

# La bible de l'anglais en PT\*

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## Abstract

Regroupement de tous le vocabulaire, les méthodes et astuces, les notions et références qui peuvent servir en DS et aux oraux.

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# 1 Vocabulaire

## 1.1 Mots

- a decoy: un leurre (greenwashing entre autre)
- cattle: le bétail
- to insulate: isoler (homes//Buildings)
- hypocritical: hypocrite (et non pas hypocrite)
- the clout: the influence (of something)
- (to be) contentious = controversial  
↔ a bone of contention = un sujet de discorde.
- to delay/to postpone
- to call for immediate action
- a wake-up call
- to back one's argument/opinion
- to implement a tax
- subsidies
- anthropocene era
- to be on an equal footing = être sur un pied d'égalité
- to reach a stalemate = atteindre une impasse (dans une négociation, par exemple).
- a mere (entertainment, e.g.) = un simple (divertissement, px).
- a drudgery = une corvée
- people living on the state handouts = les assistés (par exemple pour parler des commerçants pendant le covid.
- The spread of english = La progression de l'anglais

- subsidy
- a set phrase = une expression figée, par exemple à propos de l'écologie "sauver la planète" est une expression figée, qui ne fait pas de sens réellement.
- media hype = matraquage publicitaire
- to be glued to the box/screen = être collé à son écran
- a two-tier society = une société à deux vitesses
- the social fabric = le tissu social: pour éviter de répéter "the society" 20 fois.
- to deceive sb into buying something = tromper quelqu'un pour qu'il l'achète (l'exemple du greenwashing px).

## 1.2 Expressions

- a silver-bullet solution: une solution miracle
- a silver lining dimension/solution: a positive aspect  $\Rightarrow$  there is still hope = there is a silver lining to this problem, which is...
- to epitomize/the epitome : incarner/l'incarnation (prononcé "the épitaumi")
- to depict = visual while "it/he shows/explains/highlights/addresses/-focused on" is used for articles (depict is not forbidden but use it when the context goes along with it)
- to meddle with = to interfere with
- by any standards = by any measure
- a new mindset in the society

... amounts to [...] = [...] revient à [...]

- Be it [...] = Que ce soit [...]
- The future is doomed = le future est voué au désastre

- a wide array of fights = various causes
- To be part and parcel = être partie prenante.
- tiresome/exhausting/tiring = fatigant (du meilleur au pire)
- The advent = l'apparition (technologique)
- to tackle = aborder (la question de ...)
- Be it in .. or in ... = que ce soit

### 1.3 Vocabulaire spécial synthèse de documents

- The documents at hand = les documents proposés
- The dossier = le dossier
- The dossier revolves around = le dossier a pour thème central
- beneficial though it was intended to be = tout bénéfique que cela était censé être
- the article takes stock of the current situation = le document fait le point sur la situation actuelle
- The dossier delves into those matters, raising questions about the way the US have been processing the consequences of the attacks = Le dossier se penche sur ces questions, soulevant des questions sur la manière dont les États-Unis ont traité les conséquences des attentats
- The issue has given rise to diverging points of view = Le problème a donné naissance à des points de vues opposés
- The controversy is about whether or not = la controverse porte sur la question de savoir si oui ou non
- There are a number of pros and cons on the issue = Il y a un certain nombre d'avantages et d'inconvénients sur la question
- Scientists advocate / support that... = les scientifiques soutiennent que

- Partisans/proponents/advocates of the policy claim... = les partisans de la politique soutiennent que...
- The expert judges / views / considers / looks upon / regards the proposal irrelevant since... = L'expert considère la proposition impertinente puisque...
- Consequences: Such an attitude may  
give rise to / trigger / lead to / promote / further / favor / foster / creat / contribute to / open the door to...
- The journalist paints a rather bleak / somber / depressing / discouraging picture of... = Le journaliste dépeint une image sombre de...
- The newspaper only **pay lip service** to the cause of... = Les journaux font semblant d'adhérer à...
- Today attitude towards... = L'attitude actuelle envers...
- Comparison and contrast: compare / draw an analogy  
The Japanese **approach to** work is quite different...  
There is hardly any difference between... = Il y a à peine une différence entre...
- The president's image was enhanced by... = L'image du président a été améliorée par..
- The product can be detrimental/damaging/ can have a damaging effect on... = Le produit risque d'être préjudiciable, d'avoir un effet destructeur,...
- The new law will accentuate / bring out the existing inequalities of the system. = La nouvelle loi va accentuer les inégalités existantes dans le système.
- Conclusion: As a conclusion  
To conclude  
In a nutshell  
In short

In brief

To sum up

Ultimately

Eventually,.. = finalement

- to enlighten = éclairer (Attention à l'orthographe pas to enlight mais to enlighten)
- to highlight = mettre en valeur
- to stand in stark contrast

## 1.4 Erreurs récurrentes de grammaire et leur correction

- Utilisation de 's et cas particuliers:

3 cases only:

- ref to "humans"/"human world"  
↔ humans' activities (le s fait déjà partie du pluriel) / children's activities / James's actions (le s fait partie de la fin d'un nom propre, on le double quand même) / the employee's situation (nom singulier, même si ça sonne comme un pluriel on met le 's normalement)
- ref to time
- ref to place
- Toujours une majuscule aux nationalités !!

## 1.5 Mots interdits

- a big problem = a significant problem
- it talks about = deals with/tackles
- manifestation = demonstration/protest
- economical is cheap, economic = économie
- to be high on the agenda = to be a top priority

## 1.6 Erreurs de vocabulaire récurrente

1. Figé  $\neq$  Fixed (qui veut dire réparé)

On dira plutôt set ou frozen

## 2 Banque de données rapide

### 2.1 Ecology

1. Asos, Boohoo and George at Asda investigated over eco-friendly claims:

The Competition and Markets Authority has launched an investigation into whether eco-friendly and sustainability claims by the fast-fashion chains Asos, Boohoo and George at Asda constitute greenwashing.

$\Rightarrow$  CMA said to crack down on greenwashing

2. fast-fashion: represents 10% of the global  $CO_2$  emissions. About 1.5 trillions liters of water annually.

There are also other form of pollution made by it: chemical waste and microplastic.

The fashion industry needs to innovate to pollute less: advances made for chemicals used to be better for the environment, stop fast fashion i.e. selling big amounts of cheap clothes that won't last (the exemple of a 1\$ bikini sold by Missguided last year),...

“Consumers must understand fashion as more of a functional product rather than entertainment, and be ready to pay higher prices that account for the environmental impact of fashion.” says a team a researcher for a better fashion industry environmentally.

$\hookrightarrow$  slow fashion/ sustainable fashion must be achieved according to experts, because just making effort on the product itself won't be enough to solve the environmental problems linked to fashion...

3. Plastic ban in the european union: From 3 July 2021, single-use plastic plates, cutlery, straws, balloon sticks and cotton buds cannot be placed on the markets of the EU Member States.

More than 80% of marine litter is plastics. Plastic accumulates in seas, oceans and on beaches in the EU and worldwide. Plastic residues are

found in marine species – such as sea turtles, seals, whales and birds, but also in fish and shellfish, and therefore in the human food chain.

