



**ACADÉMIE
D'ORLÉANS-TOURS**

*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*

NOUVEAUX PROGRAMMES DE LVE 2025

EXEMPLES DE SUPPORTS LVE-anglais

Classe de 6^{ème} – Classe de Seconde

Les supports de ce dossier constituent des exemples pouvant illustrer certains axes et objets d'étude des nouveaux programmes. Ils peuvent s'inscrire dans des projets pédagogiques après avoir mené une réflexion didactique sur leur exploitation.

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PROGRAMME DE LA CLASSE DE 6^{ème} (EXEMPLES)

Axe 5 : Arts et expression de sentiments

Cet axe vise une approche ludique et immersive dans les œuvres plastiques afin d'éveiller la curiosité de l'élève et de laisser libre cours à l'expression de sa perception. Ou comment construire un rapport privilégié avec une œuvre, le temps d'une découverte.

➤ **Objet d'étude 4 : *Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious* et la musicalité de la langue anglaise**

L'anglais est une langue musicale. Jouons avec des *tongue-twisters* ou des *limericks*, chantons la langue, rédigeons et mettons en scène des saynètes qui puisent dans les contes et légendes des pays anglophones ! Ou comment sensibiliser à la musicalité d'une langue accentuelle qui raccourcit, assourdit, voire supprime des voyelles tout en mettant en avant la notion de plaisir et d'amusement.

Proposition de dossier de supports : Yummy!

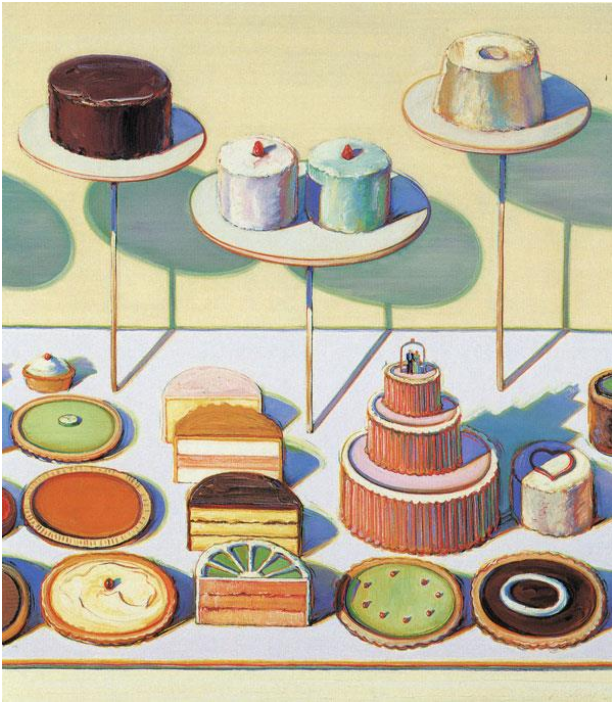
Yummy!

Document A : supports iconographiques



Wayne Thiebaud, *Cakes*, 1963, 152.4 x 182.9 cm

<https://www.nga.gov/artworks/72040-cakes>



Wayne Thiebaud, *Cakes and pies*, 1995, 183 x 163 cm

<https://www.artchive.com/artwork/cakes-and-pies-wayne-thiebaud-1995/>

<https://www.kemperart.org/collection/cakes-and-pies>



Wayne Thiebaud, *Jolly Cones*, 2002, 27.9 x 21.5 cm

<https://emergencyartmuseum.com/thiebaud>

Document B : supports poétiques

Today I Packed My Lunch Myself

Today I packed my lunch myself.
I got my lunch box off the shelf
and quickly filled it to the top.
I don't know why I couldn't stop.
That's why I have a soda pop,
an ice cream cone, a lemon drop,
bananas, bacon, gummy bears,
lasagna, licorice, pickles, pears,
a candy bar, a chocolate shake,
an apple pie, a birthday cake,
some chips and dip, a T-bone steak...
I also have a tummy ache.

— Kenn Nesbitt

Ice Pops, Ice Pops

Ice pops, ice pops.
A tasty frozen treat.

Ice pops, ice pops.
Delicious, cold, and sweet.

Nice pops, ice pops,
in summer can't be beat.

But don't drop. Ice PLOPS
aren't as good to eat.

