



DEBATE CARDS

Savoir débattre et argumenter en anglais



2^e édition
mise à jour
et enrichie

Sophie Sebah

Des fiches à découper  pour être incollable
sur tous les sujets d'actualité



B1

C1

Debate Cards

Savoir débattre
et argumenter en anglais

2^e édition mise à jour et enrichie

Des fiches à découper  pour être incollable
sur tous les sujets d'actualité

Sophie Sebah



ISBN 9782340-065888
©Ellipses Édition Marketing S.A., 2022
8/10 rue la Quintinie 75015 Paris



Le Code de la propriété intellectuelle n'autorisant, aux termes de l'article L. 122-5.2° et 3°a), d'une part, que les « copies ou reproductions strictement réservées à l'usage privé du copiste et non destinées à une utilisation collective », et d'autre part, que les analyses et les courtes citations dans un but d'exemple et d'illustration, « toute représentation ou reproduction intégrale ou partielle faite sans le consentement de l'auteur ou de ses ayants droit ou ayants cause est illicite » (art. L. 122-4).

Cette représentation ou reproduction, par quelque procédé que ce soit constituerait une contrefaçon sanctionnée par les articles L. 335-2 et suivants du Code de la propriété intellectuelle.

www.editions-ellipses.fr

Avant-propos

Les Debate Cards sont un ensemble de fiches visant à entraîner les élèves et les étudiants de tous niveaux et de toutes sections à débattre et argumenter. Elles s'adressent tout autant aux lycéens qu'aux élèves de classes préparatoires et d'écoles de commerce amenés à faire des dissertations écrites sur des thèmes d'actualité et des argumentations orales lors des épreuves de « khôlles ».

Dans tous les cas, ils doivent non seulement maîtriser la technique mais aussi acquérir un certain nombre de concepts et de connaissances culturelles prouvant leur capacité à suivre l'actualité et à développer un esprit critique et affûté face à la masse d'informations. Les enseignants pourront également trouver des ressources claires et synthétiques dans ces fiches pour les aider à préparer leurs cours.

Cet ouvrage a précisément pour but de faire gagner du temps lors de la recherche d'idées et d'informations. Il vise donc à aider les utilisateurs à enrichir et varier leurs connaissances et leurs points de vue sur 15 thématiques, au moyen de sujets de débat et d'argumentation adaptés à des niveaux de complexité différents et tous intégralement corrigés.

Les fiches proposent également des questions possibles lors d'un entretien, ainsi que des phrases grammaticales permettant de réviser le vocabulaire étudié et les principaux points de grammaire, toutes deux également corrigées.

En résumé, ces fiches partent d'un constat simple, à savoir que les élèves et étudiants manquent de méthode en matière d'argumentation et de connaissances sur des sujets d'actualité. Elles se veulent donc être un outil indispensable pour les étudiants d'aujourd'hui à qui il est demandé de tout savoir sur tout, alors qu'ils n'ont pas nécessairement le temps de faire des recherches suffisamment approfondies. Elles sont pratiques à utiliser et transporter (simples, claires et découpables) tout en étant riches et

variées. Elles peuvent offrir la possibilité de débats amusants et passionnés ou d'exposés très sérieux, ou bien encore agrémenter le cours d'un professeur.

Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Level n°1 = Intermediate■ Level n°2 = Upper-intermediate■ Level n°3 = Advanced

Mode d'emploi

Plusieurs options sont possibles. Dans tous les cas, les étudiants peuvent se référer aux fiches initiales à tout moment pour s'aider.

■ Utilisation ludique à deux ou plus

- Première possibilité (à 2) : il s'agit d'un match dont le gagnant est celui qui aura réussi la meilleure argumentation. Le premier élève choisit la thématique et le niveau ; il découvre le sujet de discussion (n°1 ou n°2) et dispose de quelques minutes pour chercher des arguments pour et contre à l'aide du vocabulaire et des « facts and figures » mais sans regarder ceux donnés sur la fiche. Lorsqu'il est à court d'arguments lors de son exposé, il peut demander l'aide de son adversaire qui pourra lui donner un indice parmi les arguments de la fiche, mais sous peine de pénalités. Puis c'est au tour de son adversaire.
- Seconde possibilité (à 3) : un débat dont le gagnant est celui qui aura été le plus convaincant. Une carte est choisie ou tirée au sort. Chaque débatteur dispose de quelques minutes pour chercher des arguments étayant sa position (soit pour, soit contre) en utilisant le vocabulaire et les « facts and figures ». Un troisième membre servira d'arbitre et pourra suggérer aux débatteurs des idées figurant sur la fiche mais sous peine de pénalités. Puis changer les rôles.

■ Utilisation individuelle

L'utilisateur peut choisir la thématique qu'il souhaite travailler (par exemple en complément ou en vue d'un approfondissement d'un cours en classe) et le niveau de difficultés, s'imprègne du vocabulaire et des « facts and figures » et commence à faire une argumentation (orale ou écrite). Il peut aussi travailler sur tous les sujets d'une même thématique avant de passer à la suivante.

■ Utilisation encadrée par un enseignant

L'enseignant peut demander à son ou ses élèves de lister un maximum de mots et d'arguments liés à un sujet de discussion qu'il aura choisi, puis leur proposer de compléter leurs listes à l'aide des fiches ; il peut leur demander de faire des phrases afin d'utiliser le vocabulaire. Il pourra ensuite leur demander de présenter une partie ou l'intégralité de l'argumentation (orale/écrite). Il peut s'agir d'un travail avec un élève seul, un petit groupe ou toute une classe divisée en petits groupes ou en deux équipes.

Des contrôles de vocabulaire et d'informations peuvent être envisagés au cours d'une séquence ou à la fin.

■ **Utilisation par un enseignant**

Les fiches peuvent être un support d'accompagnement pour le professeur lors de la préparation d'un cours ou d'une activité. Les « facts and figures » peuvent servir d'éléments déclencheurs en tout début de séance pour faire réagir les élèves. Les fiches lexicales permettent d'aller à l'essentiel du vocabulaire à maîtriser sur chaque thématique.

Stratégies pour argumenter et débattre

■ L'analyse du sujet

Prendre le temps de bien analyser chaque mot du sujet et ce qu'il implique. Identifier le parti pris de l'intitulé.

■ La recherche d'arguments

Lister tous les arguments qui pourraient illustrer le point de vue exprimé par le sujet, puis des contre-arguments. Regrouper et classer les arguments du plus évident au plus important.

■ La structuration de l'argumentation

L'argumentation doit être composée d'une brève introduction, d'un développement et d'une conclusion. Commencer le développement par des informations de base comme des statistiques ou des faits, puis donner des arguments en les connectant si possible par des mots de liaison.

■ L'illustration par l'exemple

Un argument doit être accompagné d'une explication et d'une illustration par un exemple pour étayer le point de vue donné.

■ L'expression du point de vue

Le point de vue peut être exprimé tout au long de l'argumentation ou en fin de conclusion. Ne pas oublier qu'il ne s'agit pas nécessairement de donner son avis mais des arguments reflétant un point de vue.

■ La connexion des idées

Il est important de faire apparaître la logique des enchaînements entre les idées. Pour cela, utiliser des connecteurs logiques ou bien expliciter le lien entre deux idées.

■ L'introduction, la transition, la conclusion

Commencer l'introduction par une idée générale, introduire une idée opposée, poser la problématique et si nécessaire annoncer le plan. La transition doit servir à connecter deux parties. La conclusion apporte une réponse à la problématique en synthétisant les arguments sans les répéter.

How to argue and debate

■ How to express your opinion

- Personally/as for me
- In my opinion/to my mind/in my view
- I think/I guess/I believe
- I definitely think (Je pense vraiment)
- It seems to me that

■ How to speak of your tastes

- I like/enjoy/love/am fond of/am keen on... + V-ing
- It's fantastic!
- I don't really care about/I don't mind +V-ing (Cela m'est égal)
- I dislike/don't like/I am not too keen on (Je n'aime pas trop)/hate... +V-ing
- I can't stand +V-ing (Je ne supporte pas)
- I prefer ... rather than...
- I would rather ... than... (Je préférerais)

■ How to express agreement

- I agree with you
- I share your point of view
- You are totally/quite right
- I feel the same way (as you)
- Well done! (Bravo)
- What a brilliant idea!

■ How to express disagreement

- I don't agree at all
- You must be mad!
- No way! (Hors de question!)
- How dare you say that? (Comment oses-tu dire cela?)
- That's nonsense/rubbish/ridiculous!
- I think you're wrong (Je pense que tu te trompes)/I don't think you're right
- That's not true

■ How to show hesitations

- I'm not sure I follow you
- What are you driving at? (Où voulez-vous en venir ?)
- I'd rather wait and see what happens (Je préférerais attendre de voir ce qui se passe)
- I don't know what to say about it

■ How to give explanations

- There are several reasons why...
- One reason is that...another is that...
- For instance/for example
- Such as/like
- That is to say/namely (C'est-à-dire)
- It helps/enables/allows us to + BV
- You will have to (Tu devras)/You will be able to (Tu pourras)
- It contributes to + V-ing
- It causes/leads to/brings about/generates/entails/incurs (Cela provoque...)

■ How to link your ideas together

- First, firstly, first of all, to begin with: tout d'abord
- Moreover, besides, in addition, furthermore, what is more: de plus
- Lastly, finally, to conclude, in a word, in brief : enfin
- Because, insofar as, since, as, inasmuch as, given that: parce que, puisque, dans la mesure où
- Indeed: en effet
- Due to, because of, on account of, owing to: à cause de/thanks to: grâce à
- Although, though, even if, even though: même si, bien que
- Whereas, while: tandis que
- However, on the other hand, yet: cependant, en revanche
- So that/in order to, so as to: afin que/afin de
- As a consequence, as a result, thus, therefore, so, that is why: par conséquent
- Until, till: jusqu'à ce que/as soon as: dès que/once: une fois que
- Provided: pourvu que/as long as: tant que
- Unless: à moins que
- Contrary to, unlike: contrairement à/both: tous les deux
- Despite, in spite of: en dépit de, malgré
- Instead of: au lieu de

Useful synonyms

■ Important

Principal, indispensable, main, chief, essential, key, major, dominant, crucial, vital, critical, paramount, powerful, influential, significant, of extreme importance, valuable; a cornerstone.

Ex. Trust is the cornerstone of a successful company.

The employees have made a significant contribution to the company.

The project is of paramount importance to the future of aviation.

■ Interesting

Fascinating, compelling, absorbing, appealing, attractive, stimulating, exciting, significant, worthwhile, noteworthy, remarkable, valuable, opportune.

Ex. It might be worthwhile to add a few pages to the contract.

The actor's noteworthy performance was applauded by the audience.

The tourist office will give you valuable information.

■ Advantage

Benefit, profit, gain, help, opportunity, interest, convenience, value, asset, plus, reward, bonus, boon, blessing, perk, privilege, usefulness, worth, reason.

Ex. The new library is a boon to our city.

Access to a free car park is one of the perks of my job.

The measure has already proven its worth in the past.

■ Problem

Bane, difficulty, nuisance, issue, trouble, worry, concern, snag, hitch, drawback, downside, predicament, quandary, incident, mishap, plight, nuisance, complication, setback, obstacle, curse, plague, burden.

Ex. I am in a quandary about how we could solve this issue.

Pollution is the bane of the 21st century.

What first appeared like a serious setback turned out to be an interesting opportunity.

■ **Dangerous**

Hazardous, risky, perilous, threatening, menacing, jeopardising, harmful, noxious, toxic, detrimental, insecure, unsafe, precarious, vulnerable.

Ex. Nuclear waste is considered as hazardous.

Pollution is caused by noxious substances.

The careless attitude of young drivers jeopardises the security of all.

■ **Useful**

Helpful, practical, convenient, handy, advantageous, meaningful, indispensable, worthwhile, fruitful, productive, constructive, profitable, beneficial, effective, efficient, needed, purposeful, capable, competent, skillful, experienced.

Ex. It is worthwhile to take into account that we need to agree with the majority.

Manipulators are skillful at hiding their tactics.

This is a very handy bag with lots of pockets.

■ **Useless**

Pointless, futile, purposeless, vain, impractical, fruitless, unachievable, hopeless, to no avail, ineffective, worthless, valueless, inadequate, inappropriate.

Ex. He fought for his rights but to no avail.

Employees lose time in purposeless meetings.

■ **Idea**

Plan, design, scheme, project, proposal, proposition, suggestion, reason, objective, object, aim, target, purpose, goal, end, view, viewpoint, judgment, opinion, belief.

Ex. The committee accepted my proposal.

He explained his viewpoint with a lot of examples.

The student had a good reason for skipping the class.

■ **Solution**

Answer, result, resolution, output, key, formula, guide, clue, explanation.

Ex. The factory doubled its output thanks to a new 3D printer.

We had no clue as to what other countries were going to do.

■ **To permit**

Assist, help, aid, improve, allow, enable, advise, ameliorate, support, entitle, empower, legalise, let.

Ex. Technology allows working faster and more easily.

16-year-olds are not entitled to vote yet.

■ **To increase**

Grow, raise, rise, expand, swell, soar, climb, rocket, skyrocket, surge, escalate, improve, intensify, spread, lengthen, widen, accrue, proliferate, multiply, mushroom, augment, extend, inflate, enhance, boost, enrich, aggravate, worsen.

Ex. The company raised all salaries.

Taxes have risen tremendously.

■ **To decrease**

Lessen, reduce, diminish, drop, decline, dwindle, ebb, subside, slump, plunge, lower, deplete, weaken, minimise, slash.

Ex. When prices plummet, consumption skyrockets.

The government aims to slash its budget deficit.

■ **To prevent**

Stop, hinder, hamper, impede, obstruct, thwart, disallow, prohibit, ban, forbid, exclude, deter, turn aside, avert, stave off, ward off, shut out, check.

Ex. The law prevents workers from smoking inside the building.

The police thwarted the robber's plans.

The most important is to stave off unemployment and favour know-how in the firm.

■ **To face**

Tackle, deal with, handle, confront, cope with, encounter, fight, oppose, contend with, brave.

Ex. Children who have to contend with obesity often face problems in later life.

The manager handles criticism well.

1. Society



Subject

“Advertising should be banned during children’s programmes”

► **Participants:** The host, a parent, an advertiser

The host: Good evening everyone and welcome to our show Let’s Debate! Today’s topic will deal with a very controversial issue: advertising aimed at children. With us tonight, we have Mrs Logan, the mother of a 7-year-old boy and Mr Marks, an advertiser for famous food brands. So, tell us, what do you think of advertising targeting children?

The parent: As the parent of a very young child, I definitely think that advertisements are harmful and unethical. Kids are easily influenced by TV, magazines or even social media; it can cause children to beg for products which may harm their health and well-being. Most ads are about junk food and drinks; they encourage naive children to consume much unhealthy, fatty and sugary food, which gets kids to be overweight with bad eating habits they keep their whole life.

The advertiser: This is true that many ads represent food products but they are just there to present new items. In no way do they force anyone to buy them. It is parents’ role and responsibility to buy what they think is good for their children.

The parent: You seem to forget how kids behave when they wish something. They can quickly become offended and grumpy if their parents refuse. It can lead to conflicts and tense relationships.

The advertiser: The food products and drinks that we advertise are not unhealthy. It is just a question of portion and moderation. Parents can always keep an eye on what their children eat or drink. This is the same with toys and video games. Children must learn to distinguish what they really need from what they want.

The parent: Children are unable to make such wise decisions. They have no understanding of the value of money and they are literally brainwashed by deceitful advertising. Multinational companies

deliberately encourage them to be materialistic so that they associate happiness with purchasing power and the possession of particular goods.

The advertiser: You are exaggerating, don't you think? Children also have a human right to receive information from a wide range of sources and make up their own minds about it. They are far from being brainwashed by advertisements, which form only a small part of their experiences; family, friends, school and other television programmes are much more important and all give them alternative views of the world. And why stop at television when children are also exposed to radio, cinema, the internet and billboards in the street as well?

The host: Well, thank you to both of you. That was a very exciting and interesting debate. Let's Debate is over for tonight but stay tuned for our next debate.

- To deal with: traîner de
- Advertising: publicité
- Brands: marques
- Targeting: qui cible
- Advertisements: des publicités
- Harmful: dangereux
- Junk food: malbouffe
- Unhealthy : malsain
- Fatty: gras
- Overweight: obèse
- To behave: se comporter
- Grumpy: grincheux
- Brainwashed: qui a subi un lavage de cerveau
- Deceitful: trompeur

- Purchasing power: pouvoir d'achat
- Billboards: panneaux publicitaires

“Shops should open on Sundays unconditionally”

VOCABULARY: the consumer society	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ad(vert)/advertisement : une publicité • Brick and mortar : en dur • Consumer goods : biens de consommation • Consumer society : société de consommation • Consumption : consommation • Convenient : commode • Customer: client • Extravagant = spendthrift: dépensier • Home delivery: livraison à domicile • Online shopping: commerce en ligne • Peak hours: heures de pointe • Shop-keeper = salesman : un vendeur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical opening times in the UK: Mondays – Saturdays: 9am to 5:30pm • Some shopping centres stay open until 8pm or later. • Sunday: 10am to 4pm (or 11am to 5pm). Shops are only allowed to trade for 6 consecutive hours on Sundays between 10am and 6pm. • Large supermarkets: open for 24 hours except for Sundays. • The first liberalisation of Sunday trading hours in the mid 1990s in the UK coincided with the birth of online shopping websites like Amazon and ebay. • Three quarters (76%) of British adults support the Sunday Trading Act in its current form. • 87% of UK consumers made purchases online in 2021 (41% in 2014). The share of e-shoppers in internet users is growing, with the highest proportions being found in the 16-24 and 25-54 age groups (68 % and 69 % respectively).

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be overdrawn: à découvert • To decrease = diminish = to plummet: diminuer • To entice = coax the consumer into buying : pousser le consommateur à acheter • To go bust: faire faillite • To go on a shopping spree: faire des folies • To keep a customer loyal : fidéliser un client • To meet customers' expectations: répondre aux attentes des clients • To rise = increase = rocket: augmenter • To save: économiser • To shop around : comparer les prix • To squander money: dilapider l'argent • To vie: rivaliser • Trading legislation : législation commerciale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online sales reached \$437.8 billion in the US in 2021 (\$231 billion in 2012). • According to a 2015 survey looking at the different experiences of 30 European countries between 1999 and 2013, the change in Sunday trading legislation has resulted in a 7-9% net increase in employment and in consumer spending for many products, particularly food (up to 12.5%). |
|---|--|

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a religious day for all religions: everyone could work or shop everyday of the week. • More convenient for employees (work on Sundays = a day off in the week to do important things when offices are still open). • More practical for shoppers (fewer people, not stressed on Saturdays)/increase in consumers' demand. • An idea of outing and activity in family. • Paid twice as much/reduce unemployment. • Boost the economy of the city whereas online shopping benefits multinationals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sunday: reserved to relaxation, charity work and family (spend time with children...). • Induce extra expenses and increase addiction to consumerism/shopping. • Unfair competition for small shops (can't compete with malls and hypermarkets). • Incur added costs of doubling wages (hard for small and medium-sized enterprises). • Rising prices due to higher wages for Sunday workers. • Extra pressure on workers: no choice (risk of being fired); discrimination.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 251

2. Questions

- a. Can Sunday shopping be economically viable?
- b. Should there be a national or a local law to legislate about Sunday trading?
- c. Can it be acceptable to oblige employees to work on Sundays?
- d. Do you think online shopping will kill brick-and-mortar shops?
- e. Given the economic crisis, is it legitimate to reject Sunday trading and working?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. It may be economically viable insofar as people spend more money, therefore stores can increase their profits. However, they have to pay their employees more, which may turn out to be less profitable if customers do not turn up.
- b. There should be a local law because not all regions benefit from the same conditions, such as weather, transport, economic development and attractiveness.
- c. Working on Sundays should definitely be a personal choice and not a decision imposed by the employer. Indeed, workers might be penalised if they refuse to work.
- d. I don't think traditional shops will disappear but those which can't vie with websites might go bust. Shopping malls are not really jeopardised, unlike smaller shops.
- e. Opening shops on Sundays may be an economic boost to a region and a company, provided the store is well located and is likely to attract customers. That is why I don't think it is legitimate to reject Sunday trading, unless you have very specific reasons.

“Reality TV”

VOCABULARY: television	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behaviour : comportement • Cast member : participant • Confidence : confiance • Designer clothes : vêtements de marque • Distressing : affligeant, bouleversant • Fist fight : bagarre à mains nues • Flawless = perfect • Inappropriate : inadapté • Lavish : fastueux • Nosey (adj) : fouineur • Private : privé • Producer : réalisateur • Ratings : audimat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reality TV is television programming in which there are no writers, actors or scripts. Instead, the shows focus on “real” events or situations. Some reality programming comes in the form of competition shows, such as Survivor, America’s Got Talent or The Voice. Others, such as Teen Mom, focus on specific lifestyles or celebrities’ personal and professional lives like Keeping Up with the Kardashians. • In 2001, reality TV accounted for 20% of prime-time television programming. In 2017, it represented 40%. Today, reality TV episodes have increased to 57% of all television shows that can be found on screens. • Depending on the network and content, budgets for reality shows can range from \$100,000 to more than \$500,000 per episode. • It is estimated that 2/3 of infants and toddlers are exposed to onscreen media (TV and Internet) for 2 hours a day, and kids under age 6 spend the same amount of time overall. Children 8 to 18 spend nearly 4 hours a day in front of TV, and another 2 hours on the computer and playing video games.

- Scandalous
- Self-worth = self-esteem : estime de soi
- Show : émission
- Standards of beauty : critères de beauté
- Stultifying : abrutissant
- The cast : distribution
- To act : jouer
- To binge-watch : regarder en excès
- To desensitise : désensibiliser
- To entertain : divertir
- To get drunk : s'enivrer
- To show off : frimer
- To unwind : se détendre
- Underhandedness : manigance
- Unhealthy : malsain
- Viewer : spectateur

- An average child will have witnessed at least 13,000 murders by the age of 16.
- 10% of British teenagers say they would abandon their chances of a good education if they could become a star on reality television. They were motivated by money and success.

- Vulgar = rude :
grossier

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to relax, unwind; no need to think. • Feel concerned; identification with the characters, situations or events. • Raise interest in new fields: cooking, classical music, ballroom dancing. • An escape from reality; forget one's own problems; cathartic function: their lives are not that bad in comparison. Feel superior. • Promote some positive messages: warning against teen pregnancy, important information about diet, health and fitness. • Engage people in humanitarian or environmental causes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate messages: illusion of perfection. Helplessness, failure. • Inappropriate behaviour: drink, smoke, party; physical or verbal violence. Promote infidelity. Set a bad example. • Low social, family and moral values: cult of personality, appearances and selfishness. Conflicts as a norm. • Illusion of easy success, based on good looks, spoilt or aggressive behaviour. False sense of confidence. Disillusions. • Encourage unhealthy relationships: become intimate with strangers without communication or mutual understanding. • Self-esteem, self-worth and abilities based on people's votes and opinions.

2. Questions

- a. What is reality TV's influence on culture?
- b. How does TV change kids' moods?
- c. What can be done to make TV-watching a positive experience?
- d. What is the impact of TV reality on the actors?
- e. How much reality is there in "reality TV"?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. It degrades traditional values to make stars of ordinary people who have little talent. Yet, it is also a means to reflect and affect current cultural and societal changes.
- b. TV exposure affects children's emotional state in different ways: it can increase their anxiety, prompt violent behaviour, reduce their capacity to interact and concentrate, and slow down their moral development.
- c. Parents should discuss with their children and select programmes carefully; they should engage discussions to help them express their feelings.
- d. Most of them are picked from obscurity and end up back there; a handful knows fleeting fame, but others desperately try to hold on to fame and celebrity.
- e. Very little reality is actually present in these shows because the cast is paid to act and behave according to a producer's guidelines, often overdoing reactions.

“For the death penalty”

VOCABULARY: justice	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assailant/mugger : agresseur • Capital punishment : peine de mort • Charge/accusation : inculpation, accusation • Cold-blooded : de sang-froid • Convict = inmate = prisoner • Culprit (n) : coupable • Death row (US) : couloir de la mort • Defendant : accusé • Deterrent : moyen de dissuasion • Fair : juste ≠ unfair • Guilty : coupable (adj) • In self-defence : en légitime défense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021, 54 countries retained the death penalty; 27 had not executed anyone in 10 years; 6 had kept it for special cases; 107 had abolished it totally. • Amnesty International recorded 483 executions in 18 countries in 2020, down 26.5% from the 657 confirmed executions carried out in 20 countries in 2019 while 1,634 people were executed in 25 countries in 2015. Most executions took place in China, Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the USA. • In the USA, the number of yearly death sentences dropped from 279 in 1999 to 49 in 2015 and 17 in 2020. More murders take place in states where capital punishment is allowed. • Over 75% of the murder victims in cases resulting in an execution were white, even though nationally only 50% of murder victims generally are white. • 55.8% of defendants who were executed were white, 34.4% were black and 8.3% were Hispanic (2016). • In the USA, capital punishment costs a lot. For example, executing Timothy McVeigh for the Oklahoma City Bombing cost over \$13 million.

- Lawyer (GB)
= attorney (US) :
avocat
- Miscarriage of
justice : erreur
judiciaire
- Multiple offender :
récidiviste
- Plaintiff : plaignant
- Premeditated
murder
- Presumption of
innocence
- Rape : viol/rapist :
violeur
- Release : libération
- Revenge
= retaliation :
représailles
- Sentence :
condamnation
- To be convicted of :
être accusé de
- To be sentenced
to : être condamné à
- To charge with :
inculper de
- To provide closure :
permettre de faire
son deuil

- 3/4 of all offenders who are allocated a legal aid lawyer can expect execution, versus 1/4 if the defendant could afford to pay for a lawyer.
- In the USA, 144 people sentenced to death have been found innocent since 1973 and released (=1.6 % of all deaths). But the innocence rate is 4.1%.

- To sue = take sb to court : poursuivre
- Trial : procès
- Without parole : sans liberté conditionnelle ≠ on parole

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Useful to prevent re-offending/reduce criminality. • Deter other criminals from committing crimes and thinking they can be unpunished. • Provide closure for victims: fair for the victim's family if the murderer is not lying in some prison with three meals a day, clean sheets, cable TV and family visits. • A proportionate punishment: an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth: take the life of someone who took a life. • Less strain on over-populated prisons. • Why should taxpayers bear costs of supporting a murderer for a lifetime? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruel, unethical and inhumane suffering: incompatible with human rights. Majority of people (61%) for another punishment for murder (2010). • Unfair: depend on whether you can afford a good lawyer. • Useless: not bring the victim back to life; fail to deter others. • Double loss = double suffering: victim's and murderer's families. • Risk of killing innocents; the case of insane people: not conscious of killing, should not be executed unless guilty mind.

- High cost of the death penalty.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 252

2. Questions

- a. Is the death penalty morally acceptable in a democracy?
- b. If it is dissuasive, why are there still so many murders in the United States?
- c. Should the death penalty be systematic in certain cases (child murder, rape...)?
- d. Can the death penalty damage the image of a country?
- e. Is it fair for taxpayers to pay the price of death penalty cases?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. It aims at sanctioning a criminal proportionately to a crime, which seems quite acceptable. On the other hand, I think that in a democracy there are other, less cruel and violent means to get justice done.
- b. The death penalty is not so widely enforced. Moreover, criminals don't always think about the consequences of their misdeeds or think they will not be caught.
- c. I think each case is unique and there needs to be a close examination of each situation so as to avoid disproportion or injustice.
- d. The image of a country may be tarnished by a country's practices, like cultural customs or the treatment of some people as second-class citizens.
- e. The death penalty is quite costly and it may be unfair for ordinary citizens to pay for a criminal. Yet, the death penalty also aims at ensuring the security of the country, so it may be logical to participate.

“Companies should give a part of their profits to charities”

VOCABULARY: poverty/charity	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid recipients : bénéficiaires • Corporate philanthropy : mécénat d'entreprise • Desperation = despair • Embezzlement : malversation • Expenses : dépenses • Food aid : aide alimentaire • Fundraising : collecte de fonds • Grant : subvention, allocation • NGO : non-governmental organisations (ONG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25.3% of Americans over the age of 16 volunteered for an organisation between September 2010 and September 2020. • Charitable giving in the US reached a record \$471.44 billion in 2020, a 5.1% increase year over year. • Giving by foundations increased 19% from 2019 to an estimated US\$88.55 billion in 2020. Giving by individuals reached an estimated US\$41.19 billion in 2020, up 10.3% from a year ago. Donations by corporations declined 6.1% year over year to roughly US\$16.88 billion. • Of these charitable contributions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Religious organisations received the largest share (32% of total contributions). — Educational institutions received 15% of total estimated contributions. — Human service charities accounted for 12% of total contributions in 2014. • In 2013, public charities reported over \$1.74 trillion in total revenues and \$1.63 trillion in total expenses. • In 2020, Gilead Sciences donated \$388 million, a total of 2.9% of their pre-tax profit. Goldman Sachs Group donated 2.5% of their

- Penniless
= badly-off
= underprivileged :
pauvre
- Purchasing
power : pouvoir
d'achat
- Rehabilitation :
réinsertion
- Rent : loyer
- Self-reliant
= autonomous
- Shelter = refuge :
abri
- Standard of
living : niveau de
vie
- Staple food :
aliments de base
- Subsidies :
subventions
- The haves (les
nantis) ≠ the have-
nots
- To afford : avoir
les moyens
- To fend for
oneself = sustain
oneself : se
débrouiller tout
seul

pre-tax profits, a total of \$280 million, and Pfizer pledged 1.7% and \$210 million.

- Starbucks, which markets its coffee as beneficial to the growers who produce it, in part justifies the fact that its prices are higher than a generic cup of coffee by its social responsibility.

- To give away :
faire cadeau
- To live below the
poverty line : vivre
sous le seuil de
pauvreté
- To make ends
meet : joindre les
deux bouts
- To provide board
and lodging :
fournir le gîte et le
couvert
- To rely on :
compter sur
- To starve : mourir
de faim/starvation
- To supply :
fournir,
approvisionner

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help reduce inequalities between the haves and the have-nots: create a fairer, more equal society. Create more solidarity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard for some companies: fluctuating revenues. Already lots of taxes to pay. • Get nothing in return.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited loss for large companies: make millions/leave a small percentage. • Boost the economy: money given can be reinvested in purchases. • Reduce poverty: richer country more attractive for foreign companies to come and invest. • Give a chance to poor talented people to get by (companies = sponsors). • A good marketing strategy: show that you are a company that cares for the community. Positive image. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not know where the money goes: hard to control (risk of embezzlement). • Up to the government to provide for poor people and to charities to reduce costs and demonstrate their social value to individual donors and foundations. • A deterrent to foreign entrepreneurs/relocate or outsource to poor countries to increase profits (use underage workers). • Charities: only a temporary solution (dependence). Ideal: provide access to capital, knowledge and work. |
|--|---|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 253

2. Questions

- a. Should the percentage be the same for all companies?
- b. Why could it lead to a vicious circle?
- c. What can companies get in return from helping charities?
- d. Shouldn't it be the government's role to help needy people?
- e. Is it the best way to help poor people?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Given that companies' profits vary year in year out and according to their size, a fixed percentage might be difficult to sustain for smaller companies, therefore the larger and more affluent the company is, the more money it should give.
- b. Charities may become dependent on these contributions.
- c. They can't get any money. However, they may embellish their image, which would be a marketing asset and attract customers. Companies can 'do well by doing good'.

d. The government must definitely help needy people; they can't let them down, but it all depends on the source of the grants: if it consists in taxing middle-class workers to help poor people, it might be unfair and create more needy people.

e. Support should be temporary not to make people over-reliant on grants. We need to help them get education, experience and work so that they can fend for themselves.

“Globalisation is a boon”

VOCABULARY: international relations	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abroad : à l'étranger/foreign (adj) : étranger • Boundary = frontier • Brand : marque • BRICS : Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa • Child labour : travail des enfants • Competition : concurrence/competitor • Counterfeit : contrefait/counterfeiting : contrefaçon • Customs : douane • Developing ≠ developed countries • Export (n/v) : exporter/exportation • Fair trade : commerce équitable • Free trade agreement : accord de libre échange • GAFA : Google, Apple, Facebook and Amazon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalisation aims to expand business operations on a worldwide level thanks to global communications based on technological, socioeconomic, political and environmental developments. • Waves of globalisation can be traced back to 1800s. • The goal of globalisation is to provide organisations a superior competitive position with lower operating costs, to gain greater numbers of products, services and consumers. Manufacturing, services, markets, lifestyles, capital, culture, technology and ideas are exchanged worldwide. • The industrial base shifted from the high-wage areas of North America and Western Europe to the cheaper-wage areas of East Asia: first Japan, then South Korea, and more recently China and Vietnam. As factories mechanised or moved overseas, the living standards of the working class declined. Meanwhile, in China

- Globalisation : mondialisation
- Goods = products : des biens
- Growth : croissance
- Manufacturing : fabrication
- Outsourcing = offshoring : délocalisation ≠ reshoring : rapatriement
- Plant = factory : usine
- Stock market : bourse
- Supplier : fournisseur
- Tax avoidance : évasion fiscale
- To make the most of : profiter de
- To overcome : surmonter
- To undergo : subir
- Trade barrier : barrière douanière
- Trade = exchange : commerce

prosperity grew, with the poverty rate falling from 84% in 1981 to only 12% by 2010.

- The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is the only global international organisation dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, signed by the world's trading nations. The goal is to help producers, exporters and importers conduct their business.

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bigger markets to export and import = better investment opportunities = higher growth rates. • Greater access to foreign culture; cheaper and more varied goods for consumers. • Developing countries can increase their standard of living. • Global competition = more creativity and innovation. • Developing countries: make the most of current technology without its drawbacks. • More cooperation; interdependence = fewer risks of conflicts and war. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment and poverty due to outsourcing (jobs are taken away). • Unequal opportunities; invasion of American culture (popular culture, media, technology, business, through GAFA, Uber...) and Chinese products. • Financial insecurity; economic interdependence: domino effect. • Diseases spread worldwide. • Little international regulation; private Internet giants hold detailed information on our lives and interests which they use for their own monetising interests. • Tax evasion by large companies. |
|---|--|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 254

2. Questions

- a. Is globalisation profitable for workers?
- b. How can developing countries and small local producers benefit from globalisation?
- c. What are the benefits of outsourcing for companies?
- d. Can you explain why it could be financially detrimental to poor countries?
- e. Why are companies in developed countries relocating their industries back home?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. It is not profitable because jobs are displaced or suppressed, industries have to close, labour standards and workers' protection decrease, and wages are lower.
- b. Local people can find work and improve their standard of living; local producers can export their products to various markets and increase their revenues; foreign culture can be shared and increase the attractiveness of a country.
- c. Companies find cheaper and more specialised workers and lower production costs.
- d. Foreign investors may pull out their money and then companies have to close down; moreover the money made by multinationals is rarely invested in the country's economic or educational development.
- e. First, offshoring production is less profitable as wages in low-cost countries have soared; then companies undergo political pressure to reduce unemployment in the homeland and improve quality. Advanced manufacturing techniques and automation are finally more beneficial to reduce labour costs.

“Uberisation”

VOCABULARY:
socio-economic
models

FACTS AND FIGURES

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available : disponible • Competitive edge : avantage concurrentiel • Convenience economy : économie de la commodité • Geo-location : géolocalisation • Gross bookings : volume d'affaires • Groundbreaking = innovative • Growth : croissance • Homestay-accommodation : logement chez l'habitant • Income = revenue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created in 2009, Uber is an app-based transportation company headquartered in San Francisco, and operates in about 10,000 cities worldwide and more than 80 countries. It is a ride sharing company which employs 3.5 million drivers worldwide (2020). It had 9 million users in 2020. Uber processed \$26.61 billion in gross bookings from its ridesharing business in 2020. The platform's income from ridesharing dropped by 42.99% between 2019 and 2020. The total number of quarterly Uber trips decreased by 24.21% in the 2020 as a result of the pandemic. • Uber has a 68% share of the US ride-hailing market. Uber's market share peaked as high as 91% in 2015 and has been steadily declining ever since. • Uber consists of a series of innovative processes — phone-enabled geo-location, payments and driver management and distribution — gathered into an app-accessible service. • 1/5 jobs was performed by a part-time independent contractor or freelancer (2015). That is a 60 % rise in 15 years. • Airbnb is a peer-to-peer online homestay network founded in 2008 enabling people to list or rent short-term lodging. The |
|--|---|

- Network :
réseau
- Notification :
alerte
- On demand : à
la demande
- One-on-one :
individuel
- Peer-to-peer =
P2P : d'individu
à individu
- Provider :
fournisseur,
prestataire
- Rate = fare :
tarif, taux
- Realtime data :
données en
temps réel
- Reliable : fiable
- Ride : trajet
- Sharing
economy :
économie du
partage
- Side effects :
effets
secondaires
- Surge pricing :
prix de
surtension

company receives service fees from both guests and hosts. 150 million people worldwide use Airbnb, in 200 countries (2020). The average nightly rent is \$185.00. The average stay is 4.3 nights. There are 4 million hosts worldwide. Airbnb includes listings from over 100,000 cities.

- To commute :
faire la navette
- To pick sb up :
venir chercher
- To rent = hire :
louer
- To shatter :
ébranler
- To threaten
= jeopardise :
menacer

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable peer-to-peer transactions: save time; simplify services; availability of rides or services. Flexibility: get whatever you want whenever you want: really convenient. • Reduce costs and expenses; provide more specialised services. • Use of a rating system to assess the quality of a service and keep the best. • Good for the environment: share rides: reduce the carbon footprint left by driving alone; relatively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undermine existing corporate models (hospitality, taxi industries): threaten jobs. • Disputes over the accountability of the provider of services to corporate regulations and tax obligation. • Abuse: overwork, underpay: poor working conditions and maximisation of profits at the workers' expense. • Hard for employees to move on to other companies (can't sell a portion of their shares to pay the tax on them).

new, less polluting, fuel-efficient cars.

- A reliable extra source of revenue for homeowners (Airbnb)
- Attract tourists reluctant to spend too much on hotel accommodation. Boost local economy with their spending.

- More accidents (rush to get customers; drive a lot to get money). Risk for personal data transferred between users and operators. Risk of deterioration.

- Reduce purchases: users reluctant to buy cars, homes, music, luxury goods...

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 255

2. Questions

- a. Who is most likely to use Uber?
- b. Why does the Uberisation of the economy shatter traditional industries?
- c. What positive and negative changes may Uber bring to the economy?
- d. Why is it called collaborative consumption or the sharing economy?
- e. What has made its fast development possible?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Younger people probably use this service as they are constantly connected to their phones and don't necessarily have a car; tourists may be frequent customers too.
- b. Traditional industries, like hotels or taxis, may be surpassed and dismantled by these new on-demand rivals who may steal market shares at their expense.
- c. It may bring innovation, flexibility and competition, diversification of the economy and proliferation of small business. But it may also create a land of part-time, low-paid jobs and increase job insecurity.
- d. It is based on the shared production or consumption of goods and services.
- e. It must be social media, mobile technology and the current economic crisis.