4. western society vs. southern economies
5. food (avocado/almonds/...)
6. Solutions:
  - buildings insulation
  - eat insects
  - vegan leather
  - new transports and developpement of existing ones
7. COPs: COP21 took place in 2015. COP23 in 2017. The presidency was given to Fiji islands because their voice needed to be risen because they might disappear because of the rise of sea level.  
**Objective set during the COP 21:** in 2015, there has been a limit set: the temperature rise must absolutely stay below 2°C, with an objective of 1.5°C, compared to the pre-industrial era.
8. WEF = World Economic Forum & ESG
9. greenpeace & other action groups
10. Hypocrisy (ex: the Amazon w/ leather ans crops (state and LVMH giving money to help the forest but also buy from illegal and legal producers deforestating for cattle) + Greenwashing
11. UNFCCC: Framework Convention on Climate Change = an international program to tackle climate change. Climate change becoming an international stake → creation of this in 1992 which led to the COPs.
12. The Green Fund: the rich world (= les pays du nord) giving money to a fund to help developping and poor countries to pollute less. The idea is that rich countries became rich using polluting industries and that now developing countries use the same. It is difficult to tell them to not do that because rich countries did it in the past and are rich because of that. The reasoning is that if we work together to give them money they can develop their countries polluting less.

13. Green activists gluing their hands on priceless pieces of art: Just stop oil activists = **Eco-terrorism**

They do it to raise awareness shocking people.

“In recent weeks, there have been several attacks on works of art in international museum collections. The activists responsible for them severely underestimate the fragility of these irreplaceable objects (mostly paintings), which must be preserved as part of our world cultural heritage,” said world museums in a joint statement.

→ Sunflowers, Van Gogh / The Mona Lisa Leonardo Da Vinci / Andy Warhol’s Soup cans / Primavera by Botticelli

Other ways to raise awareness would be demonstrating: climate marches, young people skipping class on a Friday, NGOs, IPCC (GIEC), ...

14. Young women environmental activists:

Greta Thunberg: 2019 person of the year (Time magazine): “There is not planet B”; “How dare you ?”

Chloe Swarbrick: “Ok Boomer” 2019

15. Hydroponics and aquaponics: Water with nutrient in it sprayed on the roots of the plant (or they can be immersed in the substance). This is done so plants have exactly what they need for maximum yield. They will grow better, without soil, so it is a solution against soil pollution. It will be cheaper, produce locally, and better for the environment.

Moreover, the nutrients can be taken from an aquarium which makes it 100% natural, apart from the electricity needed for the system.

16. The sustainable markets initiative (SMI): Within this initiative, there is a task force that released a report on climate issues. What was said is that there is a collaboration/a network of the CEOs of the most important companies worldwide. This network made to tackle this idea of climate issues. (Bayer, McDonalds, Pepsi Co...)

They consider that the adaptation of companies for climate change has been far too slow. The pace of change has to triple by 2030, to keep the expectations of the Paris agreement (to maintain temperature under 1.5°C below the temperature of the pre-industrial era). Food production = 1/3 of all planet hitting gases emitted by human activity.

17. Agriculture in the world and water crisis: Agriculture uses 70% of fresh water supplies → water crisis incoming.
18. Schiaparelli fashion show: They showed dressed displaying animal head. The fur was not real fur be it was still criticized because it was reminiscent of hunting and could be praising hunting.  
  
Some considered it was a good thing that the fur was fake, but others considered extremes by some, fiercely criticized the show because it was according them praising hunting. The proponers of the show considered it showed that they can't do anything now and that these people are becoming too extreme.
19. Oscar delarenta: **To be completed, il a échangé son travail pour une marque contre le fait que cette marque devait arrêter le cuir, utile pour montrer le role des célébrités dans l'engagement politique, le role des marques pour l'écologie, et autre.**
20. Kurt Zouma A soccer player in June 2022 slapping cats on video. He was prosecuted for that, and banned to carry animal. Additionnally, he was blamed for not corresponding to the value of sports. ⇒ aroused much indignation.  
  
All of this shows that people are more involved in the cause of animal wellbeing. It shows that celebrities are taken as an example and models and they can be condemned more when they don't act right.
21. Dutch city testing the future of urban live:
  - Almere is a city located in the Netherlands, situated on reclaimed land that was once sea.
  - The city was planned using the Garden City principles of Ebenezer Howard, which prioritize an abundance of living space, up-to-date housing designs, schools and health care centres integral to neighbourhoods, good public transport, and short distances between living areas and green surroundings.
  - Almere has over 40km (25 miles) of coastline and 400km (249 miles) of dedicated cycle paths, with residents living within five minutes of parks, cycle paths, and public transportation.

- The city's initial template was laid down by the Dutch architect Rem Koolhaas, who created a distinctive three-tier city centre with underground car parking, ground-level shopping and leisure facilities, and an upper layer of planted green spaces.

22. The Line, Saudi Arabia:

- Criticized for greenwashing: you can't use sustainable and low-carbon materials to make 500 meters high building.
- It may be a 170km barrier for the ecosystem and migratory species.
- Big promises: a new city without car and carbon neutral.
- Would become the most dense city in the world, by far.

## 2.2 Progressivism & wokeness

1. British Academy Film Awards: changed their policy for their award because of criticism. They want to find "more diverse talents" and "new members froms underepresented social groups".  
 ⇔ Actually, the problem of diversity in the industry is more because of a lack of opportunities than because of under-representation of them in the awards ⇒ Vida Dairs's speech: "lack of oppotunities".
2. Hypersexualisation of women: on social media, in ads, and more and more very young with the rise of social media like.
3. Inclusion:
  - (a) Lia Thomas: an American swimmer. She competed on the university's men's swim team from 2017 to 2020, then on its comen's swim team. She is the first transgender athlete to win an NCAA Division. Problem is that male are genetically phycicaly more powerfull. She was a man before and wasn't winning any competition and now she's winning pretigious competitions. In a January 10, 2022, article, The Washington Post wrote, "Thomas has shattered school records and has posted the fastest times of any female college swimmer in two events this season. She'll probably be a favorite at the NCAA championships in March, even as people inside and outside the sport debate her place on the pool deck."

- (b) Gender neutral categories: -Best Artist of the year and no more Best male artist/Best female artist. (Brit award) in January 2022)
- (c) Role modeling: There is a need of role models = person to admire to inspire people to go into some fields. But as an example, young female have only few role models in politics or in STEM fields.

4. Representation of women: The evolution of the representation of women in films, commercials, and others.. Want to be more inclusive but pay attention to hypocrisy.

5. LGBT Movements:

The LGBT lobby refers to the advocacy groups and individuals who are working to promote equal rights for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals. These groups and individuals have been working to address discrimination, inequality and marginalization of the LGBT community.

6. Wokeness and LGBT in US universities:

→ What advocates of the lobby think: Argue that universities have a responsibility to address issues of social injustice and that the focus on wokeness and the LGBT lobby is a way to promote diversity and inclusivity. They argue that universities should be safe spaces for marginalized groups and that the focus on these issues is necessary to address discrimination and inequality.

→ What opponents of the lobby think: In the context of United States universities, some critics argue that there is an excessive focus on wokeness and the LGBT lobby, which can be divisive and harmful to academic freedom and free speech. They argue that universities should be places where all ideas are welcome and that the excessive focus on certain issues, such as wokeness and the LGBT lobby, can lead to censorship and the suppression of dissenting views.

7. The problem with wokeness in the Evergreen university (US):

The Evergreen State College in the United States has been at the center of a debate over issues related to wokeness and social justice. In 2017, a series of events at the college led to a significant amount of controversy and media attention.

The events began with a protest by students over issues related to race and discrimination on campus. **One of the demands of the protesters was that a day of absence, where white students, staff, and faculty were asked to leave campus for a day** to allow for discussions and events focused on issues of race and discrimination, should be changed so that people of color could leave instead. **A biology professor, Bret Weinstein, disagreed** with this change and wrote an email to the faculty, which led to him being confronted by students and **calls for his resignation**.

