

**Enseignement supérieur
Classes préparatoires aux grandes écoles**

– Consignes estivales pour préparer la rentrée –

ECG – 2^{ème} ANNÉE

ANGLAIS

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Voici quelques petits conseils et quelques recommandations pour bien préparer la rentrée et les concours à venir.

1/ LECTURES et CIVILISATION :

- a) DOSSIER de PRESSE :** Vous **devez** continuer à lire **REGULIEREMENT** la presse anglophone (minimum 3 articles par semaine) et faire des fiches de vocabulaire (**travaillez la reformulation des idées**) à chaque fois que vous lisez un article.

N'oubliez pas que les sujets des épreuves écrites sont souvent choisis entre juillet et décembre.

Rappel → Voici des exemples de sites (la liste n'est pas exhaustive).

British newspapers or magazines: <http://www.timesonline.co.uk>
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/>
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/>
<http://www.economist.com/>

American newspapers or magazines: <http://www.nytimes.com/>
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/>
<http://www.usatoday.com/>
<http://www.newsweek.com/>

- b)** Vous devez connaître les chefs d'Etat des principaux pays anglophones. (The USA / The UK / The Republic of Ireland / Australia / New Zealand / Canada / South Africa / India)
- c)** **Suivez l'actualité et faites des recherches** et des fiches sur les thématiques suivantes : Trump's policies / The Democratic party / Starmer's domestic policies / Starmer's relationship with the EU / Australia and the environment / India and the environment /
- d)** Pour travailler la civilisation et l'épreuve de rédaction en autonomie, vous devez continuer à utiliser le manuel:
The English-Speaking World : Civilisation, politique et culture du monde anglophone
Samatha Lemeunier, ELLIPSES
ISBN : 9 782340 071810

TRES IMPORTANT !!! Faire une fiche sur les pages suivantes :

India : pages 345 à 356
South Africa : pages 381 à 389
Canada : Pages 327 à 339
Australia : Pages 321 à 326

e) **RELISEZ** et **APPRENEZ** vos cours de civilisation de 1^{ère} année.

Voici la liste des thématiques abordées en ECG 1 :

SUMMER 2024 / BRITISH INSTITUTIONS / BRITISH POLITICS / THE BRITISH MONARCHY / US INSTITUTIONS / US ELECTIONS / WOKISM / CANCEL CULTURE / Biden's pardon / Inclusion and diversity in politics / RECAP ON 2024 / The Welfare State + HEALTH + BIG and SMALL government / Trump's inauguration day The Manifest destiny + Biden's legacy / Whistleblowing / THE PRESS / THE MEDIA / CLIMATE CHANGE / COP 29 / FAST FASHION / RACE IN THE USA / GENDER EQUALITY / CANADA'S ELECTIONS / TRUMP'S 100 DAYS

2/ VOCABULAIRE :

- a) Continuez à apprendre du vocabulaire **EN CONTEXTE** lorsque vous lisez la presse.
- b) **PAGES à apprendre** dans *Le Vocabulaire anglais de l'étudiant / L'essentiel du vocabulaire contemporain* de Daniel GANDRILLON. (2^{ème} édition) : **188-189-190-192-194-195-196-197**

3/ LA TRADUCTION : Ne perdez pas le rythme !! Refaites **TOUS** les thèmes traduits en 1^{ère} année. **Apprenez des passages par cœur.**

- a) **Traduisez les deux textes proposés dans ce dossier.** (page3) Ils seront corrigés lors de notre 1^{er} cours.
- b) Entraînez-vous de façon autonome et **faites un thème et une version par semaine.**
- c) Lorsque vous lisez un article de presse en anglais, entraînez-vous à traduire certains passages.
- d) Lisez aussi la presse française et traduisez certains articles.

4/ EXPRESSION ECRITE et GRAMMAIRE:

Si vous pensez que vous avez encore des lacunes en grammaire, il faut profiter de l'été pour faire des révisions. Revoyez le tableau des erreurs que vous avez rempli au cours de la 1^{ère} année, relisez toutes vos copies de DS.

Réviser les verbes irréguliers.