— Kenn Nesbitt

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Enregistrements audio disponibles sur le site.

https://poetry4kids.com/?_gl=1%2Apow4o9%2A_up%2AMQ..%2A_ga%2AMTA2ODM3MTY3Ni4xNzU4MDM0MjYz%2A_ga_CDD9JHQRm9%2AczE3NTgwMzQyNjlkbzEkZzAkdDE3NTgwMzQyNjlkajYwJGwwJGgw

Document C : support video

Tooth-friendly Foods, Sesame Street, 16 mars 2020 :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y9AtmcP8WlQ>



Proposition de dossier de supports : The Cat in the Hat

Dr Seuss, *The Cat in the Hat*, 1957

Support vidéo

Dr Seuss, *The Cat in the Hat*, 1957

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X5Irl_oWD6M



PROGRAMME DE LA CLASSE DE SECONDE (EXEMPLES)

Axe 4. Défis et transitions

Dans quelle mesure les grands bouleversements écologiques, démographiques et sociaux changent-ils notre rapport à l'espace, à la nature ? Cet axe permet d'aborder certains enjeux du monde anglophone contemporain en les replaçant dans une perspective historique ; le recours aux œuvres de fiction (littéraires ou audiovisuelles) en diversifie et en nuance la perception, à différentes époques.

➤ **Objet d'étude 3. Repenser l'espace urbain face aux évolutions démographiques**

Des villes comme Lagos, Détroit ou Londres ont connu ou connaissent des mutations importantes. Quels sont les défis d'une société où la ville concentre de plus en plus d'habitants ? Comment cohabiter, comment appréhender l'expansion urbaine ou son déclin tout en préservant une forme de lien social ?

