

M. GONDA - année scolaire 2019-2020

5-6 Technique de Gestion LM1

Comment s'occuper en anglais en temps de confinement ?



PÉRIODE 3

Name :

Chèr(e)s élèves,

Le chapitre Travel que vous avez reçu et sur lequel nous travaillons depuis un petit temps déjà, comporte toute une série de feuilles de révisions. Où les trouver ? Ils s'agit des pages grisées à la fin de votre chapitre. Il s'agit là d'une très bonne préparation à l'examen final. :-)

Si vous souhaitez disposer des sons, faites-le moi savoir et je vous les ferai parvenir.

Pour ce qui est du cours d'OBG, nous reviendrons vers vous avec de plus amples informations en temps utile.

Ton professeur est disponible J7/H24 pour répondre à tes questions ou corriger tes travaux. Il est également là pour te fournir tout exercice utile que tu souhaiterait effectuer en guise de remédiation, de consolidation ou de dépassement d'une matière.

Deux voies :

1) Messenger : @Joe Gnda

2) Microsoft Office : johan.gonda@outlook.com

J'espère que vous profiterez consciencieusement de cette parenthèse dans l'année scolaire. J'espère vous retrouver très bientôt.

Prenez soin de vous et de vos proches,

M. GONDA

3. Annexes

Consignes raccourcies relatives au travail écrit formatif portant sur la *short story* « Taste » de Roald Dahl

1. La longueur du travail sera de **deux/trois pages A4**. Pour t'aider, sers-toi de la feuille « Self-study Worksheet ». Il s'agit d'une longueur tenant compte des paragraphes et des titres des différentes parties.
2. Voici le dictionnaire en ligne le plus fiable : <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english-french>
3. Voici une feuille de route pour t'aider dans ton travail :

Partie du travail :	Aide demandée à M. Gonda le :	Brouillon final (final draft) vérifié par M. Gonda le :	Partie terminée le :
Résumé du livre			
Personnages (âge / apparence / personnalité)			
Thèmes de l'histoire			

Nouveaux mots appris utilisés dans des phrases			
Nouveaux points de grammaire qui ont suscité ton intérêt			
Avis : qu'est-ce qui m'a (dé)plu dans l'histoire ?			

Tu as reçu l'histoire au format papier, mais tu pourras également la trouver ci-après au format pdf: <https://www.hffmcsd.org/site/handlers/filedownload.ashx?moduleinstanceid=281&dataid=1201&FileName=taste.pdf>

M. Gonda
Athénée Royal Agri-Saint-Georges
2019-2020
5G - 6G LM1



ELECTING AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT



US ELECTIONS 2020

1 | Some vocabulary before starting

- 1) Only people aged eighteen years or over can vote in .
- 2) People in the United States to elect a new every four years.
- 3) The last U.S. presidential was held in 2016.
- 4) U.S. presidential elections are decided by the number of votes cast in individual .
- 5) The areas that states are divided into are called districts.
- 6) The amount of influence a has is measured by the size of its .
- 7) A person who stands for election is known as a .

2 | Introduction: watching comprehension

Watch the following video and answer the questions below.

<https://youtu.be/r0OyAZWT5Jg>

Watch the video and listen for the answers to the following questions:

- 1) How often do people in the United States vote to elect a new president?
- 2) How many votes does a candidate need to become president?
- 3) When does the winning candidate become the next president of the United States?

1	
2	
3	

3 | BBC News - Reading comprehension

12 questions about US election

US election 2020: All you need to know about the presidential race



- 4 March 2020

The race for the White House has begun in earnest, and the outcome of the 2020 US general election will have an impact around the world. So what stage are we at now and how do you win the presidency?

A slew of Democrats vying for their party's nomination have been campaigning and debating over the last year.

In the coming months we'll find out who has won over enough voters to challenge President Donald Trump this November.

From caucuses to conventions, here's what you need to know about the presidential election.

1) What are the main parties?

Unlike many other countries, in the US, there are only two parties considered by most voters - the Democrats (the liberal, left-of-centre party) and the Republicans (the conservative, right-of-centre party).