Réviser les conjugaisons françaises pour éviter de faire de graves erreurs en version.

5/ LA METHODE :

A ce stade de votre formation, vous devez **PARFAITEMENT** maîtriser la méthode des différentes épreuves écrites et orales. Pour vous entraîner, je vous conseille de faire les sujets 2024 et 2025. Si vous voulez me rendre votre travail, **vous devez rédiger sur feuille vos productions en écrivant une ligne sur 2.** Si ces consignes ne sont pas respectées, votre copie ne sera pas corrigée.

6/ L'ORAL :



Vous devez conserver votre classeur de Khôlle et vous devez continuer à vous entraîner.

- a) Refaites les khôlles de 1^{ère} année.
- b) Ecoutez des radios anglophones. En voici quelques exemples (la liste n'est pas exhaustive)

<http://www.bbc.co.uk>

<http://www.npr.org>

<http://www.cbc.ca>

- c) Visionnez des films ou des séries en version originale : Au moins 1 / semaine.
- d) L'été est souvent propice aux rencontres, parlez anglais autant que possible !!!

7/ DERNIER CONSEIL : Travaillez régulièrement et dans la bonne humeur et je suis sûre que vous prendrez plaisir à effectuer toutes ces tâches. *And don't forget that 'practice makes perfect'!*

Si vous avez des questions, vous pouvez me contacter à l'adresse suivante : guibert@lamerici.com

Je serai ravie de vous retrouver en septembre ; en attendant, je vous souhaite de passer de très bonnes **vacances studieuses** !!!

Marina Guibert

THEME 1 / LITTERAIRE :

Je n'écrivis jamais le livre sur Benjamin Constant. Je lus tous les ouvrages écrits sur lui, et je découvris avec émerveillement la belle biographie qu'Alfred Fabre-Luce lui avait consacrée. Ce livre me découragea ; jamais je ne pourrais faire aussi bien. Puis Dominique de Roux mourut subitement. Je le vis partir
5 avec tristesse. Sa gentillesse, sa compréhension, la chaleur et la noblesse qui émanaient de lui m'ont manqué. Je ne passe jamais devant Le Chien qui Fume sans avoir une pensée pour lui, et comme c'est le chemin d'Orly, j'emporte son souvenir dans ces voyages qu'il aimait tant. Je ne revis Henri Troyat que
10 vingt-cinq ans plus tard, lors de la visite rituelle des candidats à l'Académie : ni lui ni l'appartement n'avaient changé. Il était toujours aussi courtois, aussi discret. La même cérémonie recommença : à nouveau j'eus l'impression d'être entendu en confession par un prêtre compréhensif. Je n'avais en l'occurrence à lui confier qu'un péché d'orgueil. Je n'étais pas beaucoup plus rassuré que la première fois [...]. Nous avons beau parler de mille choses, le passé était
15 présent comme un vieux cadavre flottant dont on ne sait comment se débarrasser.

Jean-Marie Rouard, *Une jeunesse à l'ombre de la lumière*, Gallimard, 2000.

THEME 2 / JOURNALISTIQUE :

« Elon Musk, pilier complotiste de la campagne de Donald Trump », sur Franceinfo : un précieux allié en désinformation. Par [Pascal Galinier](#) Publié le 05 novembre 2024

Le patron de Tesla, SpaceX et du réseau social X (ex-Twitter) s'est beaucoup investi dans l'Etat de Pennsylvanie, l'un des sept *swing states* (Etats pivots), qui fut décisif en 2016 pour la victoire du candidat du Parti républicain Donald Trump, qui y avait décroché 45 000 voix de plus que sa rivale Hillary Clinton.

L'homme le plus riche des Etats-Unis, sinon du monde, n'a pas lésiné sur les moyens, devenant un rouage à part entière de la campagne de Donald Trump – qui lui a promis de le nommer à la tête d'une commission chargée de faire un audit du gouvernement américain, en vue de le « réformer » en profondeur. (...)

