*

**THEME GRAMMATICAL - traduire en anglais les phrases suivantes**

- 1) L'expansion économique du Japon aurait été impossible si la main-d'œuvre n'avait pas été formée au plus haut niveau depuis 20 ans.
- 2) Ces firmes recevront de moins en moins de subventions de l'Etat et devront donc s'habituer à ne compter que sur elles-mêmes.
- 3) Ce bâtiment est en construction depuis plus de 2 ans et personne ne s'attend à ce qu'il soit terminé avant l'année prochaine.
- 4) Puisque cette usine déverse presque tous ses déchets dans la rivière, il faudra que les autorités contraignent son directeur à payer pour les dégâts causés.
- 5) Il y a en hiver 2 fois plus d'ouvriers absents qu'en été, ce qui se comprend si l'on tient compte de la dureté du climat.
- 6) Lequel de ces deux livres voudrez-vous lire ? Ils traitent tous les deux du sujet dont nous avons discuté avant-hier.
- 7) Si ces firmes devaient recourir à des pratiques commerciales malhonnêtes, il faudrait que le gouvernement intervienne le plus tôt possible.
- 8) Dès que vous aurez déjeuné, n'hésitez pas à me passer un coup de fil : nous nous mettrons d'accord sur ce qu'il conviendra de faire.
- 9) Et si nous allions leur rendre visite plus tôt que prévu ? Je suis sûr qu'ils ne s'attendent pas à nous voir de si bonne heure.
- 10) Ces industriels n'ont pas encore augmenté le prix des voitures ; il faudra pourtant bien qu'ils le fassent après les hausses de salaires accordées récemment.

**Rural Virginians rail against gun controls**Dec 18th 2019, *The Economist*

Ralph Northam, the governor of Virginia, has no plan to wrest guns from their owners. His proposed gun-control measures are far more modest. But the Virginians who gathered this month at a meeting of the board of supervisors of Augusta County, in the state's rural west, were not buying that. The meeting included a vote on whether the county should declare itself a "Second Amendment sanctuary".

5 It was held at a high school to accommodate the crowd that was expected to show up. In the end, so many people came to protest against supposed Democratic plans to disarm them that they could not all fit in, and loudspeakers had to be set up outside for the latecomers.

At least 60 of Virginia's 95 counties have declared themselves Second Amendment sanctuaries in recent weeks. They follow counties in states such as Colorado and New Mexico. They have borrowed from the left the rhetoric of the "sanctuary cities" movement, where local governments limit their co-operation with federal immigration authorities in an attempt to protect illegal immigrants from deportation. But, in practice, for a county to declare itself a Second Amendment sanctuary is little more than a howl of rage from rural gun owners.

In Virginia the movement began in November, when Democrats took control of both houses of the state's legislature for the first time in over two decades. Gun control was a big issue in that election. After a gunman killed 12 people in Virginia Beach in May, Mr Northam called a special legislative meeting on gun control. The Republicans, who at the time had a majority in both chambers, put a quick end to it. Gun-control groups responded by pumping money into the election. When they take office in January, the Democrats plan to introduce tighter background checks and a ban on the purchase of some types of guns.

Yet what is popular in Virginia's fast-growing cities and suburbs, where well-educated and immigrant newcomers have settled, is anathema in rural areas like Augusta County. According to Terry King, a 66-year-old retired welder, the Democrats' measures were "opening a door you can't close". What started with background checks would surely end with the confiscation of the guns he had been using to hunt deer and rabbits since he was a child. Like others in the predominantly male crowd, he wore an orange "Guns save lives" sticker on his plaid flannel shirt. The stickers had been handed out by the Virginia Citizens Defence League (VCDL), a gun-rights outfit which helped draft the county's resolution.

"The problem is the people who have moved into the cities," said Gary Colvan, a 60-year-old former carpenter on disability benefits who stood in the cold for two hours to show his support. City dwellers did not understand, he went on, that it was not just a question of culture: rural Virginians needed guns to defend their families. "Out here a police officer can be half an hour away," he said. Mass shootings pained him, of course, but armed citizens made America safer, not more dangerous.

Fired up by organisations like the VCDL, elected officials have exploited such feelings. But whether they add up to much more than a protest is unclear. Sanctuary cities are a practical proposal; they do not involve breaking the law. If Second Amendment sanctuaries are to mean anything, though, local police have to refuse to enforce state laws that local leaders think are unconstitutional. Augusta County's sheriff, Donald Smith, told a local newspaper he would refuse to collect guns from citizens if the state asked him to. Later he moaned that the media had reported that he "wouldn't enforce the law", when actually what he meant is that "the constitution is the law". As legal defences go, it seems a shaky one.

- 1) Who is Ralph Northam? Which political party does he belong to?
- 2) What was the outcome of the November elections? What was the main issue for these elections? Why?
- 3) Why are some people protesting in Virginia? Who are they and what are they afraid of?
- 4) What is a sanctuary city? Link it to what is happening in Virginia.

**Megxit: Prince Harry and Meghan to 'step back' as senior royals**

Watch the following video from the beginning to 2'08: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Djk8YWDKznQ>

- 1) How has Harry and Meghan's behaviour always been different from what was expected from royals?
- 2) What decision did they make? What does the term "Megxit" refer to?
- 3) How was such a decision perceived?