The protests and the events that followed, including **the occupation of the college's administrative building by students and the cancellation of classes due to safety concerns**, led to a significant amount of media attention and criticism of the college and its handling of the situation. Critics of the college and the protesters argued that their actions were an example of excessive political correctness and a lack of tolerance for dissenting views. Some also argued that the college administration did not adequately respond to the situation and that the events had a negative impact on the college's reputation and the learning environment for students.

8. Hypocrisy → **purple washing**: same as greenwashing but for feminist movements: brands accused of having a strategy to promote their product using feminist ideas. Also: **pinkwashing** which is the same with LGBT ideas.

*Examples: -film casts with LGBT or women when it's not relevant or doesn't seem natural.*

*-brands using rainbow logos on social media during the pride-month but not in islamic countries.*

*-the Dove campaign to defend the image of a more realistic image of women bodies but were selling soap bottles with the shape of what could be called "perfect woman body"*

*-Gillette: toxic male representation → toxic masculinity. "That's what a man should be" scandal. But at the same time were doing campaigns for the inclusion of trans women "first time shaving" → Hypocrisy with multiple messages sent by the brand that are incompatible.*

9. The 4 waves of feminism Usefull to define what the term "feminism" refers to:

- (a) first wave of feminism: late 19<sup>th</sup> → early 20<sup>th</sup> century: suffragists/suffragettes (e.g. Emmeline Pankhurst) = demonstration, handcuff to monuments to be seen in the media and have a visibility for their ideas. *Only representing white straight women (upper and middle class but not lower class)*
- (b) second wave of feminism: more inclusive feminism → 1960s/70s: Civil Rights (1963: Equal Pay Act; 1964: Civil Right Act; 1973: Roe V Wade ruling (abortion))
- (c) third wave of feminism: 1990s → female identity/representation-s/sexualities. The idea that they can have their own needs and vision of themselves: female sexuality was still a tabou while male sexuality was ok.
- (d) fourth wave of feminism: The post Metoo era: a digital approach to feminism. → against hypersexualisation of women on media: music clips and all blahblahblah, must not be objectified... = a grassroots campaign (bottom-up campaign: started with single victims) *All the social classes and all women (transwomen, black women,...)*

## 2.3 New Technologies

- 1. Facebook - Cambridge Analytica scandal: took place in . when Facebook was selling informations to Cambridge Analytica to make targeted marketing campaigns. They harvested the informations from 87 millions accounts and gave them to . during the primaries. User's were targeted by these ads which meddled with politics.
- 2. The social media bubble: You only see what you like and what you see on social media is totally different from what any other people see. This is a problem because it may meddle with politics and you don't see all the propositions. You keep seeing the same brands (which may be ok for fashion but problem for politics because you're supposed to build up your mind → that's why Facebook had to pay millions of dollars in the Cambridge Analytica scandal)

### 3. Data harvesting by tech companies:

- Facial recognition by the Facebook company (meta), targeted ads, the Tiktok scandal (China spying worldwide (and US) citizens through it)
- The Tiktok scandal + The US discouraging their citizens to use Huawei devices: China and its tech companies, including Huawei and Tiktok, have been accused of spying on US citizens and posing national security risks. The US government has expressed concerns about Huawei's ties to the Chinese government and has banned the use of Huawei equipment by government agencies and contractors. The Trump administration also attempted to ban Tiktok, citing data privacy and national security concerns, but this was challenged in court. The matter is still ongoing. There have been allegations that data collected by these companies could be used by the Chinese government for intelligence gathering, but these claims have been largely disputed by the companies and the Chinese government. It is important to note that the full extent of any alleged spying activities and the validity of these claims are still being debated and investigated.
- The following of the tiktok scandal: Government officials in 11 countries are forbidden to run TikTok on their government-issued phones, including France, the US, the UK, and Netherlands, as examples.

After all, it's never been a secret that TikTok is owned by ByteDance, a Chinese tech giant based in Beijing. Nor is it a secret that in the People's Republic of China all corporations bend to Xi Jinping's will. So anything that TikTok gets to know about its users can, ultimately, also be known by the Chinese regime, right down to Matt Hancock's dance routines. Even Donald Trump understood that, which is why he launched a half-arsed attempt to "order" ByteDance to sell TikTok to a US company within 90 days.

+ addiction, lose of time, concentration, the analogy to slot machines for the brain effects.

- The problem of SDKs → pieces of software used by programmers to be more productive: the problem is that the SDKs programs have access to all the informations the application has access to.

So if the Facebook SDK is used to make an application for photo edition as an example, Facebook will have access to the photos of the user as well as the photo edition application has access to them.  $\Rightarrow$  Sometimes, applications act like spywares but neither the programmer or the end-user is aware of it.

4. Data harvested by states: **Prism(USA) and Tempora (UK)**. Started in 2010, now is fully implemented. = buffer system. They harvest all the data going through optic fiber (UK w/ Tempora) and through service providers (US w/ Prism). **Edward Snowden** revealed it in 2013. **Pegasus**: is spyware developed by the Israeli cyber-arms company NSO Group that can be covertly installed on mobile phones (and other devices). It uses **zero-click exploits** and is capable of reading text messages, tracking calls, collecting passwords, location tracking, accessing the target device's microphone and camera, and harvesting information from apps.
5. Conspiracy theories: fueled by social media (Big Pharma and the Covid  $\rightarrow$  lack of confidence in politics and influence of social media on people's thinking)
6. Cyberwar and war with technology
  - Use of animals in war: Use of a whale by Russia to monitor areas in the sea. It was trained and used by humans to monitor sea activity. It is wearing a camera harness. Maybe there are other animals like it used by russians for war purposes.
7. The use of darknets to browse the internet undercover: **The anonymity given by darknets**: The use of Tor (*To be completed by explaining what it is and how it works*, i2p and others by many people..
  - (a) **Organised crime and child-abuse images**: *To be completed*
  - (b) **Journalist and whistleblowers** using it to post anonymously or to avoid censorship in their country (China and others)
8. Government taking measures against social media:  
China government limiting minor users use of video games and social media.
9. Animal testing (Neuralinks, e.g.): *to be completed*

## 2.4 Culture & Art

### 1. Culture is a soft power:

- 2022 World Cup in Qatar: Paying fake supporter to give a better image of the vibe of the world cup, and thus a better image of Qatar to the world population. Football is the most watched sport, which makes the world cup one of the most important sport event in the world. Countries, this year, Qatar, use it as a way to advertise for their country.

### 2. Chocking art: Balenciaga = pedo *to be completed*

### 3. Museums in the US are mostly private collections: rich people finance museums or part of museums collections. Thus, only a specific class of citizens give access to culture and it can be a problem for objectivity. Many countries have mostly public collections and museum (e.g. France). *To be completed*

### 4. The use of AI in art: AIs that are able to make images corresponding to a human prompt are democratizing. Dall-E is one of them, but there are many others, actually. There are controversies linked to that, with a man winning an art competition using this kind of technology, based on deep learning. → Some say that the AI did most of the work, if not the entire work. The artist defends his point of view that he spent hundred of hours to get the best result possible.

Additionally, the result is different everytime, and the visual appearance depends also of the dataset used. Thus, the artists spends time and creativity to make the dataset and the command line to make the image.

Still, some think there is no technique like in traditional art, or that there is no subjectivity and that at the end, it is the AI making the art and not a human.

*Caution: This kind of topic must be very well explained and clear, especially in the orals, because the jury can have few to no knowledge about how deep learning works.*

### 5. **Chat GPT and its future chinese adversary Baidu:** *to be completed*

6. New technologies impact on access to culture:

= **A process that has been accelerated by the pandemic.**

→ **Digital media and streaming services:** Platforms such as Netflix, Amazon Prime, and Hulu have made it easier for people to access a wide variety of movies, TV shows, and other video content from around the world. Similarly, streaming services like Spotify and Apple Music have made it easier for people to access music from a wide range of artists and genres.

