

About the baccalauréat

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The subject:

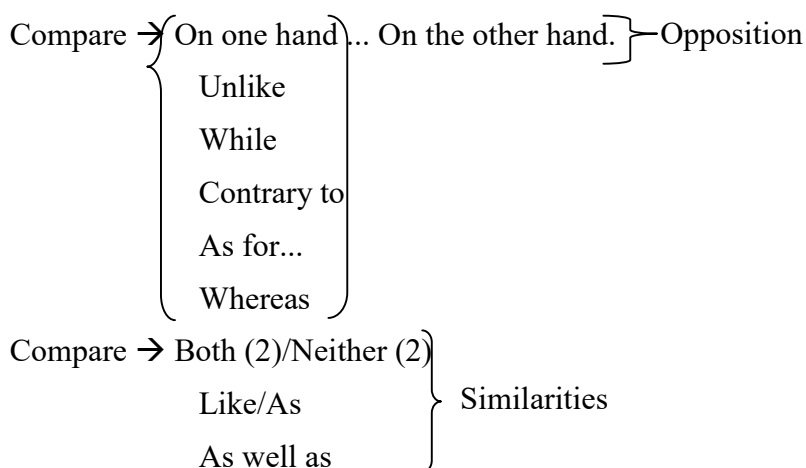
Feuilles « lisez les documents A et B » à scanner et coller ici

Method when working on a baccalauréat subject:

1. First read the questions on the first text and the essay(s)
2. Then read the first text with 4 different colours of highlighter baccalauréat :
 - who (name, age, job, ...) → blue (for example)
 - when (date, century, season, ...) → green (for example)
 - where (country, street, company, city, ...) → yellow (for example)
 - answers to some questions → pink (for example)
3. a) read questions on text 2 and then text 2
b) Answer the questions on text 1 respecting their order and by quoting ONLY when asked to: use synonyms.
4. d

Vocabulary:

How you must understand some of them



From the explanation of the baccalauréat:

Ill = sick

= sickness

= illness

= disease

(a) Frame = un cadre

To be caught red-handed = être pris la main dans le sac

Scoring scale = barème

From the words I misunderstood from the document (of the baccalauréat):

Hanover = Hanovre (capitale de l'état allemand de Basse-Saxe)

Vernacular = language spoken in a particular area or by a particular group

Assiduous = showing great care, attention, and effort

Lurked = à l'affut, faire le guai

Dour = plain and serious and dull

Unnerve = uneasy = upset frightened

Anarchy = A state of disorder due to absence or non-recognition of authority or other controlling systems.

Topple (here) = to lose balance and fall down

Unease = instability / embarrassment

Glimmer = shine with a light which is not very bright

Apprehension = anxiety about the future

Colloquialisms = an expression or word used in informal conversation.

Idiom = A group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words (e.g. over the moon, see the light).

Sullied = Damage the purity or integrity of. / Make dirty. 'she wondered if she dared sully the gleaming sink'

Slang = A type of language consisting of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, are more common in speech than writing, and are typically restricted to a particular context or group of people.

Elision = the omission of a sound or syllable when speaking (as in I'm, let's)

Swell with pride = Be intensely affected or filled with a particular emotion.

Blistering colour = extremely hot colours.

Echo of his past = (of an object or event) be reminiscent of or have shared characteristics with.

Eagerly = Used to emphasize a strong desire to do or have something.

Remorse = Deep regret or guilt for a wrong committed.

Scarcely = Only just; almost not. 'her voice is so low I can scarcely hear what she is saying'

Recalls = Bring (a fact, event, or situation) back into one's mind; remember.

Combat ribbons = is a United States Navy, United States Marine Corps and United States Coast Guard military decoration awarded to those U.S. naval military members "who have actively participated in ground or surface combat."

Muster = Assemble (troops), especially for inspection or in preparation for battle.

Muster out = to leave the military

far flung = far frown

Cast out and adrift = chase away Without purpose, direction, or guidance.

Malleable = Easily influenced; pliable.

Relentlessly unfolding = constantly developing

Document A and B:

I. Say in your own words how the following characters relate to language:

The vocabulary that the class didn't understand:

Thursday, September 20th 2018

Pristine = new / spotless

A settler = Un colon

Spare = extra

To be eager = to crave for

Friday, September 21st 2018

To grasp = to catch / to seize
= to understand

Uneasy = ill-at-ease / uncomfortable

To lurk = to hide

Dour = severe / austere / tough / harsh...

to be liable = to be responsible / to be at risk

to topple = to lose balance / to fall down

to collapse = To fall

to sully = to stain

a stain = une tache

to swell (in the context of the text) = to be over happy

to swell (example: a part of your body) = to get bigger

Slang = argo

Pride → proud

pride = la fierté

proud = fière

drenched = to be covered by something (example: water)

drenched → soak

soak = trempé

blister = une ampoule (non lumineuse)

a bulb = un ampoule (l'objet qui s'allume)

a path = a way (sentier / chemin)

a stare gaze = un regard fixe

scarcely / barely / hardly = à peine

idiom = language / tongue

taverns = tavernes

Conversations = conversations

Friday, 28 September 2018

A | sickness = une maladie

| Disease = une maladie

An illness = une maladie

To | sully = salir

| stain = salir

To be caught red-handed = être pris la main dans le sac

The ankle = la cheville

A scoring scale = Un barème

A ladder = une échelle

To sprain = se tordre la cheville

To yawn = bâiller

A dash = un tiret

A play = une pièce de théâtre

To lose = perdre

Losse = detached/Volant

Tremper = to soak

= to drench

By chance = par hasard!

Hazard (ous) = danger (ous)

Utterly = completely

A misfit = quelqu'un qui ne s'intègre pas dans la société

An outcast = quelqu'un qui ne s'intègre pas dans la société

An outsider = quelqu'un qui ne s'intègre pas dans la société

However = par ailleurs

Further = approfondir

To scrape = gratter

A sky scraper = un gratte ciel

A Landmark = a bearing = un repère

A means = to belong = to fit in (a community) = appartenir

To what extent = dans quelle mesure/ à quel point

Friday, 05 October 2018

Different types of essays:

e-mail:

From your computer:

On a website:

www.gmail.com

From: luke28@gmail.com

To: johnnewyork@yahoo.com

Cc/Cci: 04/13/18, 4:53 pm

Subject: Experience in Bolivia

From an e-mailing software

Outlook

From: luke28@gmail.com

To: johnnewyork@yahoo.com

Cc/Cci: 04/13/18, 4:53 pm

Subject: Experience in Bolivia

Abbreviations

They can be used in an informal context and mustn't be used excessively

Example:

Hi Pal/Dude/Buddy/Peter

How RU?

_____ asap

XOXO