Après avoir investi 75 millions de dollars (69 millions d'euros) dans la campagne du candidat républicain, Elon Musk a promis d'offrir 1 million de dollars chaque jour à un électeur choisi « *au hasard* » sur les listes électorales des *swing states* en échange de la signature d'une pétition déclarant intouchables le premier et le deuxième amendement de la Constitution américaine – ceux qui garantissent la liberté d'expression et le port d'armes –, dont « *les médias traditionnels ne veulent pas parler* », dit-il.

Les médias, autre cible de la sphère complotiste... Le réseau X lui offre « *une puissance de feu sans pareille* », souligne le podcast. Elon Musk fait siennes les accusations contre les démocrates d'acheminer massivement des migrants « illégaux » dans les Etats-clés afin qu'ils y obtiennent la nationalité américaine et votent pour eux ; ou celles affirmant que le gouvernement travailliste britannique envisagerait d'ouvrir des camps de rétention pour se débarrasser des émeutiers d'extrême droite descendus dans les rues de Southport le 30 juillet après l'attaque au couteau d'enfants par un adolescent de 17 ans, né à Cardiff de parents rwandais.

TEXT 1: I will never be truly English: here is why 26 February 2025 *The Telegraph*

For decades, political leaders have been afraid to celebrate Englishness for fear of being labelled nationalistic or xenophobic Suella Braverman

A digital storm has erupted over a deceptively simple question: what does it mean to be English? (...) Britain, and particularly England, is in the throes of an identity crisis. The fallout of unprecedented migration, cultural fragmentation, and the collapse of multiculturalism has left many wondering where our nation is headed. But to preserve something, we must first define it. And therein lies our confusion. As the debate between Fraser and Konstantin has shown, English identity remains profoundly unsettled.

Englishness has never been static or simple. From the arrival of the Romans to the waves of Saxons, Vikings, and Normans, English culture has always absorbed and adapted. How many generations must pass before one can claim to be English? Five? Six? It is a question without an easy answer. If we are to defend Judeo-Christian civilization, British values, and the distinctiveness of English culture, there must be some form of consensus.

English identity is strangely muted. Historically, its language, dress, and the institutions of Empire were its defining features. But these have been exported so successfully that they no longer feel distinctly English. So what remains? Cricket and ale? A stiff upper lip? Polite reserve? It's hard to say. What we do know is that many are struggling to name what it is that makes someone, or something, English. This lack of definition is at the heart of the crisis. For decades, political leaders have been hesitant to assert Englishness for fear of being labelled nationalistic or xenophobic.

But that timidity has diluted the national identity to the point where anything seems to qualify. In Fraser's world, all it takes to join the tribe is a plane ticket and a birth certificate. This reduction of identity to mere geography explains why we see clashes on our streets between Hindus and Muslims over conflicts thousands of miles away. This liberal tendency explains why there are neighbourhoods in England where English is irregularly spoken, Western dress is abandoned, women and girls are subjugated and loyalty to Britain is not just absent but often opposed. Some in these communities may hold British passports and be born here. But does that make them English?

In my own case, I disagree with Fraser. I was born here, raised speaking the Queen's English, and educated in England. Yet I am not English. My parents, members of the Indian diaspora, were born in Kenya and Mauritius. They acquired British citizenship, but they were not – and could never be – considered English. For Englishness to mean something substantial, it must be rooted in ancestry, heritage, and, yes, ethnicity – not just residence or fluency. And that's no slight against those of us with different roots. I don't feel English because I have no generational ties to English soil, no ancestral stories tied to the towns or villages of this land.

My heritage, with its rich cultural and racial identity, is something distinct. I am British Asian, and I feel a deep love, gratitude and loyalty to this country. But I cannot claim to be English, nor should I. This is not exclusionary – it is honest. And it's what living in a multi-ethnic society entails.

I lived in France for a couple of years. I spoke the language fluently and adopted aspects of French life. Yet I never thought for a moment that I could ever claim to be French. Identity doesn't work that way. The same must hold true for Englishness. This approach is common in other countries; in Japan, for example, citizenship is generally based on descent. I'm sure these views will send progressive elites into a tailspin. It won't be long before someone accuses me of being a fascist. But we – especially those of us on the Right – must stop being so squeamish about national identity. To preserve British values and English culture, we need clarity, not denial. To call this divisive or racist is to dodge a necessary conversation about who we are and where we're heading.