→ **Social media and online platforms:** Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, as well as online forums and discussion boards, have made it easier for people to share and discover new and diverse forms of culture, including music, art, literature, and film.

→ **Mobile devices and apps:** The widespread adoption of smartphones and tablets has made it easier for people to access culture on the go. Mobile apps like podcast players, e-book readers, and virtual reality experiences have also made it easier to access and engage with different forms of culture.

→ **Online libraries and archives:** Many libraries and archives have digitized their collections, making it easier for people to access books, manuscripts, photographs, and other cultural materials online.

→ **Online education:** Platforms like Coursera, Udemy, and Khan Academy have made it easier for people to access educational content and gain knowledge about different cultures and historical periods.

→ **Online collections:** Many museums have digitized their collections and made them available online, which allows people to access and learn about the artifacts, artworks and other cultural materials without having to physically visit the museum.

→ **Virtual tours:** Many museums now offer virtual tours of their exhibits and collections, which allow people to experience the museum from the comfort of their own home.

↔ **mapping; immersive entertainment** → **Notre-Dame // Assassins Creed.**

→ **Digitization of archives:** Many museums are digitizing their archives, including photographs, manuscripts, and other primary sources,

which allows researchers, scholars and the public to access this material online.

*Overall, digitization of museums has increased access to cultural heritage and made it more convenient for people to learn about and explore different cultures and historical periods. Additionally, it also helps to preserve the cultural heritage and makes it more accessible for future generations.*

#### 7. Cities as cultural beacons and part of soft power:

- In *The Great Gatsby*, the role of the city is very important: you don't behave the same in the different parts of New York, there are different architectures, etc...
- Cities are cultural beacons. They have a power to inspire, and iconic cities around the world have an impact on literature, way of thinking, of living. Sometimes, we can even think of their image as utopia, with the example of the idealized Paris deceiving people from foreign countries coming to visit it, because it is not perfect as they thought it was.
- As cultural beacons, they are part of the soft power of a country. They are a mirror of the values of a region of the world, or a country (Paris, the city of love; New-York and its skyline = the American dream, growth, capitalism,...; Amsterdam, the city of bikes and drugs (weed being legal there) = environmental awareness, freedom and being ahead of its time).
- Urban planning and design: Cities with innovative and sustainable urban planning and design can set an example for other cities and contribute to global efforts to address environmental and social challenges. Examples include Copenhagen, Amsterdam, and Singapore.
- International events: Hosting major international events such as the Olympic Games, World Cup, or cultural festivals can boost a city's profile and soft power by showcasing its cultural assets, hospitality, and ability to organize large-scale events. Examples include Beijing, Rio de Janeiro, and Edinburgh.

- Cultural heritage: Cities with a rich cultural history, museums, galleries, and landmarks can attract tourists and serve as symbols of national identity and soft power. Examples include Paris, London, and Rome.

## 2.5 Democracy

1. Celebrities fight for equality: Celebrities are role model = influencers, fashion can be a way to embody a fight, to demonstrate. e.g. (to find)
2. Social Media flooding: The black square for BLM and the blue square for Uyghurs
3. The sunrise movement: New tools to raise people awareness  
 ⇔ **Important idea**: bottom-up / grassroots campaigning.

The protests are now led on social media to propagate new ideas in the society. Then demonstrations can be organized by different people, and it can even propagate into other countries, until it eventually reaches the government.

4. The politicization of youth:  
 # enough movement: against school shootings  
 # BLM
5. Zero-covid Policy in China: Demonstrations repressed severely, critics against the leaders too.

→ **White-paper protest**: In a symbolic protest against censorship, young demonstrators held up sheets of white paper — a metaphor for the critical social media posts, news articles, and outspoken online accounts that have been wiped from the internet as thousands of people took to the streets.

The unprecedented uprising, which has been largely ignored by the Chinese state media, saw demonstrators calling for an end to strict Covid lockdown measures and political freedoms.

Some protestors were beaten, and even a BBC journalist was taken apart, then arrested = censorship.

6. The use of darknets to use internet undercover: *cf new technologies subsection.*

7. US universities as birthplace of many major political movements:

United States universities have been the birthplace of many major political movements throughout history. Some of the most notable examples include:

→ **The Civil Rights Movement:** Universities, particularly historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) played a significant role in the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s. Many prominent leaders of the movement, such as Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X, were educated at HBCUs, and the movement's key strategies, such as nonviolent resistance, were developed and discussed on these campuses.

→ **The Free Speech Movement:** The Free Speech Movement began in 1964 at the University of California, Berkeley, as a student protest against the university's restrictions on political activities on campus. The movement was a major catalyst for the student activism of the 1960s and is often seen as the beginning of the New Left political movement in the United States.

→ **The Feminist Movement:** The second wave of the feminist movement, which began in the late 1960s, had its roots in the United States universities, particularly in the student activism of the time. Many of the key figures in the movement, such as Betty Friedan and Simone de Beauvoir, were educated at American universities, and the movement's key strategies and demands, such as reproductive rights, were developed and discussed on these campuses.

→ **The Environmental Movement:** Universities played a significant role in the birth of the environmental movement in the United States during the 1960s and 1970s. Many of the key figures in the movement, such as Rachel Carson and Paul Ehrlich, were educated at American universities, and the movement's key strategies and demands, such as conservation, were developed and discussed on these campuses.

→ **The LGBTQ rights movement:** Many LGBTQ rights activists and organizations have their roots in American universities, particularly in the student activism of the 1970s. Universities were also key

locations for the early LGBTQ rights movement and provided a space for organizing and activism around issues such as discrimination, harassment, and the fight for the rights of LGBTQ individuals.

## 2.6 Health

1. The silver economy includes all economy, activities, product and services designed to meet the needs of people over 50.
2. Over 15% of the UK population is obese: Over 35% in the US and some sodas are still cheaper than water in certain states.

But obesity in all countries is skyrocketing and the US are less of an exception over time.

3. Elderly: The place of people over 50 in the society is a question. On the one hand, people retiring early is a more and more common phenomenon since the pandemic. On the other hand, some retired people feel the need to work again because they want to feel useful for the society.

1 million people aged over 75 confesed having over a month without a real human interaction.

4. Mexico's sugary drinks tax: Tax on sodas because it was sometime cheaper than water and people would drink to much of it and eat too much sugar.
5. Vaping instead of smocking: Doctor deby robson considers that we should encourage people to quite smocking and switch to vaping to have a smock free england by 2030.
6. Rise in obesity: particularly since the pandemic and in particular childhood obesity. "More than 42m UK adults 'will be overweight by 2040'"  
→ higher risk of 13 types of cancer  $\oplus$  other conditions such as high blood pressure and type 2 diabetes.
7. 1946 Truman 'National School Lunch Act': "we have been able to provide as many as six million children with nutritious lunches at noon"  
→ An act for children to be more healthy = financing school canteens for better food quality

8. 2010 Michelle Obama "Let's move" project: A project with the objective to curb childhood obesity in the US → Give schools means for them to make children do physical activities.
9. Banning ads:
  - banning multi-buy deals
  - banning ads for unhealthy snacks before 9p.m.
10. Hypocrisy and paradoxes:
  - Coca-Cola and Redbull sponsoring most of sport events and clubs or individuals. → To what extent is it enough to ban ads on TV and on the radio if there are logos of junk food corporates associated to sport event (=association to healthy food in people's mind).
11. The machinist vision of the human body: There is a will to improve artificially the performances of humans.
  - (a) Modafinil & other stimulants: Modafinil is a prescription drug invented in France and tested on militaries for the first time in 1975 during the Vietnam war on French soldiers. They were able to stay awoken for 4 days straight taking these pills every 10 hours, not feeling tired. Now it is prescribed for narcoleptics but its use is widely misused for recreational purposes. Additionally, 1 out of 5 students above 18 in the UK say they have taken Modafinil at least 1 time to study.  
 While some scientists and philosophers explain a machinist vision of the human body is dangerous, side effects for this kind of medication are few to insignificant for most users short-term according to studies.
  - (b) Transhumanism: *to be completed*
12. Mental Health:
  - (a) The role of social media, especially Tiktok on dismorphia:  
 Dismorphia is when your own perception of your body is far from what you really are. You may see yourself much bigger than you

are of on the contrary, very slim when you are not so slim.