Other "third-party" candidates sometimes participate, with the Libertarian, Green and Independent parties occasionally putting forth a nominee.

1) How many parties run for the presidential election in the US? Is it the same here in Belgium?

2) What is a 'third-party'?

2) What's happening now?

Right now, presidential hopefuls are battling for their party's nomination in **caucuses** and primary elections ("**primaries**") across the country.

There's nothing regarding primaries in the US Constitution, so the game play is determined by party and state laws.

State governments run primary elections - not the parties - in essentially the same way they run the **general election**.

State laws determine if these primaries are closed, meaning only those registered with that party can vote, or open, where unaffiliated voters can also participate.

If a candidate wins a primary election, they win either all or a proportion of the state's delegates, depending on party rules. Those delegates will then vote for them at the **party convention**, where the presidential nominee is officially named.

It's a system that became widespread for the presidential election in the 1970s. Before that, a nominee was selected by party members at conventions.

In 2016, just over 57 million Americans - 28.5% of eligible voters - participated in the primaries of both parties, [according to the Pew Research Center](#).

The primary process is rather uniquely American, but there are some similarities in Australia and Israel for "pre-selecting" candidates.

Match the words underlined in yellow with their definition (one letter with one number) :

1. *Caucuses* / 2. *Primaries* / 3. *General election* / 4. *Party convention*

a) (in the US) a preliminary election to appoint delegates to a party conference or to select the candidates for a principal, especially presidential, election.

"these two republicans should win their primaries easily"

b) A national or state election, not a local one.

c) In the US, a meeting held to decide which candidate a political group will support in an election.

d) The formal purpose of such a convention is to select the party's nominee for President.

Page 4 bis

Correction exercice point 2) :

1	C
2	A
3	B
4	D

What's the difference between all these terms?

A **caucus** is a meeting in some American states (ex. Iowa) to decide which candidate will be supported at the Party Convention and then during the General election. This is only a MEETING in which people choose their candidate by raising their hands.

Un caucus est un rassemblement dans certains États américains tels que l'Iowa pour décider quel candidat sera soutenu à la Convention de parti et durant l'élection présidentielle finale. Il ne s'agit que d'un rassemblement au cours duquel les personnes présentes choisissent leur candidat en levant simplement la main. Il s'agit d'une alternative à une élection primaire.

A **primary** is a more formal election to elect a candidate which will be officially nominated at the Party Convention.

Une élection primaire est une élection davantage formelle pour élire un candidat qui sera officiellement nommé à la Convention de parti pour affronter le candidat du parti opposé.

The delegates meet at the **Party Convention** to choose their candidate who will challenge the candidate from the other party. A Democrat vs. a Republican.

Les grands électeurs se réunissent à la Convention de parti pour choisir leur candidat qui défiera le candidat de l'autre parti. Un démocrate face à un républicain.*

* **Les grands électeurs aux États-Unis, comment ça marche ?**

Le **8 novembre**, les citoyens américains seront appelés à voter pour le futur président des États-Unis. En pratique, il sera finalement élu à la mi-décembre par un collège de 538 grands électeurs.

Le Monde avec Reuters Publié le 01 novembre 2016 à 06h33 - Mis à jour le 23 novembre 2016 à 14h51

Le 8 novembre, ou lors du vote anticipé qui a débuté à la fin de septembre dans trente-sept États sur cinquante, les électeurs seront amenés à voter pour le futur président américain, mais de façon indirecte. Ce sont en fait les 538 grands électeurs, élus État par État, qui conduiront, le 19 décembre, à l'élection du 45^e président des États-Unis.