For too long, we have treated nationality and citizenship casually and as interchangeable concepts, unwilling to confront the deeper cultural issues. I said years ago that multiculturalism had failed. We are now living in the wreckage of that failure. Our identity crisis is the result of decades of neglect, complacency, and cowardice. We have allowed what once made England distinctive to be diluted, denigrated, and demonised. Now, more than ever, we must define what it is we are fighting for – before it slips away entirely.

TEXT 2:

Trump Battles Academia, but Especially the Ivy League

Beyond the politics is a brew of resentment and reverence that the president, an Ivy League graduate himself, has long harbored for a club that has never accepted him. By Elisabeth Bumiller *The New York Times* May 4, 2025

There it was for all to see, President Trump's tangled relationship with the Ivy League, delivered in a burst at his rally in Michigan on Tuesday night. "He's the top," the president said of Dr. Mehmet Oz, the TV celebrity doctor he chose to oversee Medicare and Medicaid. "I mean, he went to Harvard." But then: "I shouldn't even mention that anymore because that used to be a good thing. Today it doesn't mean much." There was this about Gen. Mark A. Milley, the president's first-term choice as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: "You know, he went to Princeton," Mr. Trump said in 2019. "And he went to Columbia." But then: "I'm not sure, was that a good thing or a bad? Did I like it or not?" The president never answered, although he called General Milley, whom he has since reviled, a "smart cookie."

And on Justice Brett Kavanaugh: "He was, I believe, No. 1 at Yale," Mr. Trump said in 2018 of his Supreme Court nominee. "Is that a correct statement?" It was not, since Yale does not calculate class rank.

What is correct is that the president's war on academia has focused intensely on the Ivy League, the richly endowed collection of eight schools, most founded in the colonial era, that cost \$90,000 or more a year, send a disproportionate number of graduates into America's leadership class and accounted for less than 1 percent of the nation's undergraduate enrollment in the fall of 2022.

Mr. Trump's attacks on this elite group — Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Brown, Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania — have endeared him to his political base. He is withholding, or threatening to withhold, billions of dollars in federal funding from six of the eight schools because, he says, they are citadels of antisemitism and liberal indoctrination. Officials in higher education acknowledge failures, but call the president's crackdown a perilous threat to academic freedom.

The Trump administration has targeted many other colleges and universities for potential antisemitism, some 60 in all. And yet the eight Ivies are cultural touchstones for Mr. Trump. Beyond the politics is a complex brew of resentment and reverence that the president, an Ivy League graduate himself, has long harbored for a club that has never really accepted him.

"They don't return the love to him," said Alan Marcus, a business and political consultant who oversaw Mr. Trump's public relations from 1994 to 2000. After the president's companies went through multiple bankruptcies in the 1990s, Mr. Marcus said that as part of an attempted comeback for his client he tried to get Mr. Trump to deliver a college commencement address or receive an honorary degree.

"I called a few people I knew on boards," Mr. Marcus said. "But I got essentially laughed at."

Timothy L. O'Brien, a biographer of Mr. Trump, said the president's ire about the upper echelon of academia was not surprising. "He has a long track record of criticizing elites that he desperately wants to be accepted by," Mr. O'Brien said. As far as the Ivy League, he said, "he could barely wait to get in himself."

(Mr. O'Brien, a former New York Times reporter and editor, faced a \$5 billion defamation lawsuit from Mr. Trump after Mr. O'Brien's 2005 book, "Trump Nation: The Art of Being the Donald," put Mr. Trump's wealth at \$150 million to \$250 million rather than the billions of dollars claimed by the president. The case was dismissed in 2009.)

On Friday, Mr. Trump renewed his recent threats to revoke Harvard's tax-exempt status, even though federal law prevents the president from ordering the I.R.S. to conduct tax investigations. White House officials have said the I.R.S. would make its own determination about Harvard. In an interview with *The New York Times* last week, Harvard's president, Dr. Alan Garber, said the university had "problems that we needed to address" but added that the Trump administration's oversight demands had "gone too far."