The problem with dismorphia is that it will more likely lead to anorexia or bulimia.

Tiktok was pointed out for the "bold glamour" filter, supposed to make you face "perfect". This effect is "too well done" and the difference when you turn it down can be shocking, especially at young age.

Young people, but even adults can get hooked on Tiktok, and especially using this platform to post videos only using this filter because they start to hate how they actually look.

- (b) Opioid crisis: Opioid are very addictive substance that was given to stop the pain of patients.

Too many became addict to them. There are big problem in their consumption with as an example Fentanyl: killed many people because of overdoses (to the point even some darknet market made them forbidden for sale putting them on the same level of consideration as guns).

- (c) Use of Psilocibin (magic mushroom) to cure depression and ADHD +elio avila munoz // food of the gods
- (d) Use of LSD to cure depression: Research on the use of LSD for the treatment of depression is limited, and most of the studies were conducted in the 1950s and 1960s.

**These studies showed some promise in the use of LSD as an adjunct to psychotherapy for patients with depression,** including those with treatment-resistant depression. However, the studies were not well-controlled and had a small sample size, which makes it difficult to draw definitive conclusions about the efficacy of LSD for depression.

Recent studies have been conducted with psychedelics such as psilocybin and LSD, the active compound in magic mushrooms, and have shown positive results in treating depression, anxiety, PTSD and addiction.

- (e) Use of microdosing in the Silicon Valley (LSD, magic mushrooms (psilocibin), or to cure ADHD, depression, alzeihmer, parkinson.

- (f) Massive use of stimulants: like Ritalin or Adderall in the US (universities and at work).

Adderall = Amphetamine. It is given to children and there are **advertisements for these prescription pills on TV in the US**.

↪ **Questions morality**. Some people make money selling these pills, which may **lead to make them advertise and sell something they don't actually control**, or something that is not that profitable long-term.

When kids or teenagers start to take these pills, they become calmer, they start to do more, even chores at home and parents think that's fantastic that their children take out the trash without them asking. But this improvement is most of the time short-term, and the doses taken must increase to keep the effect. The problem, of course, is that they cannot take an infinite amount of these pills and **they have notable side effects**.

Additionnally this problem exists worldwide, but is much more present in the US, with 8% of the population diagnosed with ADHD when there is only 4% of them in most other developed countries + they tend to give ADHD medication to a bigger part of them, while countries like France or the UK tend to try therapy first or beside of medication with lower dosages.

*Most information taken from: Take your pills, a netflix documentary.*

- (g) Heads Together campaign: 2016 to address the issue of mental health, especially in masculine population (they tend to deny they have depression or other issues more than women and access less mental healthcare)
- (h) CDC (Center for disease control and prevention) 2019 Report: in the US, they published a report on the last 10 years: there has been a forty percent rise in the number of people feeling sadness or hopelessness, in the high school population.  
They published a second report: suicide is now the second cause of death among children age between 10 and 14 in the US.
- (i) How does social media affect mental health: Instagram decided

to put the choice to suppress the likes on posts. It was made to curb the comparison effect among people and curb the social pressure/the peer pressure.

But the problem is the social media in itself. There is vicious circle on social media with the rewarding process: making people addictive to it. Just like the dopamine effect: you feel better when you get attention, and the reward in dopamine you get is very easy to get, even just watching posts from other people.

↪ The Bereal social media trying to curb this phenomenon, proposing a social media which aim to make people post more natural pictures of themselves and of their lives.

→ FOMO (Fear Of Missing Out): Social media has reinforced this: new people to meet, new challenges, new sports, new places to get to,... A constant flow of element make the FOMO feeling much stronger than before.

- (j) Simon Biles: a american athlete/gymnast. Her health was in danger when she decided to leave the tokyo olympics for her mental health: shes epitomizing this process of mental health issues in role model.

### 13. Genetic engineering:

- Genetic enginnering test with mosquitoes: may be game changer in eeliminating mosquitoes. There is half a million people dying each year of malaria.

Gene drive is a self sustaining and fast acting technology that can work alongside existing tools.

They could be used to bypass natural selection and pass on a particular trait through generations, in this case infertility.

→ ethical questions

- Designer babies, cloning: Designer babies refers to the concept of using genetic engineering or other advanced technologies to **select specific traits or characteristics in a developing embryo or fetus**. This can include **selecting the sex, eye color, hair color, or even intelligence or athletic ability of a baby**. The term "designer babies" is often used in the context of future

technologies that have **not yet been developed**, but some genetic screening technologies currently available may be used for some forms of selection.

The possibility of creating designer babies raises a number of ethical, legal, and social issues. One major concern is the potential for **creating a society in which only certain genetic traits are valued**, and people with other traits are marginalized or discriminated against. Additionally, there is **a concern that the use of these technologies could lead to increased social inequality**, as only the wealthy would have access to these technologies.

Another concern is the potential for **unintended consequences**, such as

14. *Animal therapy: To be completed: animal therapy cith chilfren to reduce stress, people bringin their pet to work, children with autism (calmer with animals), animals impact on mental health = healing power of animals, preventing suicide, brings company..., Musk's nuralink faces federal probe*

## 2.7 Sports

1. paralympics
2. new sports in the olympics → skateboarding in the olympics: 4 of the 6 medals won by women younger than, 14 years old.
3. trans people in sports : cf Lia Thomas in progressivism subsection.
  - + arguments against them participating (fairness, safety, and privacy):
    - **Fairness**: One of the main issues that has been raised is the question of fairness in competition. Some argue that transgender individuals who have transitioned from female to male (FTM) have an unfair advantage in male competitions due to their previous physical development as female, while transgender individuals who have transitioned from male to female (MTF) may not have the same level of physical development as cisgender females. However, several studies have shown that the benefits of hormone therapy and surgery do not provide an unfair advantage in sports competitions.

→ **Safety**: Another issue that has been raised is safety. There are concerns that transgender individuals may not be safe participating in sports competitions with cisgender individuals of the opposite sex. However, there is no evidence to support these concerns, and transgender individuals have the right to participate in sports in a manner that is consistent with their gender identity.

→ **Privacy**: Privacy has been an issue for transgender individuals participating in sports. Some argue that transgender individuals should not have to disclose their transgender status in order to participate in sports competitions, and that the privacy of transgender individuals should be protected.

4. Women in Le tour de France

5. The use of sport as a soft power:

- World cup in Qatar: Questions human rights with the building of the stadium and hotels by underpaid and forced workers.

Questions the relevance of the event, especially environmentally

They try, like China and Russia with the olympics, to have a better image: paying fake supporters, ...

## 2.8 War and guns

1. Gun Control in the USA: Gun control in the United States is a highly debated and controversial issue. There are two main sides to the debate: those in favor of stricter gun control laws and those who advocate for the protection of the **Second Amendment**, which guarantees the right to bear arms.

Currently, **federal law requires background checks for all firearm purchases from licensed dealers, but not for private sales or sales at gun shows.** There are also restrictions on certain types of firearms, such as automatic weapons, and individuals who are prohibited from owning firearms, such as convicted felons and those with restraining orders.