Proposition de dossier de supports : Detroit

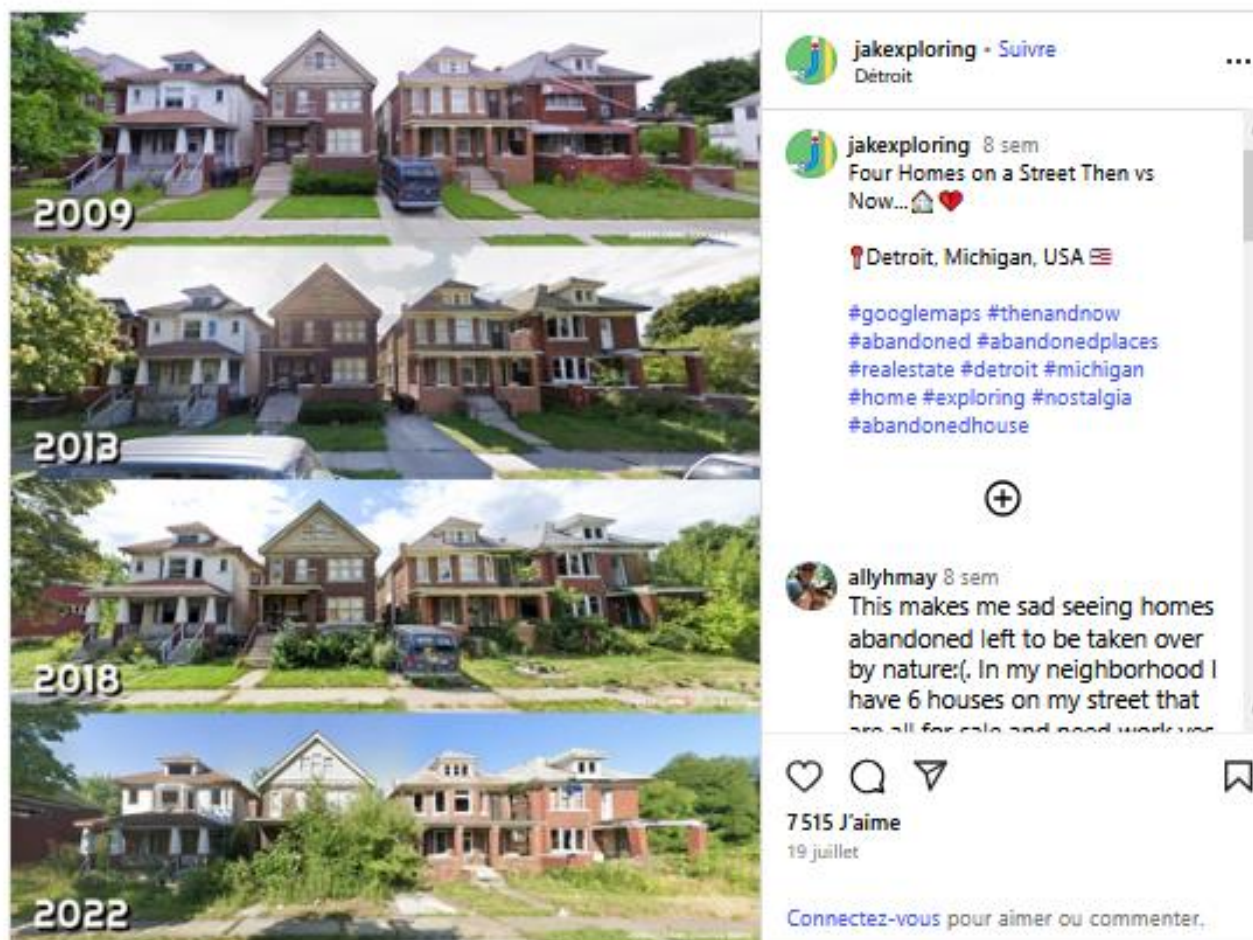
Detroit

Document A : supports iconographiques



Time, The Tragedy Of Detroit | Oct. 5, 2009

<https://content.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,20091005,00.html>



<https://www.instagram.com/p/DMTImX0OhoR/>

Document B : supports textuels

Detroit

Dana Kornberg, Mo Torres

LAST REVIEWED: 20 February 2024

Introduction

The Motor City, Motown, the “D”—Detroit has had many monikers since European colonization fashioned the region into a major center of capitalist extraction and production. As the birthplace of the auto industry and Fordism, center of the labor movement, generator of radical organizing, place for innovative arts and culture, and destination city for African Americans during the Great Migration, Detroit has experienced changes so dizzying over the decades that their consequences have reverberated throughout the world. Often looked at as an extreme example of more general trends, the City of Detroit has experienced severe population decline and capital disinvestment since the 1950s, when capital paved the way for white flight to the suburbs. As the Blackest large US city by the late twentieth century, Detroit’s African American population rose through the year 2000, while the metropolitan region’s population overall remained relatively stable. In 2013 the city declared a historic bankruptcy, the culmination of decades of fiscal austerity. A robust urban studies literature has accompanied these changes, examining the causes, consequences, and reimaginings of Detroit’s austerity landscape—from redlining, suburbanization, and deindustrialization to the civil rights and Black Power struggles and the devastating decline of

housing and city services. Perhaps most of all, Detroit has become known in the urban studies literature for the questions the city raises about the labor and civil rights movements, persistent racist segregation, Black autonomy, urban environmental issues, fiscal austerity, and the consequences of population decline. Detroit continues to challenge urbanists to reimagine what cities have been and offers generative examples of what they could yet be.

<https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/display/document/obo-9780190922481/obo-9780190922481-0074.xml>

Long-term approaches in Detroit, US

21 April 2021

In Detroit, we learnt about the role philanthropic foundations can play in driving health improvements across the city.

This city profile is part of a series of ten, exploring how cities around the world are addressing health inequalities. Read the full report and sign up to receive more insights from us.

About Detroit

Detroit has come to exemplify post-industrial urban decline. From its peak population of 1.8 million in 1950, Detroit experienced dramatic population decline, shrinking to 670,000 in 2019: a 63% decrease.

Detroit today is a majority Black city (78%) burdened with significant levels of deprivation – 38% of Detroit residents live in poverty, compared to 7.8% in the adjacent Oakland county, one of the whitest and wealthiest counties in the United States. Detroit's population decline was driven by twin forces of deindustrialisation and racial unrest; forces which continue to shape the outcomes for Detroit residents today.

12% of residents have no health insurance coverage, rendering most health services inaccessible. Perhaps as a result, a significant portion of the population suffers from preventable diseases like diabetes (13%), asthma (21%) and cardiovascular disease (11.4%). Detroit has a maternal mortality rate three times the national average, coming in last in State county health rankings.

Detroit's legacy has also shaped the current culture of non-governmental civic development in the City's absence. In the past ten years, private developers have put significant effort into revitalising the city, including large-scale redevelopment of the downtown area and the relocation of large corporate headquarters from surrounding suburbs to the city.

These changes have led to some early but encouraging environmental and social improvements, but are also driving demographic shifts as younger, wealthier and white residents move into the city, potentially setting up an emerging crisis of inequality between 'New' and 'Old' Detroit.