Phrases grammaticales

1. Depuis que les clients peuvent acheter en ligne, ils deviennent plus dépensiers et font des folies.
2. Plus les enfants passent de temps devant la télé, plus c'est abrutissant.
3. Regarder des émissions où les personnages friment dans des scènes de bagarre à mains nues n'aide pas à se détendre.
4. Un prisonnier peut être condamné à la peine de mort sans qu'il soit coupable. Il peut être victime d'une erreur judiciaire.
5. Depuis que les entreprises donnent des subventions aux œuvres caritatives, certains bénéficiaires ne vivent plus sous le seuil de pauvreté.
6. Les usines font deux fois plus de bénéfices quand elles emploient des enfants ouvriers qu'il y a quelques années.
7. Les exportations de cette entreprise auraient dû être meilleures grâce à la délocalisation.
8. Non seulement l'économie de partage permet de réduire les frais mais elle apporte un atout concurrentiel non négligeable.

Correction

1. Since customers became able to buy online, they have been more extravagant and have gone on a shopping spree.
2. The more time children spend watching television, the more stultifying it is.
3. Watching shows where the characters show off in first fight scenes does not help to unwind.
4. A convict may be sentenced to the death penalty without being guilty. He may be victim of a miscarriage of justice.
5. Since companies gave subsidies to charities, some aid recipients have not been living under the poverty line anymore.
6. Plants make twice as many profits when they hire child labourers than a few years ago.

2. Education



Subject

“Degrees are useless“

► **Participants:** The self-made person, the employer

The self-made person: People insist a lot nowadays on the importance of degrees and theoretical knowledge to succeed in life. To my mind and from my experience, the most important is concrete know-how. Recruiters look for people who know how to solve problems quickly and efficiently without having to train them.

The employer: I don't agree with you. Degrees are what is the most secure to get a job, aren't they? They are necessary even for entry-level jobs. If you want to do some training, you need to have reached a certain level of education and to have graduated.

The self-made person: You may be right, but, unfortunately, today studies are getting longer, costlier and more complicated; they don't bring any guarantee of getting a job. Traditionally highly recruiting jobs as in restaurants and clothing industry have trouble making ends meet because of the economic and health crisis. On the other hand, many companies can't recruit workers because they lack experience.

The employer: With an increasingly competitive job market, applicants need the right skills and knowledge immediately. They must be smart and productive. For recruiters, scanning applicants' degrees with AI software allows selecting the right workers.

The self-made person: This is pure nonsense! Degrees are no proof of intelligence and expertise; they just testify of the acquisition of expected knowledge.

The employer: Technology, education and health are three of the most rapidly growing fields for a good reason; they evolve so often that only the most accomplished individuals can do the work. Getting a bachelor's degree will help you learn the specific skills and habits needed to make a living in these areas.

The self-made person: You may get a point there. But, young people, especially undergraduates, are often brainwashed and lose self-confidence, while they must dare grasp any job opportunity

when they get one. They needn't prevaricate for weeks. The current crisis has made the work market insecure. With today's high unemployment rate, demand is surpassing supply. The work market is a real rat race and the ones who get by are those with the most hands-on experience and resourcefulness.

The employer: This is false. Studies have shown that the unemployment rate is higher among workers with less than a high school degree. The higher the degree is, the more likely you are to get a job. Earning a bachelor's degree will help you get economic stability and security for the future, won't it?

The self-made person: Fields where college degrees are not required like the building trades offer many well-paid non-professional careers: there will always be work there.

The employer: Degrees also mean better-paid jobs: you'll always get more job opportunities, higher earnings and faster promotions with higher diplomas.

- Theoretical knowledge: connaissances théoriques
- Know-how: savoir-faire
- Entry-level jobs: emplois de premier échelon
- To make ends meet: joindre les deux bouts
- Software: logiciel(s)
- Undergraduates: étudiants non diplômés
- To prevaricate: tergiverser
- Supply: offre, approvisionnement
- Rat race: course folle
- Hands-on: concret
- Resourcefulness: débrouillardise
- Bachelor's degree: baccalauréat
- Building trades: métiers du bâtiment
- Earnings: gains

“Single-sex classes are preferable to co-ed”

VOCABULARY: gender education	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abilities = capacities • Academic achievement = performance • Behavioural difficulty : problème de comportement • Beneficial : bénéfique ≠ detrimental • Bias = prejudice : préjugé/to be prejudiced against : être victime de préjugés • Co-educational = mixed gender • Discriminatory : discriminatoire • Disruption = disturbance : perturbation/disruptive : perturbateur • Effective : efficace ≠ ineffective • Graduation rate : taux de réussite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to a 2007 study, various brain regions develop in a different sequence and tempo in girls compared with boys. Using 829 brain scans gathered over two years from 387 subjects from 3 to 27 years old, researchers found the occipital lobe — associated with visual processing — shows rapid development in girls 6 to 10 years old, while boys show the largest growth in this region after 14 years old. Other studies have also concluded that the language areas of the brain in many 5-year-old boys look similar to those of many 3-year-old girls. • A British review in 2007 recommended that to maximise results the sexes should be taught differently. A major study of 17,000 individuals found that girls fared better in examinations at age 16 at single-sex schools, while boys achieved similar results at single-sex or co-educational schools. Girls rated their abilities in maths and sciences higher if they went to a school for girls, and boys rated their abilities in English higher if they went to a school for boys. Later in life, women who had been to single-sex

- Higher education : études supérieures
- Interpersonal relationships
- NASSPE : National Association for Single Sex Public Education
- Secondary education : enseignement en lycée
- Self-confidence : confiance en soi
- Separately ≠ side-by-side = together
- Single-sex class : classe unisexe
- Test score : résultat obtenu au test
- To attend a class : suivre un cours
- To boost : dynamiser
- To distract : déconcentrer/distraction
- To fare poorly : avoir des résultats médiocres
- To impair = damage = harm : nuire à
- To rate = assess : évaluer
- To show off : frimer

schools went on to earn higher wages than women who had been to co-educational schools.

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce disturbances from the other sex (boys show off so as to impress girls).• More concentration; focus on learning.• Better school results.• Teachers: more focused on teaching than handling disruption. More specific and appropriate help according to gender.• Feel less self-conscious to do traditionally male/female studies; more girls in scientific studies. Not feel judged.• Better salaries and more rewarding jobs for girls who studied sciences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need to talk and work with the other gender at work. Need social and cultural mix.• Increase ignorance and prejudices towards the other sex; not realistic view.• Monotonous and boring; no diversity.• Unbalanced number of students per class and series.• Learn from each other; different ways of working, reasoning or solving problems.• Need to create a spirit of competition to surpass oneself.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 255

2. Questions

- a. Why are there better results in single-sex classes than in co-educational classes?
- b. To what extent do boys and girls work, study and learn differently?
- c. What can boys and girls learn from each other?
- d. What are the drawbacks of co-education?

e. What are the negative impacts of single-sex classes?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Pupils must be more concentrated in single-sex classes as they don't try to show off or impress the opposite sex and teachers may not have to deal with discipline and can adapt their teaching to a single public.
- b. Boys and girls do not work at the same pace and may not have the same skills; boys perform better on several mathematics skills (like problem solving) and learn more easily through movement and visual experience. Girls are more likely to seek and receive help and can sit for longer periods of time.
- c. Co-education can first reduce stereotypes and biases and help children prepare themselves to interact in the active life. There is a stronger sense of competition that gives students more motivation to work towards goals.
- d. Co-ed may induce sexual harassment and a lack of concentration. Distractions can lead to inappropriate behaviour at school and lower levels of successful education.
- e. Single-sex classes reinforce misconceptions about the opposite gender, may be more monotonous and don't prepare for non-segregated workplaces.

“Studying abroad should be compulsory”

VOCABULARY: studying abroad	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A once-in-a-lifetime opportunity: la chance d'une vie • Abroad = overseas : à l'étranger • Customs = habits : habitudes • Daunting = scaring: intimidant, effrayant • Foreign language: langue étrangère • Gap : fossé • Hardship = difficulty = obstacle • Host nation : pays d'accueil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to a survey by the Institute for International Education of Students, 95% of the students who were surveyed admitted that studying abroad served as a catalyst for increased maturity, 96% reported increased self-confidence, and 95% said it had a lasting impact on their worldview. • Three-quarters of the respondents said that they acquired skill sets that influenced their future career paths. • More than 90% of mobile students improved their knowledge of other countries, the ability to interact and work with people from different cultures, adaptability, foreign language proficiency and communication skills. • 64% of employers think that an international experience is important for recruitment. 64% say that graduates with an international background are given greater professional responsibility. • The number of students who study abroad has increased by 10%. There were 5 million international students in 2014. In 2017, there were over 5.3 million international students, up from 2 million in 2000. By 2017, the US, UK, Canada and Australia received 40% of international students. The US counted 1.2

- Language barrier : barrière de la langue
- Problem-solving skill : aptitude à résoudre des problèmes
- Resourcefulness: débrouillardise
- Résumé = resume = CV
- The unknown : l'inconnu
- To broaden = widen: élargir
- To brush up = refresh: se mettre à niveau, rafraichir ses connaissances
- To compete with: rivaliser
- To feel homesick: avoir le mal du pays
- To get noticed = to stand out: sortir du lot
- To grasp an opportunity: saisir une occasion

million in 2018. Australia had nearly 1.3 million in 2017. There were 642,480 in Canada in 2019 and there were 556,625 during the 2019/20 academic year in the United Kingdom.

- The US, the UK, Germany, France and Australia are the most popular host countries.
- 40% of US companies missed international business opportunities due to a lack of internationally competent workers.

- To immerse oneself in: s'immerger
- To make the most of : profiter de
- To overcome : surmonter
- To see the world : découvrir le monde
- To speak fluently: parler couramment
- To strike up contacts: nouer des liens
- To take up a challenge : relever un défi
- Unforeseen : imprévu
- Worthwhile
= meaningful
= useful : utile

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
• Master a second language.	• Costly to study abroad

<p>Increase international exchanges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another culture: become more open-minded, broaden knowledge of others. • Make and keep contacts with hosts or natives: useful for later professional life. • Mental qualities: self-confidence, self-reliance, autonomy, resourcefulness, responsibility, maturity, tolerance. • Better universities, major companies abroad. Useful and enriching experience; make the most of your strengths. • Reduce prejudices towards other cultures; reduce conflicts. 	<p>(transport, accommodation and universities).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard to leave family and friends; homesickness. Difficult and costly to come back home when leave far. • Dangers abroad; risky destinations. Context of terrorist attacks. • Not always choose the destination. Might not be in a strongly cultural place. • Difficult to choose the best moment; a loss of time; better to find work immediately after studies. • Problem of adaptation and integration. Language or cultural barrier.
--	---

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 256

2. Questions

- What kind of problems may occur when leaving to study abroad?
- Is there a best moment to go?
- To what extent can it change people's view of the rest of the world?
- Could it be considered as a way of spying on other countries?
- Who should pay for studies abroad? Parents? Schools? Companies? Governments?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- Studying abroad means leaving the comfort of home and facing unknown situations. Thus, students may feel homesick, unable to adapt or rejected by the host country, and may have trouble overcoming the language barrier.

- b. The best moment is after high school graduation, before starting to work or entering universities as some foreign schools may offer similar graduation tests.
- c. It can open students' minds to the world and teach them other ways of thinking and working. They may become more tolerant and see things from different perspectives.
- d. Studying abroad implies getting informed about another country's culture and functioning, so in a way students learn things that they could reuse at home; this could be a way to be more performing and compete with other countries.
- e. Schools and parents may not be able to afford high expenses, therefore companies or governments should finance studies abroad, given that they will be the first ones to benefit from internationally competent workers.

“Working while studying”

VOCABULARY: a student’s life

FACTS AND FIGURES

- College = university
- First-hand experience : expérience directe
- Head start : avance, avantage
- Household bills : factures domestiques
- Part-time : temps partiel ≠ full-time
- Sandwich course : formation en alternance
- To apply for a scholarship : demander une bourse
- To attend school : suivre des cours

- Over the past 25 years, more than 70% of US students have worked while attending college. In 2015, 49% of all youths ages 16-24 were employed full- or part-time. Youths enrolled in high school had an employment rate of 18%, while the rate for those in college was 45%.
- US students are working an average of 30 hours a week. But about 25% of working students are both employed full-time and enrolled in college full-time.
- For 2020-2021, the average cost of tuition fees, room and board at a four-year public college was \$20,090 for in-state students. At private universities, it was \$45,310 for the year. In 1975, it was just \$7,938 and \$16,475, respectively.
- 7 in 10 college graduates in 2014 had student loans, with an average of \$28,950 owed per borrower. Student loan debt in the United States was \$1.73 trillion in 2020 and grows 6 times faster than the nation’s economy. 43.2 million student borrowers were in debt by an average of \$39,351 each. The average public university student borrows \$30,030 to attain a bachelor’s degree.
- 71% of chief information officers prioritise skills and experience over college degrees when hiring.

- To borrow :
emprunter
 - To cover
expenses :
couvrir les
dépenses
 - To enroll :
s'inscrire
 - To fail :
échouer
 - To foot the
bill : payer la
note
 - To gain
hands-on
knowledge :
acquérir des
connaissances
pratiques
 - To graduate :
obtenir son
diplôme
 - To lighten the
debt burden :
alléger le
poids de la
dette
 - To make the
most of :
profiter de
 - To meet
deadlines :
respecter les
- Working students learn to meet deadlines, work under pressure and structure time blocks. It instills a sense of discipline, responsibility and structure.
 - Students who work over 20 hours a week may have lower grades and are more likely to drop out of school. A 2013 survey of US young workers (ages 18-30) showed that only 42% were in a job that was closely related to their field of study.

<p>délais</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To network : se construire des réseaux • To prioritise : privilégier • To take on debt : s'endetter • To take out loans : faire des emprunts • Tuition fees : frais de scolarité • Under pressure : sous pression • Unskilled position : poste non qualifié • Workload : charge de travail 	
---	--

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire professional experience; easier and faster to find a job. Meet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard to juggle work and studies; tiredness, loss of

new people; develop a network of useful professional contacts.

- Develop maturity, sense of responsibility, autonomy and punctuality.
- More independent. Provide for themselves, pay school fees or loans; have a flat, buy clothes, pay outings. Help parents financially.
- Become aware of the value of money; more reluctant to splurge earnings.
- More interested in class: see practical sides, not just abstract concepts.
- Learn to organise themselves and work more efficiently to save time.

concentration and regularity; fail exams. Drop out of school.

- Professional activity rarely linked to the field of studies or the job wanted.
- Exploited by employers (students less likely to protest or require decent salaries or working conditions).
- Take so much importance that students drop out of school without degrees.
- No time left for family, friends, leisure and extracurricular activities. No outlet for stress.
- Stress caused by labour; handle work but also interpersonal relationships with colleagues and managers.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 257

2. Questions

- a. How can this work experience be useful for later?
- b. Should secondary school pupils do an internship in a company, shop...?
- c. What is your priority? Studies or work?
- d. Are studies and degrees indispensable to succeed one's life?
- e. Should teenagers ages 16-17 be allowed to work?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Working will help students acquire useful skills, like respecting deadlines and instructions, being reliable and punctual, socialising, helping others and networking.
- b. This might be useful but it could also be a waste of time, as the internship might not be related to their future field of study and teenagers could be exploited for free.
- c. My goal is to pursue my studies so as to get the degree I need to do the job I want.
- d. Degrees used to be seen as a must-have to be hired but we can learn by ourselves and be successful in life, especially as recruiters may value experience more than degrees.
- e. Teens are getting more mature and sometimes need to support their families financially. Yet, working so young could lead to abuse by employers and may distract them from their studies.

“School uniforms should be imposed”

VOCABULARY: clothing and uniforms	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brand-name clothes : habits de marque • Casual : décontracté ≠ formal : habillé • Comfortable • Compulsory = obligatory = mandatory • Expensive : cher ≠ cheap • Neat : soigné ≠ sloppy : débraillé • Outdated = old-fashioned ≠ fashionable : à la mode • Outfit : tenue vestimentaire • Peer pressure : pression des camarades • Posh : chic/smart : élégant • Practical = handy = convenient : pratique • Racketeering : racket • Retailer : commerçant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1999 –2000 to 2017-18, the percentage of US public schools reporting that they required that students wear uniforms increased from 12 to 20%. • In the US, there are about 27,000 public schools and nearly 14,000 private schools that require uniforms. As of August 2016, almost one fourth of all American schools require uniforms. • Around 85% of US educators argue that wearing a uniform reduces the need for discipline in the classroom while 86% say it promotes an increased sense of student safety. • In at least one study, the graduation rates jumped by nearly 8% after uniforms were introduced. • A 2010 study by researchers at the University of Houston found that the average absence rate for girls in middle and high school decreased by 7% after the introduction of uniforms. • An Aug. 20, 2015 study of uniform cost in the United Kingdom found that uniforms cost parents £88.05 (\$128.79)

- School pride =feeling of belonging : sentiment d'appartenance
- Stereotypical : stéréotypé
- To afford : avoir les moyens de
- To appear =look = seem : sembler
- To be bullied : être brutalisé
- To be like sheep : être un mouton
- To be on an equal footing : être sur un pied d'égalité
- To dress the same : s'habiller pareil
- To grow up : grandir
- To impress : impressionner
- To laugh at = make fun (of) : se moquer
- To require : exiger/to ban : interdire
- To save time : gagner du temps
- To show off : frimer
- To stifle : étouffer

per outfit, while out-of-school outfits averaged £113 (\$165.79).

- One school might require white button-down shirts and ties for boys, pleated skirts for girls and blazers adorned with the school logo for all. Another school may simply require that all shirts have collars.

- To wear, wore, worn :
porter

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce discrimination and mockery. No showing off, no exposure of wealth/poverty. Focus on character. • Reduce racketeering. Decrease bullying and peer pressure. • Reduce addiction to consumerism and fashion; less costly: not always change. • Not lose time choosing clothes; focus on more essential priorities (homework, punctuality). Improve punctuality. • More serious behaviour (here to work); sense of discipline and respect of values and authority. • Symbol of belonging to a school, region; feeling of pride; common identity. Easily identifiable (safety). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clothing: a means to express personality. Uniformity and conformity versus individuality and creativity. • Not very comfortable; monotonous, austere and not attractive. • Costly: change as students grow up; available from expensive retailers only. • Not useful for later (not necessarily have to wear a uniform); need to develop their own style according to personality. • Choosing one's clothes: proof of how much importance one gives to appearances and to relationships with others (smart clothes: a form of respect to others). • Detrimental to national/regional economy if buy fewer clothes.

2. Questions

- a. Isn't the uniform an obstacle to liberty?
- b. Would you say the uniform helps study better?
- c. Isn't it old-fashioned today?
- d. Isn't there a risk of imposing stereotypes on boys (trousers) and girls (skirts)?
- e. Can the uniform have an impact for later?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Liberty can be expressed through different means, like clothes but also personality.
- b. It might help students focus on work and lessons rather than looks but being a hard worker also depends on motivation, not just on what we wear.
- c. Uniforms are often associated with strict private schools and authority, but they are regaining popularity due to a decrease in social and moral values among teenagers.
- d. This is indeed a cliché; why should girls be obliged to wear skirts or boys trousers? The only solution would be to have one single type of uniform for everyone.
- e. It depends on the future activities of the student. It might be easier to accept to wear a company's imposed outfit if they were already used to wearing a uniform at school.

“Teachers’ salaries should be based on students’ results and appraisal”

VOCABULARY: school performance	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appraisal = assessment : évaluation • Authoritative = authoritarian = strict • Course : cours • Degree : diplôme • Devoted = committed : dévoué • Disruptive : perturbateur • Graduate (n) : un diplômé • Head teacher : professeur principal • Headmaster, headmistress : proviseur(e) • Indulgent = tolerant = lenient • Lecturer : conférencier, professeur • Merit pay = performance-related pay : paye au mérite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A survey done in the UK in 2015 showed that 73% of trainee teachers had considered leaving the profession – mostly due to workload. One of the most popular reasons (75%) for joining teaching was a desire to make a difference; 80% said they taught because they enjoyed working with children. Contrary to popular belief, only 20% went into teaching because of long holidays. • Teachers in Luxembourg earn 30% more than any other teacher in the world, with a starting salary that exceeds nearly every other nation’s maximum teacher salary (\$79,000). At the bottom of this chart, teachers in Estonia reach their maximum earning potential at just over \$17,000 a year. • Teachers in Colombia, Chile, Mexico and the United States spend more time teaching than in any other country. • The Program for International Student Assessment, or PISA, is a worldwide exam administered every three years that measures 15-year-olds

- Praiseworthy : digne de louanges
- Priority Education Zone : ZEP
- Private school : école privée
- Privileged : favorisé ≠ underprivileged
- School results = grades = marks : notes
- State school : école publique
- Teaching shortage : pénurie de professeurs
- Technical college : lycée technique
- To benefit from : profiter de
- To deserve = merit : mériter
- To fail an exam : échouer un examen ≠ pass an exam : réussir un examen
- To motivate : motiver
- To reward : récompenser
- To teach, taught, taught : enseigner

in 72 countries in mathematics, reading and science. Since 2000, PISA has involved more than 90 countries and about 3,000,000 students worldwide. Asian countries topped the rankings across all subjects, and Singapore was the top performing country across all three subjects.

- Undergraduate :
étudiant non diplômé
- Vocational college :
lycée professionnel

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urge teachers to be more efficient. • Reward the best teachers; a form of recognition and encouragement for their efforts and investment. • A welcome boost to teachers' salaries. Underpaid. • Help generalise better results; better ranking for the schools and academies. • Students: better placed to assess teachers than an occasional inspection from an outsider. • Attract more candidates to become teachers; rekindle the job. Help low-performing schools attract teachers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biased: revenge/reprisal from students dissatisfied with their marks. • Raw results: not the most important but the progression; unfair for students from inner areas. • Not recognise the merit of some teachers in difficult areas or dangerous conditions. A deterrent for beginners. • Hard to determine criteria of financial bonus or salary. Risks of corruption. • Problem with low-achievers. Inexperienced teachers: helpless. • Spoil the atmosphere among teachers: create tensions, jealousy and rivalry.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 258

2. Questions

- a. Is the salary a motivation to become a teacher?
- b. Is meritocracy for teachers a fair system or does it create inequalities?
- c. What is a good teacher?
- d. How should teachers be assessed?
- e. What are the possible effects of this system?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. The salary is not the main incentive; teachers are more motivated by sharing knowledge and working with young people, helping students progress and succeed, and making a difference.
- b. It might worsen inequalities between teachers having high achievers and those having low achievers, and between schools having unequal studying means.
- c. This is a teacher who is not reluctant to work hard, is engaged in creative ways, transmits his knowledge and skills, inspires pupils to work, shows some kind of authority but never goes beyond the pale and is attentive to each learner.
- d. Teachers should be assessed on their involvement in students' success and on their ability to make them progress.
- e. This system could create more urge to perform better than the other teachers, thus it could entail tensions in the staff, more tiredness and pressure on students.

“Home education/online education is the future”

<p>VOCABULARY: learning methods</p>	<p>FACTS AND FIGURES</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abilities = capacities • At your own pace : à son rythme • Autonomous = self-reliant • Classmate : camarade de classe • Curriculum : cursus, programme • Hands-on : pratique, concret • Lazy : fainéant • Mature : mûr • Overpacked = overcrowded : surchargé • Peer pressure : pression du 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home education is increasingly popular in the UK. Known as “homeschooling” in the United States, it simply means that parents take responsibility for their children’s education rather than delegating it to a school. • There has been a 65% increase in children recorded as home educated in the UK over six years. Parents gave reasons including their lifestyle, dissatisfaction or disagreements with local schools, special needs, bullying and religion. • In the UK, there is no legal obligation for parents to send their children to school, although they have to provide a “suitable education” at home. In the US, schooling is compulsory until the age of 16. But there are exemptions. For instance, the US Supreme Court ruled in 1972 that Amish parents were exempt from such laws past grade eight. Also, states grant exemptions to those who home school their children as long as they meet the standards required of public and state-accredited private schools. • A MOOC is an online course aimed at unlimited participation and open access via the web; it provides interactive user forums to support

groupe

- Queries : interrogations
- School refusal : phobie scolaire
- Self-disciplined
- Self-taught : autodidacte
- Stressful : stressant
- To attend school : aller à l'école
- To be bullied : être brimé, harcelé
- To be distracted : se laisser distraire
- To be left behind : être largué
- To be tempted to : être tenté de
- To customise = tailor : personnaliser

community interactions among students and professors.

- To drop out of school : quitter l'école
- To feel bored : s'ennuyer
- To fit in : être conforme à
- To have a break : faire une pause
- To isolate = cut off from
- To skip : sauter, sécher
- To socialise : sociabiliser, fréquenter
- To twiddle one's thumbs : se tourner les pouces
- To wander off : s'égarer
- To withdraw into oneself : se renfermer

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work at one's pace: not be lost or slowed down. • Better studying conditions: no noise, no overpacked classes, no missing teacher, no bullying, study faster. • Possibility to deepen some points. • Less tiring: wake up later, save time with transport; better time management. • Money saved (fewer teachers, no schoolbooks, no canteen...): reinvested in buying newer devices. • Greater interest of students in electronic tools: a device of their generation; are used to using it. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No help or advice from teachers if problems of understanding. • Too many distractions at home (TV, phone, video games, family, friends, eat...). Need self-discipline and a great sense of autonomy/maturity. • Not prepared for social life; need societal values (respect, solidarity, trust). • Spend too much time on electronic devices (cause health problems). • Not convenient for some subjects (need interaction for languages). • Too much information; risk of being lost. Need autonomy and self-discipline. |
|--|--|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 259

2. Questions

- a. To what extent does school prepare for future life?
- b. Has education changed over the past few years?
- c. Do you need school to succeed?
- d. Won't online education cause teachers' unemployment?
- e. How can we improve the educational system and pupils' performance?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Not only does school teach the knowledge necessary to do a job, but it also prepares to dealing with other people and socialising.

- b. It has changed in its contents and methods. Technologies are increasingly present, often at the expense of handwriting; lessons target more concrete knowledge; sciences are getting more complex with the progress of research; more options are available and pressure to do well in exams increases so as to get a well-paid job.
- c. School teaches you the basics to succeed in some jobs like doctors, lawyers or architects, but many self-taught people have succeeded without degrees. Moreover with the net, everyone can learn by themselves throughout their lives.
- d. The popularity of MOOCs may jeopardise some physical teaching jobs, but there will still be a need for schools and universities and thus for teachers.
- e. Schools need to invest in tablets and computers to make lessons more interactive, and students should have vocational training so as to acquire hands-on experience.

Phrases grammaticales

1. Les élèves qui assistent aux cours et n'utilisent pas leurs portables ont obtenu de meilleurs résultats que ceux qui sont distraits.
2. Il est temps que chaque étudiant passe un an à l'étranger pour s'immerger dans la culture locale.
3. Même si on peut avoir le mal du pays, étudier à l'étranger est la chance d'une vie.
4. Les étudiants dont les parents sont aisés n'ont pas besoin de faire des emprunts pour payer les frais de scolarité.
5. Quoi qu'ils portent, les jeunes peuvent être victimes de racket.
6. Les professeurs gagnent le même salaire, ce qui est injuste pour ceux qui ont des élèves perturbateurs.
7. Les enfants qui ont une phobie scolaire feraient mieux d'envisager des cours à la maison.
8. Un élève fainéant augmente son risque d'échec scolaire s'il est largué.

Correction

1. The pupils who attend classes and do not use their mobile phones have obtained better test scores than those who are distracted.
2. It is time that each student spent one year abroad to immerse in the local culture.
3. Even if we can be homesick, studying abroad is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.
4. Students whose parents are wealthy do not need to borrow money so as to pay the school fees.
5. No matter what they wear, young people may be victims of racketeering.
6. Teachers earn the same salary, which is unfair for those who have disruptive pupils.
7. Children suffering from school refusal had better consider home schooling.
8. A lazy pupil increases his risk of school failure if he is left behind.

3. Security



Subject

“Governments should be able to censor content on social media“

► **Participants:** The social media CEO, the social media user

The social media user: The question of freedom of expression online is really topical. As a social media user, I have often been shocked by some violent or abusive content on social networks. I have regularly witnessed infringement upon people’s rights. We can read insulting messages and discriminatory contents.

The social media CEO: Platform managers are responsible people who are aware of the potentially disastrous effects of libelous messages and violent images. They impose themselves self-regulation of outrageous speech and remove or rank content. They also tell users to be careful when sharing personal information.

The social media user: How do you explain then the fact there is a higher rate of targets of derogatory accusations and mockeries among minorities, women and vulnerable people? Cyberbullying, an incitation to hate and racism, violent content and fake information are widespread too. These are good reasons why I think governments should be able to censor content on social media.

The social media CEO: Social media play an essential role in our citizens’ lives nowadays. They largely contribute to informing them and getting them to act in favour of more justice, respect, equality and freedom. Contrary to common criticisms, social media grant a lot of importance to the respect of private life and the protection of users’ data. Controlling content would be a blatant disrespect of basic human rights.

The social media user: Another plague is targeted ads based on our personal information. Whenever we look for something online, we receive unwanted publicity about the same items. Does our online research remain private and confidential?

The social media CEO: Given their informative function, social networks say they deserve the same freedom of expression and opinion as traditional media, like newspapers, radio and broadcast networks. Censoring social media would be a form of discrimination and injustice.

The social media user: Social media are different from traditional media for which there is editorial oversight. User-generated content is subject to much less moderation; as a consequence, it should be more regulated. I do think that censorship is necessary. Social media platforms are unable to supervise everything that is spread on their websites. It is the government's role to protect citizens and guarantee access to reliable information.

The social media CEO: The government can't control all that is posted and shared online. Moreover, censorship could also have terrible economic effects by preventing businesses from flourishing. These media companies hire thousands of workers and generate billions of dollars of revenues. They strongly support national economy.

- To witness: être témoin de
- Infringement upon: violation de
- Libelous: diffamatoire
- Outrageous: scandaleux
- To remove: enlever
- To rank content: classer le contenu
- Derogatory: désobligeant
- Fake: faux
- To grant : accorder
- Plague: fléau
- Targeted ads: publicités ciblées
- Broadcast networks: réseaux de diffusion

- Oversight: surveillance
- To supervise: surveiller
- Reliable: fiable

“Metal detectors at the entrance of schools”

VOCABULARY: school security	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bloodshed : effusion de sang• Body search : fouille corporelle• Bullying : harcèlement• CCTVs = surveillance cameras• Faulty =defective : défectueux• Handheld device : appareil portable• Manslaughter = homicide• Mass shooting : fusillade• Metal detectors• Outsider : étranger, personne extérieure• Peaceful : tranquille	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The United States has the highest number of school-related shootings. From 2013 to October 2015 there were 142 school shootings in the US. It dropped to 25 in 2019 and 24 in 2020.• Most recent shootings include the 2012 Sandy Hook Elementary School massacre in Newtown, Connecticut (20 children and 6 adults killed); the 1999 shootings at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado (13 killed, 20 wounded); many killings on or near college campuses, from the shootings at Virginia Tech in 2007 (32 killed, 17 wounded) to the attack near the University of California at Santa Barbara in 2014 (6 killed, 14 injured), to the 2015 shootings at Umpqua Community College in Oregon (9 killed, 9 hurt).• The US state of South Dakota has enacted a law allowing school districts to arm teachers and other school staff from July 2013. The measure does not force school districts to arm teachers and will not require teachers to carry guns.• In 50 NY inner-city high schools, for one school with 2,000 students, 9 security officers are needed for 2 additional hours

- Perpetrator :
coupable,
malfaiteur
- Premises : locaux
- Safe :
sûr ≠ harmful
= dangerous
- Sanctuary :
sanctuaire
- Screening
system : système
de contrôle
- Shooter : tireur
- Stationary : fixe,
immobile
- Thorough
checkup : examen
poussé
- To carry a
weapon : porter
une arme
- To check : vérifier
- To deter
= dissuade/a
deterrent
- To ensure safety :
assurer la sécurité
- To pass through :
passer par
- To patrol :
patrouiller

every morning. Districts must restructure starting times to avoid long waits making students late for class.

- The cost of a single device is about \$4,000-20,000; schools may have to buy several detectors for complete security.

- To prevent someone from : empêcher quelqu'un de
- To provide : fournir
- To rely on : compter sur
- To run amok : être pris d'une crise de folie furieuse
- To spot : repérer
- Trained officer : officier entraîné

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools taken as targets of mass shootings and armed attacks. More students carrying guns (part of a gang or victims of bullying). • Curb violence by intercepting and confiscating weapons: knives, guns, bombs. • Deterrent effect. Risk of suspension, expulsion and police investigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costly: installing metal detectors, hiring and training people to operate them. • Not effective if multiple entrances that cannot be closed or checked by security. • Waste of time: need to restructure starting times to avoid long waits. • A false sense of security: over-reliance on metal detectors; risk of faulty equipment. Shootings

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a climate of seriousness and strictness; less prone to amusement. • Reassure parents and staff. Improve the school's image as a safe place. • Get used to respecting security measures preventing all citizens from using weapons: as in most workplaces. 	<p>outside schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigmatise students as violent and untrustworthy, increase their fears and feeling of insecurity; prison-like feeling. • Need anti-bullying initiatives, controlling access to buildings, installing CCTVs and training staff to recognise threatening behaviour.
--	--

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 260

2. Questions

- Why are schools chosen as targets of shootings?
- What may be perpetrators' motivations?
- Should there be armed security guards or school staff in schools?
- How can school violence be curbed?
- Are metal detectors worth installing?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- Schools are both an easy and symbolic target. Considered as a sanctuary for a long time, few have particular security measures, like CCTVs, body search or detectors. Symbols of innocence, children are also an emblematic target.
- They may want to revenge or commit a symbolic and resounding act for the sake of a cause or to be remembered.
- I think schools are not appropriate places to carry guns; this may create a prison-like feeling and it could end in a bloodshed. It may be counter-productive and increase fears.
- There need to be stricter access controls, only one central gate, fences and CCTVs, but this has a cost, so teachers and students should be trained to protect themselves.
- They may help reduce weapon circulation in schools, but they may be faulty and cause students to be late in class. They are quite costly and complicated to operate.

“A curfew for children”

<p>VOCABULARY: juvenile delinquency</p>	<p>FACTS AND FIGURES</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biased = partial • Blunder : bavure • Community service : travaux d'intérêt général • Criminal record : casier judiciaire • Curfew : couvre-feu • Diversion programme : programme de déjudiciarisation (the offender joins a rehabilitation programme) • Drop in crime : baisse de la criminalité • Offender : délinquant • Penalty : peine, sanction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK's 2003 Anti-Social Behaviour Act created zones that allow police from 9pm to 6am to escort home unaccompanied minors under 16. • Curfew laws in the US are set by local states rather than federal law. Most exceptions include children: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — accompanied by a parent or an adult; — going to or coming home from work, school, religious or recreational activity; — involved in an emergency. • According to FBI data, there were 2.6m curfew arrests from 1994 to 2012 in the US (139,000 annually). Philadelphia alone reported 16,079 violations in 2014. • A 2011 UC-Berkeley study looked at the 54 larger US cities that enacted youth curfews between 1985 and 2002 and found that arrests of youths affected by curfew restrictions dropped by 15% in the first year and 10% in following years. • “Youth curfews help keep our children out of harm’s way. They give parents a tool to impart discipline, respect, and rules at an awkward and difficult time in children’s lives” – Bill Clinton (1996)

- Run-down areas : quartiers défavorisés
- To abide by the law : obéir à la loi/law-abiding : honnête
- To be charged with : être accusé de
- To break the law : transgresser la loi/law-breaker : contrevenant
- To deter crime : dissuader les criminels
- To enforce : mettre en place
- To face up to one's responsibilities : assumer ses responsabilités
- To get caught : se faire prendre
- To infringe upon : empiéter sur
- To keep out of trouble : éviter les ennuis

- An American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) study of Minneapolis found the city's curfew racially biased, with 56% of charges coming against black youth (17% for their white counterparts), despite the city being majority white.

- To mug = attack
= assault
- To patrol :
patrouiller
- To prevent sb
from + V-ing :
empêcher
- To rehabilitate :
rééduquer
- Trouble-maker :
fauteur de trouble
- Under arrest : en
état d'arrestation

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer to stay home; better off doing schoolwork, speaking with their families. • Engage in more valuable activities (sports...) which bring self-esteem. • Reduce youth criminality and increase juvenile safety (avoid risks of being victims of drunk-driving accidents). • Learn to abide by the rules; face up responsibilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infringe upon freedom of movement and assembly. Minorities more targeted. • Criminalise innocent children with good reasons for being outside: part-time jobs; cultural activities. Adults too commit crimes. • Feel safer out on the streets (subject to abuse at home). • Ineffective: violent crime occurs after 3pm and between 7-9pm. Costly to enforce.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase town security; rise of youth gangs who terrorise urban areas and create a social climate of insecurity. • Avoid a permissive atmosphere of lawlessness; thwart common juvenile offences like graffiti-spraying, window breaking and drug-dealing. 	<p>Distract police from real crimes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase crime by provocation and foster hatred towards local police. • Alternatives: youth activities, trained mentors, ensuring good educational opportunities, employment prospects.
---	---

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 261

2. Questions

- Is it a fair system?
- Is it efficient in reducing criminality?
- What are the causes of juvenile delinquency?
- Are children more prone to violence today than a few years ago?
- How can cities solve the problem of youth crime?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- It is not fair if minorities are more targeted than other people and it may be unfair for innocent children who need to go out and work. It could be detrimental for children whose parents are not available to accompany them.
- Curfews may distract the police from more serious crimes. Young criminals commit more offences in the afternoons. Lastly, youths are not the only offenders.
- The main causes are the lack of frame (due to broken families), education, hope, activities and projects, and drugs. They are also influenced by bad role models.
- Youth violence is increasing as teens feel freer to commit offences with impunity.
- Cities should invest in activities so as to keep youths busy. They need to attract companies and create new job opportunities. They must also create a sense of community to bring everyone together.

“Increase the number of CCTVs”

VOCABULARY: surveillance	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body-worn video (BWV) : caméra vidéo corporelle (CVC) • Dictatorship : dictature • Disclosure : divulgation • Facial recognition : reconnaissance faciale • Footage = recordings : images vidéo • In real time : en temps réel • Intrusive • Petty crime : petite délinquance • Theft : vol/snatching : vol à la tire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globally, there were 770 million CCTVs (closed circuit televisions) in 2020 (350 m in 2016). 65% are installed in Asia. • There are up to 5.9 million CCTVs in the UK (1.5 million in 2011) including 750,000 in schools, hospitals and care homes. It is one for every 11 people. • In 2009, 95% of Scotland Yard murder cases used CCTV footage as evidence. According to a 2009 analysis, CCTVs were most effective in parking lots, where they resulted in a 51% decrease in crime. • A surveillance state is a country where the government engages in pervasive surveillance of its citizens and visitors. It is used to prevent crime or acts of terrorism, but also to stifle criticism of and opposition to the government. • In 2013, the practice of mass surveillance by world governments was called into question after Edward Snowden’s 2013 global surveillance disclosure. Reporting based on documents Snowden leaked to various media outlets triggered a debate about civil liberties and the right to privacy. • On average the cost of CCTVs can be anywhere from \$893 to \$2,267.