↔ Problem: Background checks are not always done seriously, and are not thorough (approfondis).

**There have been various mass shootings in the United States in recent years, which have led to renewed calls for stricter gun control laws. Proposals from opponents of the gun lobby have included universal background checks, a ban on assault weapons, and "red flag" laws, which allow for the temporary removal of firearms from individuals deemed to be a danger to themselves or others.**

**Opponents of stricter gun control laws argue that they infringe on the rights of law-abiding citizens and will not effectively prevent mass shootings or reduce crime. They advocate for enforcing existing laws, improving the background check system, and addressing mental health issues.**

2. The NRA: The National Rifle Association of America (NRA) is a gun rights advocacy group in the United States founded in 1871 to promote rifle marksmanship. **It has become a prominent gun rights lobbying organization and publishes several magazines and sponsors competitive marksmanship events.** According to the NRA, it had nearly 5 million members in 2018. The organization has been influential in U.S. politics, and its lobbying division, the NRA Institute for Legislative Action, has managed its political action committee and influenced legislation, participated in lawsuits and endorsed or opposed candidates at different levels. Starting in the 1970s, the organization has been **increasingly criticized by gun control and gun rights advocacy groups, political commentators and politicians. The criticism began following changes in the NRA's organizational policies, which moved the organization away from its previous focus on hunting, conservation, and marksmanship, towards a focus on defense of the right to bear arms. The organization has been criticized in the aftermath of high-profile shootings.**  
**The NRA is among the most influential advocacy groups in U.S. politics.**

3. Background checks limitations: Background checks are an important aspect of the current federal gun control laws in the United States. The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) is used to conduct background checks for all firearm purchases from licensed dealers, but there are several limitations and gaps in the system:

→ One of the main limitations is that **the system is only required for purchases from licensed dealers, and not for private sales or sales at gun shows**. This is often referred to as the "gun show loophole" and allows individuals who may not pass a background check to purchase firearms through private sales.

→ Additionally, the NICS is only as effective as the information that is entered into the system. The system relies on states and federal agencies to provide accurate and complete information, such as criminal records, restraining orders, and mental health records. However, **not all states and agencies consistently provide this information, which can result in incomplete background checks**.

→ Another limitation is that the NICS does not have the capacity to conduct real-time background checks, which could take up to three days to complete. This can **allow individuals to purchase firearms before the background check is completed**, and if the check finds that the individual is prohibited from owning firearms, **the firearm will not be retrieved**.

4. Shooting of a teacher by a six-year-old in Virginia: 'Not accidental', authorities say.

This has shocked many in the US, and no severe legal action can be taken against a 6 year old.

School shootings in the US by a student so young are rare but not unprecedented. Gun violence experts say there have only been three other shootings caused by six-year-old students among 16 incidents involving shooters under the age of 10 since 1970. But those incidents have typically involved other students, not educators.

He did it in an altercation with his professor.

5. **China refusing its citizens to take the american covid vaccine**:  
*To be completed*

## 2.9 Politics

1. Brexit: The problem of migrants: climate migrants/syrian refugees. They might be a threat for english culture, it may endanger local culture.

There could be terrorists using this flow of migrants to get to the country or import arms.

The Brexit is partly around these security and cultural issues and this is still in the political debates now.

## 2. Problems linked to immigration in the US:

- (a) **Economic concerns:** Some people argue that immigration can lead to job competition and lower wages for native-born workers, particularly in low-skilled jobs. Additionally, there are concerns that immigrants may place a strain on government services and social welfare programs, particularly in areas with high concentrations of immigrants.
- (b) **Political concerns:** Some people argue that immigration can lead to cultural and linguistic diversity, which can be a source of tension and conflict in some communities. There are also concerns about the political influence of immigrants, particularly those who are not legally present in the country.
- (c) **Social concerns:** Some people argue that immigration can lead to increased crime and social problems, such as overcrowding, housing shortages, and strain on public schools. Additionally, there are concerns about the integration of immigrants into American society, particularly those who struggle to learn English and adopt American customs and values.
  - ↪ *Family separations at the border: In 2018, the Trump administration implemented a "zero-tolerance" policy that led to the separation of thousands of families at the US-Mexico border. The policy was met with widespread condemnation and led to a public outcry.*
  - ↪ *Remain in Mexico policy: In 2019, the U.S government implemented the "Remain in Mexico" policy, which requires certain non-Mexican asylum seekers to stay in Mexico while their asylum claims are processed in the U.S. The policy has been met with criticism and legal challenges.*
- (d) **Legal concerns:** The United States has a complex immigration system, which is often criticized as being too difficult to navigate

and understand, leading to delays and confusion for many immigrants.

- (e) **Human Rights concerns:** The immigration policies of the US have been criticized for their harsh and inhumane consequences, which include the separation of families, detention of children, and the lack of adequate protection for asylum seekers.

### 3. Baby gap in Europe:

Giorgia Meloni in Italy with fertility being a subject into the economic program.

**Fertility rate in Italy almost divided by two in 50 years.**

**It's the same in most Europe**

European countries need to admit more immigrant or make their fertility higher if they do not want to see their population dwindle.

They seem to want to try to **have more babies**, and **Giorgia Meloni** being the prime minister in Italy **is the epitome of this will**.

Measures include: an increase in child benefits for the first child and for families with more than three children, an extension of maternity leave, **reductions in the VAT on baby-care products**, changes in the pensionable age so that **the more children a woman has, the earlier she will be able to retire**.

**Feminism has given rise to a generation of women who would rather work than raise children.**

Vocabulaire important pour ce sujet → economic incentives / to incentivize = encourager

### 4. Problems linked to immigration in the UK:

- (a) **Economic concerns:** Some people argue that immigration can lead to job competition and lower wages for native-born workers, particularly in low-skilled jobs. Additionally, there are concerns that immigrants may place a strain on government services and social welfare programs, particularly in areas with high concentrations of immigrants.

- (b) **Political concerns:** Some people argue that immigration can lead to cultural and linguistic diversity, which can be a source of tension and conflict in some communities. There are also concerns about the political influence of immigrants, particularly those who are not legally present in the country.
- (c) **Social concerns:** Some people argue that immigration can lead to increased crime and social problems, such as overcrowding, housing shortages, and strain on public schools. Additionally, there are concerns about the integration of immigrants into British society, particularly those who struggle to learn English and adopt British customs and values.
- (d) **Brexit:** The UK's decision to leave the European Union has led to increased concern about the future of immigration policy and the status of EU citizens living in the UK.
- (e) **Human rights concerns:** The UK's immigration policies have been criticized for their harsh and inhumane consequences, which include the detention of immigrants, including children, in detention centers and the lack of adequate protection for asylum seekers.
- (f) **Issues in London:**
  - **Housing:** London has a high demand for housing and a shortage of affordable homes. This has led to increased competition for housing, which has driven up prices and made it more difficult for low-income residents, including immigrants, to find suitable housing.
  - **Overcrowding:** Many immigrants, particularly those in low-skilled jobs, live in overcrowded conditions, which can lead to health problems and social issues such as crime and antisocial behavior.
  - **Strain on public services:** Some people argue that immigration has placed a strain on public services such as health-care, schools and transportation, particularly in areas with high concentrations of immigrants.
  - **Job competition:** Some people argue that immigration has led to job competition and lower wages for native-born workers, particularly in low-skilled jobs.

- **Social integration:** Some immigrants struggle to integrate into British society, particularly those who struggle to learn English and adopt British customs and values. This can lead to social isolation and cultural conflicts, particularly in areas with high concentrations of immigrants.
- **Racial and ethnic tension:** London has a diverse population and, as a result, a complex mix of cultures and ethnicities. This diversity can lead to tensions and conflicts between different racial and ethnic groups, particularly when resources are scarce.