<https://urbanhealth.org.uk/insights/reports/long-term-approaches-in-detroit-us>

Document C : support vidéo

An unlikely urban planner – CBS – July 2016

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6caa_tkizpU



Proposition de dossier de supports : Lagos

Lagos

Document A : supports iconographiques

The menace of traffic jams and quality of work-life in Lagos State Nigeria

(https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332629651_The_menace_of_traffic_jams_and_quality_of_work-life_in_Lagos_State_Nigeria)



https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Traffic-Jams-with-illustrative-Photos-in-Lagos_fig1_332629651



African Market is a painting by Emeka Okoro which was uploaded on January 22nd, 2024.

<https://fineartamerica.com/featured/african-market-emeka-okoro.html>



Beauty of Lagos Nigeria is a painting by Olaoluwa Smith which was uploaded on March 1st, 2020.

<https://pixels.com/featured/beauty-of-lagos-nigeria-olaoluwa-smith.html>



Oluwarantimi by Polly Alakija, public art project commissioned by Lagos Government. Photo @Tayo Adeoye

<https://pavillon54.com/blog/75-must-see-art-destinations-in-lagos-nigeria/>

Document B : support textuel

Still Becoming: At Home In Lagos With Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie

By Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie Published: 29 April 2019

Lagos will not court you. It is a city that is what it is. [...] Nothing about Lagos was crafted for the tourist, nothing done to appeal to the visitor. [...] What you see in Lagos is what Lagos truly is.

And what do you see? A city in a state of shifting impermanence. A place still becoming. In newer Lagos, houses sprout up on land reclaimed from the sea, and in older Lagos, buildings are knocked down so that ambitious new ones might live. [...]

Nigeria is Africa's most populous country — one-in-five Africans is Nigerian — and Lagos is Nigeria's commercial centre, its cultural centre, the aspirational axis where dreams will live or die.

And so people come. From other parts of Nigeria, from other West African countries, from other African countries, they come. [...] Nigeria is to Africa what the United States is to the Americas: it dominates Africa's cultural imagination in a mix of admiration, resentment, affection and distrust. And the best of Nigeria's contemporary culture — music, film, fashion, literature and art — is tied in some way to Lagos.

If Lagos has a theme it is the hustle — the striving and trying. The working class does the impossible to scrape a living. The middle class has a side hustle. [...] In Lagos, ethnicity both matters and doesn't matter. Lagos is ancestral Yoruba land and Yoruba is spoken widely, but it is also Nigeria's polyglot centre, and the dream-seekers who have come from all parts of the country communicate by Nigeria's official language of English and unofficial lingua franca of Pidgin English. [...]

Here, appearance matters. You can talk your way into almost any space in Lagos if you look the part and drive the right car. In many estates, the guards fling open the gates when the latest model of a particular brand of car drives up, the questions they have been trained to ask promptly forgotten. But approach in an old Toyota and they will unleash their petty power.

[...] It is clichéd to speak of the "energy" of Lagos, and it can sometimes sound like a defensive retort in the face of the city's many infrastructural challenges. But Lagos does have a quality for which "energy" is the most honest description. A dynamism. An absence of pallor. You can feel it in the uncomfortable humid air — the talent, the ingenuity, the bursting multi-ness of everything, the self-confidence of a city that knows it matters.

It is the breathing human architecture of Lagos that thrills me most. For a novelist, no city is better for observing human beings. On Sundays, when the roads are not clogged up, I like to be driven around Lagos, headed nowhere, watching the city. [...]

On these drives, I think of how quickly fights and friendships are formed in Lagos. A yellow *danfo* bus has hit another and both conductors have leapt out for a swift fight. People make friends while queuing — at banks, airports, bus stops — and they unite over obvious jokes and shared complaints.

At night, there are swathes of Lagos that are a gloomy grey from power cuts, lit only by a few generator-borne lights, and there are areas that are bright and glittering. And in both one sees the promise of this city: that you will find your kin, where you fit, that there is a space somewhere in Lagos for you.

<https://www.esquire.com/uk/culture/a27283913/still-becoming-at-home-in-lagos-with-chimamanda-ngozi-adichie/>

Document C : support vidéo

Eko Atlantic: The Billion-Dollar African City Where No One Lives

(version de la vidéo retravaillée sans les sous-titres)

(Source : Vogue Central TV,
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IzKMJdP_coE)