- To ditch :
laisser tomber
- To fight
(terrorism) :
lutter contre
- To go on an
attack : passer
à l'acte
- To infringe
upon
= encroach on
= intrude on :
empiéter sur
- To install
- To lead to :
conduire à
- To occur
= take place
= happen
- To record our
every move :
enregistrer nos
moindres
mouvements
- To rely on :
compter sur
- To repress
dissent :
réprimer la
contestation
- To spy upon :
espionner

- “Big Brother surveillance” is a reference to G. Orwell’s novel 1984, which featured a telescreen in every home through which The Party would monitor the populace.

- To store :
stocker
- To supervise
= monitor
= scrutinise
= watch :
surveiller
- To track :
pister, localiser
- To violate
privacy rights
- Totalitarian
state : état
totalitaire
- Traffic-
monitoring
system :
surveillance de
la circulation

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invaluable source of crime detection: help police identify and arrest perpetrators. Increase security. • Used as evidence in the court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective: can rarely prevent a crime from occurring. Hide faces; destroy them; crimes committed where no CCTVs. • Better to invest in police officers (quicker to intervene) and street lighting.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipate and prevent attacks by knowing where a criminal is and stopping him before he goes on an attack. • Deter petty crimes, thefts, vandalism, bullying. • Less costly than police patrols and officers. • Better for business and city attractiveness: safe place. Reassure citizens. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placed in private places (toilets, changing rooms). Infringe upon privacy. • No public consultation. Creation of an Orwellian totalitarian surveillance state. • Lack of transparency: not know what happens to the footage (who can see it? Is it kept or destroyed?). • Risk of hacking or criminal use: capture people's PINs as they are entered at an ATM. |
|---|--|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 262

2. Questions

- Is there any need for privacy in public places?
- How can CCTVs prevent a crime from occurring?
- Aren't CCTVs a way for local authorities to ditch their responsibilities?
- Does privacy really matter in times of terrorist threats?
- Why are CCTVs often associated with G. Orwell's novel 1984?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- Naturally we are not supposed to behave improperly in public places or do as if others did not exist but privacy is a right and nothing should intrude on our intimacy.
- CCTVs can help follow the movements of a criminal who is already suspected and prevent him from going on an attack. They can also spot suspicious behaviours.
- CCTVs are not supposed to replace police controls and surveillance but to complement them; police officers are still necessary to watch and interpret the footage, and intervene. CCTVs essentially bring clues and proof to investigators.

d. Privacy may come second when security is threatened, but this should not lead to abuse of power from authorities, otherwise we fall in a surveillance state.

e. In the novel, people's lives are being scrutinised and dissected to see if they match the Party's 'ideal' society. Similarly we are constantly being watched, tracked, listened to, investigated and supervised. Virtually our whole identities are public information.

“Censor the internet”

VOCABULARY: censorship	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bashing : critique • Censorship : censure • Cyber-bullying : harcèlement en ligne • Derogatory = scornful : méprisant • Discriminatory : discriminatoire • Dissenter = dissident • Distrustful = mistrustful : méfiant • Encrypted content : contenu crypté • Gullible = naive • Inappropriate = improper • Internet user : internaute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2016, 64% of global internet users were concerned about the government censoring of the internet; 61% live in countries where state, military or ruling family criticism is censored. 31% of global internet population has complete freedom on the internet. • In March 2013 Reporters Without Borders published a list of “State Enemies of the Internet”, involved in active, intrusive surveillance of news providers, resulting in violations of freedom of information and human rights. 5 countries were placed on the initial list: Bahrain, China, Iran, Syria and Vietnam. • All internet access in China is owned or controlled by the state or the Communist Party. Many foreign journalists said that their telephones were tapped and their email monitored. • In 2011, in the UK, Facebook and Blackberry instant messenger were used to coordinate wide-scale riots and cause maximum damage over London, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool and Nottingham. It resulted in 200-million-pound destruction, physical violence and 5 deaths. • The Dark Web refers to websites that exist on an encrypted network and cannot be found with traditional search engines or browsers.

- Maverick :
marginal
- Misinformation :
désinformation
- Subversive
- To access a
website :
accéder à
- To ban
= forbid :
interdire
- To blacklist :
mettre sur la
liste noire
- To blue-pencil
= cut = eliminate
- To censor :
censurer
- To circulate :
diffuser
- To copycat :
imiter, copier
- To criminalise
= illegalise
- To edit a
document :
réviser, corriger
- To harass :
harcéler
- To intercept

- To lure into a trap/to trap : piéger
- To monitor = supervise : surveiller
- To regulate : contrôler
- To risk being prosecuted : risquer des poursuites judiciaires
- To snoop : fouiner
- Wiretapping : écoute électronique

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dangerous or inappropriate content online (pornography, racism, sex trafficking, hate speech...). • Protect innocent or vulnerable public from harmful or hurting messages. Not mature or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violation of the First Amendment: freedom of speech and the press. Dictatorships and totalitarian states. • No limit for governments: censor everything politically incorrect; oppress people with

informed enough to be critical or distrustful. Cause trauma or violence.

- Not allow derogatory or discriminatory messages; stop cyber-bullying.
- Risks of revenge and gratuitous bashing of individuals and businesses: devastating effects; forced to close down due to unhappy clients/suicide.
- Control the media used to coordinate wide-scale riots; protect citizens.
- Strengthen national security. Avoid religious opinion websites recruiting others to their thought or action.

different opinions. Risk of imprisonment or torture for dissenters.

- Hard to decide what to keep and what to suppress; subjective and arbitrary decisions; forms of injustice and abuse.
- The internet: a free, international and public space: no right for governments to censor information.
- Lead to underground uncontrollable websites: the Dark Web.
- Need public debates and confrontations of opinions rather than stifle negative or polemical ideas.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 262

2. Questions

- a. Do you think heavy censorship harms or protects societies?
- b. What would be the world like if there was no censorship at all?
- c. What things should be censored?
- d. What do you think censors fear most: print, songs, movies or the internet?
- e. Is it up to the government or other agencies to censor things?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Even if some censorship helps avoid cyber-bullying, racist comments or religious proselytism, it could become a dictatorial tool for governments to repress dissenters.
- b. There would be no filter and everyone would indulge in making inappropriate comments, sharing improper images and bullying others. There would be more violence and settling of accounts.

- c. I think that everything that could harm others intentionally should be censored.
- d. The net is the fastest way of spreading information, so it may be harder to control.
- e. No, I think it should come from an independent organism which is not controlled by the State so as to avoid manipulation and corruption.

“Gun control”

VOCABULARY:
weapons

FACTS AND FIGURES

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-gun lobby : lobby contre les armes • Background check : vérification des antécédents • Bloodbath = bloodshed : bain de sang • Concealed carry : port d'arme dissimulée ≠ open carry • Crime rate : taux de criminalité • Death toll : nombre de morts • Escalation of violence : escalade de la violence • Firearm permit : permis de port d'arme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 611 mass shootings in the US (2020) killed 79 people. In 2021 (September), there were more than 450 mass shootings in the United States, leaving more than 475 individuals dead and 1,950 injured. • 13,286 people were killed by firearms (2015) and 26,819 injured (suicides not included). For the first 5 months of 2017, there were 5,123 deaths and 10,086 injured (1,300 children killed or injured). • 18 people under 24 are killed by firearms in the US each day. • There are roughly 20,000 gun deaths per year in the US. 60% are suicides. About 3% are accidental deaths (between 700-800 deaths). About 34% of deaths make up the remainder of gun deaths and are classified as homicides. • Between 2009 and 2020, mass shootings resulted in 1,363 firearm deaths, compared to 390,293 deaths from all types of gun violence from 2009-2019. • Of all the murders in the US in 2012, 60% were by firearm (31% in Canada, 18.2% in Australia and 10% in the UK). • Gun violence costs the US economy \$280 bn every year (\$800 per American). |
|---|---|

- Gun ownership : possession d'armes
- Gunman : tireur, homme armé
- Law-abiding : qui respecte la loi
- Mandatory = compulsory = obligatory
- Mass shooting : fusillade de masse
- Murder : meurtre/murderer = killer
- Rifle : fusil, carabine
- To advocate for : préconiser
- To be trigger-happy : avoir la gâchette facile
- To bear = carry firearms : porter des armes
- To endorse a presidential candidate : soutenir un candidat présidentiel
- There are about 393 million guns in the US, held by 40% of the population (51% in 1978).
- The right to own guns is part of the Second Amendment to the US Constitution (1791). It is defended by the National Rifle Association, a lobby group founded in 1871 which promotes gun ownership and has 5 million members.

- To hold a gun/weapon : tenir une arme
- To register : enregistrer
- To regulate : réglementer
- To retaliate : se venger
- To shoot dead = kill : tuer, abattre
- Unbalanced : déséquilibré
- Unintentional injury : blessure involontaire

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce armed violence, accidents, homicides and suicides. • Increasing number of mass shootings, especially in schools. • Need to unify American policy in terms of firearm regulation ≠ each state's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deterrent (dissuade others from attacking). Feel safer (80% of gun owners). • Ability to defend oneself (2nd Amendment to the US Constitution). Inability of the State to protect citizens.

choice.

- Too easy and cheap to buy guns; no systematic background checks or mandatory training.
- Rare use of guns in self-defence (0.8% of violent crime victims and 0.12% of property crime victims).
- Gun control laws would reduce the societal costs associated with gun violence.

- Economic and political influence of lobbies by financing electoral campaigns.
- Fewer crimes where guns allowed. Mexico: the strictest gun control laws and yet 11,309 gun murders in 2012 (9,146 for the US).
- Hard to enforce. Increase black market. Disadvantage law-abiding citizens.
- Better to tackle causes of violence: poverty, drunkenness, racism, injustice.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 263

2. Questions

- a. Why is it so difficult to ban guns in the US?
- b. Should guns be banned from movies and video games?
- c. What role does the NRA play?
- d. What are the causes of gun violence?
- e. Would more guns save more American lives?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Guns are an intrinsic part of American heritage. The 2nd Amendment protects Americans' right to keep and bear arms. Guns helped them rise up against the British and conquer their territory. Plus, only criminals would have firearms, so it would deprive people of a tool for self-defense. It is also very easy to get a gun.
- b. Violent movies and games may influence viewers but they are not the only reason, so banning guns from movies might deprive action films of authenticity.
- c. The NRA wants the free owning of firearms. It is the pillar that holds up the 2nd Amendment and is the most powerful political and economic lobby in the US.

- d. It may come from a desire of revenge, poverty, racism, sexism, proselytism and mental illness.
- e. Most other developed countries, where there are fewer guns, rarely have mass shootings, so allowing more arms would escalate violence.

“Individual privacy matters less than national security”

VOCABULARY: national security	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the expense of : aux dépens de• Body search : fouille corporelle• Civil liberties : libertés civiles• Discriminatory : discriminatoire• Emergency state : état d'urgence• Encrypted messaging : messagerie cryptée• For the sake of : au nom de• General welfare : intérêt général• Identity check : contrôle d'identité• Intelligence agencies : agences de renseignement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) operates outside the US to gather intelligence; the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) operates within the US.• MI5 (Military Intelligence) deals with threats inside the UK, and MI6 combats overseas threats.• A Police State establishes repressive governmental control of political, economic and social life usually by an arbitrary exercise of power by police.• The USA Patriot Act is an antiterrorism law enacted by the US Congress in Oct. 2001, at the request of President G.W. Bush in response to the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. It gave new powers to the Dept. of Justice, the NSA and other agencies on domestic and international surveillance of electronic communications.• Edward Snowden: former CIA employee who released classified information from the US National Security Agency (NSA) in 2013 revealing abuses in US government surveillance programmes. We learnt that most US telephone companies provided the NSA with customers' phone records. The

- Money laundering : blanchiment d'argent
- Security gate : portique de sécurité
- Terrorist attack : attentat
- Threat : menace/to threaten : menacer
- To abuse power : abuser du pouvoir
- To be monitored = supervised = watched : être surveillé
- To carry out a criminal act : commettre un acte criminel
- To comply with the rules = obey
- To enforce a law : faire appliquer une loi
- To ensure : s'assurer
- To gather = collect information
- To infringe upon = pry into : empiéter sur

NSA could request user data from Google, Facebook, Apple...The NSA spied on world leaders and governments.

- The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is a nonpartisan, non-profit organisation; it defends individual rights and liberties.

- To spy upon :
espionner
- To tap = mettre sur écoute/wiretapping :
écoute électronique
- Wary = suspicious
= distrustful :
méfiant
- Watchdog :
défenseur

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security matters more: no need for privacy when dead. • One versus the greatest number: individual interest less important than the collective benefit. • No need to worry if nothing to hide. • Reduce other illegal activities: thefts, drug trafficking, smuggling, assaults, identity theft, document fraud... • Role of the State to protect its citizens by any means (blamed if inactive face to terrorism). Not wait until criminal acts are carried out: prevent them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of totalitarianism. No watchdog, no counter power. Censorship of all protest. George Orwell's book 1984. • Risks of abuse: spy upon innocents; illegitimate detention or home arrest. • Tighter security controls used to target particular ethnic and religious groups in an unfair and biased way. • Risks of hacking of sensitive and confidential data. Possible major large scale attacks.

• Proof of efficiency (surveillance means helped anticipate and avoid attacks).

• Often inefficient to control all terrorists and criminals; many ways to dodge the controls and surveillance systems.

• Feeling of fear, suspicion and paranoia.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 264

2. Questions

- a. How can the State proceed to reinforce security?
- b. Why may increased security infringe upon privacy and liberty?
- c. What are government watchdogs?
- d. Should tech industries cooperate with the government?
- e. Why did Apple refuse to unlock a dead terrorist's phone?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. It could strengthen alliances with friendly nations, reduce its vulnerabilities abroad and at home (e.g. by reinforcing border controls) and reinforce its defence capacities.
- b. For the sake of security, governments may monitor people's emails and phone calls, credit card purchases and political or religious opinions, and repress dissenters.
- c. They are groups that watch the activities of a government in order to report illegal acts or problems (fraud, waste, abuse, corruption, mismanagement, campaign donor influence, abuse of authority, miscarriage of justice).
- d. By law, companies are compelled to comply with the government and provide personal or critical data for the sake of collective security, but they also have to protect user privacy. However, for me, security outweighs privacy.
- e. Apple refused to make users' personal information vulnerable to hackers and identity thieves. But this could also hide a commercial interest to reassure customers.

Phrases grammaticales

1. Depuis que la ville a installé des caméras de vidéo surveillance, le taux de criminalité a fortement baissé.
2. Les détecteurs de métaux empêchent les étudiants d'entrer avec des armes.
3. Plus le couvre-feu est tôt, moins les enfants peuvent faire d'activités le soir.
4. En enregistrant nos moindres faits et gestes, les caméras de surveillance empiètent sur notre vie privée.
5. Il y aurait moins de cyber-harcèlement si certains messages méprisants étaient censurés.
6. Les Américains ne peuvent s'empêcher de porter une arme.
7. Doit-on renoncer à nos libertés civiques au nom de la sécurité nationale ?
8. Il faudra que l'état d'urgence cesse un jour.

Correction

1. Since the town installed CCTVs, the criminality rate has significantly plummeted.
2. Metal detectors prevent students from entering with weapons.
3. The earlier the curfew is, the fewer activities children can do in the evening.
4. By recording our every move, CCTVs infringe upon our private lives.
5. There would be less cyber-harassment if some derogatory messages were censored.
6. Americans can't help carrying guns.
7. Do we have to renounce our civil liberties for the sake of national security?
8. The emergency state will have to stop sooner or later.

Score :

4. Health



Subject

“Designer babies”

► **Participants:** The host, the bioengineer, the ethics committee member

The host: Today’s debate will tackle a very hot issue, designer babies. A designer baby is a baby whose genetic makeup has been selected or altered, often to include a particular gene or to remove genes associated with a disease. Let’s welcome Mr Lean, a bioengineer, and Mr Smart, a member of an ethics committee. Mr Lean, is my definition exact? What do you think of designer babies?

The bioengineer: Thanks to medical breakthroughs, we have more opportunities. It is easier to decide what a future child will look like. We can now resort to PGD, pre-implantation genetic diagnosis, to choose desired characteristics and prevent genetic diseases. These “designer babies” are babies whose genetic makeup has been artificially selected in-vitro to ensure the presence or absence of particular genes.

The host: Alright, but what are the benefits of PGD concretely?

The bioengineer: Parents are now able to choose the eye colour, athletic ability, beauty, intelligence and height of their offspring.

The host: Ok. Mr Smart, do you consider designer babies as a form of progress?

The ethics committee member: Genetic engineering presents too many unknowns. The technology used is not 100% safe yet. It is only in the experimental stages at this point. The risks of malformation and shortening the baby’s lifespan cannot be ignored.

The bioengineer: There are always risks. But the benefits outweigh the dangers. We can, for example, stop a propensity toward obesity, mental and physical illnesses. Thanks to medical progress, parents transmit fewer genetic diseases such as Alzheimer’s, Huntington’s disease, Down syndrome or Spinal Muscular Atrophy.

The ethics committee member: There is no compelling medical argument for heritable genome editing. Sadly, parents may use this technology for superficial purposes, as purposely seeking out a blonde-haired, blue-eyed baby for appearance concerns only.

The host: So, you are totally favourable to a ban on designer babies, is that right?

The ethics committee member: If we allow designer babies, most people will seek out good-looking, intelligent babies with other optimum characteristics and then, we will be faced with less variation in the gene pool as there will be more identical people. This could create a gap in society between designer and non-designer babies.

The host: What do you think about a total ban, Mr Lean?

The bioengineer: For us scientists, a ban on designer babies would be ridiculous as it would prevent us from conducting the necessary studies to get a better understanding of genetics for biologists. We really need a public debate.

- The host: Well, thank you for your participation in this controversial debate.
- Designer baby: bébé sur mesure
- To resort to: recourir à
- To prevent: empêcher
- Makeup: composition
- To ensure: s'assurer
- Height: taille, hauteur
- Offspring: enfants
- Unknowns: aléas
- Stages: étapes
- To shorten: écourter
- Propensity: tendance

- Down syndrome: Trisomie 21
- Compelling: convaincant
- Editing: correction
- Purposes: buts
- Purposely: délibérément
- Good-looking: beau
- Gap: fossé

“Smoking should be banned in all places”

VOCABULARY: smoking	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can't help +V-ing : ne peut s'empêcher de • Carcinogenic : cancérigène • Cigarette butt : mégot de cigarette • Depressant effect : effet dépressif • Exposure : exposition • Health warning : alerte sanitaire • Heavy smoker : gros fumeur • Lighter : briquet • Lung cancer : cancer du poumon • Nicotine patch • Non-smoking area = smoke-free section • Plain tobacco packaging = generic/standardised packaging : paquet neutre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of 2000, smoking was practised by around 1.3 billion people in the world. At current rates of “smoker replacement” and market growth, this may reach around 1.9 billion in 2025. • As of 2002, about 20% of young teenagers (13 –15) smoked worldwide. • Between the cost for lost productivity and health care expenditures combined, cigarette smoking costs at least 193 billion dollars. Research also shows that smokers earn less money than nonsmokers. As for secondhand smoke, the cost is over 10 billion dollars (2013). • Tobacco kills up to 50% of its users. One person dies every 6 seconds from a tobacco-related disease. More than 8 million people die annually due to tobacco; 1.2 million non-smokers die from secondhand smoke. 20% of all deaths in the US are from tobacco. • By 2030, the World Health Organisation (WHO) forecasts that 10 million people a year will die of smoking-related illness, making it the

- Premature death : mort prématurée
- Secondhand smoking : tabagisme passif
- Smoking room : pièce pour fumeurs
- Stub : bout/to stub : écraser
- Tar : goudron
- To avoid (the temptation) : éviter
- To ban : interdire
- To breathe : respirer
- To chain-smoke : fumer à la chaîne
- To give up the fags = stop smoking
- To inhale the smoke : inhaler la fumée
- To light up : allumer
- To puff on a cigarette : tirer une bouffée de cigarette
- To quit = kick the habit : cesser
- To vape : vapoter
- Tobacconist : buraliste

single biggest cause of death worldwide, with the largest increase to be among women.

- Tobacco industry revenue was \$949 billion in 2021. Tobacco tax revenues are on average 154 times higher than spending on tobacco control, based on available data. Increasing the price of tobacco products is the single most effective way to reduce consumption. A 10% increase in price has been estimated to reduce overall cigarette consumption by 3–5%.

- Toxic constituents :
ingrédients nocifs

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An effective way to reduce smoking and health diseases (lung cancer). • Reduce secondhand smoking. • Reduce children's temptation to start by imitating smokers around them. • High cost of diseases and treatments. • Need radical measures due to the relative failure of other initiatives. • Cleaner streets if smoking is banned: not throw away cigarette butts on the streets instead of trash cans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty for smokers to abstain from smoking for a long time. • Detrimental to some public places which are unsuitable for smokers (restaurants, terraces, bars, public transport...): fewer customers. • Could cause cigarette manufacturers' bankruptcy. • Deprive the State of consequent tax revenues. • Hard to enforce and to check (parks, streets); risks of conflicts and clashes. • Infringe upon individual freedom.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 265

2. Questions

- What may incite someone to take up smoking?
- Isn't increasing prices a better solution than a ban?
- Are awareness campaigns efficient and sufficient?
- Can smoking parents forbid their children to smoke?

e. Is smoking still an individual right?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Smokers may be influenced by peers or family, they may feel stressed and need to relax, or they may want to look cool and glamorous or rebellious.
- b. Higher prices may not be as efficient especially if smokers can afford to pay or if they buy cigarettes in a country where they are cheaper or on the black market.
- c. Apparently they are not very dissuasive because people do not feel concerned.
- d. Parents are supposed to set a good example to their children, which makes it less coherent if they smoke and prevent their children from smoking, but it is their duty to establish rules for their children's safety.
- e. It is a right which has to respect some laws and interdictions, such as the places where to smoke. People can still decide to smoke or not, but they should do their utmost not to bother non-smokers.

“Expanding lifespan is a threat to life”

VOCABULARY: immortality	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-aging drug : médicament anti-veillessement • As long as possible : le plus longtemps possible • Breakthrough : grande invention • Centenarian : centenaire • Healthspan = years in which you are free of frailty or disease • Indefinitely : indéfiniment • Lifespan = life expectancy : espérance de vie • Overpopulated = overcrowded : bondé • Supplies = resources • Threshold : seuil • To bereave the loss : pleurer la perte 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The world’s oldest man has been named as Indonesian Mbah Gotho, who is 145 years old (he was born in 1870). • 71.4 years was the average life expectancy of the global population in 2015 (73.8 years for females and 69.1 years for males), ranging from 60.0 years in Africa to 76.8 years in Europe. • Women live longer than men all around the world. The gap in life expectancy between the sexes was 4.5 years in 1990 and had remained almost the same by 2015 (4.6). • Global average life expectancy rose by 5 years between 2000 and 2015, the fastest increase since the 1960s. • Reverse engineering may help increase longevity by finding out why centenarians are living longer and applying their recipes to our lives. • 52% of deaths in low-income countries are caused by communicable diseases, maternal causes, conditions arising during pregnancy and childbirth, and nutritional deficiencies (7% of deaths in high-income countries). Respiratory infections are among the leading causes of death for all income groups.

- To devalue
= depreciate :
dévaloriser
- To extend = expand
= lengthen : allonger
- To get bored :
s'ennuyer
- To go beyond :
dépasser
- To heal = cure
diseases : soigner
des maladies
- To live forever : vivre
éternellement
- To lose a relative :
perdre un parent
- To mess with
nature : chambouler
la nature
- To put a strain on
= put pressure on :
mettre la pression sur
- To reinvigorate :
redynamiser
- To sustain :
maintenir, soutenir
- Two-tier society :
société à deux
vitesses
- Unavoidable :
inévitable

- “For everything there is a season, and a time for every matter under heaven: a time to be born, and a time to die; a time to plant, and a time to pluck up what is planted” (The Bible).

- Unending =endless : sans fin

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overpopulation: lower resources, less space available, worse pollution, more conflicts between countries over borders. • More violent society; gap between rich and poor (only the wealthiest can afford to extend their lives). Unequal death. • Economic cost: need for costly research and tests. Better to improve current lives. • Personal interest \neq public good. Increased poverty: less work, less revenue, more people to support financially for the community. • Live longer \neq live better (diseases, poverty, tensions). • Less valuable and worthwhile life; feel bored if no meaningful activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible to do more things: travel, learn, read, discover other cultures. • See family grow up. Share memories and knowledge of the past. • Benefit from the latest developments and inventions (medical treatments for age-related diseases, sciences, technology). • Reduce anxiety and fear. Take one's time. • More transmission of information and culture from experienced, talented and knowledgeable people. • Become really good at things because more practice and experience than normally humanly possible.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 266

2. Questions

a. Would we appreciate life the same way if we could live longer or eternally?

- b. Would everyone benefit from life expansion?
- c. Would an immortal be able to cope with the accumulated memories?
- d. Does living longer necessarily mean being happier?
- e. What would be more fearful than death and disease?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Being immortal would deprive us of the fear of dying and thus of the interest of making the most of little pleasurable moments ; on the other hand we would be less stressed and would have more time to do and see more things.
- b. Given the cost of treatments, only the wealthiest might be able to afford it.
- c. Having too many memories may imprison us in the past and make us fear the future. However, the past may help us be more resourceful and deal with a wider range of problems thanks to experience, knowledge and maturity.
- d. To live happier, we need to be healthy and active, and maybe also surrounded by those we love, which is not possible if they cannot live as long too.
- e. Boredom and the issues resulting from overpopulation (poverty, conflicts, lack of housing and resources, pollution...) might be the worst fears left.

“Cloning humans should be legal”

VOCABULARY: cloning	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisted reproduction • Bone marrow : moelle épinière • Defect =abnormality: malformation • Disformation: déformation • DNA : ADN • Donor : donneur • Duplicate : double, copie • Embryo : embryon • Ethical: éthique • Genetic engineering : génie génétique • Inherited trait : caractéristique héritée • Misuse : abus • Nucleus: noyau • Offspring: descendants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive cloning: making a full living copy of an organism; therapeutic cloning: nuclear transplantation of a patient’s own cells to generate a whole organ or tissue. • A human clone would only be genetically the same as the human it was cloned from. Because the clone would be raised in a different environment and develop in a different period of history, it would become a unique individual. • In 1997, Dolly the sheep became the first mammal to be successfully cloned. It required 277 trials that produced only 29 embryos, among which only one birth survived. Dolly was euthanised on 14 Feb. 2003 as she had developed a form of lung cancer. Even if many species have been cloned successfully, most human embryos fail to develop, and many pregnancies end in miscarriage. • Nuclear transfer: scientists take an egg cell from an adult host animal and remove the cell’s nucleus. They then replace the egg cell nucleus with a cell nucleus from a different adult animal. A small electrical charge is used to get the foreign nucleus to join with the egg cell. The egg cell with the transferred nucleus is put into the host

- Oocyte = egg cell:
ovule

- PGD :
preimplantation
genetic
diagnosis (procedure
used prior to
implantation to help
identify genetic
defects within
embryos created
through in vitro
fertilisation to prevent
certain diseases or
disorders from being
passed on to the
child)

- Pregnancy :
grossesse

- Replica : réplique,
copie

- Self-esteem : amour-
propre

- Sentient being : être
sensible

- Stem cell : cellule
souche

- Surrogate mother :
mère porteuse

- To fertilise : féconder

- To implant = insert

animal's reproductive track. The cell can now develop into an exact genetic replica of the donor.

- To tamper with nature : jouer avec la nature

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace close dead people or prevent extinction of some ethnic groups. • Enjoy life more serenely; no stress of disappearing; reduce anxiety. • Useful cloning of geniuses. • Create safer, healthier babies, immune to diseases. Remove defective genes. • Aid in faster recovery from traumatic injuries; cure infertility. • Do therapeutic experiments, extend lifespan or test new medicine. Source for blood, organ, and bone marrow transplants (not rejected by host body). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create monsters; reproduce harmful people (dictators). Create human "guinea pigs" for scientific experiments, slaves. • Premature aging and malformation. • Reduce the value of life (replaceable people). No sense of uniqueness. • Overpopulation; pressure on natural resources, economy, security and space. • Interfere with nature; against religious ethics. Only God has created life and its various forms in nature. • Create a two-tier, unequal society: rich and perfect clone versus poor and sick.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 267

2. Questions

- a. What ethical problems does cloning create?
- b. What kind of society can emerge?
- c. What is the purpose of cloning humans?
- d. Who may be cloned?
- e. Can cloning promote human well-being and happiness?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. The technology could be used for inhumane purposes. Ethically, it is wrong for any human to have control over the genetic make-up of any other individual. It creates a new human, yet strips him off his individuality.
- b. It could create a society with rich people who can be cloned and choose the “perfect” traits of their offspring and poor people who will be sick and unable to get cured. It may also lead to identity crises for cloned people deprived of a unique identity and to a lack of genetic diversity.
- c. Human cloning may solve infertility problems, allow cloning geniuses to help society advance, cure diseases, develop organ transplantation and save thousands of lives.
- d. People whose lives have been destroyed or have not been able to reproduce in this lifetime due to tragedy as well as wealthy people or geniuses could arrange to have their DNA continued and fund research at the same time.
- e. Cloning could be a step towards immortality and reduce fears of dying and losing beloved ones. But it could also generate new tensions, conflicts and inequalities.

“Legalise marijuana”

VOCABULARY: drugs	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addicted to = dependent on • Attention span : capacité d’attention • Carcinogenic : cancérogène • Chemical(adj/n) : produit chimique • Detoxification : désaccoutumance • Drug abuse : toxicomanie • Drug craving : état de manque • Drug dependency : pharmacodépendance • Euphoria • Gateway drug : drogue d’initiation • Joint • Leaf (leaves) : feuille(s) • Medical purpose : but médical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannabis is referred to as marijuana in the US. • Medical marijuana refers to the use of marijuana or its constituent components as medical therapy to treat a disease or alleviate pain. • Recreational marijuana: Marijuana or marijuana related products that are consumed for personal enjoyment rather than for medical reasons. • Colorado, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Massachusetts, Maine and Nevada have legalised marijuana for recreational and medical use (2016). • Nationwide legalisation in the USA could generate up to \$44 billion in tax revenues by 2020 for federal, state and local governments (\$7bn in federal revenue, \$5.5bn from business taxes, and \$1.5bn from income and payroll taxes). Colorado’s cannabis industry brought in \$270 million (early 2016). • 200 million people in the world use marijuana (a 60% rise over the past decade). The immediate sensations (increased heart rate, lessened coordination and balance, and a “dreamy,”

- Mind-altering : psychotrope
- Multiplier effect : effet multiplicateur
- Painkiller : antidouleur
- Peer pressure = pression des pairs
- Pot = marijuana
- Purchase (n/v) : achat
- Recreational : récréatif
- Self-esteem = self-worth : amour-propre
- THC (tetrahydrocannabinol)
- To be accustomed to + V-ing : être habitué à
- To confiscate
- To get high : planer
- To have trouble + V-ing : avoir du mal à
- To induce : induire
- To shorten : raccourcir
- Unpredictable = unexpected : inattendu

unreal state of mind) peak within the first 30 minutes and usually wear off in 2 to 3 hours.

- The most common addictions in the US are: tobacco (40 million smokers), alcohol (18m), marijuana (4.2m), painkillers (1.8m) and cocaine (821,000).

- Withdrawal : sevrage

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not criminal: not violent against others. • Under control. Avoid illegal dealing and crimes linked to drug traffic. • Cost of the fight against marijuana: better to invest against real crimes. • Benefits of marijuana: relieve stress, anxiety, depression, pain; slow down tumor growth. • Can be taxed: bring lots of profits. Reinvested for worthy causes (education, mental health and drug services). • Not addictive; not deadly; less harmful than legal drugs like tobacco or alcohol. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incite people to smoke marijuana more with government consent. • Illusion it is safe. • Bad for health (brain, lungs, heart); cause accidents; develop mental health problems; poor memory. • Who could sell/produce it? Who could buy it? How to check? • Where does the money go? • Bring money but incur other costs (cf. alcohol: brought 6 billion dollars in 2010 but 132 billion spent to deal with drunk drivers).

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 267

2. Questions

- a. How can legalisation be beneficial for a country?
- b. Should some uses be allowed?
- c. How could the legalisation be regulated?
- d. What could be the recommendations to using cannabis for recreational purposes?

e. Can it lead to the legalisation of other drugs?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. It can bring consequent revenues to the State with sales and taxes.
- b. Therapeutic uses may be allowed if no other treatment has proved efficient to cure a disease or relieve pain, but it needs to be done under medical supervision.
- c. It is difficult to regulate it because in the US not all states agree to legalise it, therefore users could just go to a state where it is legal. In any case, identity checks and medical controls should be done strictly. And the use should be framed to avoid car accidents.
- d. Users should not use it before driving or operating heavy or dangerous equipment, or if they are pregnant or already have medical treatment, and they should hide them at home to avoid children thinking they are sweets.
- e. I don't think so. Alcohol, tobacco, caffeine and morphine are all "drugs" that are "legal" in different ways, but it does not mean that hard drugs (heroin, cocaine) will be treated in the same way.

“Financial incentives to do sport”

VOCABULARY: health and fitness	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerobic physical activity : activité aérobique • Blood pressure : tension • Caloric balance : équilibre calorique • Choice ≠ constraint • Deadly : mortel • Guidelines =instructions • Habit = custom : habitude • Health care expenses : dépenses de santé • Heart attack : crise cardiaque • Incentive : incitation • Injury : blessure • Lazy : fainéant • Perk = advantage = bonus • Reluctant = unwilling : réticent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In high-income countries, 41 % of men and 48 % of women have an inactive lifestyle. Physical inactivity is defined as spending less than 150 min of moderate-intensity aerobic physical activity throughout the week. • Federal guidelines on physical activity recommend that adults get at least 150 min (30 min a day, 5 days a week) of moderate-intensity physical activity. Adults who wish to lose weight may need more physical activity: 300 minutes (60 min a day, 5 days a week). Children should get at least 60 min of moderate-intensity physical activity daily. • Physical inactivity has negative consequences on health: it is the fourth factor of mortality worldwide and it increases the risk of cardiovascular diseases, obesity and diabetes. • In 2019, there were 205,000 fitness and health clubs worldwide (128,000 in 2009). In 2015, 53 million people were members of a health/fitness club in Europe (44.4 million in 2010). In 2014, over 54 million people were members of one of the 35,000 health clubs in the US.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailor-made programme : programme sur mesure • To get in better shape : se remettre en forme • To be on sick leave : être en arrêt maladie • To hit a target : atteindre une cible • To keep fit : rester en forme • To lose weight : maigrir ≠ gain weight • To meet weight-loss goals : atteindre les objectifs de perte de poids • To monitor = control • To reward : récompenser • To take up + V-ing : se mettre à • To take up a challenge : relever un défi • Wellness : bien-être • Workout : entraînement, musculation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BMI (body mass index) is defined as the body mass divided by the square of the body height; it quantifies the amount of muscle, fat and bone in an individual and classifies him or her as underweight, normal weight, overweight or obese. |
|---|---|

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A good incentive to start moving; may like doing sport and continue.• Change unhealthy behaviours, lose weight and keep fit.• Access to equipment and tailor-made training programmes.• Positive impact on well-being: less tired, fitter, more energetic and more motivated.• Earn more money: a welcome bonus. Can help make ends meet.• Return on investment for the company or government: less absenteeism, fewer health care expenses and more productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Risk of stopping when the incentive ends.• Not do it for pleasure or by choice but by obligation.• Extra cost for companies.• Take time and distract from work. Risk of injury and tiredness after exercising.• Unfair for those who cannot do physical exercise. Create inequalities and discrimination.• Not tackle the real causes of obesity (junk food, cheap but fat food, no time to eat or cook, lack of access to vegetables or fruit).

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 268

2. Questions

- a. What are the causes of obesity?
- b. Can this system work in the long term?
- c. What are companies' interests in offering incentives to their employees?
- d. Should exercising be an individual choice or an imposed initiative?
- e. Is there another way to urge workers to keep healthy and reduce obesity?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. The most common causes of obesity are overeating and physical inactivity. It can also be due to genetics, metabolism, environment, behaviour and culture. People are also urged by invasive advertisements and appetising packaging to consume more.
- b. Financial incentives may have a cost for the providers, therefore when the incentives disappear, the motivation to exercise may stop too.
- c. Companies may reduce healthcare expenditures if workers are in better health and improve their productivity, profits and competitiveness.
- d. It should ideally be a choice, but in some cases, to incite reluctant people, it might help to resort to constraint.
- e. Organising regular corporate collective challenges and outings could motivate people to take up an activity and could strengthen the links between workers.

“Obamacare”

VOCABULARY: healthcare

FACTS AND FIGURES

- Affordable :
abordable,
accessible
- Health
benefits :
avantages
médicaux
- Health
insurance :
assurance
maladie
- Health
spending :
dépenses de
santé
- Healthcare
provider :
prestataire de
soins
- Insurer :
assureur
- Life-
threatening
disease :
maladie
mortelle

- 56 million people in the USA struggle to pay health care related costs each year. They are middle-class Americans.
- In 2016, to pay the bills, 15 million used up their life savings. 10 million skimmed on groceries or defaulted on rent and 25 million on prescription medications.
- Medical costs cause 62% of the 2 million personal bankruptcies declared each year.
- Medicaid and Medicare are two programmes that provide medical and health-related services to specific groups of people in the US. They cost \$1.565 trillion (38% of total national health spending).
- Medicaid is a means-tested health and medical services programme for certain individuals and families with low incomes and few resources. It serves 44 million enrollees. Medicare is a federal health insurance programme that pays for hospital and medical care for elderly and some disabled Americans. It serves 40 million people.
- In 2010, Obamacare (the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act) mandated that everyone get health insurance or pay a tax. It provided subsidies for middle-income families and small businesses by taxing some healthcare providers and high-income families.

- Lifetime limit :
plafond à vie
- Low income :
faible revenu
- Means-
tested :
soumis à
des conditions
de ressources
- Outpatient
care : soins
en ambulatoire
- Penalty :
pénalité
- Premium :
prime
- Prescription
drug :
médicament
sur
ordonnance
- Preventive
care : soins
préventifs
- Repeal (n/v) :
abrogation
- Tax credit :
avoir fiscal
- To be eligible
for : avoir droit
à

- To bring down the costs : faire baisser les coûts
- To charge high rates : faire payer des taux élevés
- To cover : couvrir
- To provide insurance : fournir une assurance
- To raise taxes : augmenter les impôts
- To uphold (upheld) : maintenir
- Waiver : dérogation

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower healthcare costs: provide insurance for millions of people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer people than expected signed up: it led to higher insurance costs for all, so

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free preventive care: be treated before needing expensive emergency room care. • Require all insurance plans to cover 10 essential health benefits. • Lower budget deficit by \$143 billion by 2022. • More profit for insurance companies: more premiums from children staying on their parents' health insurance plan up to age 26. • Coordinate efforts to promote a drug-free life, combat smoking and obesity. 	<p>lower participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased health care costs due to increased coverage. • Unfair for those who did not purchase insurance to be taxed. • Higher tax rate for 1 million people with incomes above \$200,000. • Higher fees for pharmaceutical companies (\$84.8bn from 2013 to 2023). • Long list of exemptions to avoid the tax; companies prefer to pay the penalty than offer employees health insurance.
---	--

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 269

2. Questions

- Why did the USA need to reform health care?
- What did Trump's plan to replace Obamacare consist in?
- Is Obamacare financially profitable?
- Can you give examples of the 10 essential health benefits?
- How could Obamacare reduce the budget deficit?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- First, health care costs have been skyrocketing. Then, health care reform could improve the quality of care. Third, 25% of Americans had little or no health insurance. Lastly, fraud cost \$60-200 billion each year.
- Trump planned to keep some measures but remove the obligation to buy insurance, Obamacare taxes and the mandate to provide essential health benefits.

c. The taxes imposed by Obamacare could bring in \$567 billion in revenue and incur \$477 billion cost savings. Obama had claimed it would cost \$940 billion, so \$143 billion could be saved. But the ACA could be costlier in the long term.

d. Ambulatory patient services, emergency services, hospitalisation, maternity, treatment for mental health, prescription drugs, lab services, chronic diseases...

e. It could reduce it thanks to fewer government's healthcare costs, higher taxes on some businesses and high income families and more contributions from health care providers and pharmacy companies.