↪ *Example: Grenfell Tower fire: The Grenfell Tower fire in 2017, which killed 72 people, was seen by many as a symbol of the social and economic inequalities that exist in London. The majority of the victims were from ethnic minority backgrounds, and the disaster led to increased tensions between the community and the local authorities.*

### 3 Conseils pratiques pour l'oral

1. Ne pas faire transparaître son stress: avoir une posture droite et ne pas se frotter les mains ni les mettre sous la table
2. Astuce qui rejoint le point précédent: placer les avant-bras sur la table pour ne pas s'affaïsser.
3. Garder un eye-contact régulier: ce n'est pas une récitation mais un échange (à sens unique certes mais cela doit pouvoir donner sur une discussion)
4. Lors de la présentation du commentaire: Il faut absolument faire des liens entre chaque donnée, éventuellement revenir au sujet de temps en temps. Il ne faut pas passer du coq à l'âne et faire une liste mais bien faire des liens, montrer que l'on sait raisonner et faire comprendre notre raisonnement.
5. Dans la prise de notes sur le document pour le résumé, on peut souligner ou surligner de même valeur les notions en lien. Cela peut permettre de faire des liens plus facilement entre les éléments et de faire un plan

de présentation plus simplement dans sa tête en économisant ainsi du temps de préparation.

## 4 Méthode pour l'essay

### 4.1 L'introduction

L'introduction est comme dans toutes les matières littéraires ce que le correcteur lit en premier. Il sait généralement quelle note il va attribuer à quelques points prêt à la fin de sa lecture de l'introduction. Il faut donc la soigner. Elle doit prendre entre 30 et 50 des 250 mots à notre disposition. L'introduction comporte:

- Une phrase d'accroche: Elle doit être bien formulée et être assez originale.
- Une redefinition des termes du sujet et la problématique qui peut être redéfinie pour montrer un point en particulier et montrer que l'on a bien compris la tension du sujet.  
e.g. Le premier DS de l'année: "Is work the source of hapiness ?" → "Is work a drudgery that should be avoided ?"
- Une présentation du plan

### 4.2 Le développement

Plans possibles: Plan logique: 1) Faits 2) Causes 3) Conséquences Plan dialectique: 1) Thèse 2) Antithèse 3) Synthèse Plan explicatif: Une partie par facette du sujet que l'on développe en accompagnant d'exemples.

Un argument/explication = un exemple

### 4.3 La conclusion

15-20 mots max Elle comporte:

- Une phrase conclusive: on peut ici prendre position. L'opinion peut être nuancée ou tranchée.
- Une phrase d'ouverture. Une question peut bien marcher par exemple.

## 4.4 Points généraux

- Ne pas utiliser de contraction en 'nt. Toutes les formules doivent être déroulées en entier.
- "Working's goal" est un abus de langage: quand on a un nom on dit "The goal of working". (cela avec tous les noms pas seulement working)

# 5 Méthode pour la synthèse

## 5.1 Introduction

La présentation des documents n'implique pas de mettre la date du document.

## 5.2 Développement

Combien de parties faut-il prévoir ? Il n'y a pas de règle, mais il est fréquent de prévoir une introduction (qui introduit le thème et la problématique si possible à l'aide d'une première phrase d'accroche qui éveille l'intérêt du lecteur, présente brièvement le corpus de documents puis annonce le plan), un développement en deux à quatre parties et une conclusion sous forme de bilan (attention, pas de commentaire personnel !). Evitez les plans chronologiques et trouvez votre propre plan en fonction des documents (le classique 'thèse, antithèse synthèse', le plan explicatif du type 'causes, conséquences et remèdes, le plan par fonction, acteur.....).

Idéalement, au début de chaque paragraphe, une nouvelle idée est présentée, suivie de références aux documents qui doivent développer l'idée annoncée dans la première phrase. Le paragraphe se termine par une courte phrase de bilan. En lisant uniquement la première et la dernière phrase des paragraphes, le lecteur devrait pouvoir suivre la progression de la pensée. Veiller à respecter le nombre de mots demandés implique de prévoir approximativement le nombre de mots consacré à chaque partie et de s'y tenir.

### 5.3 Conseils donnés en cours

- No personal opinion. If I write the word "should" I must say who they that
- Tous les documents dans chaque partie.
- Mettre une phrase d'introduction à chaque partie qui donne l'idée qui sera présentée dans la partie.
- Mettre une transition: dernière phrase dans chaque partie pour amener la suivante.
- Bien faire une partie = une idée: c'est le problème le plus récurrent en début d'année.

On veut voir comment telle idée est présente dans chaque document.

- Les sources ne compte que pour un mot: "The New York Times" = 1 mot
- On peut citer les documents entre parenthèses (ne compte pas dans le nombre de mots).
- Les mots du titre comptent dans le nombre total de mots.
- Pas de "Also" en début de phrases !!
- La conclusion doit être brève (pas plus de 15 mots). Elle doit répondre à la question donnée en problématique. C'est le point final, si on a besoin d'expliquer quelque chose, c'est qu'on a oublié de le mettre, sinon pas besoin de redonner les arguments déjà dans le développement. → Pas de nouvel argument, une phrase courte, claire, qui répond à la question.

- Orthographe / Synthaxe

Synthaxe: dans la problématique attention ! Si on fait une faute dans la problématique on se fait enculer.

Aussi, attention aux phrases complexes: les pronoms relatifs (une entreprise c'est pas 'who' par exemple).

- Attention à bien sauter des lignes (ce sera rappelé sur le sujet)

- Attention à bien dimensionner le sujet, on ne parle pas de "world concern" si le corpus de document ne parle que des US, par exemple.
- Ne pas utiliser "us" dans l'introduction.
- Souligner les sources: The Guardian. Elles ne comptent que pour un mot.

## 6 Méthode pour la contraction croisée

### 6.1 Règles du jeu

- Ne rien rajouter d'extérieur: ni introduction, ni conclusion, ni commentaire personnel ou information périphérique (On peut éventuellement replacer les idées dans leur contexte pour leur donner un sens si c'est vraiment nécessaire.)
- Respecter le nombre de mots
- Rendre compte de l'ensemble du texte.

### 6.2 Déroulement

1. Lire le texte de façon complète et approfondie
2. Identifier la problématique du texte.  
 $\hookrightarrow$  à quelle question répond-il ? Quelle idée développe-t-il ?
3. Isoler les idées principales et les mots clés au surligneur.
4. Écarter les exemples, les détails, citations et anecdotes (sauf SI ET SEULEMENT SI ils sont indispensables à la logique du texte).
5. Identifier les articulations logiques: la contraction suivra la même démarche logique que le texte original.
6. Reformuler les idées principales et les lier en utilisant des mots de liaison.
7. Vérifier après avoir écrit la contraction qu'aucune idée principale n'a été oubliée en les comparant.

8. Ne pas oublier d'ajouter un titre si c'est demandé.
9. Rediger une meilleure version: on essaie d'améliorer la formulation et le vocabulaire employé. Si jamais des idées importantes ont été oubliées à l'étape précédente, on les rajoute PUIS on passe à cette étape.
10. Viser **clarté** et **simplicité**. (Comme en français, en fait)
11. Retravailler le brouillon pour atteindre le nombre de mots, relire les fautes d'orthographe et de grammaire, recopier au propre.
12. Structure: catchphrase, presentation of the documents (try to pair de documents), key question

### 6.3 Ce qu'il faut faire et ne pas faire

- NE PAS traduire: reformuler
- NE PAS garder l'énonciation du texte: si le texte est à la première personne, PASSER A LA TROISIÈME PERSONNE.
- NE PAS suivre le texte s'il est redondant: réorganiser si nécessaire (la contraction n'est pas forcément linaire).
- NE PAS utiliser de frome contractées type 'nt
- IL FAUT que les paragraphes soient équilibrés comme ceux du texte pour chaque idée.