• **Combien y-a-t-il de grands électeurs ?**

Californie, Texas, Floride et New York ont plus du quart des grands électeurs

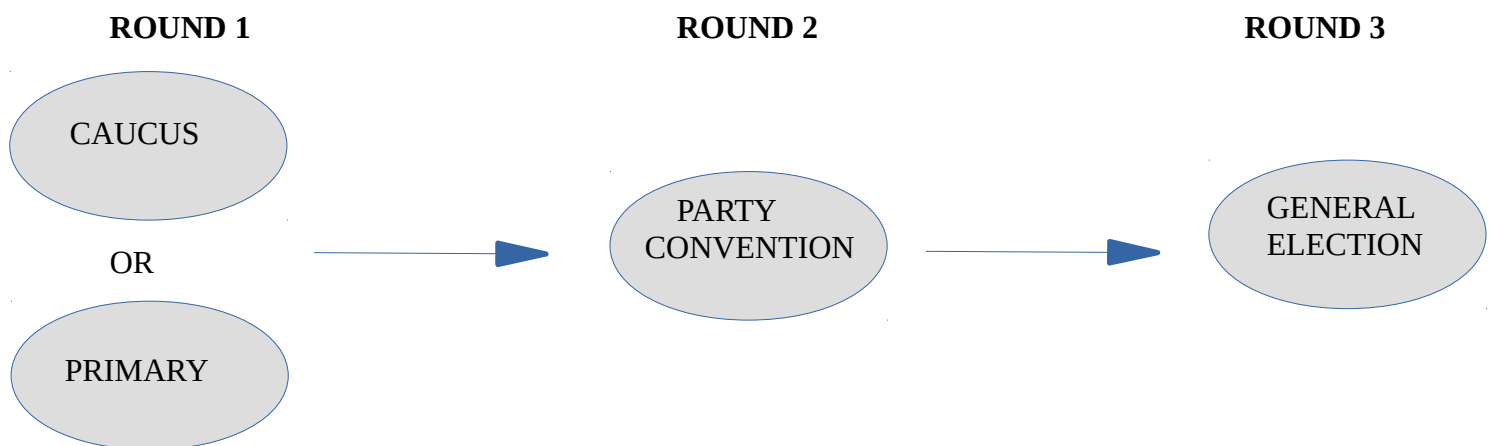
Page 4 ter

Le collège électoral est composé de 538 grands électeurs [qui sont librement choisis au sein des différents États]. Pour être élu président, un candidat doit obtenir les voix d'au moins 270 d'entre eux.

Chaque État se voit attribuer un nombre de grands électeurs équivalant au nombre de ses représentants au Congrès : soit deux sénateurs, quel que soit son poids démographique, auquel s'ajoutent les élus à la Chambre des représentants, dont le nombre est déterminé en fonction de sa population.

Le Montana, le Wyoming, les deux Dakota, l'Alaska, le Delaware et le Vermont, États peu peuplés, représentent chacun trois grands électeurs du collège électoral ; la Californie, l'État le plus peuplé du pays, en a cinquante-cinq, suivie par le Texas (trente-huit), la Floride et l'Etat de New York (vingt-neuf chacun). Trois grands électeurs représentent en outre le district fédéral de Washington.

Mais compte tenu de l'évolution de la carte politique américaine, une majorité d'États ne présentent plus beaucoup, voire plus aucun, enjeu pour les candidats. Les États du Sud et des grandes plaines du Midwest sont ainsi des « États rouges », acquis aux républicains, ceux du Nord-Est et de la côte ouest sont à classer parmi les « États bleus », acquis aux démocrates.



Depending on States

ROUND 1 ⇒ The delegates choose a candidate in a caucus (not a real election – people are standing in a room) or in a primary election in States where it's organized.

ROUND 2 ⇒ The goal of the Party Convention is to officially elect the candidate who will challenge the candidate of the other party during the General election.

ROUND 3 ⇒ The Democrat candidate versus the Republican candidate to gain presidency.

3) What about caucuses?

A handful of states, like Iowa, have caucuses instead of primaries. Caucuses are run by the parties in precincts across the state.

As they are not run by the state governments, caucuses give parties more flexibility in determining the rules, like who can vote. For Democratic caucuses, no ballots are cast, and votes are determined by standing in groups around a room.

What's the difference between caucuses and primaries?

4) Are both parties having primaries?

As Democrats are looking to unseat Mr Trump, who is all but certain to be the Republican nominee, their primaries are being closely watched.

Voters are choosing between moderate liberals like former Vice-President Joe Biden and progressive candidates like Senators Bernie Sanders and Elizabeth Warren.

As for Republicans?

Most states will also have primaries, with Mr Trump's name on the ballots but he faces no serious challengers.