Phrases grammaticales

1. Si les gouvernements avaient imposé des endroits non fumeurs, il y aurait eu moins de morts dues au tabagisme passif.
2. Tout le monde souhaiterait vivre éternellement.
3. Depuis que Dolly est née, les scientifiques n'ont cessé de jouer avec la nature.
4. Beaucoup de docteurs s'opposent à la légalisation du cannabis.
5. Certains fumeurs sont habitués à vivre avec des antidouleurs.
6. Pour se remettre en forme, il faut éviter de grossir.
7. Peu de gens seraient obèses s'ils étaient obligés de se mettre au sport.
8. Pour avoir droit à des soins, certains patients sont soumis à des conditions de ressources.

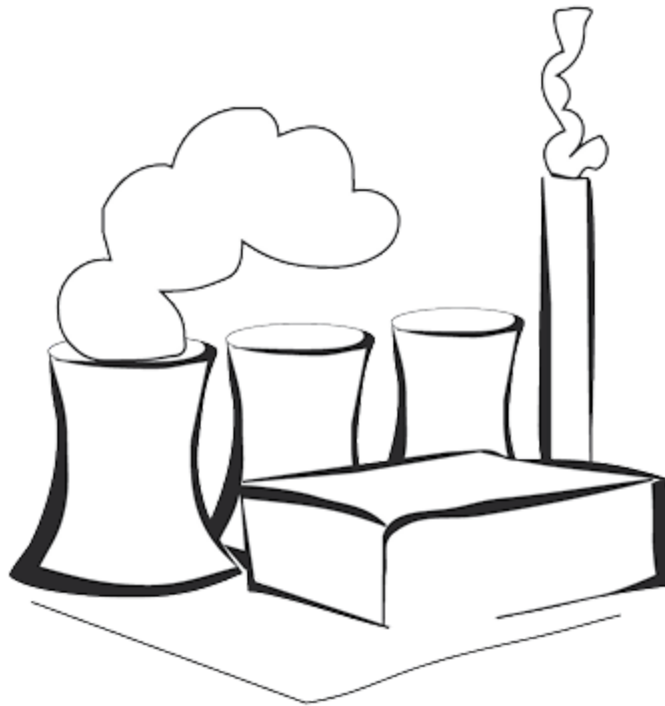
Correction

1. If governments had imposed non-smoking areas, there would have been fewer second-hand-smoking-related deaths.
2. Everybody wishes they lived eternally.
3. Since Dolly was born, scientists have kept tampering with nature.
4. A lot of doctors object to the legalisation of cannabis.
5. Some smokers are accustomed to living with painkillers.
6. To get in better shape, you must avoid gaining weight.
7. Few people would be obese if they had to take up a sport.
8. To be eligible for health care, some patients are means-tested.

Score :

Notes personnelles

5. Environment



Subject

“Zoos should be banned“

► **Participants:** The zoo keeper, the animal rights advocate

The zoo keeper: Zoos play a major educational role. They educate the public about animals and conservation efforts. Visitors to zoos increase their knowledge of biodiversity and specific individual actions to protect biodiversity. People won't protect what they don't love, and they can't love what they don't know. Just look at a child's eyes at the zoo when he or she encounters a tiger or similarly majestic animal.

The animal rights advocate: It still slightly surprises me that anybody thinks that we should have zoos at all. The animals always look miserable in captivity. The idea that kids only get excited about things they can see in the flesh is ridiculous. My kids are obsessed with dinosaurs that no longer exist. TV shows such as Planet Earth bring wild animals into living rooms, allowing people to see the animals in their natural habitats without causing harm to animals such as the endangered snow leopard.

The zoo keeper: This is true but don't forget that zoos produce helpful scientific research. Because so many diseases can be transmitted from animals to humans, such as Ebola, Hantavirus and the bird flu, zoos frequently conduct disease surveillance research in wildlife populations and their own captive populations that can lead to a direct impact on human health.

The animal rights advocate: Zoos are detrimental to animals' physical health. A study of 35 species of carnivores, including brown bears, cheetahs and lions, found that zoo enclosures were too small for the animals to carry out their normal routines, which led to problems such as more infant deaths. Polar bears, for example, had an infant mortality rate of 65% due to small enclosures.

The zoo keeper: Quite on the contrary! Zoos save species from extinction and other dangers. Corroboree frogs, eastern bongos, regent honeyeaters, Bellinger River snapping turtles and Amur

leopards, among others, have been saved from extinction by zoos. Zoos are also working to save polar bears, tigers, and wild African elephants from habitat loss, apes and rhinos from poachers, dolphins and whales from hunters, and bees and butterflies from population declines, among many other efforts to help many other animals.

The animal rights advocate: Zoos may help preserve some species, but don't you think about how zoo confinement is psychologically damaging to animals? Animal behaviourists often see zoo animals suffering from problems not seen in the wild, such as clinical depression in leopards and gibbons, obsessive-compulsive disorder in brown bears and anxiety in giraffes. The animals experience these issues due to smaller enclosures, changes in diet and activities, and the introduction of things not seen in the wild, such as medical exams and people with cameras.

- Miserable: malheureux
- Enclosures: enclos
- To carry out: réaliser
- Corroboree frogs: grenouilles méridionales de Corroboree
- Honeyeaters: méliphagidés
- Snapping turtles: tortues serpentines
- Poachers: braconniers
- Whales: baleines
- Hunters: chasseurs
- Bees : abeilles
- Butterflies : papillons
- In the wild: dans la nature
- Diet: régime

“The polluter pays”

VOCABULARY: pollution	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breathing difficulties : difficultés respiratoires • Carbon dioxide =CO2 • Carbon tax : taxe carbone • Chemical : produit chimique • Climate change : changement climatique • CO2 emissions • Coal : charbon • Consumption : consommation • Damage : dégâts/damages : dommages et intérêts • Drinking water : eau potable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “polluter pays principle” states that whoever is responsible for damage to the environment should bear the costs associated with it. • The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 Dec. 1997 and entered into force on 16 Feb. 2005. It was the first agreement between nations to mandate country-by-country reductions in greenhouse-gas emissions. The US refused to sign it and China and India were not mandated to do it. The sum of emissions from nations with Kyoto targets fell significantly. However, emissions in the rest of the world increased sharply, especially in China and other emerging economies. • COP21 Agreement in Paris in Dec. 2015 set a goal of limiting global warming to under 2°C, which would cost \$16.5 trillion. • In 2018, in the US, 292 million tonnes of waste were generated. Over 89 million tonnes were recycled and composted, equivalent to a 34.6% recycling rate. It provided an annual reduction of over 181 million metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions. • The UK produces 2% of global greenhouse gas emissions: it is the 8th largest emitter in the world. Per year, an average person in the UK

- Dumping :
décharge,
déversement
- Environmentally-
friendly = eco-
friendly :
respectueux de
l'environnement
- Factories
= plants : usines
- Fertiliser :
engrais
- Garbage
= waste
= rubbish :
déchets
- Hazardous
= toxic = harmful
= dangerous
- Manufacturing
industry :
industrie
manufacturière
- Pollutant (n) :
polluant/to pollute
- Sewage : eaux
usées
- Smog :
brouillard de
pollution

emits 9.8 tonnes of CO₂ ; that's double the global average. The UK produces more than 100 million tonnes of waste every year.

- India and China lead in the number of pollution deaths, with about 2.3 million and 1.8 million deaths respectively. The United States, the world's third most populous country with 331 million people, makes the top ten list with 197,000 pollution-related deaths.

- To bear the cost/brunt : payer les frais
- To contaminate : contaminer
- To curb greenhouse gases : réduire les gaz à effet de serre
- To harm = damage = alter = degrade
- To implement : mettre en place
- To sue = take to court : poursuivre
- Waste disposal : traitement des déchets

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fair system. Increase transparency. • A deterrent. Incite polluters to take measures (invest in green innovations). Flexibility to reduce harmful activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard to measure pollution produced: conceal or mitigate their responsibility. • Difficult to impose regulations or tax on firms from other countries.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no sanction, pollution continues. Environmental effectiveness. • Not force future generations to pay for the impact caused by previous generations. • Richest countries: greatest polluters; harder for developing countries to pay while trying to develop themselves. • Increase revenue; invest in green energy, repair damage due to pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weaker legislation in some countries: firms can escape taxes and regulations on pollution by shifting production there. • Administration costs of collecting information and implementing tax. • Not sufficient to impose taxes: necessity to stop the pollution caused. • Risk of fossil fuel cost increases: unaffordable for developing countries.
---	--

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 270

2. Questions

- Is it fair for industry to pay to clean up the environment?
- Can Europe take a green lead?
- Doesn't the "polluter pays" principle put too much pressure on struggling industry?
- How much must the polluters pay? To whom must they make the payment?
- Should developing countries be exempted to pay?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- Yes insofar as they pollute but they are not the only ones: individuals should also be required to reduce waste and pollution.
- EU environmental law contributed to cleaning up air and water, improving recycling rates, boosting renewable energy and making cars more fuel efficient. It has improved the health and well-being of citizens and has led the world in tackling global threats like climate change. But to be efficient, such improvements need to be global, and the US and China need to back climate measures.
- It might be an extra cost indeed but it is essential they invest in clean energies and reduce CO₂ emissions, so it is worth the price.

- d. The environment doesn't belong to anyone; victims are hard to identify; damage is hard to measure. The damages should be based on the harm done or the risk posed.
- e. They might feel free to pollute with impunity. Instead, they should be helped to invest in technologies and carbon neutral energy sources.

“Plastic bag charge”

VOCABULARY: waste

FACTS AND FIGURES

- By weight : au poids
- Carrier bag : sac cabas
- Charge = fee : frais, taxe
- Cloth bag : sac en tissu
- Collection bin : bac de collecte
- Consumption : consommation
- Cost saving = economical : économique
- Disposable : jetable
- Exemption : dérogation, exception
- For free : gratuitement ≠ for a charge
- Goods = merchandise : produits

- 7.6 billion plastic bags were handed in 2014 in the UK. This means 140 bags per person and amounts to 61,000 tonnes of plastic. It dropped to 500 million bags in the first six months after a plastic bag charge was introduced.
- The UK decided to impose a 5 pence charge per bag in 2014, catching up with the rest of the UK, with Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- The charge is expected to raise £73 million a year for good causes for which it has already triggered donations of £29 million.
- Shops with fewer than 250 employees were exempted.
- Washington D.C. put a 5 cent fee on all disposable bags and saw an 80% reduction. Ireland did the same, but a 33 cent tax instead, and cut consumption by 94% within a year.
- The world recycles just 18% of the plastic packaging it uses. Recycling the remaining 82% of used plastics could create 80bn-120bn dollars in revenues.
- 8 million tonnes of plastic go into the world's oceans each year, posing a serious threat to the marine environment. Experts estimate that plastic is eaten by 31 species of marine

- Landfill :
décharge
- Levy = tax :
prélèvement,
taxe
- Packaging
= wrapping :
emballage
- Paper bag : sac
en papier
- Petrochemical :
pétrochimique
- Retailer :
commerçant
- Rubbish = trash
= garbage
= litter : déchets
- Single-use : à
usage unique
- To carry :
transporter
- To clutter :
encombrer
- To dump :
déverser
- To go grocery
shopping : faire
des courses
- To prohibit
= ban = forbid :
interdire

mammals and more than 100 species of sea birds. Plastic bags can take 20 to 1,000 years to degrade.

- To provide :
fournir
- To recycle
- To tear : se
déchirer
- Versatile :
polyvalent
- Washable :
lavable
- Waste :
déchets,
gaspillage
- Waterproof :
imperméable

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce waste and bag consumption; decrease pollution especially in oceans. • Protect marine animals and biodiversity (plastic ingestion or entanglement). • Change people's habits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not expensive enough; continue to buy bags if not totally forbidden. • Extra costs for companies and shops to make other bags. Extra cost for shoppers. • Not a large component of total rubbish: between 0.1% and 1% of all items of litter. • Useless if there are exemptions (smaller shops). Other problem: plastic bottles and disposable coffee cups.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid future generations dealing with mountains of plastic. • Raise funds for good causes (charities and community groups): 29 million pound donations from retailers in the UK. • Stores: save money by encouraging consumers to “bring their own bag”: no need to provide free plastic bags. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper bags lead to greater landfill waste than plastic bags. Plastic bags require less energy and water to produce; generate less waste and can be repurposed, reused and recycled. • Environmental costs of washing reusable bags (refuge for bacteria).
--	--

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 271

2. Questions

- Is a plastic bag ban cost-effective for retailers?
- Do you think smaller shops should be exempted?
- How can waste be reduced?
- What are plastic bags made from?
- Where does the money go?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- No, it isn't because retailers will have to replace them by paper bags which cost three times as much as plastic.
- If there are exemptions, people will not get used to bringing their own reusable bags and will continue to pollute.
- People should reduce the sizes and portions of what they buy and consume, and supermarkets should sell products by weight.
- They are made from natural gas and petroleum, both of which are nonrenewable resources.
- Initially the money goes to the supermarkets. This is not a tax and the money raised by the levy will not go to the government.

“Animal experimentation is necessary”

VOCABULARY: animal testing	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anesthetic : anesthésiant• Animal rights activists : défenseurs des droits des animaux• Beneficial : bénéfique• Cosmetic testing : essais de produits cosmétiques• Cruel = inhumane ≠ cruelty-free : sans cruauté• Cure : remède• Deprivation : privation• Disease : maladie• Drug = medication : médicament• Euthanasia/to euthanise• Experiment : expérience	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) advocates complete abstention of the use of animals for food, clothing, experiments, entertainment, and for the adoption of a vegan lifestyle.• ASPCA (American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) was founded in 1866 to bring national attention to the issue of animal rights and to what activists saw as the mistreatment of animal.• The California Biomedical Research Association states that nearly every medical breakthrough in the last 100 years has resulted from research using animals. Experiments in which dogs had their pancreases removed led to the discovery of insulin, critical to saving the lives of diabetics. The polio vaccine, tested on animals, reduced the global occurrence of the disease from 350,000 cases in 1988 to 223 in 2012. Animal research has also helped understand and treat conditions such as breast cancer, brain injury, childhood leukemia, malaria, multiple sclerosis and tuberculosis. It helped develop pacemakers, cardiac valve substitutes and anesthetics. Thanks to

- Factory-farming :
élevage industriel
- Force feeding :
gavage
- Laboratory animal :
animal pour essais
biologiques
- Life-saving :
salvateur, vital
- Merciful :
miséricordieux
- Mistreat = illtreat :
maltraiter
- Pain :
douleur/painful :
douloureux
- Poisonous : toxique
- Scientist : un
scientifique
- Side effects : effets
secondaires
- Suffering :
souffrance
- To be subjected to :
subir
- To conduct research
- To inflict
unnecessary pain :
faire souffrir
inutilement

chimpanzees, we have a vaccine for hepatitis B and soon maybe a vaccine for hepatitis C (15,000 deaths a year in the US).

- To replace : remplacer
- Unethical : immoral

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find and test drugs and cosmetics for the sake of human health progress. • Safer than if tested on humans; avoid many deaths (antibiotics, vaccines, medication). • No really efficient alternative method. • Animals too benefit from the results. • Highly regulated practices; laws to protect animals from mistreatment. • Animals: better research subjects because shorter life cycles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruel, unethical: animals suffer from pain, captivity, fear and ill-treatment. • Useless: humans are different from animals; unreliable. 90% fail in people. • Some substances tested on animals: never used on humans. • Costly. USA: \$16bn spent annually. • No solution yet to Alzheimer's disease, cancers, heart failure. • Alternatives: use sophisticated computers and mathematical models, human tissue and cell cultures.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 272

2. Questions

- Should animals have rights?
- What is more valuable: human or animal life?
- Has the treatment of animals evolved over the last few years?

- d. What do you think of animal rights activists who steal animals from laboratories?
- e. What are the alternatives to animal testing?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Animals should have rights because they are conscious that they exist, they know what is happening to them, they make choices and care about their lives. Their inherent value doesn't depend on how useful they are to the world, and it doesn't diminish if they are a burden to others.
- b. Both are valuable. Humans are judged more valuable in human society, although they are little contributors to nature. Some humans may even be less valuable than some animals by their selfish and destructive behaviour.
- c. It has improved to some extent thanks to animal rights groups like PETA which have drawn attention to unfair animal treatment.
- d. They probably want to act for animals' sake but they are causing a lot of trouble to scientists, may jeopardise animals' lives by depriving them of medical care and incur extra expenses. They may also curb life-saving research.
- e. Alternative methods are cell culture, tissue engineering and computer simulation. However, in vitro tests that reliably identify hazards are more difficult because of the number of different mechanisms involved in these complex biological processes.

“Turn cities into countryside”

VOCABULARY: cities v. countryside	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car park = parking lot : parking • Chain store : chaîne de magasins • Countryside : campagne • Facilities : installations • Farm/farmer : agriculteur • Field : champ • Heat island effect : effet d'îlot de chaleur • High-rise building = skyscraper : gratte-ciel • Inner-city = downtown : centre-ville • Lively : animé • Nearby : voisin, à proximité • Noise nuisance : pollution sonore • Office block : immeuble de bureaux 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than half of the world's population lives in cities. Cities now account for 75% of energy consumption and 75% of carbon emissions. 50% of the global population lives in emerging countries. • A green city requires investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy efficiency and prevent the loss of biodiversity. It is based on renewable energy, low-carbon transport, energy-efficient buildings, clean technologies, improved waste management, improved freshwater provision and sustainable agriculture. • Trees, shrubs and turf remove smoke, dust and other pollutants from the air. One tree can remove 26 pounds of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere annually, equaling 11,000 miles of car emissions. One study showed that one acre of trees has the ability to remove 13 tonnes of particles and gases annually. • Shading from strategically placed street trees can lower surrounding temperatures by up to 6° or up to 20°

- Outskirts : périphérie, environs
- Overcrowding = overpopulation
- Pleasant = agreeable ≠ unpleasant
- Polluted : pollué
- Return on capital = payback : rendement du capital
- Run-down : délabré
- Sports venues : installations sportives
- Sprawling city : ville tentaculaire
- Suburb : banlieue
- To get around : se balader
- To grow : faire pousser
- To have access to : accéder à
- Tourist attraction : attraction touristique
- Traffic congestion : embouteillage
- Unbreathable : irrespirable
- Unhealthy : malsain, insalubre

over roads. Green roofs and walls can naturally cool buildings, substantially lowering demand for air conditioning.

- Studies found that green districts have 10% higher construction costs. That comes out to \$35 to \$70 million per km². However, annual owner operating costs are lower, with savings of \$250 to \$1,200 per resident.

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More attractive cities. Few green spaces in cities: ugly cement jungle.• Great benefit to environment: filter pollutants, provide shade, lower temperatures, reduce erosion of soil and improve air and water quality.• Reduce consumption of resources (water, electricity); use natural materials in green buildings.• Improve quality of life and comfort of citizens. Benefits of seeing, being in or playing in nature.• Boost the economy by investing in green economy sectors. Better return on investment and higher resale value.• Provide habitat for wildlife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases due to irrigation, fertiliser, mowing and leaf blowing.• Extra costs due to regular maintenance (watering, weeding) and technology associated with green living (solar panels).• Long before finishing constructions and seeing the payback of investments.• Indoor pollution due to insulation of buildings, recycling products containing chemicals, increased radiation emitted by energy efficient fluorescent lights.• Weight of green roofs.• More constraints. No control of temperatures inside.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 272

2. Questions

- a. Why haven't green cities already become the norm?
- b. Can you give examples of green facilities and technologies?
- c. What may happen if nothing is done?
- d. Are green districts economically viable?

e. Why may green cities be dangerous?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Developers pay the bulk of the extra costs for green cities, but they are often unable to charge more when they sell. And cities don't see the payback immediately.
- b. Solar water heating, efficient windows, rooftop photovoltaic systems, rainwater collection, green roofs, green alleys, energy-efficient street lighting...
- c. There will be more congestion, pollution, diseases and energy and water use; people will expand to the countryside, which might be threatened to disappear.
- d. Even if green technologies cost more at the start, the operating costs are lower and the savings on water and electricity use are higher; the payback on the costs is five years.
- e. One reason might be the use of recycled products containing chemicals instead of choosing non-toxic products. Energy efficient fluorescent lights emit more radiation and can cause cancer. Due to insulation, there might be more indoor pollution too.

“Nuclear energy should be banned”

VOCABULARY: energy sources	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available : disponible • Carbon emission • Dam : barrage • Decommissioning = dismantlement : démantèlement • Energy efficient : éco-efficace • Energy supply : alimentation énergétique • Environmental damage : dégâts écologiques • Expensive = costly : cher ≠ cheap • Facility : dispositif • Fossil fuel : combustible fossile • Health risk : risque sanitaire • Leak : fuite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worldwide there have been over 100 accidents at nuclear power plants. 57 accidents have occurred since the Chernobyl disaster, and 57% of all nuclear-related accidents have occurred in the USA. Serious nuclear accidents include the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster (2011) and Chernobyl disaster (1986). • Fukushima disaster cost one trillion USD with cleanup, long-term loss of 150 square kilometres of productive land, displacement, lawsuits, utility bankruptcies and bailouts, GDP impacts and the cost of replacement fossil fuels. • There are only 29 countries with operating nuclear power plants today. The decommissioning process costs from 300 million to 5.6 billion dollars. • Falling costs and ambitious renewable policies continued to support the growth of wind and solar in the USA (+13% and 18%, respectively, to over 11% of the power mix) and the EU (+2.7 pts to 20% of the power mix). • In 2015, power generation using solar power was 33% of the global total, wind power 17%, and 1.3% for nuclear power, exclusively due to development in China. The

- Meltdown : fusion
- Nuclear fission reactor
- Nuclear weapon : arme nucléaire
- Power plant : centrale électrique
- Processing : traitement
- Radioactive nuclear waste : déchets nucléaires radioactifs
- Reactor core : cœur du réacteur
- Solar panel : panneau solaire
- Sustainable : durable
- Threat (n) : menace/threaten (v)
- Tidal power : énergie marémotrice
- To contaminate : contaminer
- To dispose of =get rid of : se débarrasser de

share of wind and solar energy is growing rapidly and steadily (+1.2pt in 2020) reaching 9.5%.

- The quantity of renewable energy produced within the EU increased overall by 73.1 % between 2004 and 2014. The most important source was solid biofuels and renewable waste.

- Uranium mining :
extraction
d'uranium
- Water power :
énergie
hydraulique
- Wind turbine :
éolienne

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human and environmental disasters: Chernobyl and Fukushima. • Emissions occur over a facility's life cycle: mining and fabrication of construction materials, plant construction, operation, uranium mining and milling, and plant decommissioning. • Nuclear armament proliferation. Risk of nuclear war. Targets of terrorists. • Costly and long to build the plant. Cheaper than fossil fuels, but costlier than renewable energies. Limited life. • Problem of radioactive nuclear waste. • Need lots of cool water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean, sustainable and stable energy source with low carbon emissions (12 grammes which is only slightly more than wind/solar). No air pollution. • Achieve independence from imported fuels; increase energy security. • More efficient than renewable energy. • Suitable for large-scale, continuous electricity demand: adapted to increasing urbanisation. Abundance of uranium fuel. • More cost-effective = save money and invest in renewable energies.

- Does not depend on natural conditions unlike solar or wind energy.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 273

2. Questions

- a. Do we really need nuclear energy to deal with global warming?
- b. Aren't we consuming too much energy?
- c. Why aren't renewable energies more used?
- d. Why are meltdowns dangerous?
- e. May nuclear power lead to the proliferation of nuclear weapons?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. To curb global warming, we need to cut our emissions by 80% over the next 40 years, while energy demand will double or triple. Nuclear energy might be the easiest way to produce vast amounts of zero carbon energy.
- b. High energy consumption meets the needs of fast-developing societies and is associated with better health, longer life spans and higher living standards. Consuming less would be a form of regression.
- c. Even if they are abundant, they are still costly to implement, intermittent, and difficult to scale. And they do not produce as much energy as fossil fuels.
- d. Meltdowns are dangerous because they result in radiation exposure that can create serious health risks.
- e. Nuclear power plants increase the availability of nuclear materials such as used fuel but it requires advanced technology necessary for extracting certain isotopes of plutonium and uranium from the fuel.

“Global warming is a hoax”

VOCABULARY: global warming	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Carbon footprint : empreinte carbone • Climate disruption : dérèglement climatique • Devastating : dévastateur • Disappearance = extinction/extinct • Disease : maladie • Drought : sécheresse • Flooding : inondation • Global warming : réchauffement climatique • Greenhouse effect : effet de serre • Heat : chaleur/heatwave : canicule • Hoax : arnaque, supercherie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the Industrial Revolution entered the age of coal, oil and gas, humans have increased the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by more than 44%, to concentrations not seen in 3 million years. Half the increase has come since 1980, with a peak in 2016. • Since 2000, we have experienced 16 of the 17 warmest years on record — including 2016, the hottest year ever recorded, with sea levels rising faster along the coasts, storms growing more powerful, and droughts and other forms of extreme weather being more disruptive. • In June 2014, B. Obama had adopted the Clean Power Plan to limit carbon pollution from dirty power plants (D. Trump abandoned it in 2017). The country’s 500 coal-fired power plants are the main cause of US global warming pollution, worse than cars and trucks. The Plan aimed to cut this pollution by 30% by 2030. By giving the states the option to replace dirty coal plants with wind, solar and energy efficiency, it could also speed the shift to clean power. • For D. Trump climate change is a hoax that China devised to secure an unfair trade advantage: “The concept of global

- Man-induced : causé par l'homme
- Melting glaciers : fonte des glaciers
- Natural disaster : catastrophe naturelle
- Ozone depletion : diminution de l'ozone/ozone layer : couche d'ozone
- Polar bear : ours polaire
- Power plant : centrale électrique
- Rise of sea level : hausse du niveau des océans
- Temperature rise : hausse des températures
- To destroy animal habitat
- To disrupt = upset : perturber
- To forecast = predict : prévoir/unpredictable : imprévisible
- To jeopardise = threaten : menacer

warming was created by and for the Chinese in order to make US manufacturing non-competitive." For him, it is not manmade but natural.

- To shrink : rétrécir
- Wildfire : incendie de forêt

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientists disagree on danger; global warming might generate net benefits to society. • Stagnation of greenhouse gas emissions: drop in coal consumption in China (slowing Chinese economy). • Hard to measure what influences the climate to fluctuate in the short term. • Average temperature of the surface of the Earth: only 15 °C. • Man-made CO₂ emissions: much smaller than natural emissions. Consumption of vegetation by animals: 220 gigatonnes of CO₂/year. Respiration by vegetation: 220. The ocean: 332. Human CO₂ emissions (fossil fuel burning and changes in land use): 29. • Harmful effects of current climate policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a hoax (to be a hoax: need a worldwide conspiracy of scientists and many other people, all trying to fool us). • Visible signs of climate change: increasing temperatures, more intense natural disasters, melting glaciers, earlier blooming, more wildfires. • Human death toll. • Scientific consensus: 90% of scientists from all fields of science believe it is real. 97.1% of all scientific papers agree that it is caused by humans and serious. • Natural CO₂ emissions (from the ocean and vegetation)

are balanced by natural absorptions.

- This keeps atmospheric CO2 levels in rough balance. Human CO2 emissions upset the natural balance.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 274

2. Questions

- a. What do climate skeptics say?
- b. What is their impact?
- c. How can we prepare to face natural disasters?
- d. Can we ignore the risks?
- e. What are you ready to do to limit global warming?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Climate has changed before, it is the sun, it is not bad, there is no consensus, extreme weather isn't caused by global warming, it's not manmade, renewable energy is too expensive, it's not urgent, humans survived past climate changes.
- b. It has contributed to lower levels of public concern and to government inaction. Many people consider that the media are exaggerating the issue of global warming.
- c. We need to anticipate by creating resistant infrastructures and facilities, informing and training people to react to emergency situations and devising escape plans.
- d. It is human to avoid thinking about the worst case scenarios but the risks are real and increasing and natural disasters do increasingly happen.
- e. I may choose public transport, reduce water and electricity consumption, reuse bags and reduce electronic waste by having my devices repaired instead of throwing them.

Phrases grammaticales

1. Plus un pays pollue, plus il devrait payer.
2. Quand les industries manufacturières commenceront à s'occuper du traitement des déchets, elles réduiront la pollution.
3. Remplacer les sacs en plastique par des sacs en tissu n'est pas très économique.
4. On injecte des anesthésiants aux animaux de laboratoire pour ne pas qu'ils souffrent.
5. Il y a des années que les villes auraient dû s'occuper de la pollution sonore.
6. Les gratte-ciel devraient posséder plus de parkings.
7. Pourquoi ne pas se débarrasser des combustibles fossiles ?
8. Ceux qui disent que le réchauffement de la planète n'existe pas n'ont pas dû voir les récentes catastrophes naturelles.

Correction

1. The more a country pollutes, the more it should pay.
2. When manufacturing industries start handling waste disposal, they will reduce pollution.
3. Replacing plastic bags by cloth bags is not cost-saving.
4. Anesthetics are injected into laboratory animals so that they do not suffer.
5. Towns should have handled noise nuisance a long time ago.
6. Skyscrapers should have more car parks.
7. Why not get rid of fossil fuels?
8. Those who claim that global warming does not exist must not have seen the recent natural disasters.

Score :

Notes personnelles

6. Sport



Subject

“Should sports be gender-mixed?”

► **Participants:** A supporter of gender-mixed sports, a detractor

The supporter of gender-mixed sports: Gender-mixed sports encourage good fair play. Players behave more responsibly when they play with or against the opposite sex. Most co-ed leagues are recreational and it obliges stronger players to be less aggressive than when playing with players of the same sex.

The detractor: Co-ed sports present technical problems. Some teams have difficulty finding the requisite number of players of the opposite sex and end up losing the game by default because of it.

The supporter of gender-mixed sports: It is also difficult to find same-sex teammates and bring everybody together for the training sessions. On the other hand, co-ed sports help develop skills: men learn to develop more patience. Women benefit by improving their skills and strength to keep up as men are generally faster and stronger players than women.

The detractor: This may be a source of frustration. Many men, who are usually faster and stronger than women, get frustrated when they face women and find they have to slow down. They may end up not enjoying themselves and may also feel they can't express themselves fully. Women can experience frustration as well. Often, they are not taken seriously during the game by men who are afraid of hurting or overpowering them.

The supporter of gender-mixed sports: Anyway, there are generally fewer injuries in co-ed games compared with same sex games.

The detractor: Injuries are rare but severe. Sport injuries that occur when weaker players try to perform at the same level as stronger players of the opposite sex can be dangerous.

The supporter of gender-mixed sports: Not really. Players are always excited about the opportunity to meet and socialise with players of the opposite sex and it gives them another reason to go out, and play and behave responsibly.

The detractor: The potential attraction between players of opposing sexes can sometimes create conflicts and jealousy from other players and this can affect the game negatively.

The supporter of gender-mixed sports: I have the impression that mixed team sports have more positives than negatives, especially for mature, older players as they are more likely to have the patience and self-control to enjoy this type of game.

- Co-ed (co-educational): mixte
- Strength: force
- To keep up: garder la cadence
- To slow down: ralentir
- To hurt: blesser
- To overpower: dominer
- Injuries: blessures
- To occur: se produire
- Weaker: plus faible

“Ban sports classes”

VOCABULARY: sport at school	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bullying : intimidation, brimades • Compulsory = obligatory ≠ optional • Fixtures : appareils • Gifted : doué • Ineptitude : inaptitude • Injury : blessure • Lifelong habits : habitudes de vie • PE : physical education : EPS • Physical fitness : forme physique • Playing field : terrain de jeux, concurrence équitable • Safely : sans risque • Teammate : co-équipier • To be hurt = be injured : être blessé 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the US, about 30 million children and teens participate in some form of organised sports. High school athletes account for an estimated 2 million injuries and 500,000 doctor visits and 30,000 hospitalisations each year. • More than 3.5 million kids under 14 receive medical treatment for sports injuries each year. • Children ages 5 to 14 account for nearly 40% of all sports-related injuries treated in hospitals. The rate and severity of injury increase with a child’s age. • Almost 1/3 of all injuries incurred in childhood are sports-related injuries. • The percentage of children with obesity in the US has more than tripled since the 1970s. Today, about 1/5 school-aged children (ages 6 –19) are obese. • The US Department of Health and Human Services recommends that young people aged 6 –17 years participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity daily. • In 2013, 27.1% of US high school students surveyed had participated in at least 60 minutes per day of physical activity on all 7 days and only 29% attended physical education class daily.

- To be involved : être impliqué
- To complain : se plaindre
- To display talent : montrer du talent
- To foster achievers : promouvoir des vainqueurs
- To freeze : geler
- To instill values : inculquer des valeurs
- To lower self-esteem : dégrader l'estime de soi
- To play on/in a team : jouer dans une équipe
- To prevent sb from + V-ing : empêcher quelqu'un de
- To prove invaluable : s'avérer précieux
- To shine : briller
- To skip classes = play truant : sécher
- To strengthen : renforcer
- Waste of time : perte de temps
- In 2013, less than half (48%) of US high school students (64% of 9th-grade students but only 35% of 12th-grade students) attended physical education classes in an average week.

- Well-being : bien-être

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks of accidents and injuries. Prevent pupils from going to school or writing. • Create violence, mockery and humiliation. Long-term trauma. • Not always easy to organise, depending on the activities and weather. Need to cancel outdoor sport in case of foul weather. • Useless subject; can practise sport outside the school. Wiser to devote this time to core subjects like mathematics. • Costly material and insurance. School's responsibility in case of accidents. • Unjustified sports exemptions. Fake medical certificates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep fit and stay healthy; avoid being obese by doing sport regularly. Incite parents to do sport too. • Learn values useful for social life later: rely on others; sense of responsibility, sharing, respect and solidarity. • Outlet for stress and aggression; unwind, detach from screens. Sedentary life due to technology. • Develop competitive spirit; learn to take up challenges. • Low achievers: succeed, be more self-confident and proud. • Discover new activities that might otherwise be never tried.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 275

2. Questions

- a. How long should sports classes continue in a school curriculum?
- b. How can sports classes help for social integration?

- c. How can parents get kids interested in sport rather than in screens?
- d. Why is sport sometimes viewed as a less essential subject at school?
- e. Should there be sports incentives at work too?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. The longer the studies, the higher the level of stress; so students should do sport as long as they study to be able to unwind.
- b. Sports teach social values like teamwork, respect, solidarity and responsibility, values which are useful to integrate in society and at work.
- c. Parents should incite children to enroll in sports activities as early as possible and should encourage them to do activities together to keep up the motivation.
- d. It might be linked to the fact that some sports can be practised outside school and do not necessarily require a teacher's guidance or supervision. Moreover, few children consider a career linked to sport.
- e. The older we get, the less prone to doing sports we are, as a result we are more likely to adopt bad lifelong habits, become obese, have cardiovascular diseases and be irritable. Therefore, there should be sports incentives at work too.

“Ban extreme sports”

VOCABULARY: sports risks	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement : accomplissement • Carefree : insouciant • Careless : imprudent • Daring venture : aventure audacieuse • Disabled = handicapped • Exposure risk : exposition au risque • Fatality = death • Gritty : qui a du cran, courageux • Outlet : exutoire • Sprain : entorse • Strain : foulure • Surge : montée, élan • Thrill seeker : amateur d'adrénaline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,083,691 injuries were reported for 7 extreme sports in the US between 2000 and 2011 (on average 38,385 per year). The cost for an individual patient can range from \$30,000 to \$2 million, depending on the severity of the injury. • Among the most dangerous sports, base jumping ranks number one with an average of 1 fatality in 60 participants. • Almost 50% of head injuries sustained in sports or recreational activities occur during bicycling, skateboarding, or skating incidents. • Between 2002 and 2010, the annual impact of sports injuries was between \$1.65 and \$2 billion in Australia. • Close to \$170 billion is spent on smoking-related medical services each year, and more than 156 billion is lost in productivity due to premature death and exposure to secondhand smoke. Injuries and deaths from motorcycle crashes cost approximately \$12 billion in one year. • The cost of rescue operations varies depending on the scenario. Who ultimately pays depends on what agencies are involved in the rescue, where it takes place and the circumstances. The US Coast Guard is the

- Thrilling :
passionant,
excitant
- To apply a
blanket ban :
appliquer une
interdiction
systématique
- To channel
aggression :
canaliser
l'agressivité
- To compete :
rivaliser
- To get out of
poverty : sortir
de la misère
- To glamorise :
glorifier
- To hurt = harm
= injure : blesser
- To inflict
injuries : infliger
des blessures
- To live on the
edge : vivre sur
le fil
- To overcome :
surmonter
- To push limits :
repousser les
limites

leader, coming to the assistance of an average of 114 people per day at a total cost of \$680 million annually.

- To require discipline : exiger de la discipline
- To unwind : se défouler
- Unregulated : non réglementé
- Unsupervised : sans surveillance

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause accidents and injuries; deadly accidents. • Put others' lives in danger (rescuers). • High cost for the patient. • Costly to the community when the athlete needs to be rescued. Up to the community to bear the cost. • Bad example for kids: take more risks without being secured by professionals. • Endanger nature when activity practised in wild natural places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlet for stress; surge of adrenaline for thrill seekers. • Push one's limits as far as possible. Be in harmony with oneself. • Feel strong and powerful. Feeling of achievement and fulfillment. Make life worth living. • Personal choice and freedom to endanger oneself. • A means to keep busy, channel their energy and display talent. • Danger in other sports and other activities (violent video games).

2. Questions

- a. Should these sports be more regulated?
- b. Should victims pay for rescuers' intervention?
- c. What are the limits to the practice of extreme sports?
- d. Are these athletes unconscious?
- e. Do you know some extreme sports?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. These sports are already regulated and framed, but training conditions and material can still improve so as to reduce the external risk of accidents and injuries.
- b. As they are conscious of the risks, endanger rescuers' lives and mobilise rescuers at the expense of other victims, they should be charged, but this would be unfair for poorer people who may die because they can't afford to be rescued.
- c. There are physical limits linked to the capacities of the body but also mental limits like fear. Thrill-seekers always try to push them farther so as to feel an adrenaline rush.
- d. They are aware of the risks, but taking risks is precisely what motivates them. For them, the possibility of injury or dying is part of what makes life worth living.
- e. On the earth, there is mountain biking or Parkour. On water, we can mention kitesurfing or white water rafting. In the air, base jumping and bungee jumping are extreme sports. And on the snow, snowboarding can be extreme too.