## 7 Liste d'erreurs à l'écrit

1. ~~Does not win yet~~ → has not won yet
2. Dernièrement ≠ Lastly  
Dernièrement = Lately
3. "humanity/humans" is ok but not very good. Using mankind/humankind will get me points.
4. Majuscules sur les langues: arabic -i, Arabic !

## 8 Formes grammaticales qui rapportent des points

1. Not only do robots bring change, they also revolutionnize ethics...

## 9 Mes grands défauts à corriger

A ce qui suit il faut rajouter les sections sur les "erreurs de vocabulaire récurrentes" et "erreurs de grammaire récurrente" + "Liste d'erreurs à l'écrit"

### 9.1 Spelling and grammar

- (a) On dit wokeness et non pas wokism !!
- (b) Éviter généralement de dire "social media are...". On préférera "social media is..." dans la majorité des cas.
- (c) Ne pas confondre corporates et corporations. Corporates = adjectif, corporation = nom.
- (d) Ne pas dire "last years have shown", on préférera dire "Recent years have shown...".
- (e) ~~campains~~, on écrit "campaigns".
- (f) Attention à l'utilisation de "who": ~~the nonprofits who support...~~ est plutôt "the nonprofits supporting...".
- (g) ~~"a harrassing situation"~~ → "an exhausting situation".
- (h) Attention à ne pas utiliser "his" avec des choses qui ne sont pas des humains ! On écrira "China may take its turn" et non "China may take his turn".

### 9.2 Essay

- Do not repeat myself. I must find ways to always say different things.

In my CB essay, I I said two times that A.I.s were capable of winning facing humans: "AIs are capable of winning art competitions against humans. Thus, ... with AIs winning facing humans".

- A ... and ... B

Utiliser "the latter" pour dire "ce dernier" (cf correction de l'essay du CB par exemple) (pour faire élément à l'élément B

"The former" pour faire référence à l'élément A.

2. En intro, ne surtout pas utiliser plusieurs fois le même mot car c'est là où les points de lexique et d'intro vont partir le plus vite.

### 9.3 Synthèse

1. En introduction, ne pas faire de phrase d'accroche avec des éléments sortis d'ailleurs que du texte
2. La présentation des documents ne doit pas se faire sous forme de liste, mais doit mettre en avant les enjeux de chacun en les comparant et en les faisant discuter entre-eux.
3. Attention toutefois à ne pas en dire trop. Cela m'a été reproché dans la synthèse de document n°1.
4. Chaque paragraphe doit avoir un axe central qui doit être claire dès la première lecture.

Idéalement, au début de chaque paragraphe, une nouvelle idée est présentée, suivie de références aux documents qui doivent développer l'idée annoncée dans la première phrase. Le paragraphe se termine par une courte phrase de bilan. En lisant uniquement la première et la dernière phrase des paragraphes, le lecteur devrait pouvoir suivre la progression de la pensée. Veiller à respecter le nombre de mots demandés implique de prévoir approximativement le nombre de mots consacré à chaque partie et de s'y tenir.

5. Le sujet doit être traité dans sa globalité. On doit réussir à faire un binôme plan/problématique qui permette de mettre en avant toutes les informations essentielles.

6. Ne pas oublier le titre lorsqu'il est demandé, à mettre en première ligne du devoir !
7. Je me confirme qu'un plan en 3 parties est une bonne chose.
8. Attention à ne pas faire un titre trop long ! Il faut chercher à trouver un titre qui cible correctement le sujet de façon globale, sans être ni trop précis ni trop vague.
9. Attention aux types d'oeuvre. Dans la dernière synthèse j'ai dit que *Red Mars* était un article alors qu'il s'agit d'un roman.
10. Attention, on n'écrit pas: "the 2011 The Economist article" mais "the 2011 Economist article"
11. Attention, ne pas oublier de mettre "the" devant la date et le nom de la source publiant le sujet. On se référera à l'article de 2022 du New York Times comme: "While the 2022 New York Times article..."
12. Attention à ne pas utiliser "But" comme mot de liaison en début de phrase. On remplacera dans ce cas "But" par "However" par exemple.
13. Ne surtout pas utiliser de contraction. En particulier "it's" qui est très naturel pour moi d'utiliser alors il faut que je redouble de vigilance. Il y a aussi "don't" qu'il faudra écrire "do not".

## 9.4 Oral

1. Prononciation de women: se lit comme *wimène*
2. Prononciation de power: se lit comme *pAwer*
3. Prononciation de gen-z: se lit comme *gen-zi*
4. Prononciation de date: se lit comme *day-ta*

## 9.5 Entraînements oraux en classe

1. On peut faire une présentation du plan rapide que l'on va présenter dans la deuxième partie.

2. The first n'est pas élégant pour dire "le but premier" par exemple, il vaut mieux utiliser "the original".
3. which  $\neq$  who; comme à l'écrit faire attention à ça.
4. On ne dit pas "extracted" pour dire qu'il s'agit d'un document "extrait de...". On dit "it's an extract ..." mais pas "extracted".
5. On ne dit pas "we have seen" en conclusions. Pas de "we" dans tout l'oral !!

## 10 Entretien oral

### 10.1 Proposition de CV oral

#### Proposition 1:

My name is Louca Malerba, I'm a french engineering student following undergraduate classes to prepare for nationwide competitive exams.

I have not always loved courses, and when I was back in middle school, I had difficulties getting involved. I gradually started to become more involved into the classes I was following in high school. At this stage, I could concentrate more efforts on what counted for me, which are sciences.

What really made the difference was my gap year in Ireland. It was very rewarding on different aspects. Firstly, it was the occasion for me to become more mature, which helped becoming an hard worker.

Moreover, it was a way for me to improve my english. I didn't become bilingual, but I was not very serious in english class when I was younger, and it allowed me to become one of the best students in my different classes in this subject ever since.

Finally, It opened my heart to people from a country with a different culture.

Unfortunately, I started working towards my goals later than I should have, and as a result, I was refused acceptance into the specialized mathematics classes at the end of high school. While this setback may seem disheartening, I was surprised at how involved and successful I became in my

studies, especially when I consider my rankings during my earlier years in high school. Despite the obstacles, my hard work eventually paid off, and I was able to improve myself and got in a class with a different speciality. I am even more passionate about what I learn now than ever before, and spend most of my time studying hard to reach my goals.

Back then, I would spend most of my free time skateboarding with friends, playing video games or creating programs which interested me. During the holidays, I used to do a lot of sports like cycling, skiing and hiking, with friends or competitively in the case of cycling.

Although my current studies do not leave me as much free time as before, I still prioritize engaging in the activities that bring me joy and relaxation. These moments are now even more rewarding, as I recognize the value of taking breaks in order to recharge and maintain a healthy work-life balance. I make sure to incorporate various activities into my daily routine as much as possible whether it is going for a bike ride, skiing or hiking, or simply spending time with friends. I find that it not only helps me feel more balanced and refreshed, but it also enhances my overall productivity and focus when I return to my studies. It is important for me to maintain a well-rounded lifestyle, and I believe that it will contribute to my long-term success both in my personal and professional life. It became very difficult to achieve that during the last few months since I was working very hard to prepare this upcoming exam. I think this additional effort is something that makes the difference between me and other candidates.

I am fairly confident that my passion for science, particularly in the fields required to excel in this nationwide exam, combined with my determination and adaptability, make me an ideal candidate to join a top-tier engineering school.