Explain the first sentence of the paragraph in French.

5) What happened in the early voting states?

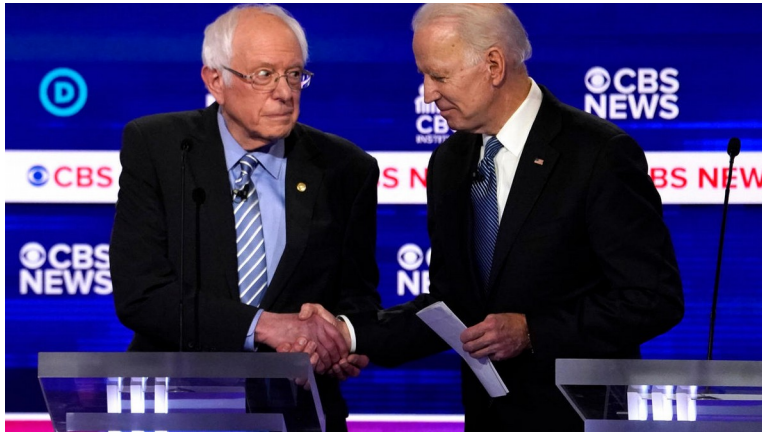
Four states voted in February 2020. After Iowa and New Hampshire, Pete Buttigieg and Bernie Sanders emerged with the most delegates.

Then came the Nevada caucus dominated by Sanders but the fourth state to vote, South Carolina, provided a massive win for former Vice-President Joe Biden.

This was partly thanks to his African-American support and the endorsement of the state's influential black congressman, James Clyburn.

Who am I?





6) What's Super Tuesday?

This is the day, 3 March, when the most states and territories hold their primary elections or caucuses. Some of the most populous states, including California and Texas, held their elections on Super

Tuesday,

For Democrats, about 40% of all delegates are up for grabs, as are 30% for Republicans.

So far, Biden is projected to win in Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama.

The home state of Sanders, Vermont, has been called in his favour, and he is on the verge of taking Colorado too.

Explain why Super Tuesday is so important.

7) When exactly will Trump face a challenger?

The Democratic National Convention, where the party will name its nominees for president and vice-president, will be held from 13 July to 16 July.

The Republican National Convention happens later, between 24 August and 27 August. Technically, President Trump is not the official Republican candidate until it is announced at the convention.

After that, we can look forward to four debates when President Trump or Vice-President Mike Pence take the stage along with their Democratic challengers.

The nonpartisan Commission on Presidential Debates, established in 1987, sponsors and runs these debates. The first of three presidential debates will take place in Indiana on 29 September, with two more in October.

The vice-presidential debate will take place 7 October in Utah.

What does the following dates refer to?

03/13 to 03/16 ==>

08/24 and 08/27 ==>

1987 ==>

09/29 ==>

10/7 ==>



Then-President Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton at the 2016 Democratic National Convention

8) So how does a candidate win the general election?

The popular vote - the sheer number of votes received by each candidate - will have nothing to do with determining the winner of the 3 November general election.

That comes down to the "electoral college" vote. A simple majority of 270 out of the 538 votes available wins the White House. This makes some states very important to candidates, as more populous states have a bigger number of electoral votes.

It is possible to win the popular vote, but lose the electoral vote, as happened to Democrats Al Gore in 2000 and Hillary Clinton in 2016.

Explain in a few words how a candidate can win the general election.

What's the difference between the popular vote and the electoral vote. Give an example.

9) What's the Electoral College?

It's the term for the officials, "electors", who vote on behalf of the states for president.

Each state is worth a number of electors proportionate to its representation in Congress: the sum of its senators (every state has two) and representatives in the House (determined by population).

The six biggest states are California (55), Texas (38), New York (29), Florida (29), Illinois (20) and Pennsylvania (20).

This system gives greater weight to smaller states and means a presidential candidate must get a spread of votes from across the nation.

Why is there an Electoral College in the US? What's the advantage?

10) What are swing, red and blue states?

Republican bastions such as Idaho, Alaska, and many southern states are considered "red states" while Democrat-dominated states such as California, Illinois and much of the New England region of the north-east coast are called "blue states".