“Athletes and celebrities are role models”

VOCABULARY: role models and heroes	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brave = fearless = courageous • Cowardly (adj)/a coward (n) : lâche • Deed = feat = achievement : exploit • Disinterested : désintéressé • Easily influenced : influençable • Endorsement : appui, approbation • Influential : influent • Inspiring = inspirational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 2014 study of global consumers' responses to advertising messages found that while humour resonates for 47% of respondents, celebrity (12%) and athlete (8%) endorsements resonate with the fewest consumers. • 45% of US adults believe that celebrities can make a large (11%) or some (33%) positive difference to issues they are promoting, but a greater proportion (51%) feel that they make little to no difference. Respondents were more convinced of celebrities' potential negative impact: 55% believe that celebrities' negative publicity can have a somewhat (35%) or very (20%) damaging impact on the issue they are promoting. • People are more likely to be influenced on important issues by posts from their close friends, family members and even well-known bloggers than politicians and athletes. • 19% said they supported a cause because of something they heard a celebrity say or do. Celebrity-influenced support for causes is higher among 18-36-year-olds (27%) than older people (10%).

- Leadership role : rôle de chef
- Outstanding = remarkable
- Praiseworthy : digne de louanges
- Pride : fierté/proud : fier
- Role model : un modèle
- Talented : talentueux
- To achieve : accomplir
- To be in the limelight : être sous les projecteurs
- To become famous overnight : devenir célèbre du jour au lendemain
- To convey a message : faire passer un message

- 58% of respondents' vote is definitely (10%) or probably (48%) influenced by the support of a celebrity versus 25% who believe that it probably or definitely doesn't have an impact.

- To deserve :
mériter
- To embody
= symbolise
= represent
- To look up to
= admire
- To put one's
private life
under scrutiny :
exposer sa vie
privée
- To set an
example :
montrer
l'exemple
- To stand up for
= fight for :
défendre
- To stand up
to : résister à
- Unselfish
= selfless
= generous
- Value : valeur
- Well-known
= famous :
célèbre

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments
-

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An example of success: get out of poverty; become influential, popular and respected. • Embodiment of values: hard work, devotion, determination, strong will, persistence; fight for their dreams. • A source of hope and inspiration: emulate their icons. • Their success: pride of a nation; reflect the status and power of a country. • Convey positive messages to educate people (cf. boxer Lennox Lewis on appropriate masculine behaviour). • Philanthropists: help charities and create foundations to help poor or disadvantaged people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dishonest people: cheat, lie, dope. Set a bad example. • Violent behaviour: win at all costs (at the expense of other athletes); success goes to their heads. • Only interested in money and glory; not heroic because not help others; narcissistic, selfish, greedy. • Sacrifice family for the sake of their pleasure: more time devoted to trainings or show business activities. • Low moral values (not cultivated people): superficial values, interested in useful contacts. • Distorted image of reality: illusion that success is easy and effortless.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 277

2. Questions

- a. How can athletes and celebrities influence young people?
- b. Can their influence be dangerous?
- c. Is having celebrities as role models a sign of decay for society?
- d. How can celebrities use their fame positively?
- e. Do traditional role models (parents, teachers...) still have authority?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. They can inspire them to do their utmost to fulfill their dreams, but also set a bad example and incite them to do the same.

- b. It may be dangerous if it leads people to commit offences, be violent, cheat or disrespect others. Some people are too blind to see the true side of things.
- c. Civic leaders, clergy, legal and medical experts, parents and teachers used to serve as role models. The shift may reflect decay in moral standards, but some celebrities are really praiseworthy.
- d. Celebrities can draw public attention to some causes, like poverty, handicap, famine or natural disasters and help collect funds.
- e. With the surge of new technologies and the popularisation of “stars”, traditional authorities are less respected. Teens are more rebellious and inclined to protest.

“Some athletes are overpaid”

VOCABULARY: athletes' salaries	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above-average wage : revenu supérieur à la moyenne • Demanding : exigeant • Earnings = wages : gains • Entertainment : divertissement • Famous = renowned = well-known : célèbre • Hype : médiatisation • Job security : sécurité de l'emploi • Lucrative : rentable, lucratif • Media coverage : couverture médiatique 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first best paid athletes in 2020 were Conor Mc Gregor (mixed martial arts, \$180m), Lionel Messi (\$130m), Cristiano Ronaldo (\$120m), Dak Prescott (\$107.5m) and Lebron James (\$96.5m). • The US President earns a salary of \$400,000, along with a \$50,000 annual expense account, a \$100,000 nontaxable travel account and \$19,000 for entertainment. • In a year, Kim Kardashian earns around \$50 million. • The highest-paid type of doctor averages just over \$500,000 per year. • The median salary of a secondary school teacher in the US is \$47,427. • The median household income in the US is right around \$54,000 per year, depending on the level of education completed. • In 2015, Cristiano Ronaldo was named the world's most charitable sports star, having donated millions of pounds of his fortune to worthy causes. He gave \$83,000 to a 10-year-old fan in need of brain surgery and gave more than \$165,000 to fund a cancer centre in Portugal. He used his fame to help the aid effort in Nepal after the earthquake in April 2015.

- Overpaid : trop payé
- Prize money : somme d'argent
- Short-term career : carrière courte
- Supply and demand : l'offre et la demande
- Talented : talentueux
- To combine hard work and talent
- To dedicate = devote : consacrer
- To deserve : mériter
- To enthuse : enthousiasmer
- To entice = appeal : attirer, séduire
- To make a career : faire carrière
- To provide amusement : divertir

- To save lives :
sauver des vies
- To take risks :
prendre des
risques
- To try one's
luck : tenter sa
chance
- Top-notch
= excellent
- Wealthy
= well-off = rich
- Well-paying :
rémunérateur
- Worth : valeur

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paid a lot for leisure (child's play) and to have fun. • Not really a job (not produce anything, not useful). Wrong message for kids: illusion of easy success. • Excessive, disproportionate salaries and bonuses. Unfair for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short career. Risks of injuries: long-term trauma: disabling for later-life. Cost of material and surgeries. • Time and energy devoted to hard and exhausting training sessions. Require sacrifices and strong self-discipline (food, training). Deserve their salary. • Popularity among fans. Stop going to games or buying officially-licensed merchandise if best athletes absent.

other workers or clubs with low budgets.

- Not deserved: not indispensable or vital like doctors, firefighters; not save lives or risk their lives. Selfish activity.
- Better to invest the money in clubs' maintenance and new material.
- High salaries: incentive to cheat and dope, be violent to win at all costs.

- Contribute to the popularity of a sport. Inspire others to do great things.
- Improve the image and pride of a nation. Unifying power.
- A means to attract the best players.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 278

2. Questions

- a. Why do some athletes and sports get higher salaries than other sports?
- b. What would happen if athletes were paid less?
- c. What image may it give to children?
- d. Aren't athletes becoming merchandise?
- e. Why is football so much more popular than other sports?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Things and people are valued not necessarily on the effort or innovation behind them but simply on what they offer to society. Talent pays less than media hype.
- b. There might be less doping and less competitiveness, therefore less challenge and entertainment, but at the same time it might focus athletes on the pleasure of competing and improving their performance honestly.
- c. These athletes may represent a hope to get out of poverty and become famous, but children may also be tempted to drop out of school and just do sport.

- d. Athletes are often given a price tag and even sometimes used as celebrity endorsement in ads, but they are also seen as role models and embodiments of values.
- e. Football can be played anywhere and requires little material and investment, therefore it is more accessible. It also arouses lots of passion and excitement and the rules are easy to grasp.

“Doping should be allowed”

VOCABULARY: doping	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anabolic steroid : stéroïde anabolisant • Attempt : tentative • Banned = illicit substance • Blood pressure : tension • Corrupt : corrompu • Doping-free : sans dopage • Freely available : en accès libre • Honest ≠ dishonest • Pain killer : antidouleur • Payoffs : gains, récompenses • Penalty : pénalité • Performance-enhancing drug : drogue permettant d'améliorer la performance • Resilience = resistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of doping has been viewed as a problem since at least the 1960s. • In 2016, it was revealed that more than 1,000 Russian athletes across more than 30 sports were involved in state-sponsored doping between 2011 and 2015 and that the London 2012 Olympics were “corrupted on an unprecedented scale” by Russia’s government and sports authorities. • The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) was established in 1999; it is composed and funded equally by the sport movement and governments of the world. It leads a collaborative worldwide movement for doping-free sport. • The first official ban on “stimulating substances” was introduced by the International Amateur Athletic Federation in 1928. • Even in doses much lower than those used by athletes, muscular strength could be improved by 5-20%. The International Amateur Athletic Federation estimates that only 10 –15% of participating athletes are tested in each major competition. • The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind, and is characterised by ethics, health, excellence

- Reward :
récompense
- Rife
= widespread :
répandu
- Strength = force
- To be stripped of
one's medal : être
déchu de sa
médaile
- To cheat : tricher
- To compete :
concourir
- To dope : se doper
- To fail a dope test :
rater un test anti-
dopage
- To give a
competitive edge :
donner un avantage
concurrentiel
- To improve :
améliorer
- To snitch
= denounce
- To test positive :
obtenir un résultat
positif
- Undetectable
- Unfair = unjust :
injuste

in performance, fun and joy, teamwork, dedication, respect for rules and others, courage and solidarity.

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harder to detect the latest drugs because they mimic natural processes.• Failure of regulating bodies' attempts to eliminate drugs: hypocritical to pretend not to know drug use is rife.• Fairer if everyone takes drugs. Eliminate genetic advantages.• Necessary to push limits always further without exhausting the body. Safer: lower heart rate and blood pressure, reducing the physical effects of stress.• Might destroy career if caught for doping even just once.• Unfair for honest athletes who train hard. No equal chance of winning for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detrimental for health: unknown effects of some drugs.• Increase inequalities between the poorest and the richest who can afford the most powerful drugs.• No limits to drug performance.• Shift the interest and value of sport from individual performance to scientific progress and drug performance. Violate the spirit of sport.• Hard to measure the performance.• Greater emphasis on winning and beating records over self-fulfillment, challenge, pleasure and participation. Money race.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 279

2. Questions

- a. Why is doping so widespread in sports?
- b. Why do athletes dope?
- c. Are there activities in which doping is allowed?
- d. Shouldn't we care about the real issues of safety?

e. Isn't doping part of the spirit of sport?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

a. The lure of success is great and the penalties for cheating are small. A six-month or one-year ban from competition is a small penalty to pay for further years of multimillion dollar success.

b. Elite athletes can earn tens of millions of dollars every year in prize money alone, and millions more in sponsorships and endorsements.

c. Classical musicians often use beta-blockers to control stage fright. These drugs are enabling the musicians to express themselves more effectively and the quality of a musical performance is improved.

d. We should indeed change the rules and equipment involved in sports which are inherently dangerous. Many people die every year and injuries can be really serious.

e. Indeed, doping might be seen as part of the challenge of being better, provided it does not cause injustices.

“The Olympic Games are a waste of money”

VOCABULARY: Olympic Games	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bidding process : candidature • Bronze/silver/gold medal • Burden : fardeau • Championship : championnat • Contestant = participant • Doping : dopage • Economic spinoffs = fallout : retombées économiques • Facilities : installations • Front runner : le favori, chef de file • IOC : International Olympic Committee • Opponent : adversaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first modern Olympics began in Athens on April 5, 1896. They hosted just 251 athletes from 13 countries playing nine sports and cost \$10 million in today's terms. They were initiated by Pierre de Coubertin, a French aristocrat convinced that athletic prowess could save his nation from military humiliation. • The 2008 Olympics in Beijing, China, cost over \$40 billion, making it the second most expensive Games after the Russian 2014 Winter Olympics (51bn). Even though it was less, it hosted three times as many events. • Australia estimates it gained \$3.2bn extra tourist revenue in the 4 years after Sydney 2000. • With increased security fears Athens spent \$1.5bn on security out of a total of \$12bn on the 2004 games. • To make way for Beijing's 2008 Olympic infrastructure, 1.5 million people were forcibly evicted from their homes with minimal compensation. The neighbourhoods were destroyed and residents removed to the outskirts of the city far from friends, family and places of work. Rio de Janeiro's 2015 preparations for the OG were marred by

- Power struggle :
lutte de pouvoir
- Ranking =
placement :
classement
- Referee : arbitre
- Reward :
récompense
- Runner-up :
deuxième, finaliste
- Short-lived :
éphémère ≠ lasting
- Showcase :
vitrine
- Sporting event :
événement sportif
- Sportsmanship :
esprit sportif
- Substitute :
remplaçant
- Supremacy
- Swimming :
natation
- To boo : huer
- To cheat : tricher
- To host : accueillir
- To perform :
accomplir

bloody confrontations between police and residents who resisted attempts to forcibly remove them.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To rehabilitate = renovate • To support : encourager • To tie up funds : immobiliser des fonds • Track-and-field : athlétisme 	
--	--

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of infrastructure and organisation. Exceed predictions. • Not paid off by visitors and tourists' expenses. • Increase taxes for locals. Not the ones hired to build the premises. • Disturbance and nuisance for locals (traffic, noise, pollution...). • More urgent needs: hospitals, schools, electricity, housing, salaries. • Short-term impact and attractiveness; neglected premises afterwards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructures remain and benefit locals. • Good for the image of the region and country; draw more tourists. International showcase. • Create jobs, boost employment, help families. Incite to do sports. • Enthusiasm and unity of a region and nation to support its athletes. • Environmental investment. • Increase tourists' spending (souvenirs, transport, hotels, restaurant).

2. Questions

- a. Who benefits from hosting the Games?
- b. What can be a lasting impact of hosting the Games?
- c. Why can it create a feel-good factor?
- d. Why are the Games blamed for infringing upon human rights?
- e. What is the Olympic spirit or philosophy?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Hosting has a national and local impact; it involves hundreds of events, creates jobs, attracts tourists, provides an opportunity to show supremacy and offers local people the possibility to use the facilities after the Games.
- b. There are social, economic and cultural impacts. Economic growth, infrastructure legacies and image promotion are among the top benefits. It can also incite people to do sport, which is a good thing given increasing obesity.
- c. Not only can it unite a nation in the bidding process and during the Games but it can also boost national pride.
- d. Building new infrastructure in a city means destroying established urban areas. When that happens, local populations and communities are often dispersed and displaced forcibly.
- e. It is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play.

Phrases grammaticales

1. Que diraient les professeurs si les cours de sport étaient interdits ?
2. Le sport peut aider des enfants qui sèchent les cours à montrer du talent.
3. Cela ne sert à rien d'appliquer une interdiction systématique aux sports extrêmes.
4. Pour être sous les projecteurs, certains sportifs sont prêts à exposer leur vie privée.
5. Si tous les athlètes étaient payés pareil, il n'y aurait plus d'enjeux.
6. Quand le dopage sera autorisé, alors les sportifs ne tricheront plus.
7. On dit souvent que les Jeux Olympiques sont une perte de temps et d'argent.
8. Alors pourquoi tant de villes participent-elles au processus de candidature ?

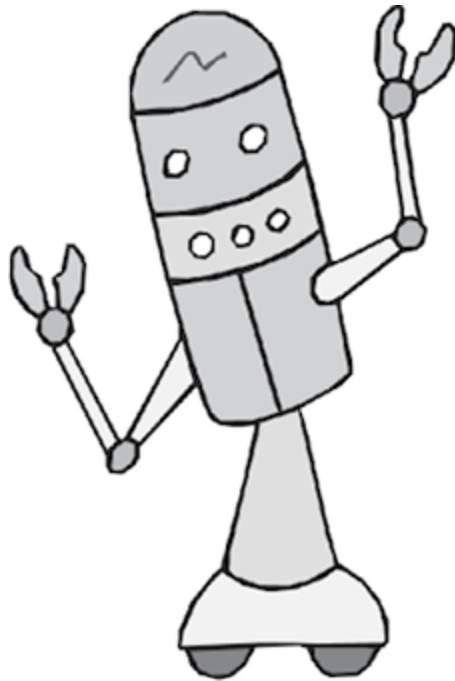
Correction

1. What would teachers say if sports classes were banned?
2. Sport can help children who skip classes to display talent.
3. There is no use applying a blanket ban on extreme sports.
4. To be in the limelight, some athletes are willing to put their private lives under scrutiny.
5. If all athletes were paid the same, there wouldn't be any stakes anymore.
6. When doping is allowed, then athletes will no longer cheat.
7. The Olympic Games are often said to be a waste of time and money.
8. Then why do so many cities participate in the bidding process?

Score :

Notes personnelles

7. Technologies



Subject

“Automation will cause unemployment“

► **Participants:** The company manager, the employee

The company manager: Our company needs to increase its productivity and sales. This is the reason why we have decided to invest in machines and AI. Automation is a great opportunity for businesses to develop and provide customised services.

The employee: Automation is a real threat to work. Most of us are afraid of being replaced by machines and losing jobs. This would be terrible for us. It is already hard to make ends meet at the end of the month to pay the bills, the rent, the kids' studies...

The company manager: I do understand your fears, believe me. But, unfortunately, if we don't invest in machines and artificial intelligence, we will lag behind and maybe go bust. Instead of being afraid, you should see robots as an advantage.

Robots can really help you by doing repetitive and dangerous tasks. The workers will be affected to more elaborate and gratifying tasks requiring higher skills. For example, they could be assigned to maintenance, supervision and design.

The employee: For sure, we are undergoing lots of pressure to meet the deadlines. Currently, the extremely intense pace of work is exhausting and stressful. When some are missing, the workload is unbearable for the others. You're right; machines could help carrying out boring and repetitive tasks but they must not suppress jobs.

The company manager: This won't be the case. Automation will also benefit companies as it will inevitably reduce costs, accidents, mistakes, sick leaves and strikes; it will increase productivity, profitability and competitiveness. We will also be able to manufacture more customised items and faster, which will help us save time. Thanks to the extra revenues, we will invest in training courses. For those workers who are not skilled enough, we will

offer training sessions to upgrade their competences. So, automation may destroy jobs, but it will create new higher-skilled, better-paid jobs

The employee: I am not totally convinced. Automation will give a particularly hard blow to low-skilled workers who are unable to upgrade their competences because of the cost of training and specialised studies. If they have to stop working to follow courses, they will earn paltry wages, live in absolute poverty and get totally depressed.

The company manager: You don't need to be so pessimistic.

The employee: If we have to be replaced by machines, we want to get compensations and resettlement allowances. Can you imagine how traumatic it can be for the eldest employees who have been slaving out for 20 or 25 years?

- Sales: ventes
- Automation: automatisations
- To make ends meet: joindre les deux bouts
- To lag behind: être à la traîne
- To go bust: faire faillite
- To be assigned to: être affecté à
- Supervision: surveillance
- Design: conception
- To undergo: subir
- Pressure: pression
- To meet the deadlines: respecter les délais
- Currently: actuellement
- Pace of work: rythme de travail
- Exhausting: épuisant
- Workload: charge de travail

- Unbearable: insupportable
- To carry out: réaliser
- Sick leaves: congés maladie
- Strikes: grèves
- Training sessions: stages de formation
- Hard blow : coup dur
- Paltry wages : salaires de misère
- Resettlement allowances : indemnités de réinstallation
- To slave out: travailler comme un malade

“Technology has made the world a better place”

VOCABULARY: progress	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advance : avancée, progrès• Beneficial = profitable• Breakthrough : percée• Computer science : informatique• Convenient = handy : commode• Cutting-edge = state-of-the-art : de pointe• Cyber-bullying : cyber harcèlement• Device : appareil• Digital : numérique• Far-reaching : vaste, considérable• Hand-held = portable• Household appliance : appareil ménager	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There were 3.7 billion internet users in March 2017.• The internet of things (IoT) refers to the connection of devices to the Internet. Cars, kitchen appliances, and even heart monitors can all be connected through the IoT. There might be more than 24 billion IoT devices on Earth by 2020. That's four devices for every human being on the planet.• There are more than 500,000 education apps available for download through Apple's App Store; 72% of those are aimed at toddlers and preschoolers. But a study in 2015 showed that students who use computers for schoolwork for a slightly below average amount of time tend to do better than average on reading exams. Students who spend an above-average amount of time on a computer at school performed worse on the same test, scoring lower than students who don't use computers at all.• On average, in 2015, Americans spent 9 hours per day on media: 2.8 hours on mobiles, 2.4 on computers and 4.3 watching TV. In 2016, adults devoted

- Improvement :
amélioration
- Information
technology (IT)
- Innovative : innovant
- Labour-saving : qui
réduit le travail
- Laptop : ordinateur
portable
- Leap = stride : bond
- Long-term
- Momentum : élan
- Outdated :
désuet ≠ brand-new
- Round-the-clock :
24h/24
- Time-saving : qui fait
gagner du temps
- To affect
- To evolve : évoluer
- To increase :
augmenter ≠ decrease
- To infringe upon :
empiéter sur
- To pry into :
s'immiscer dans
- Useful :
utile ≠ useless

about 10 hours and 39 minutes each day to consuming media. About 81% of adults in the US have smartphones.

- The UK was hit by 188 high-level cyber attacks threatening national security in the first 3 months of 2017.

- User-friendly : facile à utiliser

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical improvement: vaccines, lasers, transplants, prostheses, artificial organs. Detect flawed genes. Cure diseases. • Safer, faster and more comfortable transport: driverless cars, hybrid cars, cruise control, parking aid. • Communications: keep in touch despite distances, meet new people. Save time, reduce isolation. Global village. • Access to knowledge round-the-clock. • Security: identify and arrest criminals; prevent crimes thanks to wiretapping. • Domotics, online shopping: save time, increase home safety and comfort; help disabled or old people live normally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragile security. More sophisticated weapons of mass destruction (nuclear bombs); drones used to drop bombs or shoot. • Increased dehumanisation: virtual friends and superficial exchanges. • Increased unemployment due to automation; widening gap rich-poor. • New diseases and threats for health and the environment: eye and back problems, electronic pollution. • More stress, pressure; reduced work-life balance; more depression, obesity. • Less freedom; more controls, more surveillance, more regulations.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 280

2. Questions

- a. Do you think there is too much technology today?
- b. Can we return to a simpler life?
- c. Do technologies create more equality?
- d. Why may the internet be good for democracy?
- e. What has not become better?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Technology is ubiquitous and we have become dependent on it, but I would not say that it is too much as it makes our lives easier and helps us save time and effort.
- b. It would be very disturbing and painstaking. It would hamper most of what we do, at work, at school, in our leisure activities and exchanges. But returning to a simpler life is still possible if we accept to take more time to do things.
- c. Innovative technologies create equality if they improve the lives of people who need it the most, for example by making medication, knowledge and sanitation more affordable. But automation also suppresses jobs and deprives people of a salary.
- d. People can express and share their opinions more truly and freely and their voice can be heard. It played a key role in the Arab Spring where it helped organise pro-democracy protests.
- e. IT has made exchanges more superficial, less authentic and more isolating.

“3D printing is a boon”

VOCABULARY: 3D printing	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3D printer : imprimante 3D • Airborne particle : particule en suspension dans l'air • Byproduct : produit dérivé • Consumer grade : de grand public • Copyright infringement : violation des droits d'auteur • Custom-made = customised : sur mesure • Design process : processus de conception • Desktop : (de) bureau • Digital piracy : piratage numérique • Endless = limitless : illimité 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of 3D (dimensional) printing, also known as additive manufacturing, was first introduced in the late 1980s. It was first commercially used as a rapid prototyping method in the aerospace and automotive industries. • When melting plastic with heat or lasers, 3D printers consume about 50 to 100 times more electrical energy than injection molding to make an item of the same weight. • PLA and ABS are thermoplastics: they become malleable when heated. PLA is more brittle and has a higher surface hardness. It is more prone to break when bent. ABS makes objects stronger and more impact-resistant. Therefore, it is better suited for mechanical parts and for weatherproof objects. • The machines using PLA filament emit 20 billion ultrafine particles per minute, and the ABS emit up to 200 billion particles per minute. • High quality, consumer-grade machines are available under \$500. • In “normal” 3D printing, the end product is static, unless some flexible material is used, and it is meant to stay in that form. 4D

- Energy hog :
énergivore
- Feedstock :
matière première
- Forgery
= counterfeit :
contrefaçon
- Hazardous
= dangerous
- In bulk : en grande
quantité
- Layer by layer :
couche par couche
- Modeling tool :
outil de
modélisation
- Multi-purpose :
polyvalent
- Nanosized
particles :
particules
nanométriques
- Patent : brevet
- Small-scale
manufacturing :
fabrication à petite
échelle
- Standalone
device : appareil
autonome
- To emit : dégager

printing is a way of “programming” the object to change form or functionality when given the correct impulse.

- To extrude : faire sortir
- To heat : chauffer
- To lessen : diminuer ≠ increase
- Trademark : marque déposée

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheaper to replace a part than the totality of an object. • Custom-made objects, adapted to specific purposes. • Possible to create drugs, food, artificial limbs. Reduce famine and help disabled people access affordable prostheses. • Reduce waste: replace and repair rather than throw. • Lessen machining and transportation costs. Cheaper products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create guns which are not registered, untested safety equipment (wheels for bikes, helmets, toys) and medicine. • Social and economic impacts: create unemployment if buy less and not renew equipment. Bankruptcy of some factories; digital piracy, forgery: loss of licensing rights (black market of franchised items). • Still unaffordable for ordinary people. • Complicated and long to create objects. Require computing skills. • Limited choice of colour, material, size. • Health risk: increased reliance on plastic and electrical energy; unhealthy air emissions (settle in the lungs, asthma).

- Limitless imagination; make breakthroughs and bring products to the market much faster. Make the world move forward more quickly.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 281

2. Questions

- a. Can 3D printing have a positive social and economic impact?
- b. Can it be considered as unfair trading?
- c. Is it possible to create or increase regulations in terms of 3D printing?
- d. Can we produce anything?
- e. Is it profitable for large-scale manufacturing?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Some industries will benefit from reduced design and prototype costs and create new jobs. Many products will be produced locally, thus reducing outsourcing and shipping costs. Thanks to endless customisation and mass personalisation, creativity will come to the fore. So far unaffordable objects will be more accessible to anyone.
- b. The risk of copyright infringement is indeed real; it becomes easier to pirate creative content, manufacture copyrighted works and sell counterfeited goods.
- c. Given that the use of desktop 3D is private, it seems impossible to enforce regulations. But laws exist to protect copyright.
- d. No. For example, we cannot produce human organs because they are very complex and interdependent. There are also limits of size and material.
- e. Using 3D printing to produce in bulk isn't fast enough to be profitable. The interest is to create custom-made products or items with a very complex shape.

“Augmented reality”

VOCABULARY: augmented reality	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content : contenu • Display : affichage • Eye-tracking : suivi des mouvements de l'œil • Field of vision : champ de vision • Head-up display : affichage tête haute • High-end : haut de gamme, de pointe • Mobile device : appareil mobile • Overlay =superimposition : superposition • Privacy = private life • See-through = transparent • Sensor : capteur • Supplementary information • Surgery : chirurgie • To appear : apparaître • To bridge the digital and the physical : relier le numérique et le physique 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augmented reality is the mixture of virtual reality with real life, using layers of computer generation to allow an enhanced interaction with reality. This is usually done through apps (such as Pokemon Go), but can also be used for sporting events, driving... • Virtual reality is a completely artificial, computer-generated simulation of a real-life experience. This requires the use of a virtual reality headset, such as Oculus Rift, in order to fully immerse the user. • Google Glass was an optical head-mounted display designed in the shape of a pair of eyeglasses. It displayed information in a smartphone-like hands-free format. Wearers communicated with the Internet via natural language voice commands. Google stopped producing it in January 2015. • Auras are augmented reality actions – images, videos, 3D animations or even games that appear when you point your mobile device at a real world image or object. Each Aura is created by tying

- To collect data : recueillir des données
- To distract : distraire, déconcentrer
- To embed : intégrer
- To enable = help = allow : permettre
- To enhance : améliorer, augmenter
- To interact : interagir
- To make items come to life = bring life to items : donner vie à des objets
- To record : enregistrer
- To try on clothes : essayer des vêtements
- To upload : télécharger
- To visualise
- Ubiquitous = omnipresent

together two different pieces of information: the trigger image or object which should cause the Aura to appear, for example a poster on a wall, and the overlay that is inserted into the world when you view the Aura, for example a video or animation.

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have access to information on hotels, paintings, products, ingredients. • Recreate past periods, extinct animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dangerous for drivers and passersby: look at the screen rather than the road.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace instruction manuals and maps: see rather than read. Easier to find one's way on the road. • Useful for architects, surgeons and athletes: better vision of sports events and gestures in replay: instant feedback improves performance. • Save time in shops and online: no need to try clothes on; reduce return and waste when not the right size. • Imagine furniture at your home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less confidentiality and privacy; have access to people's accounts on social networks thanks to image-recognition software. Risks of hacking and state-controlled surveillance. • Invasion of display information, ads. • Increase laziness: easier access to information, not look by oneself. • Less interaction with real world and real people. • Create inequalities: need the latest technologies to access information.
---	--

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 282

2. Questions

- Why is augmented reality beneficial for commerce?
- Isn't there a risk of living in an overly connected and virtual world?
- How mainstream is this technology really going to be?
- How can AR help surgeons?
- Should we fear a confusion of the real and the virtual?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- With virtual fitting rooms, users will choose the right size and decrease purchase returns; they will be able to visualise and test furniture or objects as they really are. Companies can increase consumer satisfaction and engagement.
- Augmented and virtual reality may become more invasive and serve as platforms for companies to bombard consumers with advertising and marketing messages. Confidential data (linked to safety, privacy or finance) may be more easily hacked.

- c. AR is limited to a small number of users on account of equipment, but in the near future most computers and smartphones will be equipped with the required software.
- d. It may help a surgeon about to pick up a scalpel and other sharp instruments to have a live overlay of the surgery he is about to commence.
- e. Pokemon Go showed the risks of blurring the line between what's real life and what's the game, with people getting injured due to not paying attention to their surroundings.

“Drones are a real danger”

VOCABULARY: drones	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 mile = 1.609 km• Airborne package provider : transporteur de paquet aérien• Aircraft : avion• Breathtaking aerial video footage : vidéo aérienne à couper le souffle• Controlled airspace : espace aérien contrôlé• Emergency : urgence• Flight : vol• Landing : atterrissage• Manned : habité ≠ unmanned : sans conducteur• Nuclear plant : centrale nucléaire• Out of reach : hors de portée	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drone: a generic term for any aircraft or rotorcraft that is designed to be operated remotely and without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft. Those UAV (unmanned aerial vehicles) that are commonly used by consumers for recreational flying typically are of limited size and range and are flown at altitudes lower than the altitudes typically flown by general aviation and airliner aircraft.• Drones are commonly used by the military, but are also being implemented in search and rescue operations and being utilised in other civil applications, such as policing and firefighting. The idea first came to light on August 22, 1849, when Austria attacked the Italian city of Venice with unmanned balloons that were loaded with explosives.• FAA (Federal Aviation Administration) is responsible for regulating civil aviation activities in the US.• Drone accidents are numerous: in September 2014, a drone crashed in front of German Chancellor Angela Merkel. The drone was piloted by a German Pirate Party member as a government surveillance protest.

- Payload : charge utile
- Regulation : réglementation
- Take-off : décollage
- To carry : transporter
- To crash : s'écraser
- To deliver packages : livrer des colis
- To dodge = avoid : éviter
- To fall, fell, fallen : tomber
- To fly (flew, flown) over : survoler
- To hack : pirater
- To maneuver : manœuvrer
- To operate : opérer
- To pilfer : piller
- To save lives : sauver des vies
- To supervise
= monitor
= scrutinise = spy on : espionner, surveiller

- Amazon was considering delivering packages with drones, within 30 minutes of an order being placed. But Amazon has triggered mass redundancies and transfers as it winds down a huge part of its UK drone delivery business.

- To weaponise : armer

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used as weapons to drop bombs or shoot at people; kill more people. • Accidents in case of loss of control. Can collide with other aircraft or crash on people. • Regulation not clear and strict enough; different according to countries. • A spying tool: fly over nuclear plants or neighbours, less privacy. • Suppress jobs (replace traditional delivery channels). • Impossible to regulate drone traffic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leisure; useful to take pictures, see landscapes or film scenes. • Locate stranded and injured victims. • Alert on the spread of a fire or drought; search for any signs of threats to animal species (deforestation, hunters). • Deliver drugs, food and water to remote or inaccessible places: save lives. • Ensure infrastructure maintenance: complicated to check some parts of a building or bridge. Not need scaffolding, cranes and harnesses. • Watch enemies without taking risks (soldiers and war reporters).

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 283

2. Questions

- a. What advantages do drones present for the army?
- b. Are they really able to threaten traditional delivery means?

- c. Where can I fly a drone?
- d. Why are they a threat to privacy and security?
- e. Are drones gadgets?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. They may be used as a means of surveillance or to strike enemies remotely and more accurately, reducing the risks for soldiers to be killed.
- b. The numerous restrictions imposed on drones limit their widespread use to deliver packages especially in urban areas. But if they gain permission, they will threaten small local businesses.
- c. In the US, where one can fly a drone depends on the type of flight operation; restrictions include not allowing flights above 400 feet in altitude above the ground, and no recreational drone flights near airports.
- d. They can be used to fly over private places or sensitive facilities like nuclear plants.
- e. They may be used to take breathtaking pictures or videos by hobbyists but they can also be dangerous objects as they can accidentally crash and kill someone or be used to shoot at people or drop bombs, so they cannot just be considered as gadgets.

“Facebook should be allowed to under 13”

VOCABULARY: social media	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comment : commentaire• Cyberbullying : cyber-harcèlement• Dating site : site de rencontre• Flash mob : mobilisation éclair• Introvert : introverti ≠ outgoing• Online : en ligne• Relationship : relation• Sense of community : esprit de groupe• Shy : timide• Social network : réseau social• Status update : mise à jour du statut• Subscriber : abonné	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The most popular social media are: Facebook (1.86bn monthly active users), WhatsApp (1.2bn), YouTube (1bn), Instagram (600m) and Twitter (313m).• 1/3 kids feel they are more accepted on social media networks than in real life.• In 2016 in the US, 2/3 of American adults used social networking sites. 68% of all US adults are Facebook users, while 28% use Instagram, 26% use Pinterest, 25% use LinkedIn and 21% use Twitter.• Facebook had 2.85 billion active monthly users in 2021 and employed 60,654 people.• 35.6% of the world population uses Facebook; 60% uses the internet. 71.3% of Americans, 62.4% of Europeans, 26% of Asians and 19.3% of Africans use Facebook.• 42% of marketers report that Facebook is critical to their business. 56% of consumers say they follow brands on social media to browse products for sale, and 31% say they use social media to look for new items to purchase.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be addicted to : être accro à • To be charged with : être accusé de • To broadcast (broadcast, broadcast) : diffuser • To chat : bavarder • To distract : distraire • To feel part of : se sentir partie prenante • To go viral : se propager très vite • To harass : harceler • To lifecast : publier sa vie • To post : publier • To publicise : faire connaître • To share : partager • To shy away : fuir • To socialise : sociabiliser, fréquenter • To spread rumours : répandre des rumeurs • Vlog (video weblog) : blog où on publie des vidéos | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most (25.7%) Facebook users are 25-34. Most (38.5%) Twitter users are 25-34; most (48%) Snapchat users are 15-25. • 34% of US students have experienced cyberbullying. 64% of those who experienced it said it affected their ability to learn and feel safe at school. |
|---|--|

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Already widely used by teens under 13: lie about age and identity.• Help have a social life, organise meetings, parties, be informed.• Useful tool for later professional life; get used to exchanging and dealing with others. Create their profile and have job interviews online.• Able to create the image of themselves they want: easier to accept themselves.• Sense of belonging to a community; feel less isolated or different.• Parents' role to teach them the rules to use social networks safely; make them more responsible and autonomous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not mature enough to know what is safe to say. Not aware that nothing really disappears.• Fake image of themselves to boast; competition to have more "likes"; feel even lonelier.• Reveal confidential information that could endanger the whole family.• Cyber bullying, harassment and liars online (paedophiles).• Become too dependent on what others think of them; bad for self-confidence.• Time-consuming, addictive; no social life, not talk with parents; no sports; obesity and withdrawal into themselves.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 284

2. Questions

- a. Are text messages, social networks, forums, blogs... the best way of exchanging?
- b. Are people well informed about the risks and security parameters?

- c. Is Facebook more dangerous than the real world for children?
- d. Why is Facebook important for youngsters?
- e. Why could it be a handicap not to master social networks?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. They are convenient especially for shy or remote people; they make it easier to keep connected to each other, but they do not foster true communication as it is easy to lie or fake feelings.
- b. Most of them know the risks but they do not necessarily know how to change the security settings on their social media profiles.
- c. They may meet bad people in the street and online, but online it is more insidious as it can impact their moral and lead to a downward spiral of depression.
- d. It helps them keep in touch, share their lives, feel valued and integrated, and it enables them to be informed quickly about the latest news.
- e. Social networks are becoming a key tool to promote oneself and look for jobs, so this is a tool they need to master if they do not want to be left behind.

“Robots are a threat to man”

VOCABULARY: robotics	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy = precision • Android = humanoid • Automated : automatisé • Biomimicry : biomimétisme • Computer-aided design (CAD) : conception assistée par ordinateur (CAO) • Co-robot : cobot (robot assistant l'Homme) • Efficiency : efficacité • Hardware : matériel • Hazardous = dangerous = harmful • Household chores : corvées ménagères 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robots are broadly classified into two types: industrial and service robots. There are two types of service robots: professional and personal service robots. Personal service robots are used in household applications such as home cleaning, lawn mowing, personal assistance. Entertainment robots are developing too with robot pets, education and multimedia. • Isaac Asimov is the first person to use the term “robotics” in Runaround, a short story published in 1942. He also developed the Three Laws of Robotics. • The uncanny valley is a hypothesis in the field of human aesthetics which holds that when human features look and move almost, but not exactly, like natural human beings, it causes a response of revulsion among some human observers. • A cobot or co-robot is a robot intended to physically interact with humans in a shared workspace. This is in contrast with other robots, designed to operate autonomously or with limited guidance. • The global market for collaborative robots is expected to grow at an annual rate of 60.04% between 2016 and 2022 from \$110.0 million in

- Industrial robot :
robot industriel
- Leading-edge :
avant-garde
- Maintenance :
entretien
- Operator :
opérateur
- Reliability :
fiabilité
- Remote-
controlled :
télécommandé
- Remotely
= from a distance
- Sentient :
sensible
- Service robot :
robot domestique
- Software :
logiciel
- To assist = help
- To design :
concevoir
- To enhance :
augmenter,
améliorer
- To fire
= dismiss = lay
off = make

2015 to \$3.3 billion by 2022. The booming robotics industry is likely to hit \$66.4 billion by 2025.

