

This year, we will work on different kinds of documents. Many of them will be texts (passages from novels or newspaper articles) but we may also study paintings, photographs, cartoons, audio recordings or videos.

All the documents will help us discover and understand the various cultures of English speaking countries all over the world.

All the documents will be linked to one or several notions. The four notions we will study are the following ones :

(ideas taken from [anglaispourlebac.com](http://anglaispourlebac.com) and from missions terminale)

### **Myths and Heroes :**

A myth can be defined as a story about gods or heroes. It can be a popular belief or a tradition. Myths usually explain the origins of humanity or relate the foundations of a community. Myths give us some essential information about the collective identity of a social group. Myths can be very old but each civilization, nation or social group updates these myths or creates new ones.

A hero can be a mythical figure, a person who is admired for his or her achievements, a superhero or maybe a role model or an icon. A hero can be an extraordinary person or an ordinary person who has achieved something extraordinary in his/her life.

définir :	créer :
un dieu :	actualiser :
une déesse :	un exploit, une réussite :
raconter :	accomplir :
une croyance :	un modèle, un exemple de réussite :
croire :	

### **Spaces and Exchanges :**

Spaces can be defined as the different geographical and symbolic areas that all societies occupy. Exchanges can be defined as the different kinds of interactions between the occupiers of these spaces. Our world is built on the exploration and conquest of new spaces. The exchanges between the people occupying different spaces are very diverse: through trade, conquest, emigration and communication, nations have always influenced others beyond their borders and have been influenced politically, economically, culturally, scientifically, linguistically etc.

une région, un territoire :	une frontière :
une conquête :	la mondialisation :
conquérir :	les relations :
le commerce :	voyager :
au delà de :	émigrer :

### **Places and Forms of Power :**

Power is the ability to influence the behaviour of people. Power implies an opposition between the people who have power and those who have none or little of it. In order to live together, members of a community have to accept rules, regulations, laws. This helps to create social cohesion but it can also lead to conflicts and tensions. Even when authority seems absolute, there are always counter-powers which question it, try to limit its excesses and resist it.

le pouvoir :	mener à :
le comportement :	contre-pouvoirs :
impliquer, sous-entendre :	remettre en question :
les règles :	l'égalité :
les lois :	l'autorité :
détenir le pouvoir :	être soumis à :

### **The Idea of Progress :**

The idea of Progress consists in believing that the world can become a better place. There are various ways of improving our lives. Progress implies technical, social, political or scientific improvements. It also implies some evolution from an old order to a new, modern world. But some people, or groups of people, resist progress because some technological and scientific breakthroughs raise moral questions. Other people resist progress because it constitutes a challenge to the power they have always held.

Croire :	une percée, une avancée :
devenir :	soulever des questions :
améliorer :	un défi à, une remise en cause de :
une amélioration, un progrès :	
impliquer, sous-entendre :	détenir le pouvoir :
	les sociétés occidentales :

By the end of the school year - **provided that you work actively and steadily from September to June** - you will be able to talk about any of these four notions for about 5 minutes and write a long paragraph on a topic related to these notions.