Swing states are states that can change hands depending on the candidate.

As campaigns often choose not to send candidates or invest resources to states they consider unwinnable, the presidential contest mostly takes place in these few swing states, like Ohio and Florida.

Arizona, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin may be considered swing states in 2020.

Answer the question that is in the title.



11) What happens if no-one wins the Electoral College?

If no single candidate receives the majority of electoral votes, then the House of Representatives will select the president from the top three candidates. The Senate will choose the vice-president from the remaining two candidates.

It's a rare situation, but it's happened once before: John Quincy Adams won the White House this way in 1824.

12) What happens after a winner is announced?

There will be a brief transition period following the election, allowing a new president to select cabinet members and make plans.

In January, the new president (or returning incumbent) is sworn in at an event called the inauguration. The 20th Amendment to the Constitution - ratified in 1933 - mandates inauguration take place on 20 January.

After a ceremony at Congress, the president makes his way back to the White House in a parade to begin their four year term.

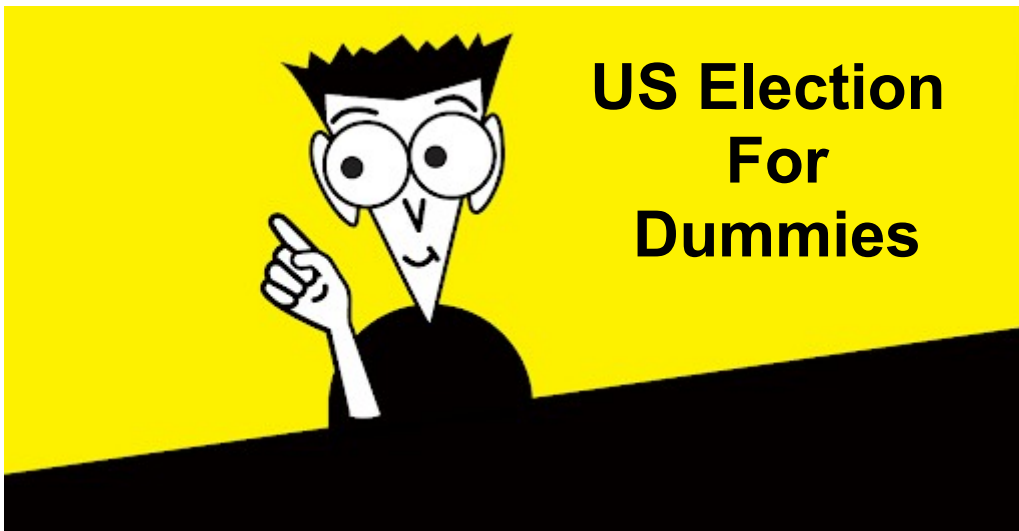
What's the transition period?

What's the returning incumbent according to you?

What's the inauguration? Why does it happen on January 20th?

What's a term? How long does it last?

4 | Oral task - US Election For Dummies



Take some notes about the texts in order to explain to someone who absolutely does not know anything about US Elections. Your presentation should be short (about two minutes) and clear enough.

SSFL

10 points:

IG 3

I 4

S 6

B 8

TB 9

Exc. 10

Sources of present chapter:

<https://www.esolcourses.com/content/topics/the-usa/elections/presidential-elections-match-paragraphs.html> (04/03/2020)

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-51070020> (04/03/2020)

Johan GONDA

March 5th, 2020

Correction sheet:

Exercise point 1

- 1) People in the United States vote to elect a new president every four years.
- 2) A candidate needs 270 votes to become president.
- 3) The winning candidate is sworn in as president in the January following the election.

Exercise point 2

- 1) Only people aged eighteen years or over can vote in **elections**.
- 2) People in the United States **vote** to elect a new **president** every four years.
- 3) The last U.S. presidential **election** was held in 2016.
- 4) U.S. presidential elections are decided by the number of votes cast in individual **states**.
- 5) The areas that states are divided into are called **congressional** districts.
- 6) The amount of influence a state has is measured by the size of its **population**.
- 7) A person who stands for election is known as a **candidate**.