<p>redundant : renvoyer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To mimic = imitate • To perform : accomplir • To repeat : répéter/repetitive • To take control : prendre le contrôle • Unemployment : chômage 	
---	--

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart robots: able to think by themselves; may take power over man and become uncontrollable. • Create unemployment by replacing humans. • Flaws of machines: not infallible; risks of hacking. • Increased dependence and reliance on machines; lost without. • Use sophisticated machines to destroy man. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help in daily tasks; assist old or disabled people: be more independent. • Save lives, alert of dangers and replace humans in dangerous circumstances (defuse a bomb). • More free time; more comfort. • More precision; work faster and remove human error and unreliability; more productive.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widen the gap between the haves and the have-nots. Only the wealthiest can afford state-of-the-art devices. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still need man to conceive, create and control the machine. • Cheaper than workers: invest the benefits of automation in a universal income or research. |
|---|---|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 285

2. Questions

- When may machines become a threat?
- Do you know any movie dealing with robots?
- What role will robots play in our society in the decades to come?
- Should robots have rights and duties?
- Will robots ever be identical to humans?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- Machines are getting smarter and more autonomous; they are even getting better than humans at certain tasks. When they are given intelligence and feelings, they may control us. So as long as they are controlled (with good intentions), they are harmless.
- I, Robot is a 2004 American dystopian science fiction film which shows the dangers of living in an overly technological world. There are also Chappie, Wall-E, Terminator...
- They will be more and more present in household tasks, medical fields, education, transportation, security and defence. They will replace humans at work and in dangerous tasks.
- As long as they are not sentient beings, I don't think they should have rights; however they should have duties insofar as they are supposed to assist man.
- Robots would need to be conscious, have feelings and qualitative sensations to be like us.

Phrases grammaticales

1. La technologie a permis aux pirates de s'immiscer dans les appareils numériques des gens.
2. Il est de plus en plus facile d'acheter une imprimante 3D.
3. Une impression 3D consiste à créer un objet couche par couche.
4. Depuis qu'on a inventé la réalité augmentée, on peut donner vie à des objets.
5. Quand on s'apercevra que les drones sont une vraie menace pour la sécurité, on les interdira.
6. Les drones ont déjà pu sauver des vies en livrant des médicaments.
7. Les réseaux sociaux permettent aux jeunes de se sentir moins timides.
8. Et si les robots remplaçaient les humains pour faire les corvées ménagères ?

Correction

1. Technologies have enabled hackers to pry into people's digital devices.
2. It is getting easier and easier to buy a 3D printer.
3. 3D printing consists in making an object layer by layer.
4. Since augmented reality was invented, it has been possible to make items come to life.
5. When we realise that drones are a real threat to security, they will be banned.
6. Drones have already managed to save lives by delivering drugs.
7. Social networks allow youngsters to feel less shy.
8. What if robots replaced humans to do household chores?

Score :

Notes personnelles

8. Food and eating



Subject

“Should we ban alcohol?”

► **Participants:** A doctor, a wine specialist

The doctor: Did you know that more people die each year from alcohol-related accidents and health problems than any other psychoactive substance? Alcohol is as addictive as many illegal drugs. Abusing alcohol can lead to addiction, a disease that can end in overdose and death.

The wine specialist: It is all a question of proportion and responsibility. Drinking regularly and with moderation does not lead to addiction. Alcohol is part of our culture, for better or worse. From France and Japan to California and Kentucky, diverse cultures use — and often celebrate — alcohol.

The doctor: This is wrong. Alcohol is proven to cause serious long-term health problems and is linked to numerous life-threatening diseases. Alcohol is a contributing factor in many — if not most — violent crimes. People quickly lose control when they drink and can cause serious accidents too. Innocent people die from the actions of those who abuse alcohol every day.

The wine specialist: Banning alcohol limits freedom. This is true that thousands of people die every year from alcohol and alcohol-related incidents, but millions more use alcohol responsibly.

The doctor: Alcohol consumption is not only dangerous for health but for incomes. As it is highly prevalent in the poorer sections of society, a ban on alcohol will save them from financial drain.

The wine specialist: But don't forget that alcohol is a major source of revenue. We need the money. Taxes on beer, wine and spirits account for a significant portion of government revenue. Distilleries and vineyards employ thousands of people in the US alone. Prohibiting the sale of alcohol puts those funds in the hands of traffickers. Banning alcohol is impossible. We all know that prohibition didn't work. Bootleggers and gangsters distributed low-quality alcohol in a lawless, unregulated market.

- Proven: avéré
- Linked: lié
- Life-threatening: mortel
- Prevalent: présent
- Financial drain: gouffre financier
- To account for: représenter
- Vineyards: vignobles
- To prohibit: interdire
- To ban: interdire
- Lawless: anarchique

“Ban junk food and fast food restaurants”

VOCABULARY: junk food

FACTS AND FIGURES

- Baked : cuit
- Beverage :
boisson
- Can of soda :
cannette de
soda
- Carbonated soft
drinks : boissons
gazeuses
- Carcinogenic :
cancérogène
- Cholesterol
- Fat : gros,
gras/low-fat :
allégé
- Fried : frit
- Healthy =
wholesome :
sain
- Heart disease :
maladie
cardiaque
- Nutritious :
nourissant

- There are 196,839 fast food restaurants in the US as of 2021, an increase of 1.1% from 2020. The number of businesses in the fast food restaurants industry in the US has grown 1.1% per year on average over the five years between 2016 - 2021; they serve 84.8 million customers per day. McDonald's sells 75 hamburgers every second.
- In 2015, trans fats, found in most commercial baked goods and fried foods, causing high cholesterol, were the leading cause of heart disease in the US.
- American consumers drink more than 204 litres of carbonated soft drinks each year, making carbonated soft drinks the most popular beverage, 3 times more popular than bottled water, milk or coffee.
- 44% of people report eating out at least once a week. 20% of all American meals are eaten in the car.
- On any given day, 34% of children between 2 and 19 consume fast food.
- McDonald's has more locations (37,000) than the combined total of Burger King (14,000), Wendy's (6,500), Taco Bell (6,200) and Arby's (3,400).

- On-the-go consumption : consommation nomade
- Preservative : conservateur
- Processed food : nourriture transformée
- Salty : salé
- Saturated fats : graisses saturées
- Size : taille, portion
- Spicy : épicé
- Sweet : doux, sucré
- Take-away food : nourriture à emporter
- To chew : mâcher
- To eat on the fly : manger sur le pouce
- To overeat : manger trop
- To put on weight : grossir

- The average American spends an estimated \$1,200 on fast food each year.
- Children consume an estimated 12% of their calories from fast food.
- The average Briton spends a total of just 41 minutes a day eating breakfast, lunch and dinner. 16%, one in six, eat breakfast at their desk, rising to 30% for lunch. 4% have dinner at work.

- To rush : se précipiter
- To scoff meals : négliger les repas
- To stand : rester debout
- To wolf down = swallow : avaler

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unhealthy food: unwholesome ingredients (preservatives; chemicals; too sweet, fat or salty). • Cause health problems: diabetes, cholesterol, allergies, cancer. • Greatest fans of fast food restaurants: children; risk of obesity. Too many calories and not enough exercise. • Lose the habit and taste of cooking good food. • Increase prices of junk food and lower prices of organic food. Better to prioritise fresh local products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More affordable than organic food, fresh vegetables and fruit. • Danger: the quantity and frequency, not the food itself. • Convenient for people who do not have time to cook or wait in traditional restaurants. • Congenial atmosphere; gather all the family. • Rather tasty food. • Tackle the problem of lack of information rather than ban fast food and deprive people of choice.

- Lack of transparency on ingredients and labels; misleading information; safer to ban them totally.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 285

2. Questions

- a. Why is fast food business exploding?
- b. Who is more at risk of obesity?
- c. How important is fast food industry in the US?
- d. What is the relation between fast food and culture?
- e. What could be the impacts of banning fast food restaurants?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. This evolution reflects an industry that has been responsive to changing consumer tastes and growing needs for quick and tasty food.
- b. Sedentary people and children are more at risk but also poor people who cannot afford to eat organic or healthy food.
- c. There are about 196,839 fast food restaurants in the US. Fast food generated revenues of \$570 billion in the world and \$200 billion in the US in 2015 (compared to \$6 billion in 1970). It is also responsible for 4,593,559 jobs in the US.
- d. Food is part of the culture, tradition and identity of a country. Fast food may symbolise a degradation of food variety and a standardisation of services.
- e. Given the weight of this industry in the US, it could lead to lower profits, massive unemployment and increased poverty, both for workers and consumers.

“Humans should stop eating animals”

VOCABULARY: vegetarianism

FACTS AND FIGURES

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beef : bœuf • Cattle grazing : pâturage de bestiaux • Crammed : bourré, rempli • Cramped : étroit, serré • Dairy product : produit laitier • Deficiency : déficience • Fatty fish : poisson gras • Force-feeding : gavage • Free-range meat : viande d'animaux de pâturage • Grass-fed cow : vache nourrie | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetarians do not eat meat, fish and poultry. Vegans do not eat or use all animal products, including milk, cheese, other dairy items, eggs, honey, wool, silk, or leather. • The average Brit eats 80 kilos of meat a year, the average American 125kg and the average Thai 28kg. • A kilo of beef creates 27kg of CO₂. A kilo of lentils creates only 0.9 kg of CO₂. Reducing meat consumption could cut global food-related emissions by nearly a third by 2050, while widespread adoption of a vegetarian diet would bring down emissions by 63% (70% with veganism). • More than 5 million premature deaths could be avoided by 2050 if health guidelines on meat consumption were followed, rising to more than 7 million with a vegetarian diet and 8 million on veganism. These steps, if widely followed, could also reduce global healthcare costs by 1 billion dollars a year by 2050. • Vitamin B12 (only found in meat and some types of algae) is crucial for the formation of blood and the function of the brain. Animal protein is important for muscle mass and bone health. • Processed meats cause cancer. Red meat has been classified as a “probable” cause of cancer. |
|---|--|

à l'herbe

- Imbalanced : déséquilibré
- Lamb : agneau
- Livestock rearing : élevage de bétail
- Low-carb : à faible teneur en glucides
- Meat-eater : carnivore
- Nutrient : nutriment
- Organic : biologique
- Pork : porc
- Poultry : volaille
- Processed meat : charcuterie
- Saturated fat : graisse saturée
- Seafood : produits de la mer
- Seeds : graines

- Vegans are about one-tenth as likely to be obese as meat eaters.

- Soya : soja
- Unprocessed : brut, non transformé
- Vegan diet : régime végétalien
- Vegetable : légume
- Vegetable oil : huile végétale
- Whole egg : œuf entier/yolk : jaune d'œuf
- Whole grains : céréales complètes

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruelty: accelerated growth, force-feeding, cramped in cramped conditions. • Reduce deforestation, CO2 emissions, water consumption, global warming, air and water pollution, desertification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater variety of diet. Cultural traditions. • Need animal protein to avoid deficiencies and diseases. Nutritious and loaded with high quality protein, healthy fats, vitamins, minerals and other nutrients.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower mortality rates for vegetarians. • Healthier diet: lower risk of diabetes, obesity, heart attacks and cancer. Other sources of protein (beans, lentils, tofu, nuts, seeds, chickpeas, peas). • Reduce famine: 40 million tonnes of food needed to eliminate hunger/20 times that amount of grain is fed to farmed animals to produce meat. • More land available for the population. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegans: use scare tactics to make people feel guilty about animal eating. • Better to avoid added sugar, refined carbohydrates, vegetable oils, GMOs, sodas and canned food. • No scientifically valid health reason to completely eliminate animal foods. • Endanger meat industries and farmers. |
|---|---|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 286

2. Questions

- a. Is eating food a question of culture or taste?
- b. How much space is used for cattle grazing?
- c. Is vegetarianism widespread in the US?
- d. Is a vegetarian/vegan diet better for the environment?
- e. Is veganism a fad or a form of rebellion?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. It is both. People choose food partly according to their tastes. But they also give societal and cultural value to eating and food choice. Sharing meals together and eating local specialties is still very important.
- b. 26% of the earth's terrestrial surface is used for livestock grazing. 7 billion people are sharing the earth's 7.7 billion acres of arable land and 1/3 of the arable land is occupied by livestock feed crop cultivation.
- c. 3.3% of American adults are vegetarian, and a 2014 Harris poll found that approximately 4% of American youths are vegetarian.

- d. It is better insofar as it reduces animal production and consumption, but trading foods (rice, beans, tobacco, vegetables) across countries is not necessarily sustainable.
- e. The number of people adopting a vegan or vegetarian lifestyle is on the rise. 2-5% of the UK-US population is vegan or vegetarian, so it might not be a fad.

“Food classes at school”

VOCABULARY: healthy eating	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability : capacité • Amount = quantity • Appealing : intéressant, attrayant • Calorie • Carbohydrates : glucides • Compulsory = obligatory • Cooking course : leçon de cuisine • Eating habits : habitudes alimentaires • Expiration date : date de péremption/expired : périmé • Healthy : sain • Home economics : économie ménagère • Instructor : formateur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the UK, 10% of individuals with an eating disorder suffer from anorexia and 40% from bulimia. • For 59.3% of men and 52.7% of women, it takes 6 years or more to get over eating disorders. The majority of individuals displaying symptoms of an eating disorder were under 16 (62% of respondents to a survey). • In 2016, US consumers and nutritionists were asked which foods they consider as healthy. 71% of the “public” respondents considered the granola bar as healthy, in contrast to 28% of the “expert” respondents. • What matters most when buying food and beverages is taste for 84% of Americans. Price matters for 71%, healthfulness for 64%, convenience for 52% and sustainability for 41%. • One quarter of Americans have changed their diet in the past year, eating more fruits and vegetables. 65% have not heard of “mindful eating”. For 25%, organic food is part of a healthy eating style. For a third of consumers, a lack of awareness of which foods contain healthy unsaturated fats is a barrier to consumption.

- Mindful eating :
alimentation
consciente
- Nutritional value :
valeur nutritionnelle
- Recipe : recette
- Savings :
économies
- Staple (n/adj) :
incontournable
- Starches :
féculents
- To contract
budget : resserrer
le budget
- To cook : cuisiner
- To
discourage =repel :
rebuter
- To learn (learnt,
learnt) : apprendre
- To reduce waste :
réduire le gaspillage
- To refreeze :
recongeler
- To relish : savourer
- To teach (taught,
taught) : enseigner
- Toxic = harmful
= dangerous
- The top source of information about food
additives, chemicals or carcinogens in food
is health websites, followed by news
channels and government agencies.

- Vegetable garden :
jardin végétal

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach the basics of balanced food and healthy eating. • Adopt the right habits and learn to cook homemade dishes for later when alone at home. Not eat junk food or canned food only. • Reduce food waste: learn how to use leftovers, reduce portions and know when to eat products beyond the best-by date. • Avoid and reduce health problems. • Urge parents in turn and educate future children. • Learn to be creative; spark a passion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not the time; already busy timetable. Parents' role. • Might be repetitive and boring. • Not always a question of education: high cost of healthy food, lack of availability of products or time to cook. • Clearer and more detailed labels: more efficient to know what to eat. • Costly to enforce: should invest in lowering prices of organic food. • Not the children who buy food. Might be tempted to eat in fast food restaurants to do like their friends.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 287

2. Questions

- What can children learn from food classes?
- Isn't it a waste of time or too early?
- Do children really have an influence on what they eat?
- Is it enough to know what healthy food is to eat healthily?

e. What are the keys to healthy eating?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. They can learn what healthy food is, what ingredients they should favour or avoid, how to preserve food safely and reduce waste, and they can learn some recipes.
- b. Children need to be taught very early so as to be able to learn and enforce knowledge. And given the high rate of obesity it is not a waste of time.
- c. They may have an influence on what their parents should buy and what foods they should not take like sweets or soft drinks.
- d. It requires knowledge but also a will to change habits and especially money to afford the right food.
- e. Some of the most important aspects are portion control and cutting down on how much fat and sugar someone eats or drinks. Plus, the intake of food must be proportionate to the activity done.

“Governments should fight food waste”

VOCABULARY: food waste	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charity : œuvre de bienfaisance • Consumer : consommateur • Deprivation : privation • Developing countries : pays en voie de développement ≠ developed countries • Disposal cost : coût d'élimination • Dumpster : benne à ordures • Edible : comestible • Expiration date : date de péremption • Farmer : agriculteur, paysan • Garbage = trash = rubbish : déchets • Harvest = crop : récolte • Hungry = starving : affamé • Informed choice : choix raisonné • Label : étiquette 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One third of the food produced in the world for human consumption every year (1.3 billion tonnes) gets lost or wasted. • Food losses and waste amount to roughly \$680 billion in industrialised countries and \$310 billion in developing countries. Industrialised and developing countries dissipate roughly the same quantities of food, respectively 670 and 630 million tonnes. • In industrialised countries, 40% of losses happen at retail and consumer levels. • Almost six Americans in ten try to reduce food waste by taking leftovers home from restaurants. 35% buy or order smaller portions. • The top contributors to food waste are forgetting about perishables (19%) and purchasing too much fresh food (17%). Cooking big meals and throwing some of it away comes third (8%).

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnourished : malnourri • Perishables : denrées périssables • Retail : commerce • Retailer : vendeur • Scraps = leftovers : restes • Storage : conservation, stockage • Subsidy : subvention • Supply chain : chaîne logistique • Surplus = excess • To dump = throw away = discard : jeter • To feed, fed, fed : nourrir • To invest in : investir dans • To overflow : déborder • To use up : consommer, finir, épuiser • To waste = squander : gaspiller • Unsustainable : insoutenable • Wealthy = rich | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expiration date is the most important consideration for 7/10 consumers before buying or eating a food or beverage. • 2/3 consumers think it is very important to ensure all people have access to healthy food. • 7/10 consumers think it is important that the food products are produced in a sustainable way. Those more likely to see it as important are people ages 50-80, college graduates, women and people in better health. |
|--|--|

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments



PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge quantity of wasted food: 1.3 billion tonnes; 1/3 of the food produced. • Impact on the environment. • Could end famine (feed 870 million hungry people in the world). • Individual actions: insufficient on a large scale. • Mentalities: too slow to change if free to choose. • Invest in new technologies to improve storage and packaging. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of supermarkets and households. • Hard to enforce: infringe upon people's privacy and freedom. • A question of culture: value attached to food; satisfy everyone's whims. • Better to find ways to redistribute food waste to charities. • More efficient to explain, communicate and convince than coerce. • Clarify labels (sell-by, best-before) and share useful advice (make weekly menu plans, use leftovers, check refrigerators are working properly).

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 288

2. Questions

- a. Why is food waste aberrant?
- b. Are the causes of food waste the same in developing and developed countries?
- c. What can be done to reduce food waste in developing countries?
- d. What can be done to reduce food waste in developed countries?
- e. What are the impacts of food waste on the environment?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. If one fourth of the food currently lost or wasted could be saved, it could feed 870 million hungry people in the world.

- b. In developing countries 40% of losses occur at post-harvest and processing levels while in industrialised countries more than 40% of losses happen at retail and consumer levels.
- c. Strengthening the supply chain through the direct support of farmers and investments in infrastructure, transportation, as well as in an expansion of the food and packaging industry could help to reduce the amount of food loss and waste.
- d. Raising awareness among industries, retailers and consumers as well as finding beneficial use for food that is presently thrown away could decrease waste.
- e. It leads to a major squandering of resources, including water, land, energy, labour and capital and needlessly produces greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to global warming and climate change.

“GMOs could solve the problem of famine”

VOCABULARY: GMOs

- Antibiotic resistant disease : maladie résistante aux antibiotiques
- Bacteria (pl) : bactéries
- Biotechnology = bioengineering
- Corn : maïs, blé
- Crop : récolte
- DNA : ADN
- Drought : sécheresse
- Food additives : additifs alimentaires
- Frankenfood =GMOs
- Genetically engineered (GE) : génétiquement modifié
- GM free : sans OGM
- GMO (genetically modified organism) : OGM (an organism or microorganism whose

FACTS AND FIGURES

- The total world acreage planted in GM crops increased by 3 percent — 4.7 million hectares, reaching a record 189.8 million hectares in 2017.
- Some 19 developing nations — including India, Pakistan, Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia, Sudan, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Vietnam, Philippines, Honduras and Bangladesh — now account for 53 percent of the world’s acreage in GM crops.
- Five industrial nations — led by the United States — also grow GM crops, and 43 countries, including 26 in the European Union, formally import biotech crops for food, feed and processing. In total, 67 of the world’s 195 countries have adopted biotech crops. It’s the fastest adopted crop technology in the world, achieving a 112-fold increase since its commercial introduction in 1996. Some 17 million farmers planted GM crops in 2017. The “big four” biotech seed companies (Monsanto, DuPont/Pioneer, Syngenta and Dow AgroSciences) own 80% of the US corn market and 70% of the soybean business. They also control more than half the world’s seed supply.

genetic material has been altered by means of genetic engineering)

- Labelling : étiquetage
- Mass catering : restauration collective
- Organic farming : agriculture biologique
- Patented : breveté
- Precautionary principle : principe de précaution
- Processed : transformé
- Seed : graine
- Soybean : soja
- Tilling : remblayage
- To feed (fed, fed) : nourrir
- To pose a risk : présenter un risque
- To starve : mourir de faim
- Transgenic : transgénique
- Weed : mauvaises herbes

- From 2000 to 2010, the price for seed rose by 230%. The cost for Monsanto's Roundup Ready 2 soybeans in 2010 was \$70 per bag, a 143% increase since 2001.
- The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates the safety of all human and animal food products in the US (other than meat, poultry and eggs), as well as drugs and biological products.
- 815 million people of the 7.9 billion people in the world (1/9) suffer from chronic undernourishment.

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Produce more, feed the world and reduce famine.• More resistant to insects, weather conditions, drought.• Specific nutrients: more powerful and effective properties.• Need less space and care; save time, money and space.• Danger not proved; better than starving.• More varied products all year long.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dangerous; not natural.• Contaminate other cultures nearby.• Harmful for animals, soils and forests.• New bacteria, more resistant to pesticides. Increasing weed and insect resistance problems with GM seeds.• Market monopoly of 4 US producers: fewer choices, higher prices for farmers.• No clear legislation and labelling: if allowed, hard to check if used in products. Need to know the traceability.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 289

2. Questions

- a. Why do only 4 companies have the market monopoly?
- b. What can be the economic and ecological benefits of GMOs?
- c. Are labels clear and trustworthy?
- d. Why could GMOs be better food?
- e. Are they really dangerous?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. This is partly due to the purchase of smaller seed companies by larger companies and weak antitrust law enforcement. Supreme Court decisions have allowed genetically engineered crops and other plant materials to be patented, while prohibiting seed saving by farmers.

- b. The economic benefits for farmers come from higher yields and extra production; less tilling of land leads to carbon dioxide emission savings. There is also a global reduction in pesticide spraying.
- c. Not really. Manufacturers do not have to specify if a product contains GMOs if it is not higher than 0.9% of the ingredients. Moreover most GMOs are used to feed animals, and products using these animals do not have to specify it. And some products imported from the US (soya oil, colza oil) are used in mass catering.
- d. Some GMOs are specially made to be packed with extra vitamins, minerals and other health benefits. For example, Swiss researchers created a strain of “golden” rice with a lot of beta-carotene, an antioxidant good for your eyes and skin.
- e. In almost 20 years, no clear impacts on human health have been reported or confirmed in professional journals. But the precautionary principle prevails for fear of serious harm.

“Obesity is the evil of the 21st century”

VOCABULARY: obesity	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balanced : équilibré ≠ unbalanced • Blood pressure : tension artérielle • BMI = body mass index : IMC (an attempt to quantify the amount of muscle, fat and bone in an individual) • Body fat : masse adipeuse • Carbohydrate : glucide • Epidemic : épidémie • Heart attack : crise cardiaque • High calorie food : aliment riche en calories • Intake : apport • Junk food : malbouffe • Lack of : manque de • Low-income country : pays à faible revenu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Today, 2.1 billion people (nearly 30% of the world’s population) are either obese or overweight, according to an analysis of data from 188 countries. • In the UK, nearly two thirds of adults and one third of children are overweight. • In the US, more than one-third (35.7%) of adults are considered to be obese. More than 1/20 (6.3%) have extreme obesity. Almost 3/4 men (74%) are considered to be overweight or obese. Nearly half the population will be obese by 2030. • More obese men and women now live in China and the US than in any other country. • Morbid obesity, where a person’s weight interferes with basic physical functions such as breathing and walking, now affects around 1% of men and 2% of women. In total, 55 million adults are morbidly obese. • Researchers estimate that excess weight caused 2.8 million deaths worldwide in 2021. Being overweight or obese is a risk factor for chronic conditions like cardiovascular disease and diabetes. Those are rising worldwide, too. There were an estimated

- Malnourished : mal nourri
- Overweight : (en) surpoids ≠ underweight
- Preventable = avoidable : évitable
- Processed food : aliment transformé
- Properly : convenablement
- Sedentary lifestyle : style de vie sédentaire
- Sick leave : congé maladie
- Stroke : AVC
- To go on a diet : faire un régime
- To overeat : manger trop
- To put on weight : grossir ≠ lose weight
- Type 2 diabetes (high blood sugar)
- Unhealthy diet : mauvaise alimentation

422 million adults with diabetes in 2014, a rate of 8.8%, compared with 4.7% in 1980.

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS

CONS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing number of obese. • Consequences on health: diseases (diabetes, high blood pressure, heart attack, stroke, cancer). • Premature death: 22% reduction in remaining life years (13 years for a white male, a little less for black men and women). • Economic cost: sick leave, health care, loss of productivity due to absenteeism or fatigue, higher cost for companies. • Social consequences: discrimination, problems in transport, humiliation, depression, higher unemployment. • Impact on national economy and competitiveness; less power/prosperity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing awareness and incentives to incite people to do sport and eat well. • Evolution in labelling to inform consumers on nutritious contents. • Can change habits, reverse the trend. • Use bioengineering to modify products: reduce calories with new ingredients that mimic fats found in foods without losing the taste and texture. • Worse concerns: famine, tobacco, global warming, guns, war, terrorism. • Not every obese person metabolically ill (80% are). 40% of the normal weight population: same metabolic diseases. |
|---|---|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 290

2. Questions

- a. What are some causes of obesity?
- b. How can overweight and obesity be reduced?
- c. What should the food industry do?
- d. Can you talk about Michelle Obama's "Let's Move" campaign?
- e. Has it been successful?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Some causes are genetics, cheap high calorie food, prepared foods high in salt, sugars or fat, sedentary lifestyles, urbanisation and changing modes of transportation.
- b. We should limit energy intake from fats and sugars, increase consumption of fruit and vegetables, whole grains and nuts and engage in regular physical activity (60 minutes a day for children and 150 minutes spread through the week for adults).
- c. It should reduce the fat, sugar and salt content of processed foods; ensure that healthy and nutritious choices are available; restrict marketing of foods high in sugars, salt and fats; and support regular physical activity practice in the workplace.
- d. It was an initiative in 2010 to raise public awareness about the problems associated with childhood obesity by urging kids to be more physically active.
- e. It may take years to change things but it spread ideas about healthy food.

Phrases grammaticales

1. Beaucoup trop de gens mangent sur le pouce et négligent les repas, ce qui les fait grossir.
2. Nous ferions mieux de privilégier les produits de la mer plutôt que la charcuterie pour éviter de manger des graisses saturées.
3. On a beau enseigner aux enfants la nécessité de réduire le gaspillage, rien n'y fait.
4. Des leçons de cuisine pourraient être attrayantes, mais il n'y a pas moyen de changer les mentalités.
5. Il est temps que nous fassions des choix raisonnés et pensions aux malnourris au lieu de jeter autant de nourriture comestible.
6. Tant que nous ne connaissons pas les dangers des OGM, le principe de précaution prévaudra.
7. Cela fait des décennies que les gens ont un style de vie sédentaire et une mauvaise alimentation.
8. Tu devrais faire un régime pour perdre du poids, n'est-ce pas ?

Correction

1. Far too many people eat on the fly and scoff meals, which causes them to put on weight.
2. We had better prioritise seafood rather than processed meat to avoid eating saturated fats.
3. Although children are taught about the necessity to reduce food waste, nothing changes.
4. Cooking courses might be appealing, but there is no changing mindsets.
5. It is time we made informed choices and thought about malnourished people instead of throwing so much edible food.
6. As long as we do not know the dangers of GM food, the precautionary principle will prevail.
7. People have had sedentary lifestyles and unhealthy diets for decades.
8. You should go on a diet to lose weight, shouldn't you?

9. Economy



Subject

“It is the role of the State to eradicate poverty“

► **Participants:** The host, the economist, the business manager

The host: The health crisis has hit poorer people hard. It has led to multiple bankruptcies. Do you think it is the role of the State to eradicate poverty? Let's see that with an economist and a business manager. So, what is the best way of eradicating poverty?

The economist: People living in poverty often lack adequate access to health, education and sanitation standards. To eradicate poverty, it takes collective sustainable efforts. The government alone cannot afford to spend millions on this fight. It should reserve its anti-poverty programme for more immediate priorities in the short term. Industries definitely need to participate in the collective effort.

The host: So, it is not up to the government to tackle poverty in the long run because of more urgent issues to deal with. Mr John, you're a business manager. Do you agree?

The business manager: Poverty reduction should be part of the priorities of the government as a set of measures aiming to enable the poor to create wealth for themselves. It occurs largely as a result of overall economic growth.

The host: How could the government finance anti-poverty programmes?

The economist: With the development of automation, many workers are losing their jobs and companies are making more profits. It is their role to alleviate the effects of machines on unemployment. Factories and companies must not only redistribute the savings and profits made thanks to automation, but they should also invest in educational facilities and job creation to help low-skilled workers retrain.

The business manager: In times of economic crisis, few jobs are available. Firms have trouble recruiting and implementing training for low-skilled workers. Things are made worse by automation,

especially for workers with no degrees, skills, experience or qualifications. Therefore, industries and companies can't afford to fight poverty alone. Most companies already enforce inclusive policies to better identify, integrate and empower low-income job seekers. Unfortunately, this is insufficient. The government has the role to subsidise projects and implement a universal basic income.

The economist: It has often been said that a universal basic income could provide for the poorest. But this system is double-edged: it can help poor people get some money and become self-sufficient, but it may lead to inflation with a general price increase.

The business manager: You may be right. Nevertheless, the State must have vision, leadership and strategic planning. It needs to save money, cut on spending and fight tax evasion. It should also invest in education for all to prepare youth for basic academic skills and trade skills. It should also focus on female education and empowerment. Another tool to reduce poverty consists in microloans to allow people to buy equipment or set up small businesses. The government can also implement progressive tax. The government's action will have more and faster impact.

- Sanitation standards: normes sanitaires
- To afford: avoir les moyens
- Overall: global
- Growth: croissance
- Automation: automatisations
- To alleviate: soulager, atténuer
- Facilities: installations
- To enforce: appliquer
- Low-income job seekers: demandeurs d'emploi à faible revenu
- To provide for: subvenir aux besoins de
- Double-edged : à double tranchant
- Self-sufficient : autonome

- Microloans : microcrédits

“Money motivates workers more than any other factor”

VOCABULARY: employee motivation	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Congenial : convivial• Corporate culture : culture d'entreprise• Disengaged : désintéressé• Driving force : moteur• Input : contribution/output : production• Overtime = after-hours work : heures supplémentaires• Performance-related pay : rémunération au rendement• Perks : avantages• Pressure : pression• Reduced working-time days off : RTT• Talent drain : exode de talents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A survey in the US in 2016 showed 63% of the workforce was engaged (24% highly engaged, 39% moderately engaged).• Disengaged employees cost organisations between \$450 and \$550 billion annually.• 34% of employees say they plan to leave their current role in the next 12 months; 13% of employees say they love their job and are not looking for other opportunities.• A 10% increase in base pay increases the odds an employee will stay at the company by 1.5%.• 51% of employers say that using benefits to retain employees will become even more important in the next 3 to 5 years.• 78% of employees who say their company encourages creativity and innovation are committed to their employer.• 53% of employees say a role that allows them to have greater work-life balance and better personal well-being is “very important” to them.• 54% of workers cite the wish to face new challenges as a key reason for their departure from an organisation, while 48% indicate a lack of progression as the cause.

- Team building :
cohésion de groupe
- Thankless :
ingrat ≠ grateful
- To be
acknowledged : être
reconnu
- To carry out
= conduct : réaliser
- To deserve :
mériter
- To long for = yearn
for = desire
- To make ends
meet : joindre
les deux bouts
- To motivate :
motiver ≠ demotivate
- To save up for a
rainy day : garder
une poire pour la
soif
- To supplement
one's income :
arrondir ses fins de
mois
- To up-skill :
améliorer les
compétences
- Vital cog : pièce
essentielle

- Work environment : cadre de travail
- Work-life balance : équilibre travail-famille
- Workload : charge de travail

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do extra hours to get more money; success of financial incentives. • Importance of money: high cost of life today; harder to make ends meet. • Feeling of reward for work and efforts; feel valued. • A deserved compensation especially if thankless job. • Life uncertainty: need to save up for a rainy day. Work as much as possible when offered the opportunity. • Little opportunity to do the dream job or to keep one's job all one's life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not the essential: low-paid jobs which are popular. • Prefer to carry out a mission or project, learn and help others. Be acknowledged for being useful. • Relations at work; congenial atmosphere. Meet new people. • Be creative, do one's passion. Contribute to the workplace achievements and success. • Lots of time spent at work, so preferable to like it. Important to have a private life too. • Ready to give RTT days off to help colleagues.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 291

2. Questions

- a. Would you be ready to sacrifice your private life to earn more?
- b. What is corporate culture and why is it important?
- c. Can you give an example of a company's corporate culture?
- d. Are financial incentives a good idea?
- e. What motivates workers more?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. I could sacrifice my private life provided it is just temporary and for a good reason.
- b. Corporate culture refers to the beliefs and behaviours that determine how a company's employees and management interact and deal with outside business transactions. It sets guidelines on the company's mindsets and uniqueness.
- c. Google is well-known for its employee-friendly corporate culture. It offers perks such as telecommuting, flexibility, tuition reimbursement, free employee lunches, on-site doctors, massages, fitness classes, car washes and a hair stylist.
- d. They may be an effective way of rewarding workers but they do not produce lasting change or foster individual and team productivity and motivation. They may even spoil the atmosphere by creating competition, envy and discontent.
- e. Workers are more stimulated by job enjoyment, good work relations, autonomy and being fairly treated by managers. They need challenges adapted to their abilities.

“Housewives should be paid for their work”

VOCABULARY: woman's value	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowance : indemnité • Breadwinner : source de revenus • Expectations : attentes, espérances • Female empowerment : émancipation • Home-keeping : entretien de la maison • Household : foyer • Housework : ménage • Imbalance : déséquilibre • Miscellaneous expenditure : frais divers • Monetised work : travail rémunéré • Prejudice = bias : préjugé 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The word “housewife” is from the early 13th century husewif, meaning “woman, usually married, in charge of a family or household.” • According to the Bureau of Labour, in the US, in 2015, husbands were the sole income earners in 19.8% of married families. Wives were the sole income earners in 7.1% of families, and 50% of families consisted of a dual-income household. In families with children, the percentage of dual-income households is actually much higher (66%). • The average nonworking housewife in the US in 2014 spent 94 hours a week working at jobs in the home that would earn a salary of \$113,568. • American women spend 44 minutes more on housework than men every day. Modern full-time housewives are more likely to be obese and report poor health. • In 2015, 38% of American wives earned more than their husbands (in heterosexual, married couples). In 1/3 of these cases, the husband isn't earning anything at all. When both spouses are working, 29% of women

- To be confined to :
se limiter à
- To be entitled to :
avoir droit à
- To be on an equal footing : être sur un pied d'égalité
- To compensate
= make up for
- To deserve :
mériter
- To fulfil : satisfaire,
comblé
- To look after :
s'occuper de
- To out-earn :
gagner plus
- To promote :
promouvoir
- To run errands :
faire des courses
- To sacrifice :
sacrifier
- To scorn
= despise : mépriser
- To take the lion's share : se tailler la part du lion
- To value :
valoriser ≠ disparage
= devalue

out-earn their husbands (18% in 1987). If the woman earns more, she does more housework.

- 5% of all US stay-at-home moms with a husband are highly educated and affluent housewives. 1/4 has college degrees.

- To waste talent :
gâcher le talent
- Valuable : précieux
- Voluntary :
volontaire, bénévole
- Wages = salary
- Welfare benefits :
prestations sociales

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise their value and usefulness for society. • Female empowerment: more independent, more autonomy for single mothers. Greater power in the household, more respected. • Sacrifice studies, work or passion for the sake of the family. • Very busy schedule for a housewife (run errands, raise children, do the housework, cook...). Stressful. • Benefits for children if mothers can stay home and look after them: not hang out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard to measure the work they do and determine a salary. Not produce a concrete result. • Risks of abuse. • Welfare benefits already exist. • Risks for the economy: prefer to leave (thankless) jobs and be paid anyway; nobody to replace them. Specific skills and qualities of women. • Being a housewife: not gratifying in the long term; not an objective in itself; frustrating. A form of regression. • Increase expenses due to the consumer society; not much money left.

in the street, not become delinquents.

- High cost of food, children's studies and miscellaneous expenditure.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 291

2. Questions

- a. Could it encourage people to quit their jobs?
- b. Should it also apply to men who stay at home?
- c. Isn't it a way to keep women at home and dissuade them from working?
- d. Are the chores at home equally shared by men and women?
- e. Do men and women do the same chores in a couple?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. It depends on the salary and the reasons for working: if it is a financial necessity the allowance might not be enough, and if it is a passion it might not detract women.
- b. As there are more home-keeping men, they should also be entitled to this benefit.
- c. Women will have the choice to work or stay at home, so it will give them more freedom and empowerment.
- d. More and more men participate in the chores even if women still do the bulk of the housework.
- e. Some tasks are more specific: men's chores tend to have a finite endpoint whereas women do planning activities, like children's health care, birthday parties and vacation planning, in addition to chores like cooking and cleaning.

“The government should cut public spending to reduce the national debt”

VOCABULARY: public deficit	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit payouts : prestations • Debt : dette • Expenditures = spending : dépenses • Fees : frais • Government official = civil servant : fonctionnaire • High street shops : commerces • Inflow : afflux ≠ outflow : sortie • Loan : prêt • Overdraft : découvert (n) • Receipts : recettes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A budget deficit means that public expenditures exceed revenue. When it refers to accrued government deficits, the deficits are referred to as the national debt. The opposite is a budget surplus: revenue exceeds expenditures and results in an excess of funds. • In order to correct a budget deficit, a nation may need to cut back on certain expenditures or/and increase revenue-generating activities. • The US federal government deficit in 2020 was \$3.1 trillion, equal to 14.9 percent of gross domestic product. • By January 2017, when President Trump took office, annual military spending had reached its highest peak ever (\$586 billion) representing three times the military spending of all other NATO countries combined. The United States led the ranking of countries with highest military spending in 2020, with 778 billion dollars dedicated to the military. • Federal spending by category (2020): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Income security: \$1.3T (19%), social security: 1.1T (17%), Medicare: 776.2bn (12%), health: 748.3bn (11%), national defence: 726.2bn (10%), commerce and housing credit: 571.7bn (9%), education: 236.7bn (4%).

- Revenue-generating activities : activités rémunératrices
- Savings : économies
- Tax cut : baisse d'impôts ≠ tax hike
- Tax evasion : évasion fiscale
- To accrue : accumuler
- To allocate : attribuer
- To balance : équilibrer
- To borrow : emprunter
- To counter : contrer
- To curb = cut back on : réduire
- To declare bankruptcy : faire faillite
- To deplete financial reserves :

— The gross domestic product (GDP) is an indicator of the health of a country's economy. It represents the total dollar value of all goods and services produced over a specific time period.

