

# Fictions et réalités

## I. Vocabulaire

### 1. *Heroes* : les héros

*a role model* : un exemple à suivre

*a pioneer* : un pionnier

*a leader* : un dirigeant

*an icon* : une icône

*a father figure* : une figure paternelle

*a defender* : un défenseur

*to devote one's life to* : consacrer sa vie à

*to overcome* : surmonter

*to embody* : incarner

*to be regarded as* : être considéré comme

*to make history* : marquer l'histoire

*to pave the way for* : ouvrir la voie

*legacy* : héritage

*fate* : le destin

*to look up to someone* : admirer quelqu'un

*to praise* : faire l'éloge de

*to worship* : vénérer

*to pay tribute to* : rendre hommage à

*outstanding* : exceptionnel

*influential* : influent

*impressive* : impressionnant

Exemple : *Nelson Mandela embodied courage and humility.*

Nelson Mandela a incarné le courage et l'humilité.

Exemple : *Martin Luther King is considered as a civil rights pioneer.*

Martin Luther King est considéré comme un pionnier des droits civiques.

Exemple : *She devoted her life to others.*

Elle a consacré sa vie aux autres.

Ex. : *Martin Luther King's legacy continues to be relevant today.*

L'héritage de Martin Luther King est toujours pertinent aujourd'hui.

Ex. : *Rosa Parks made history when she refused to give up her seat for a new white passenger.*

Rosa Parks a marqué l'histoire quand elle a refusé de donner son siège à un nouveau passager blanc.

Ex. : *Rosa Parks paved the way for thousands more.*

Rosa Parks a ouvert la voie à des milliers d'autres personnes.

### 2. Fiction

• *utopia* : utopie

• *dystopia* : dystopie

• *world* : le monde

• *to escape* : (s')échapper

• *nightmare* : cauchemar

• *a science fiction novel* : un roman de science fiction

• *space* : l'espace

• *a historical novel* : un roman historique

• *a tale* : un conte

• *a myth* : un mythe

• *a legend* : une légende

• *a belief* : une croyance

• *mythology* : la mythologie

- *imaginary* : imaginaire
- *reality* : la réalité
- *realistic* : réaliste
- *story* : histoire (que l'on raconte)
- *a character* : un personnage
- *past* : le passé
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- *future* : le futur

Ex. : *Teenagers are keen on science fiction novels.*

Les adolescents aiment les romans de science fiction.

Ex. : *Dystopian fiction appeals to young adults.*

Les dystopies plaisent aux jeunes adultes.

Ex. : *Winston is the main character in the novel entitled : 1984.*

Winston est le personnage principal du roman intitulé : *1984*.

Ex. : *1984 is George Orwell's nightmare vision of the future.*

*1984* est la vision cauchemaresque du futur de George Orwell.

## II. II. Questions d'expression types

### 1. What is the purpose of fiction ?

- I am convinced that reading fiction is very important.
- Reading fiction is very enjoyable.
- Fiction is an escape into another world.
- Fiction enables us to forget about our problems.
- Fiction can take us to magical places.
- Thanks to fiction we can understand ourselves and other human beings better.
- Fiction gives us the ability to feel empathy for people we have never met.
- Thanks to fiction we can live lives we couldn't possibly experience for ourselves.
- Fiction builds up tolerance because we can see people or events from different perspectives.
- It also improves our understanding of other cultures.

### 2. What can mythology teach us?

- I believe that we can learn a great deal from mythology.
- Every story has a meaning and an important point to make.
- The purpose of mythology is to explain the universe and the behavior of human beings
- Those stories can tell us a lot about our current lives.
- What we learn about Greek myths can be applied to real life today.
- Myths can warn us against bad behaviour.
- Thanks to myths, we can teach children what really matters in life.
- Those stories help us understand what is important.
- Myths can stimulate critical thinking.
- Myths can also fuel our imagination.