épuiser les réserves financières

- To drain the budget : ponctionner le budget
- To exceed : dépasser
- To favour = prioritise : privilégier
- To owe : devoir (de l'argent)
- To pay off : rembourser
- To skyrocket : monter en flèche

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Too much money spent on public programmes and defence industry (gear and equipment).• Better than increasing taxes on people.• Permanent deficit: create inflationary pressures and higher interest rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adverse impact on the economy if no longer free services provided to people.• People will reduce their expenses. Lead to a strain on local services and high street shops.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt to China essentially: risky in case of conflict (China can bankrupt the US). • Pay off the interests on deficit with the money made from cutting public spending. Interests = wasted money. • Debt: lead to a gradual collapse of confidence in the US' ability to pay its debts. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not necessary in countries with high GDPs, unless the debt is increasing faster than the GDP. • Other sources of revenue: increase taxes on large multinationals. • Not appropriate to reduce military, education and health spending. • Better to focus on ending tax evasion and promote economic growth. |
|--|--|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 292

2. Questions

- Why is the US deficit so high?
- Why does the US government continue to overspend?
- Which sectors most drain the US budget?
- Why does the US spend so much on health now?
- Is running a deficit worrying?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- Several factors explain it: the attacks on 9/11 doubled the annual military spending (\$437.4bn in 2003 to \$855.1bn in 2011). Then benefit payouts skyrocketed. The \$787 billion economic stimulus package cut taxes and extended unemployment benefits to get out of recession. Lastly, tax revenues plummeted and government income fell.
- It needs to overspend so as to stimulate the economy, create jobs and reduce unemployment.
- The income security accounts for 1.3T dollars; then come the social security administration (1.1T), Medicare (776bn), health (748bn), and national defence (726bn).

d. As the baby boomers are retiring now, they qualify for Medicare. It means that 78 million people in this generation are likely to live longer and thus increase prescription drug costs and benefit payouts.

e. There is no real danger as there is no threat of a default, and relying on the savings of other nations makes the US the primary engine of global economic growth.

“Money is power”

VOCABULARY: wealth v. poverty

FACTS AND FIGURES

- Badly-off
= poverty-stricken : pauvre
- Barter : troc
- Bribery : pot-de-vin
- Charitable
= sharing
= generous
- Currency :
monnaie d'un pays
- Hard blow
= twist of fate :
coup du sort
- Helpless
= powerless :
impuissant
- Influential :
influent
- Materialistic :
matérialiste
- Mean = miserly
= stingy = tight :
radin

- In March 2021, the five richest billionaires were Jeff Bezos (\$201.3bn), Elon Musk (\$190.5bn), Bernard Arnault and family (\$181.6bn), Mark Zuckerberg (\$134.4bn) and Bill Gates (\$123bn). The eight richest people own as much as the whole poorer half of the world's population.
- In 2014, the global luxury expenditure reached \$1.1 trillion. The richest spent \$437.8bn on luxury cars, \$278.1bn on personal luxury goods, \$187.1bn on hotels and \$48.6bn on food.
- Globally, 10 percent of the world is living on less than \$2 a day. That's just over 700 million people living on less than \$1.90 a day. In 2020 there were 43.1 million people in poverty in the US, which is to say 10.5% of the population.
- 19.4 million Americans lived in extreme poverty. This means their family's cash income is less than half of the poverty line, or about \$10,000 a year for a family of four. They represented 6.1% of all people and 45.1% of those in poverty.
- According to a 5-year study, 82% of the wealthy are happy, while 98% of the poor are unhappy. 93% of the wealthy are happy because they like or love what they do for a living, while 85% of the poor are unhappy with their occupation.

- Money is the
senews of war :
l'argent est le
nerf de la guerre
- Money talks :
l'argent est roi
- Needy
= penniless
= destitute
= poor
- Poverty line :
seuil de
pauvreté
- Pressure :
pression
- Self-confident :
sûr de soi
- Status symbol :
symbole
de prestige
- To afford : avoir
les moyens
- To be corrupt :
être corrompu
- To bribe
= corrupt
= subvert :
corrompre
- To compromise
oneself :
se compromettre
- To dare : oser

- To have a hold on : maîtriser
- To inspire respect : inspirer le respect
- To make your dream come true : réaliser son rêve
- To pressurise : faire pression
- To rule the world : diriger le monde
- Venal : venal
- Well-off
= affluent
= wealthy = rich

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afford the highest quality products, services (escape the death penalty with the best lawyers). Money gives freedom. • Afford higher studies, have access to the best universities, obtain the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other sources of power: the mental and psychological influence we can have. • Power of speech (Malala) and creative ideas (Steve Jobs): success and influence measured by the influence and impact on people: make things change (Gandhi, Aung San Suu Kyi).

best-paid jobs. No need to work part time.

- Have influence over others and respect. Attract people who look for help and profits. Corruption.
- Bring self-confidence. Not worry about daily survival or about people's opinion.
- Reach the highest positions, fulfill the biggest dreams (run for elections, travel into space...).
- More security; not fear unexpected events or hard blows.

- Power comes from knowledge, democracy (people's power to choose who they elect) or united people (Arab Spring, French Revolution).
- Need to respect laws; not totally free.
- Can't buy everything (health, love).
- Wealth is temporary; can be lost or stolen, lose power.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 293

2. Questions

- a. What is the value of money in today's society?
- b. Can we be poor and yet happy?
- c. Are we living in a more and more materialistic society?
- d. Can money buy everything?
- e. Could we do without money?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Money is a symbol that represents the value of goods and services and makes exchanges possible. But it increasingly acts as a status symbol and a source of self-confidence and self-esteem.
- b. Happiness does not necessarily depend on money but on what we do to be happy; it might be social connections, learning, health, self-satisfaction, family... But wealth can increase happiness in

many areas of life. Wealth and poverty have a domino effect.

c. We buy more and often judge people on what they have but we also share more and buy more selectively.

d. It can't really buy feelings, emotions, real friends, time, peace or a family.

e. Bartering might be an alternative but on a small scale only; as it lacks a common unit, it makes the worth of an object hard to assess and it harms businesses.

“A universal basic income”

VOCABULARY: welfare benefits	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age pension : pension vieillesse • Beneficiary ≠ contributor • Corporate : d'entreprise • Endowment : dotation • Female empowerment : émancipation des femmes • Income tax : impôt sur le revenu • Magic/silver bullet : solution miracle • Means-tested benefits : régime d'aide lié aux ressources • Monthly/yearly income : revenu mensuel/annuel • Paperwork : paperasserie • Policy-maker : décideur politique • Premium : prime • Regardless of = irrespective of = no matter : peu importe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Universal Basic Income (UBI) is a monthly salary, paid directly to all citizens, irrespective of whether they are in work or job hunting. It replaces other social security payments and is high enough to cover all basic needs (food, housing etc.). • A two-year pilot scheme, launched in Finland, is now guaranteeing a monthly income of roughly £600 to 2,000 Finns, with funds continuing to flow whether participants are in work or not. • In the UK, a UBI pitched at the level of existing benefits (£72 a week for working age adults, with payments lower for children and higher for pensioners) would cost £288 billion in additional tax revenues, without compensatory changes to the tax and benefit system. • In Australia, the government might hand out somewhere between A\$10,000 and A\$25,000 a year to every Australian adult. That would cost A\$380 billion, twice the price of the present welfare system. • In June 2016, the Swiss rejected a UBI plan: 77% opposed the plan, with only 23% backing it.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety net : filet de sécurité • Substitute : alternative • Take-home pay : salaire net • Threshold : seuil • To alleviate suffering : alléger la souffrance • To bear the brunt of technological change : faire les frais des innovations technologiques • To compensate for : compenser • To hand out = dole out : distribuer • To implement = enforce : réaliser • To widen the gap : élargir le fossé • Trade-off : contrepartie, compromis • Welfare benefits : prestations sociales | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To a survey asking 10,000 Europeans what they would do if they didn't have to work anymore, 7% said they would work less, 4% would stop working, and for 34% it would not affect work choice. |
|--|---|

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tariffs: raise prices for consumers; cost retail jobs in the long run. • Protectionism: slow down economic growth and cultural exchange. • Lead to price increases with manufacturing often being more expensive domestically. • Result in a tit-for-tat international escalation; hurt other nations' economies. • Lead to rising political tensions. • Harder for all companies to operate, forced to push higher prices onto their customers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade war with China and other countries launched by former US President D. Trump in 2018. • D. Trump: threatened significant tariffs on Chinese goods, as much as \$500 billion on products including steel and soy. • Protectionism: protect local businesses and jobs from foreign competition. Goal: bring back jobs to the US. • Taxing items coming into the country: people less likely to buy them (more expensive). • Make people buy cheaper local products instead. Boost the country's economy. • Well-crafted policies create more jobs. President Obama: 35% tariff on Chinese tires from 2009-2012; saved 1,200 American jobs and increased tire production. |
|---|--|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 294

2. Questions

- a. What is the impact of Covid-19 on trade?
- b. What is free trade?
- c. What are the main advantages of free trade?
- d. How does President D. Trump justify his protectionist trade policy?
- e. What are the negative consequences of protectionism?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. It has also disrupted economic activities throughout the world. Worldwide merchandise trade flows decreased by 7% in 2020.
- b. It is an economic policy in which governments do not restrict imports or exports. They do not apply tariffs, quotas, subsidies or prohibitions on the goods and services but they do not necessarily abandon all control of taxation of imports and exports.
- c. It fosters economic growth, lower government spending, foreign investment, expertise and a more dynamic and innovative business climate.
- d. For him, trade deals hurt US workers because foreign labour force is cheaper, and they degrade the US manufacturing base if it has to compete with foreign producers.
- e. US consumers may face higher prices and fewer choices under protectionist policies; US industries may become less competitive in international commerce and there are fewer markets for businesses to sell their products.

“There is more to lose from a trade war”

VOCABULARY: trade agreements	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement = deal : accord • Disengagement : retrait, abandon • Duties : droits de douane • Embargo • Exchange rate : taux de change • Free trade : libre-échange • Globalisation : mondialisation • Goods = commodities = merchandises : produits • Import : importation ≠ export • Import quota : quota d'importation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2019, the EU exported over €3.1 trillion worth of goods and services and imported €2.8 trillion of goods and services. • Compared with the US and China, the EU is the number one trading partner for 74 countries around the world. It is the number one trading partner for Asia, Africa, the US, Western Balkans and the EU's neighbourhood. China is the most important trading partner for 66 countries while the US is number one partner in 31 countries. Trade supports 35 million jobs in the EU, up from 20 million in 2000. These jobs enjoy a 12% wage premium compared to jobs not supported by trade. 16 million jobs in Europe depend on foreign investment in the EU. • The EU is an open economy: its (simple) average tariff rate is 5.1% (including industrial and agricultural goods), similar to other developed countries, including the US. Emerging and developing countries usually retain higher tariffs: China's average tariff rate is 7.6% and India's is 17.6%. • The global economy is projected to grow 6.0 percent in 2021 and 4.9 percent in 2022.

- Levies :
prélèvements
- Low wages :
bas salaires
- Offshoring :
délocalisation
- Output :
production,
résultat
- Regulatory
barrier : limitation
réglementaire
- Signatories :
signataires
- Single market :
marché unique
- Tariffs = taxes on
imports =
customs tariffs :
tarifs douaniers
- Ties = bonds
= links : liens
- To benefit :
bénéficiaire à ≠
harm : nuire à
- To forgo = drop
out = abandon
- To foster :
encourager,
favoriser

- China's continued rise will affect the global economic landscape over the next 10 years, with the OECD predicting Chinese GDP will grow by 4.7% annually.

- To go into effect : entrer en vigueur
- To pull out = withdraw : se retirer
- To sign up : s'inscrire, signer
- To slash : entailler, réduire
- TPP = Trans-Pacific Partnership
- World trade : commerce mondial
- WTO (World Trade Organisation) : OMC

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolster America's position in the Asia-Pacific region, where China is growing in influence. • Increase US exports by removing 18,000 tariffs (benefit the machinery, auto, plastics and agriculture industries). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A secretive deal that favoured big business and other countries. • Suppress jobs (offshoring) and national sovereignty. Push down median wages

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolve trade disputes. • Protect intellectual property (patents). • Open markets while giving up very little in return. • Reduce wildlife trafficking (elephants, rhinoceroses, marine species). Prevent environmental abuses (logging and fishing). Trade penalties if not comply. 	<p>in the US to be more competitive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies: sue governments that change policy on health and education to favour state-provided services. • Intensify competition between countries' labour forces. • Increase income inequalities between business owners and wage earners. • Exemptions to removing tariffs on sensitive products.
---	---

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 295

2. Questions

- What may happen now the US withdrew from the agreement?
- What is free trade?
- What are the main advantages of free trade?
- How did President D. Trump justify his protectionist trade policy?
- What are the negative consequences of protectionism?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- The other countries may continue the pact without the US. They may also wait until the US initiates bilateral agreements with each of them. They may ask China, the world's largest economy, to take America's place in the agreement.
- It is an economic policy in which governments do not restrict imports or exports. They do not apply tariffs, quotas, subsidies or prohibitions on the goods and services but they do not necessarily abandon all control of taxation of imports and exports.

- c. It fosters economic growth, lower government spending, foreign investment, expertise and a more dynamic and innovative business climate.
- d. For him, trade deals hurt US workers because foreign labour force is cheaper, and they degrade the US manufacturing base if it has to compete with foreign producers.
- e. US consumers may face higher prices and fewer choices under protectionist policies; US industries may become less competitive in international commerce and there are fewer markets for businesses to sell their products.

Phrases grammaticales

1. En raison de la crise économique, les employés ont deux fois plus de mal à joindre les deux bouts.
2. Les employés souhaitent que leur patron améliore le cadre de travail et qu'il mette en place un système d'avantages.
3. Autrefois, les femmes n'avaient pas le choix ; elles devaient rester à la maison pour s'occuper du ménage.
4. Depuis qu'elles ont pu commencer à travailler, elles se taillent la part du lion de l'entretien de la maison.
5. Le gouvernement a l'habitude de faire des économies en réduisant le salaire des fonctionnaires.
6. S'il n'avait pas accepté de se laisser corrompre, il aurait pu réaliser son rêve.
7. Ceux qui font les frais des innovations technologiques sont les jeunes et les employés peu qualifiés.
8. Les entreprises américaines auraient préféré que l'accord de libre-échange soit maintenu.

Correction

1. On account of the economic crisis, workers have twice as much difficulty making ends meet.
2. Employees wish their manager improved their work environment and implemented a system of perks.
3. Women did not use to have the choice; they had to stay at home to deal with the housework.
4. Since they started to be able to work, they have been taking the lion's share of home-keeping.
5. The government is used to doing savings by cutting civil servants' salaries.
6. If he had not accepted to be bribed, he would have been able to make his dream come true.
7. Those who bear the brunt of technological change are young people and low-skilled workers.

10. Transportation



Subject

“Space exploration is a waste of money“

► **Participants:** The NASA director, the President

The President: We have made the decision to put an end to our space travel projects. They are not worth investing in and they lead to massive damage to the environment. Indeed, space exploration implies significant air pollution due to the use of large amounts of fossil fuels. Huge quantities of fine particles are emitted into the atmosphere. People who live in those areas with significant particle pollution may suffer from several pulmonary issues like asthma or lung cancer. It also incurs high levels of waste. We have to be careful not to make space a gigantic garbage dump.

The NASA director: Space exploration is a rather controversial topic. But, it is a good idea to explore space. First, space exploration will allow us to find other planets to colonise so as to mitigate the overpopulation problem. If we continue living as we are currently doing, one planet may not be enough to host and feed everyone.

The President: We've got other priorities: climate change, hunger, overpopulation and underdevelopment. Isn't it better to spend resources on bringing humanitarian aid, addressing extreme poverty or assisting the transition to renewable energy worldwide? Space missions imply significant costs; billions of dollars have to be used.

The NASA director: Quite on the contrary! Space exploration can also help us provide humanity with additional resources. As many of us know, our fossil resources will become depleted sooner or later and when we run out of natural resources, chances are that our technological progress will suffer significantly. The additional resources that can be extracted from asteroids are crucial in this regard.

The President: Another disadvantage of space travel is that those space missions also often do not deliver any results. In fact, all attempts to find extraterrestrial life have failed so far. Not to

mention the risks for astronauts' lives.

The NASA director: This is not the right way of thinking. Not only can it become vital, but it is much easier to explore space. The risk related to space exploration is much smaller compared to the past. It means that space travel may become available to private people who have dreamt of exploring space for years.

The President: Yes, space travel has become much safer over the past decades, but it is still a rather risky and costly project; the chances for accidents are still present.

The NASA director: This is costly, for sure. On the other hand, private corporations can help with space exploration. They will be more eager to invent new technologies and make processes much more efficient. Space exploration will, in turn, provide many job opportunities. Another important advantage of space travel is that it allows us to detect serious threats that could potentially wipe out humanity. For instance, through space exploration, we may be able to detect a meteorite that is on collision course with our earth.

- To be worth: valoir la peine de
- To imply: impliquer
- To incur: engendrer
- Garbage dump: dépotoir
- Billions: milliards
- Depleted: épuisé
- To run out of: manquer de
- To deliver: apporter, fournir
- To fail: échouer
- Chances: risques
- Eager: désireux
- To provide: fournir, apporter
- Threats: menaces

- To wipe out: éradiquer

“Public transport should be free”

VOCABULARY: public transport

FACTS AND FIGURES

- By car/by bus : en voiture/en bus
- Cab = taxi/cabby : chauffeur de taxi
- Cancellation : annulation
- Commuter train : train de banlieue
- Crowded : bondé
- Fare : tarif, prix
- Free of charge : gratuit
- Free rental : location gratuite
- Gas = fuel : essence
- Journey : voyage, trajet

- The Metro is the name for many underground train services around the world. The Underground is the name for the transport system in London. In the US, you take the Subway. The Tube is used in London.
- US public transportation is a \$80 billion industry that employs nearly 448,000 people.
- Every \$1 communities invest in public transportation, \$4 is generated in economic returns.
- Residential property values perform 42% better on average if they are located near public transportation with high-frequency service.
- Transportation and transportation-related industries employ over 13.3 million people, accounting for 9.1 percent of workers in the United States (2018).
- Access to bus and rail lines reduces driving by 4,400 miles per household annually. Americans living in areas served by public transportation save 865 million hours in travel time and 450 million gallons of fuel annually in congestion reduction alone.
- The average household spends 17.5 cents of every dollar on transportation, and 94% of this goes to buying, maintaining, and operating cars,

- Late : en retard/delay : retard
- Means of transport : moyen de transport
- On foot : à pied
- On strike : en grève
- Pricey = expensive : cher ≠ cheap
- Route : trajet, itinéraire
- Rush hour = peak hour : heure de pointe ≠ off-peak hour
- Taxpayer : contribuable
- Ticket : billet
- To commute : faire la navette
- To drive to work : aller travailler en voiture
- To free ride : resquiller

the largest expenditure after housing. A household can save more than \$10,100 by taking public transportation.

- To get on :
monter ≠ get off
- To hail a cab :
appeler un taxi
- To jostle :
bousculer
- To ride :
conduire,
rouler
- To take cars
off the road :
retirer des
voitures de la
circulation
- Traffic jam :
embouteillage

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incite more people to use public transport. • Improve the environment and air quality if fewer individual cars. Reduce road congestion. • Too expensive for some people (public transport and cars). People could live in cheaper places out of the city. Eliminate the problem of fraud. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costly to maintain. Compensate by increasing taxes: unfair for non-users; at the expense of health/education sectors. • Increase overcrowding in buses and trams. Already crammed. More violent acts and tensions. More degradation.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of car accidents. • Improve people's well-being (less stressed and tired). • Create more jobs so as to serve more areas. More tax for the government. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spend money on creating new lines instead of investing in cleaner transportation. New infrastructure not paid off by selling tickets. • Harder for private companies to compete with free-of-charge transport. • Better to do exercise and walk or cycle so as to combat heart disease. • More pollution: travel more; buses running nonstop, emitting thick fumes. |
|---|--|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 295

2. Questions

- What are the advantages of public transport as compared to individual cars?
- Should cars be banned from city centres?
- If public transport were free, would more people use it?
- What could be the economic drawbacks of free transit?
- What could be a solution to reduce road congestion?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- It helps us not feel stressed about driving or looking for a parking place; we can save time and do something else; and we can save money with fuel and car park.
- Polluting cars should be banned and replaced by hybrid or electric cars.
- Many people dislike public transport and will not use it, all the more so as it will be even more crowded if it is free.
- It could adversely impact car industries, gas stations and mechanics if people use fewer cars. Tax payers would have to pay more. And bus drivers' salaries could decrease.

e. Telecommuting or flexible schedules could enable drivers to travel at off-peak hours and reduce traffic and pollution.

“Speed cameras are not for safety but to make money”

VOCABULARY: road safety	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1mph (mile per hour) = 1,6 km/h (80mph = 130 km/h) • Above the limit : au-dessus de la limite • Accident-prone : accidentogène • Accurate : précis • Alcoholic drink : boisson alcoolisée • Amber light : feu orange • Awareness campaign : campagne de sensibilisation • Breath test : contrôle d'alcoolémie • Breathalyser : alcootest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 1.3 million people die each year as a result of road traffic crashes. Between 20 and 50 million more people suffer non-fatal injuries. • Road traffic injuries are the leading cause of death among young people, aged 15 –29 years. • More than 38,000 people die every year in crashes on US roadways. The traffic fatality rate is 12.4 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants. An additional 4.4 million are injured seriously enough to require medical attention. Road crashes are the leading cause of death in the US for people aged 1-54. The economic and societal impact of road crashes costs US citizens \$871 billion. The US suffers the most road crash deaths of any high-income country, about 50% higher than similar countries in Western Europe, Canada, Australia and Japan. Deadly accidents are mainly caused by distracted driving, drunk driving, speeding, reckless driving, rain, running red lights, night driving and tailgating. Cell phone use while driving leads to 1.6 million crashes each year. Nearly 390,000 injuries occur each year from accidents caused by texting while driving. 1 out of every 4 car accidents in the United States is

- Careful
= cautious :
prudent ≠ reckless
- Motorist :
automobiliste
- Random testing :
contrôle aléatoire
- Seat belt :
ceinture de
sécurité
- Speeding ticket :
amende pour
excès de vitesse
- Speedometer :
indicateur de
vitesse
- To be allowed to
= be authorised to
- To be at fault :
être en tort
- To be ticketed
= fined : être
verbalisé
- To break
= exceed the
speed limit :
dépasser la
vitesse
- To crack down
on : réprimer

caused by texting and driving. Texting while driving is 6x more likely to cause an accident than driving drunk.

- In France, the 4,450 fixed speed radars brought 672.3 million euros to the government in 2016 (457.1 in 2009). There will be 4,700 speed radars in 2018.
- In the US, radar detectors are legal in 49 of the 50 states for private vehicles. They have been banned in France since 2011. Drivers using radar detectors are liable for a fine of 1,500 euros and 6 points off their licence.
- Hands-free mobile phone use has been banned in France since July 2015. Drivers caught using mobile phones while on the road are liable to an on-the-spot fine of 135 euros and 3 penalty points. Phoning at the wheel triples the risk of accident.

- To fail a breath test : le test d'alcoolémie est positif
- To give way : laisser passer
- To regulate : réguler, contrôler
- To run the red light : griller le feu rouge
- To sensitise : sensibiliser
- To slow down : ralentir ≠ speed up
- Unmarked car : voiture banalisée

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not effective to reduce accidents: slow down when visible and then speed up. • Not necessarily placed in most accident-prone areas. Very low speed limit allowed: not always justified. • Inaccurate; errors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High speed: less time to react, harder to keep a car under control. • Dissuasive effect: fear of being fined: think twice and slow down. • Get used to respecting speed limits everywhere.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take drivers by surprise (hidden). Use speed cameras as revenue generators rather than road safety measures. • Real causes of accidents: alcohol, drugs, smartphones, bad road conditions, inexperience. Educate people. • Need road improvement and signing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease of accidents thanks to radars. • Solve other problems: trace stolen cars, detect phone users, stop criminals. • Cost effective: take police officers off traffic duty; do more important things (gun crimes, burglary, terrorist threats, violence). |
|---|---|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 296

2. Questions

- What happens to the revenues from speed radars?
- Do speed cameras help increase driver safety?
- What can be done to reduce car accidents?
- Should we consider speed cameras as an assault on liberty?
- Are radar detectors legal?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- It is hard to say but a very little part is devoted to the maintenance of road infrastructures; the rest is used to maintain and renew radars and goes to the state and local authorities.
- Drivers may slow down when they see a speed camera and speed up just after; moreover they do not improve security, they just fine fast drivers.
- The state should do more awareness campaigns and random controls to reduce drunk driving and the use of smartphones; it should improve road maintenance and education.
- They track citizens' moves but do not prevent anyone from going where they want.
- In the US, law varies but detectors are generally legal in private vehicles; in France they are illegal: penalties can include fines of up to 1,500 euros and confiscation of the device and of the vehicle.

“Driverless vehicles are the future”

VOCABULARY: automated cars	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accident avoidance : prévention des accidents • Automated = driverless = self-driving • Available : disponible • Braking : freinage • Cruise control : régulateur de vitesse • Driver fatigue detection • Embedded = onboard camera : caméra intégrée • Fatalities: décès • Hands off : mains libres • Hazards = dangers • Human input : intervention humaine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2014 Google released a prototype of a 100% autonomous car. There are 6 levels of autonomy to a driverless car from no autonomy to fully autonomous. • 94% of car crashes are the result of human error. More than 40% of fatal crashes today are caused by alcohol, drugs or fatigue. • The driverless technology industry was valued at \$20.97 billion in 2020 and is expected to be worth \$61.93 billion by 2026 and \$77 billion by 2035 globally and is currently growing by 16% a year. • In the US, self-driving cars could save 29,447 lives a year, that's nearly 300,000 fatalities prevented over the course of a decade, and 1.5 million lives saved in half a century. Globally, there are about 1.3 million traffic fatalities annually. It means driverless cars could save 10 million lives per decade and 50 million lives around the world in half a century. • Transportation accounts for 17% of average household income, 7.5% on vehicle purchases, 3.7% on fuel, 1.2% on public transportation, and 4.9% on other vehicle expenses, such as maintenance, repairs and insurance.

- Lane keeping :
maintien
de trajectoire
- Law-abiding :
conforme à la loi
- Malfunction :
dysfonctionnement
- Pedestrian :
piéton/piétonnier
- Response time :
temps de réaction
- Self-sufficient
= autonomous
- Sensor : capteur
- Steering :
conduite, direction
- To collide : entrer
en collision
- To ease
congestion :
réduire
les encombrements
- To hack : pirater
- To hand over :
donner, transmettre
- To run off the
road : quitter la
route
- To run over :
écraser

- The first known fatal accident involving a vehicle being driven by itself took place in Florida on 7 May 2016 while a Tesla electric car was engaged in Autopilot mode. The driver was killed in a crash with a large 18-wheel truck.

- To swerve : faire une embardée
- To take one's eyes off the road : quitter la route des yeux
- To take over : reprendre le contrôle
- To veer away = steer away : se déporter

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove human mistake due to tiredness, distraction, alcohol. • Give old and disabled people freedom of mobility and independence. • Save time: do other things (read, work, call, relax). Less stressful and tiring. • More economical: adapt speed to circumstances, no brusque acceleration, reduce fuel consumption and emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costly to implement and buy. • Still dangerous: flaws in the detection system. Problems if traffic lights do not work. Car unable to adapt to unplanned upcoming situation. • Take up to 25 seconds for drivers to retake control (too long). • Risks of hacking and using them as lethal weapons or to steal them. • Dangerous if heavy rain: damage the laser sensor mounted on the car's roof. • Lose the habit of driving: lose the driving skills and right reactions.

- Still possible for humans to regain control in case of need.
- Cost savings on insurance and healthcare costs if fewer accidents.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 297

2. Questions

- a. Can a machine be entirely reliable?
- b. What can be the economic consequences?
- c. Are driverless cars better for cities or suburbs?
- d. How do driverless cars work?
- e. Are driverless cars likely to replace traditional cars?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Machines are not infallible and can be hacked but driverless cars are safer than human drivers.
- b. Automated cars could reduce fuel consumption, increase savings due to fewer repairs; heavy trucks could travel for longer periods at lower cost; hands-free driving workers could be more productive; healthcare expenditure could be lower. But they may threaten auto repair shops, insurance companies, oil industry, buses and taxis.
- c. Driverless cars may create more pleasant, less congested and less polluted cities, but they may also make longer commutes more relaxing as drivers can keep busy otherwise.
- d. Radar sensors dotted around the car monitor the position of vehicles nearby. Video cameras detect traffic lights, read road signs and keep track of other vehicles, while also looking out for pedestrians. Ultrasonic sensors in the wheels can detect the position of curbs and other vehicles when parking. Finally, a central computer analyses all of the data from the sensors to manipulate the steering, acceleration and braking.
- e. As soon as they become more affordable, they will be more widespread.

“Ban cars from city centres”

VOCABULARY: clean vehicles	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable : financièrement abordable ≠ unaffordable • Alternative route : itinéraire bis • Bike lane = cycling path : piste cyclable • Car-free : sans voiture • Carpooling : co- voiturage • Cost-effective : économique • Gas-guzzling : peu économe en carburant • Greenhouse gas emissions : émissions de gaz à effet de serre • Highway = motorway : autoroute • Lower CO2 emissions : émissions de CO2 moindres • Odd/even licence plate : numéro de plaque impair/pair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An estimated 12.6 million people died as a result of living or working in an unhealthy environment in 2012 – nearly 1 in 4 of total global deaths. • More than 10 million people die annually due to both outdoor and household air pollution. Air pollution causes 1.6 million premature deaths annually in China alone. • Although diesel engines churn out lower levels of carbon dioxide, a gas linked to climate change, they produce vastly more nitrogen oxides (NOx). NOx pollution is responsible for tens of thousands of early deaths across Europe. • Volkswagen was embarrassed in 2015 when US regulators discovered its cars had been fitted with a device which allowed the German Group to rig diesel emission tests. Volkswagen deployed this system in about eleven million cars worldwide, and 500,000 in the United States. • Some solutions are already implemented to tackle cities’ air pollution: increasing green spaces, limiting access zones to polluting vehicles, making the city more

- Overcrowded : bondé
- Residential area : quartier résidentiel
- To transit : transiter
- Pedestrian : piéton (n)/piétonnier (adj)
- Powered by : alimenté par
- Smog : brouillard de pollution
- Sustainable energy : énergie durable
- To ban : interdire
- To breathe : respirer
- To cross : traverser
- To get stuck : être coincé
- To move around : se déplacer
- To reduce =decrease = diminish
- To wreak health damage : causer des dommages pour la santé
- Traffic jam = congestion : embouteillage
- Trips : déplacements

accessible for cyclists and pedestrians, discouraging car use, offering alternative means of transport (electric cars), establishing alternate circulation and encouraging telecommuting.

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Too much pollution due to heavy traffic and congestion (air, noise nuisance). Diseases due to pollution and poor living conditions.• More pedestrians: better for shops.• Accidents (pedestrians killed). Reduce risk of using cars as lethal weapons to run over people.• Ugly centres; not enough walking paths, activities and green spaces.• Other means of transport available. Invest in clean transport, bikes...• Failure of other measures (alternate circulation not respected).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase the cost of urban living; only the richest could live there.• Not convenient for moving and doing one's shopping.• Not force people to take public transport.• Even more crowded buses, trams and trains if people can't take their cars.• Costly to redesign city centres.• Loss of revenues for the state (parking lots, fines) used to maintain streets and invest in road prevention.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 298

2. Questions

- a. Who would suffer most from such a ban?
- b. What solutions may be enforced if cars are banned?
- c. What are the risks if nothing is done against pollution?
- d. What are some possible solutions to reduce pollution and traffic in cities?
- e. Why do people prefer taking their cars?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Commuters who go to work in city centres, people with heavy bags to carry or many children and deliverers may be the greatest losers.

- b. There may be more public transport and cycling lanes; jobs, hospitals and schools may be moved to the suburbs or be connected to a network of public transport.
- c. If nothing changes, pollution will worsen and more people will die from unhealthy air. 10 million people already die in the world from air pollution.
- d. Cities can create air quality alerts to incite people not to take their cars; public transport could be free; the dirtiest diesel cars could pay a charge or be banned; car-pooling could be encouraged; public bikes could be put at people's disposal; alternate circulation could be enforced; pollution filters could be installed on buses.
- e. It is more convenient to move around and safer as public transport may be on strike or crowded; people are also less likely to be mugged in the streets than if they walk.

“Young drivers should not be allowed to drive after dark”

VOCABULARY: car accidents	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Car crash : collision de voiture• Driving licence : permis de conduire• Fatality : décès• Headlights : phares• Hit-and-run : délit de fuite• Inexperienced : inexpérimenté• Oncoming : qui arrive• One-way street : rue à sens unique• Pile-up : carambolage• Reckless = careless : imprudent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 2019, almost 2,400 teens in the United States aged 13–19 were killed, and about 258,000 were treated in emergency departments for injuries suffered in motor vehicle crashes. That means that every day, about seven teens aged 13–19 died due to motor vehicle crashes.• 1/3 of US fatal teen car crashes occur at night, with 57% of those taking place between 3 p.m. and 12 a.m. In 2019, 40% of motor vehicle crash deaths among teen drivers and passengers aged 13–19 occurred between 9 pm and 6 am, and 52% occurred on Friday, Saturday or Sunday.• For the first year as a licensed driver, a teen in the US must abide by a curfew—no driving between midnight and 5 a.m. unless accompanied by an instructor, parent or legal guardian. Exceptions include: driving to/from school/work, medical emergencies and emancipated minors.• 49 states restrict nighttime driving as part of a graduated licencing programme, but 23 prohibit driving only after midnight – well past the time most teens are off the road.

- Right-of-way : priorité
- Teen driver curfew : couvre-feu pour jeunes conducteurs
- To be towed : être remorqué
- To brag : fanfaronner
- To drink and drive : conduire en état d'ivresse/drunk driving
- To fasten the seat belt : attacher la ceinture de sécurité
- To fishtail : faire une queue de poisson
- To lose control : perdre le contrôle
- To prohibit = ban = forbid : interdire
- To run red lights : griller les feux rouges
- Compared with other age groups, teens have among the lowest rates of seat belt use. The presence of male teenage passengers increases the likelihood of risky driving behaviour.

- To slam on the brakes : freiner brutalement
- To skid : dérapier, glisser
- To speed up : accélérer
- To tailgate : coller une voiture
- Under influence : sous influence
- Unlicensed : sans permis
- Youthful offender : jeune délinquant

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More accidents among youths than adults. • Less visibility at night. • Lack of experience. Better to take the time to develop their driving skills before the high risk night-time driving hours. • Drink and drive after partying. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need practice; not the right way to learn if not allowed to train. Should be part of driving lessons with instructors. • More complicated to move: penalise those who have a job. Parents not always available to drive them.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More careless; need to brag and show off in front of friends; take risks. • Avoid other night-time dangers (violence, criminality, be victims of drunk drivers). Better to spend time with family. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less safe if they have to walk or wait to take the bus. Fewer cars at night, so less risk. More visibility thanks to headlights. • Hard to enforce and to check; more serious crimes to deal with for police. • Drive even faster not to be caught. • Infringe on liberties (freedom to move). |
|---|---|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 299

2. Questions

- Is this ban fair? Isn't it discriminatory?
- Isn't it too young to drive at 16?
- What are the causes of road accidents?
- Isn't there a risk of criminalising innocent children?
- Does the risk of accidents at night concern only young people?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- I don't think it is fair. First, it creates more youthful offenders for something that is not criminal. Then, adults too are likely to have accidents at night. Finally, not all youths are careless drivers.
- Teenagers are usually more rebellious and careless but they need to learn to get experience and they need to be given trust and responsibility to become mature and independent. It is not the age that matters. It is making sure that children have proper practice and that they know and enforce all the rules about driving.
- Car accidents are mainly caused by distracted driving, speeding, drunk driving, drugs, reckless driving, poor weather conditions and running red lights and stop signs.
- It may make innocent children guilty of a crime which is not as serious as a theft, aggression or murder and prevent some from participating in social, cultural or professional activities.

e. Adults too are likely to have and cause accidents at night, less because of a lack of experience but because of alcohol, drug, tiredness and speeding.

“Travel broadens the mind”

VOCABULARY: travelling	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abroad : à l'étranger • Baggage = luggage : des bagages • Blue-sky thinking : vision optimiste • Change of scenery : dépaysement • Cosmopolitan : cosmopolite • Departure : départ ≠ arrival • Outgoing = sociable • Self-reliant = autonomous • Setting : cadre, décor • Sightseeing : tourisme • Stereotype • To adapt : s'adapter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International tourist arrivals grew by 3.9% to reach a total of 1,235 million in 2016. 46 million more tourists (overnight visitors) travelled internationally in 2016 compared with 2015. However, international tourist arrivals dropped by 85% in January-May 2021 compared with the same period of pre-pandemic year 2019, or 65% over 2020, as travel restrictions remained high due to the coronavirus pandemic. This sharp decline represents a loss of some 147million international arrivals compared with the same five months of 2020, or 460 million compared with 2019. • By regions, Asia and the Pacific continued to suffer the largest decline with a 95% drop in international arrivals in the first five months of 2021 over the same period in 2019. Europe (-85%) recorded the second largest decline in arrivals, followed by the Middle East (-83%) and Africa (-81%). The Americas (-72%) saw a comparatively smaller decrease. • Many students spend some time abroad studying, learning foreign languages or volunteering with nonprofit groups. They want to live personal growth, see the world and take a break from the traditional academic track.

- To be homesick :
avoir le mal
du pays
- To be willing to :
être disposé à
- To broaden the
mind : élargir
l'esprit
- To discover :
découvrir
- To explore
- To figure out how :
comprendre
comment
- To gain
confidence :
prendre confiance
- To go on
vacation : partir
en vacances
- To start anew :
repartir de zéro
- To take a gap
year : prendre une
année sabbatique
- To take the
plunge : faire le
grand saut
- To widen
horizons : élargir
les horizons

- The average gap year costs £3,000-£4,000, which is why around 22% of students cannot afford to take a year out and only 10% of students fully funded their own gap year.
- 88% of gap year graduates report that their gap year had significantly added to their employability. They report being satisfied with their jobs due to a less-selfish approach to working with people and careers. They are perceived to be “more mature, more self-reliant and independent”.

- Tolerant = open-minded ≠ intolerant, narrow-minded
- Tour package : voyage organisé
- Travel agency : agence de voyage
- Warm-hearted : chaleureux

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New cultures, lifestyles and customs. • Develop cross-cultural understanding and competence through cultural immersion. Gain more experience. • Enrich knowledge; more interesting exchanges. Learn languages. More cosmopolitan. A boost to a CV. • Inspire oneself from other cultures. Take the most of other cultures (foods, housing, environmental care, education). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depend on duration, purpose and destination. Long to adapt. Should not just be to develop business relationships and make money. • Hard to get rid of prejudices and values. Culture shock. Problems of adaptation to a different religion or policy. Feeling of insecurity. • Need prolonged immersion. Not stay at the hotel or in the bus. • Globalisation: same culture everywhere, no change of scenery. • Desire to change the local culture and impose visitors' culture.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change behaviour when back home: more acceptance of foreigners in home country. Gain confidence and independence. • Take a step back and judge own culture. See how beautiful it is and how lucky we are, or see its flaws. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A question of state of mind and attitude: need to be curious and ask questions, not just do like anybody else. |
|--|--|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 299

2. Questions

- Do we necessarily need to travel to broaden our minds?
- What problems may occur when we travel abroad?
- What are the reasons for travelling abroad?
- To what extent can the countries we visit benefit from tourism?
- What problems does tourism cause?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- We can be more open-minded by getting informed through books or the internet, or simply by talking to different people in our own country.
- We may have trouble adapting to the local culture or customs and feel homesick or catch diseases. We may also not know the rules of the country and have legal issues.
- We may want to discover another culture, get some change, have a new job or do sports competitions. Some may want to do some volunteering or get a new start.
- They earn more money from tourists' expenditure and more popularity. In turn, they can invest the gains in better infrastructures and attractions.
- The more tourists, the higher the risk of pollution and nuisance (traffic, noise, overcrowding and rising costs).

Phrases grammaticales

1. Que tu voyages en bus ou en voiture, tu pollues plus que si tu te déplaces à pied.
2. Comme les trains sont en grève, tu devras aller au travail en voiture.
3. Si j'étais toi, je ne dépasserais pas la vitesse de peur d'être verbalisé.
4. Les radars de vitesse n'empêchent pas les conducteurs d'accélérer après.
5. Grâce aux voitures sans conducteurs, il y aura moins de risques de se déporter et de quitter la route.
6. Posséder une voiture peu économe en carburant contribue à augmenter les dommages pour la santé.
7. À quoi cela sert-il d'interdire aux jeunes de conduire la nuit puisqu'ils le feront quand même?
8. Si tu ne voyages pas, tu ne pourras ni élargir ton esprit, ni prendre confiance en toi.

Correction

1. Whether you travel by bus or by car, you pollute more than if you walk.
2. As trains are on strike, you will have to drive to work.
3. If I were you, I would not exceed the speed limit for fear of being fined.
4. Speed cameras do not prevent drivers from speeding up after them.
5. Thanks to driverless cars, there will be fewer risks of veering away and running off the road.
6. Owning a gas-guzzling car contributes to increasing health damage.
7. What is the use of forbidding youngsters to drive at night since they will do it all the same?

11. Work



Subject

“Companies should be required to hire 50% male and 50% female employees“

► **Participants:** The male manager, the female employee

The female employee: There's a long way to go before reaching gender equality at work. There are very few companies which hire 50% of male and female workers.

The male manager: Gender diversity doesn't mean your company needs a 50/50 mix of males and females in every job in the company. It does mean, however, that all roles – at every level in the company – should have a fair representation of both sexes.

The female employee: Sadly, it's still fairly common to see fewer women than men in high level positions, or on work teams that have traditionally been male-dominated, such as in oil and gas, manufacturing, construction and engineering. Likewise, it's equally uncommon to find men in traditionally female jobs, such as elementary education and nursing.

The male manager: It means that every hiring manager should strive to hire the best person available for the open position, without assumptions or prejudices about it being a man's or woman's job.

The female employee: Greater gender balance among corporate leaders correlates to higher stock values and greater profitability. In fact, of nearly 22,000 companies from 91 countries surveyed, organisations with women in at least 30 percent of leadership positions improved profits by 6 percentage points over competitors with fewer or no women in leadership.

The male manager: These figures may be true but hiring a woman because she is a woman is another form of discrimination which does not highlight the value of women. It could even backfire, as they may feel rejected for being hired on gender criteria.

The female employee: I really don't think so. It's now generally accepted that diverse teams are more creative and better at problem-solving. That's simply because different types of people bring different perspectives and life experiences to the table.

- Fair: juste
- Fairly: plutôt
- Likewise: de la même manière
- Nursing: profession d'infirmier
- To strive: s'efforcer
- Available: disponible
- Assumptions: présomptions
- Prejudices: préjugés
- Stock values: valeurs boursières
- To backfire: se retourner contre

“Name-blind CVs should be the rule”

VOCABULARY: recruitment	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant = job seeker : postulant • Application form : dossier de candidature • Background : origine, milieu • Bias = prejudice : préjugé • Cover letter : lettre de motivation • Criminal record : casier judiciaire • English-sounding : qui sonne anglais • Ethnicity • Gender = sex • Interview panel : jury d'entretien 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A US study undertaken by The National Bureau of Economic Research found that job applicants with white names needed to send about ten resumes to get one callback; those with African-American names needed to send around 15 resumes to get one callback. • In 2019, the US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) released a detailed report of workplace discrimination charges the agency received in 2016. A total of 72,675 discrimination charges were filed (91,503 in 2017). The number of race discrimination charges made up 33% of all discrimination claims (35.3% in 2017). Gender discrimination files accounted for 32.4% of all charges (29.4% in 2017). • In 2010, the UK government introduced the Equality Act. It outlaws discrimination, harassment and victimisation based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. • Yet, research showed in 2015 that there were only 6 ethnic minorities in the top 268 leadership roles in the most prominent public bodies outside government and local authorities. Plus, while women are 49.58% of the population, they hold only 11% of board seats.

- Name-blind
CV =anonymous
CV
- Personnel
officer :
gestionnaire
du personnel
- Pitfall : piège,
écueil
- Recruiter :
recruteur
- Resume = CV
- Screening
process :
processus
de sélection
- Stumbling
block : obstacle
majeur
- To apply for :
postuler
- To be
discriminated
against : être
victime de
discrimination
- To be likely to :
avoir des
chances de
- To even out :
égaliser

- To hamper
= hinder : gêner
- To recruit
= hire : recruter
- To remove :
enlever
- To screen out :
filtrer
- To shortlist :
présélectionner
- To showcase :
mettre en valeur
- Unsuitable :
inapproprié

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce discrimination based on names, nationalities and gender. Proof that more chance to be shortlisted for the interview with name-blind CVs. • Equal chance for all. Not overlook an excellent candidate due to his name. More choice for recruiters. • Applicants more confident in putting in an application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be effective, remove all personal data. Limited impact on age, disability, religious and other protected characteristics (sexuality, politics). • Risky not to know anything about the origin, age, studies or hobbies. • Useless: discrimination at another moment (subjective interview stage).

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on the qualities, skills and experience of the applicant. Perform better in the workplace. • Improve the reputation of the company by taking proactive steps to improve diversity. • Not have to face claims of discrimination. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other indicators: type of studies, residence, options studied, languages spoken, gap due to maternity leave. • Necessary to change mentalities and methods of recruiting. Need to understand people's prejudices, motivations and views. • Should sanction those who do discriminatory recruitment. |
|---|---|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 300

2. Questions

- Is the job interview necessarily an obstacle for foreign applicants?
- Can CVs be trusted?
- Are social networks an asset or a pitfall for applicants?
- Should a criminal record appear on a CV?
- What else could be done to recruit without bias?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- It is true that the age, ethnicity or gender will become obvious during the interview, but they may have a better chance of convincing recruiters that they are the right person for the company's culture and for the position.
- CVs are trustworthy provided the candidates have not lied or hidden information.
- Applicants can showcase their skills but it can backfire if recruiters see compromising information.
- It is preferable to avoid mentioning it or highlighting it on a CV, but as there will be a gap on the CV, the recruiter might be tempted to inquire about it during the interview.
- Recruiters could consider a quick instant messaging chat, followed by a skills test online and then an in-person-interview.

“Equal pay for women”

VOCABULARY: gender equality	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competent = qualified = skilled • Devoted = committed : dévoué • Domestic chores = housework : tâches domestiques • Equal opportunity : égalité des chances • Gender gap : disparités entre les sexes • Glass ceiling : plafond de verre • Hard-working : travailleur • Housewife : femme au foyer • Low-ranking job : poste à faible responsabilité • Obstacles = hardships = hurdles • Prevent sb from + V-ing = stop sb from + V-ing : empêcher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the US, the Equal Pay Act aims at abolishing wage disparity based on sex. It was signed into law on June 10, 1963, by John F. Kennedy. In the UK, a similar labour law was voted in 1970 and amended in 2010: it prohibits less favourable gender treatment in terms of pay and conditions of employment. • Women make up 49.58% of the world’s population. They make up 57.4% of America’s labour force. Still, women face a significant gap in pay and opportunities compared with their male colleagues. • Women in the US earned 82.3% of what men earned in 2020. This has increased from 62.3% in 1979. Women earned a median of \$891 weekly in 2020, while men earned \$1,082. • Women working in professional specialties earn 27.3 % less than men in the same positions and make up just 5.4% of Fortune 500 CEO roles (=27 women). The Fortune 500 ranks the largest US corporations by total revenue for their respective fiscal years. • \$28 trillion is the amount of annual world GDP we could gain if every country closed the gender gap in labour

quelqu'un de

- Reliable
= dependable : fiable
- Second-class citizen :
citoyen de second rang
- To be
discriminated/prejudiced
against : être victime de
discrimination
- To be judged on merit :
être jugé au mérite
- To be on an equal
footing : être sur un pied
d'égalité
- To climb up the social
ladder : gravir l'échelle
sociale
- To deserve : mériter
- To fight for
recognition : lutter pour
la reconnaissance
- To overcome :
surmonter
- To raise a family :
élever une famille
- To run a company :
diriger une entreprise
- Wage gap : fossé des
salaires

markets by 2025.

- STEM is a curriculum based on the idea of educating students in four specific disciplines (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) in an interdisciplinary and applied approach.

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Same competences = same salary for similar job, degrees and skills.• Hardly any jobs left that women cannot do, even dangerous jobs.• Women's specific skills = indispensable (better than men at handling some tricky situations, more diplomatic, patient...).• Same degree of responsibility (high-ranking functions).• Gender gap in earnings: waste of talent and opportunities for societies and economies.• More encouraging for future generations. Attract talented women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Less strong than men.• Do less difficult and life-threatening jobs (fewer risks).• More absent from work (pregnant, child care). Different patterns of professional mobility.• Ask for schedule arrangements or availability requests to resume studies.• Do not choose the jobs that pay more (fewer women in scientific or managerial positions).• More vulnerable during economic crisis.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 301

2. Questions

- a. Should women's salaries be increased or men's salaries decreased?
- b. Why are women still discriminated against?
- c. What are the different forms of gender discrimination?
- d. How can gender discrimination be stopped?
- e. Why do few girls choose mathematics and engineering studies?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Decreasing salaries might be perceived as a sanction and may jeopardise people's financial stability whereas increasing salaries might boost their purchasing power and benefit society as a whole.
- b. Prejudices are deeply rooted and it is hard to get rid of inherited opinions. It takes time to change people's minds and accept changes.
- c. It may include sexual harassment, pregnancy discrimination, clothing requirement and unequal pay for women who do the same jobs as men.
- d. First, CVs should remove name and gender indications. Then jobs should be assigned based on ability, not gender. Employees should be able to report discriminatory conduct without fear of reprisal.
- e. It is mainly caused by stereotypes depicting these disciplines as boring, too complicated and "unfeminine". Girls lack self-confidence and underestimate their abilities. They also often lack role models to identify with.

“Ban child labour”

VOCABULARY: child work	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly line : chaîne de montage • Bonded labour : travail forcé • Chemical : chimique • Child labourer : enfant qui travaille • Chores : tâches, corvées • Exploitative : d'exploitation • Factory : usine • Harmful =hazardous = dangerous • Hazard = danger • Loom : métier à tisser • Menial job : petit boulot • Mining : exploitation minière • Moonlighting : travail au noir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Child labour” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It deprives children of the opportunity to attend school. “Child work” refers to a positive participation of children in an economic activity. • The global number of children in child labour has declined by one third since 2000, from 246 million to 160 million children. 73 million are in hazardous work (down from 171 million in 2000). • Asia and the Pacific still have the largest numbers (almost 78 million or 9.3% of child population), but Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be the region with the highest incidence of child labour (59 million, over 21%). • There are 13 million children (8.8%) in child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in the Middle East and North Africa there are 9.2 million (8.4%). • Agriculture remains by far the most important sector where child labourers can be found (98 million, or 59%), but the problems are not negligible

- Overtime : heures supplémentaires
- Prevalent : courant, fréquent
- Slavery : esclavage
- Sweatshop : atelier clandestin
- To abuse : maltraiter
- To attend school : aller à l'école
- To ban = forbid : interdire
- To be beaten : être battu
- To constrain : contraindre
- To deprive of : priver de
- To exploit : exploiter
- To impede : entraver
- To manufacture : fabriquer
- To provide for : subvenir aux besoins de
- To survive : survivre
- Underage : mineur

in services (54 million) and industry (12 million), mostly in the informal economy.

- Among all boys, 11.2 per cent are in child labour compared with 7.8 per cent of all girls. In absolute numbers, boys in child labour outnumber girls by 34 million.

- Unhealthy : néfaste, malsain
- Wages = salary = income : salaire
- Welfare = well-being : bien-être

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too young; not their role but parents' responsibility to provide for their family. Should be playing and having fun. • Work in dire conditions: ill-treated, poorly-paid, 12-hour days, insulted, beaten. Armed conflict. • Physical trauma: cannot grow up; diseases due to chemical substances. Hard work: accidents. • No freedom; killed if protest. • Should be at school to learn. • Vicious circle of poverty; education: access to better paid jobs. Acquire basic hygiene/nutrition knowledge; avoid diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vital revenues for the family to survive. • Help poor families finance their children's education. • Banning child work: not solve the problem of poverty; make it worse. • Better to work than do nothing, deal drugs, prostitution, play in dirty water. • Should make workplaces safer and improve working conditions. • Companies: make sure to enforce schooling classes at some moment during the working day.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 302

2. Questions

- a. What kind of jobs do children do?
- b. Why are they preferred to adult workers?
- c. Is education the best means to get out of poverty?
- d. If your parents are poor, are you doomed to be poor too?
- e. What should be done to reduce child work?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Children are involved in prostitution, mining, deep-sea fishing and drug-trafficking; they work in quarries or mines, on farms or in factories.
- b. Kids are small and can fit underneath machines to reach things that fall; they are also less paid than adults, more obedient and less complaining. Sometimes their parents can't work because they are dead or injured.
- c. It is the best means because it helps people get skills, have access to jobs and lead an independent life but even developed countries with 99% literacy rates have people who are poor.
- d. Chances are stronger but thanks to hard work, determination and education, you can get out of poverty.
- e. Children and families need poverty-alleviation programmes that provide them with food so that children do not have to work and can spend more time at school.

“Postpone retirement age”

VOCABULARY: aging	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aging = elderly parents : parents âgés • Backbreaking toil : dur labeur • Burden : fardeau • Busy : occupé, chargé • Contribution : cotisation • Full benefit : à taux plein • Lifespan : espérance de vie • Pension : retraite/pensioner = retiree : un retraité • Savings : économies • Skyrocketing bills : factures qui explovent • Spending = expenditure : dépenses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In France the retirement age is to be increased gradually to 67 years by 2023. It is 65 in the UK and 66 in the US. • A “retirement job” or “bridge job” is a temporary position that you might take at the end of a full-time career or in transition to a different one. • Today, life expectancy in the USA is 78.7 years and it is 72.81 years worldwide. The social security administration, which began when 65 was “old age”, estimates the average person today will live 21 more years in retirement. A 65-year-old man has a 50% chance of living past the age of 85. For a 65-year-old couple, there is a 50% chance that one member will live beyond the age of 92. • 46% of retirees in 2019 retired earlier than expected. But 20% of Americans 65 and older are still working. • More than half of Americans have less than \$10,000 saved for retirement, with one in three having nothing saved. • A couple that retired in 2015, both aged 65, can expect to spend an estimated \$245,000 on healthcare throughout retirement. That’s up from \$220,000 in 2014 and \$190,000 in 2005.

- Strenuous :
fatigant, pénible,
intense
- To delay
= postpone :
repousser
- To feel bored :
s'ennuyer
- To forgo :
renoncer à, se
priver de
- To grapple with :
faire face à
- To have trouble
= have difficulty+
V-ing
- To keep busy :
s'occuper
- To lengthen :
allonger ≠ shorten
- To make ends
meet : joindre les
deux bouts
- To make the
most (of)
= enjoy : profiter
(de)
- To mortgage :
hypothéquer
- To postpone
= put off :
repousser

- Without some type of reform, benefits will need to be cut by 23% in aggregate in 2033. In other words, after the depletion of reserves, continuing tax income is expected to be sufficient enough to pay 77% of scheduled benefits.

- To retire :
prendre sa retraite
- To skimp :
lésiner, mégoter
- To sock money away = set money aside :
mettre de l'argent de côté
- To take a toll on the body : épuiser le corps
- Unemployment = joblessness :
chômage

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility to live longer and better nowadays (better diets, more activities and more efficient medicine). • Need to be active, feel useful, keep busy and have a social life. Avoid depression. Good for health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High time to rest, enjoy life, travel, spend time with family. • Fewer jobs for younger generations. • Physically harder (strenuous jobs); mental difficulties (memory); slower, less productive. Cost more to the company. • Older workers: face bias from employers who prefer younger workers with newer skills and lower salaries.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to work to pay for retirement. Low pensions: hard to make ends meet with skyrocketing bills and debts; increase savings. • Older workers: experience, know-how. • More workers: more dynamic, competitive country. No tax increases. • The longer you work, the higher your social benefits will be. Healthcare costs paid by the company. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wait longer before benefiting from social benefits. • Claim benefits before full retirement age: receive reduced monthly benefits. Worsen disabled people's difficulties if can't work and low-wage earners whose life span has not increased. |
|--|---|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 303

2. Questions

- a. What category of retirees wants to continue working?
- b. Why are these older workers an asset?
- c. Why may it widen the gap between rich and poor people?
- d. What is a government's main motivation in delaying retirement?
- e. Why could it be a disadvantage for companies?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. People with higher degrees tend to work later than those with less schooling. White collars may also be more inclined to share their know-how and have consulting jobs.
- b. With more education, these skilled, knowledgeable, experienced workers have become more valuable to employers.
- c. As the richest people can live longer and in better health, they are more eager and able to pursue a career than poorer people who spent their lives in backbreaking toil.
- d. Raising the retirement age cuts benefits for all retirees. If the age rose from 67 to 68, monthly benefits would fall by about 7%, for all new retirees. If it rose to 70, the cuts would be nearly 20%.

e. They may have to pay older more experienced workers more. Plus, they may be slower and less productive, therefore costlier.

“Teleworking”

VOCABULARY: work conditions

FACTS AND FIGURES

- Cost saving :
réduction des coûts
- Duties :
obligations,
fonctions
- Effective : efficace
- Office space :
espace de bureau
- Off-site : hors site
- Productive :
productif,
performant
- Remotely = from a
distance
- To attend a
meeting : assister
à une réunion
- To balance work
and family life :
concilier le travail et
la vie de famille
- To be disrupted :
être interrompu
- To be distracted :
être déconcentré

- Teleworking is the substitution of information technologies that brings the work to the workers instead of moving the workers to the work. Telecommuting is the substitution of information technologies for the daily commute to and from the workplace.
- 1/5 workers telecommute, especially in the Middle East, Latin America and Asia. 1 in 10 work from home every day.
- More than 40 million Americans partly teleworked before Covid-19 (4 million people in the UK). 1 in 4 Americans worked remotely in 2021. By 2025, 36.2 million Americans will be working remotely, an 87% increase from pre-pandemic levels.
- 45% of US current telecommuters work from home less than 5 days a month, while just 24% telecommute more than 10 workdays a month.
- 80% to 90% of US workers say they would like to telework at least part time. 2 to 3 days a week ideally allows for a balance of concentrative work (at home) and collaborative work (at the office).
- Remote workers enjoy more sleep (45%), eat healthier (42%) and get more physical exercise (35%). They save \$600 to \$1,000

- To commute : faire la navette
- To focus on = concentrate on
- To juggle with : jongler entre
- To lower stress : réduire le stress
- To make sth easier : faciliter
- To meet deadlines : respecter les délais
- To monitor = supervise : contrôler
- To perform : accomplir
- To save : économiser ≠ waste time
- To telecommute : télétravailler
- To work part time : travailler à temps partiel
- Turnover : chiffre d'affaires, roulement

on annual dry cleaning, more than \$800 on coffee and lunch expenses, \$590 on their professional wardrobe, \$1,120 on petrol and \$300 dollars in car maintenance costs. They enjoy a tax break of about \$750. They save 260 hours. Businesses save about \$2,000 per year per person and reduce turnover by 50%.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unaccomplished task : tâche inaccomplie • Unsuitable = inadequate = inadapted • Unsupervised : sans surveillance • Workplace : lieu de travail 	
---	--

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less time spent in transport = less tired; better use of the time saved. • More energy and concentration (quieter environment), more productivity, better performance. • Reduce traffic, pollution and accidents. • Better work-life balance: happier workers. Fewer sick days. • Need less office space (high estate costs). Avoid useless meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less collaboration with team members. Lack of opportunities to brainstorm ideas and solve problems as a team. • Harder to join and see co-workers. • Unable to stop working: no more boundaries work life – home life. • Hard to enforce: suppose high level of confidence or surveillance systems (infringe upon privacy). • Need self-discipline (risks of distraction, job not done). • Risk with confidential documents which leave the workplace.

- Hire the best workers (allowed to work from anywhere).

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 304

2. Questions

- a. What has contributed to the phenomenon?
- b. What qualities do you need to telework?
- c. Can you mention examples of jobs that can be done remotely?
- d. How can employers be sure teleworkers work?
- e. Should teleworkers be paid less?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Teleworking has been favoured by the rising cost of gas, technologies and pollution.
- b. You need to be self-motivated, reliable, self-disciplined, able to work independently and highly adaptable to changing work requirements but you must also know when to communicate and ask for help.
- c. Virtual assistant (typical office duties), transcriptionist, survey taker (answer questions), website tester, YouTuber (film and post how-to videos), direct salesperson, English trainer, customer service representative or telephone nurse.
- d. Employees can send in detailed weekly updates while working off-site. Or they can record what projects they plan to work on at home during the day and then check off what they were able to complete at the end of the day.
- e. Working from home can be beneficial and reduces some work-related costs (such as commuting, childcare, meals, wardrobe, car park), but teleworkers do not deserve lower pay as they may have to work harder to meet deadlines, stay connected and have the work done well.

“Strikes should be forbidden”

VOCABULARY: labour strikes	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a last resort : en dernier recours • Blackleg = strike breaker : briseur de grève • Cooling-off period : délai de réflexion • Counterveiling power : contrepoids • Dissenter : contestataire • Employee grievances : griefs des salariés • Lockout : cadenassage • Sit-down strike : grève sur le tas • Slowdown strike : ralentissement du travail • Striker : gréviste • To agree with = approve of : être d'accord ≠ disagree 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to strike was introduced in the 1946 French constitution, allowing employees to stop working in order to put forward professional and social claims. The year 1968 saw France's largest modern social movement when, in the wake of a student revolt, 9 million striking workers obtained a 35% increase in the minimum wage and the legalisation of union representation within companies. • In the UK, the total number of working days lost due to strikes in 2018 was 273,000 compared with 788,000 in 2014. The 2015 figure was the sixth-lowest annual total since records began in 1891. • From 2006 to 2018, public sector strikes accounted for 85% of all strikes on average. 39,000 people were involved in strikes in 2018, the second-lowest figure since records began in 1893. • The public administration, education and transport, storage, information and communication sectors in the UK have seen the most working days lost per 1,000 workers since 2006. • Between 2009 and 2013, workers in Cyprus were the most often on strike compared with employees in other European countries. The average number of days not

with = disapprove of

- To bargain :
négocier
- To be fired = be
laid off = be
dismissed : être
renvoyé
- To block
access to : bloquer
l'accès à
- To give up
= surrender
= concede = yield :
capituler
- To go on strike :
se mettre en grève
- To outsource :
sous-traiter
- To picket : dresser
un piquet de grève
- To pressure
= pressurise : faire
pression
- To walkout :
débrayer
- Trade union :
syndicat/unionised :
syndiqué
- Unrest : agitation,
troubles

worked due to industrial action was 514 per 1,000 employees (171 days in France, 12 in Germany).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Useful : utile ≠ useless • Wages : salaires • Work stoppage : cessation de travail 	
--	--

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic consequences: lose money, business to a halt, paralyse the whole economy. Risk of being fired. • Divisive; bad for nation. Take innocent workers as hostages. Become violent. Better ways of resolving conflict. • Dangerous in life-saving jobs. • Hard to make up for the company's loss of money even if gain something. • Companies forced to accept claims if business cannot continue; or employees' strike useless. • Business tempted/forced to outsource to reduce costs or avoid strikes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defend protest workers' rights. Only means of expressing discontent against a company or government. • Avoid being at the complete mercy of employers. • Hard just to quit and choose another job if unhappy. Need to fight to keep the job. • Combat injustice, corruption, abuse of power; fight for pay rise or security. • In places where unions are weak: exploited workers. • A means to draw public and media attention to real problems.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 305

2. Questions

- a. What are some types of industrial strike?
- b. Are they all legal?
- c. What are the causes of strikes?
- d. Do strikes exist in China?
- e. What role do labour unions have in China?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Workers may refuse to attend work, picket outside to prevent people from entering, or occupy the workplace, but refuse or continue to do their job.
- b. Violent strikes are illegal, like intermittent strikes, involving the constant repetition of short strikes in which the employees attempt to pressure the employer to concede to their demands while still receiving wages.
- c. Strikes may aim to put pressure on authorities to denounce an unpopular measure or system or may be a response to unsafe conditions in the workplace.
- d. Workers can go on strike in China, and there have been more strikes recently (2,774 strikes or protests in China in 2015 twice as many as in 2014) due to poor working conditions, joblessness and lower wages; better coverage on social media helped them protest. But strikers may be fired or arrested.
- e. They do little to help, often because apparently they are under Communist Party control and state propaganda.

Phrases grammaticales

1. Une fois que j'aurai postulé pour cet emploi, j'aurai des chances d'être présélectionné.
2. Les femmes sont depuis longtemps victimes de discrimination ; on les empêche de gravir l'échelle sociale.
3. Interdire le travail des enfants serait les priver d'un revenu leur permettant de subvenir aux besoins de leur famille.
4. Ils feraient mieux d'aller à l'école plutôt que de faire des petits boulots.
5. Plus les gens travaillent longtemps, moins ils ont de temps à consacrer à leurs enfants.
6. Les personnes âgées doivent faire face à des factures qui explosent d'année en année.
7. Non seulement le télétravail peut réduire les coûts mais il réduit aussi le stress.
8. Depuis que les grévistes ont bloqué l'accès à l'usine, nous avons perdu des millions d'euros.

Correction

1. Once I have applied for this position, I will be likely to be shortlisted.
2. Women have been discriminated against for a long time; they are prevented from climbing the social ladder.
3. Banning child labour would deprive them of an income that helps them provide for their families.
4. They had better attend school rather than do menial jobs.
5. The longer people work, the less time they have to devote to their children.
6. Elderly people have to face skyrocketing bills year on year.
7. Not only is teleworking cost-saving but it also lowers stress.
8. Since the strikers blocked the access to the plant, we have lost millions of euros.



12. Family



Subject

“Marriage is outmoded“

► **Participants:** The spouse, the grandparent

The spouse: To my mind, there's no need to be married to prove one's love. I got married because of family pressure. At the time, we had our relation officialised before having children. But this is outdated now.

The grandparent: When I got married 60 years ago, marriage was a value. Getting married was the best thing I have ever done. Even if there may be some tensions in our couple sometimes, marriage is a strong institution that brings stability and solidity to the couple and children. I've always found it safer for long-term relationships.

The spouse: Like you, many people think that marriage is a way to prove one's attachment. But I've been married for 20 years and I must admit it's not always easy. It's sometimes difficult to bear the partner's habits. I don't have regrets but the obligations seem more constraining and burdensome. You always need to give accounts.

The grandparent: For my generation and my parents', marriage is a proof of love and faithfulness. The wedding is a marvelous ceremony during which the families get together, are all well-dressed and celebrate a joyful event. It leaves memorable images we can share later with grandchildren. Marriage is a spiritual and emotional union. It is a life-long commitment that helps us move through the challenges of life together.

The spouse: This is an optimistic way of seeing it! Besides being expensive in itself, getting married causes additional money stress: if we marry someone with a difficult financial situation, we necessarily have to spend more on the common expenses. We also have a bigger tax burden with a double income.

The grandparent: Yes, I am optimistic. I do believe the partners can build wealth together: developing financial assets, building a business together or a house. You must and you can share everything with someone you trust.

The spouse: I'm not sure this is a good idea to share everything. I'm convinced that for a couple to live long together, each partner must have their secret garden and own activities. Everyone wants their own individual life protected. When you are married, it is not always easy to get your independence and freedom respected. You have the impression that the contract gives you all the rights over the spouse. On the contrary, when you live together without officially getting married, the link seems more fragile and the partners are more careful.

The grandparent: Think about the children. They will feel more secure in a solid couple. Roughly 40% of children being raised today are in a home without a father. The effects of that fact are staggering. Father absence causes increases in mental and behavioural disorders as well as criminal activity and substance abuse. But when children are raised in a healthy marriage, they get a front row seat to see and experience the lasting benefits of a strong family.

- Outdated: démodé
- To bear: supporter
- Constraining: contraignant
- Burdensome: fastidieux
- To give accounts: rendre des comptes
- Faithfulness: fidélité
- Commitment: engagement
- To move through: traverser
- Expenses: dépenses
- Burden: fardeau
- Income: revenu
- Assets: atouts
- Staggering: stupéfiant

- Lasting: durable

“Being an only child is better”

VOCABULARY: family patterns

FACTS AND FIGURES

- Alone : seul (objectivement)
- Beloved child : chouchou
- Extended family : famille élargie
- Lonely : seul (sentiment)
- Offspring : progéniture
- Overprotective : surprotecteur
- Pressure : pression
- Self-centred : égocentrique
- Selfish : égoïste
- Sensible choice : choix raisonnable
- Sibling : frère ou sœur

- The one-child policy, a part of the family planning policy, was a population planning policy of China. It was introduced in 1979 and began to be formally phased out in 2015. The plan called for families to have one child each so as to curb a then-surgingly population and limit the demands for water and other resources, as well as to alleviate environmental, social and economic problems in China. It abandoned the policy because it has too many men and too many old people, and it is going through an economic slowdown.
- US single-child families have almost tripled since the 1960s, from 11% in the 1970s to 30% in 2020.
- The more education a mother has, the fewer children she will have in her lifetime. Moms ages 40 to 44 who lack a high school diploma have 2.9 children, on average, while those with a high school/college diploma have 2.4 kids.
- In the 1930s, 64% of Americans told pollsters they wanted 3 children or more. Today, most people want 2.5.
- The average American woman today will have 1.9 children (3.7 fifty years ago).
- It costs \$235,000 to raise a child to 17.

- Single child
= only child :
enfant unique
 - Single-parent
family : famille
monoparentale
 - Step-
brother/step-
sister : demi-
frère/sœur par
remariage
 - To be
pampered : être
chouchouté
 - To be spoiled :
être gâté
 - To bring up
= raise : élever
 - To compete
with : rivaliser
avec
 - To fight : se
battre
 - To get along =
get on well with :
bien s'entendre
avec
 - To get bored :
s'ennuyer
 - To grow up :
grandir
- According to a study, the advance of only children could raise the collective IQ in the United States two or three points.

- To negotiate :
négocier
- To rely on each other :
s'entraider
- To share :
partager
- To stay attuned to : être à l'écoute de
- To take care of : s'occuper de
- Undivided attention :
attention exclusive

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less costly for parents (food, clothes, school, leisure). • More pampered, more attention. Feel loved and attended to. Positive emotional and cognitive development in children. • No clashes or jealousy. No spirit of competition or rivalry. • No feeling of inferiority. • Easier for parents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harder to share secrets or experiences. • Play and grow up alone. Feel lonely. • Someone to rely on later or to help you look after aging parents.

- Less pressure on the environment.

- A model to follow or not; easier to avoid mistakes. Set an example.
- Learn about conflict resolution and relationship struggles.
- Too much pressure on one child from parents: stifling.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 305

2. Questions

- a. Is the nuclear family still an ideal?
- b. Why don't parents want more than one child?
- c. Does society impose to have a certain type of family?
- d. What contributes to the explosion of the family structure?
- e. Why did China impose the one-child policy?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. The modern family has dramatically changed and is more complex, with greater acceptance for unmarried cohabitation, divorce, single-parent families, same-sex partnerships and complex extended family relations. The nuclear family offers a proper environment for children to grow up happily but it is no longer the only one.
- b. The economic crisis, job uncertainty, women having children at a later age and the high rate of divorce contribute to the decline of large families; moreover parents of only children have more time and energy to stay attuned to the child.
- c. For a long time, society and the media imposed the nuclear family as the "perfect" family, but other family structures have become more common, accepted and portrayed in TV series.
- d. The fragmentation of the family is due to legal factors (easier to get divorced), educational reasons (studies abroad), geographic mobility (urbanisation and migration to the suburbs), economic

development, better health (no need to stay close to look after aging parents) and social changes (women's independence).

e. China wanted to curb a surging population and limit the demands for water and other resources, as well as to alleviate environmental, social and economic problems.

“Same-sex marriage”

VOCABULARY: marriage	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptance : acceptation • Breakup : rupture • Civil union : mariage civil • Complementarity • Divisive : conflictuel • Domestic partnership : partenariat domestique • Gay rights : droits des homosexuels • Heterosexual • Homophobia (n)/homophobic (adj) • LGBT = lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender • Opposite-sex marriage = mixed-sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first law providing for marriage of people of the same sex in modern times was enacted in 2001 in the Netherlands. • On June 26, 2015, the US Supreme Court decided the Obergefell case and ruled that same-sex marriage bans are unconstitutional and same-sex couples can legally marry in the US. At that time, same-sex marriages were allowed in 37 states and banned in 13 states. • Same-sex marriage became legal in France in May 2013 and in March 2014 in the UK. • In 2021, 70% of Americans supported same-sex marriage (61% in 2016). In the UK, 73% of the population supported same-sex marriage in 2018. • A 2019 survey estimated that 568,110 same-sex marriages have taken place in the US in the year since the Supreme Court ruling. • About 3.9% of US adults are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender. Of these adults, 9.6% report being married to a same-sex spouse, up from 7.9% before the court decision on June 26, 2015. • There were about 300,000 to 500,000 gay biological parents in 1976. Today, 6 to 14 million children have gay parents.

marriage :
mariage mixte

- PACS = civil solidarity pact (a substitute for marriage)
- Persecution
- Recognition : reconnaissance
- Sexual orientation
- Similar status : statut similaire
- Slur = insult
- Spouses : les époux
- Straight ≠ same-sex
- To benefit from : bénéficiaire de
- To do one's coming out = come out (of the closet) : avouer son homosexualité
- To enjoy rights : bénéficiaire de droits
- To erode : dégrader, affaiblir

- The Gay Pride is a movement designed to promote equal rights and fight violence and discrimination.

- To get married : se marier ≠ get divorced
- To legalise
- To provide sb with : donner

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom and equality. No impact on heterosexual communities. • Discriminatory to refuse; second-class citizens. • Evolution of traditions and opinions over time; new family patterns. • Boost the institution; regain of interest for marriage. • Have access to all the benefits granted by marriage. • Better integration, self-esteem. More stability for children who grow up in same-sex families if official union. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immoral, unnatural. • Tradition; religion (offend God), sinful. • Marriage: primarily for procreation. Sterile union. • Harmful for child's mental balance and growth. Higher risk of early sexual activity. Victims of mockeries. • Deprive a child of a father or mother. Complementary role for emotional balance. • Divide society. Public officials forced to celebrate it even if disapprove.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 306

2. Questions

- a. What does "being a family" mean today?
- b. What are the benefits granted by marriage?

- c. Why is marriage becoming outdated?
- d. Should all European Union states recognise same-sex marriage?
- e. What may be the impact of same-sex marriage on society?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Any group of people living together in a house can be a family. But the important is sharing their lives emotionally and fulfilling the responsibilities of family life together.
- b. Marriage offers various types of benefits, from reductions to extended rights and protection: tax, housing, medical, employment...
- c. The divorce rate is rising; many couples feel they can provide a better home environment for a child without marriage. Religion is losing its stronghold and it is taking the institution of marriage along with it. Today, both men and women are career-oriented and will not settle down until they are professionally well-established. Besides, they are financially independent.
- d. Same-sex couples could have the same rights in terms of pensions, guardianship of children or legal wills everywhere. But this should remain a national decision.
- e. For some, it may weaken the marriage institution and divide society, but for others it may contribute to the stability of marriage and foster more tolerance. And for others it will not change anything given that they account for a small fraction of marriages.

“Parents should decide for their children”

VOCABULARY: child independence	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice: des conseils/a piece of advice: un conseil • Duties: devoirs • In custody: en détention • Lenient ≠ strict • Mature ≠ immature • Self-confident: sûr de soi • To advise: conseiller • To allow = let = authorise = permit • To be easily influenced: être influençable • To be responsible for • To cocoon = protect: protéger • To curtail risks: réduire les risques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emancipation of minors is a legal mechanism by which a minor is freed from control by their parents and the parents or guardians are freed from any and all responsibility toward the child. • Some of the parental factors that influence children most are: the expectations parents have for their children’s education and career; the example they set for their children; the values they show to their family, friends and society; the opportunities they offer their children to learn and develop; the kind of parent-child relationship they develop. • In March 2020, in the UK, the number of children in custody was 780 – this is a fall of 68% compared with ten years ago and of 9% compared with 2019. Many have experienced trauma, abuse or bereavement, grown up in local authority care, been excluded from school, experienced drug or alcohol-related dependencies and have mental health problems or personality disorders. • There are over 1 million juvenile gang members in the US. 2% of youths are gang members, with involvement highest at age

- To decide for oneself: décider seul
- To encourage: encourager
- To feel guilty for : se sentir coupable de
- To hang out with: traîner avec
- To infringe upon : empiéter sur
- To keep an eye on : garder un œil sur
- To make a critical choice : faire un choix crucial
- To nudge in the right direction: pousser dans la bonne direction
- To prevent sb from + V-ing: empêcher qqun de
- To resent sb for +V-ing: en vouloir à qqun
- To stray: s'égarer
- To support: soutenir

14, when about 5% of youth are in gangs. Gangs have high turnover rates of 36%, with about 400,000 youths joining gangs and another 400,000 youths leaving gangs every year.

- Under parents' supervision: sous la surveillance des parents

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More experience and maturity; can step back and give sound advice. • Parents' responsibility to ensure children's happiness. • Ensure their safety. Avoid dangerous situations (bad encounters or influences, risky decisions, harmful choices). • Children: easily influenced especially by ill-intentioned people. Could fall into gangs. • Could feel lost if no landmarks or authority. Need to have guidelines. • Alleviate stress of having to make decisions; focus on other concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free to choose; know what they want and what they are worth. • Parents: transfer their own wishes and regrets. Fulfill their dreams by proxy. • If not allowed to choose: unhappy, fail, resent parents for failure. • Parents' tastes different, not the same generation. Risk of doing the exact opposite. • Counterproductive: can't take responsibilities, learn from mistakes and grow up. Not learn to be self-reliant. • Parents not always there to decide for them. Lost when forced to make a choice alone.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 309

2. Questions

- Are there cases where parents should decide?
- When does parental responsibility end?

- c. How can parents help?
- d. Does the current society make it easier for children to be independent?
- e. In which cases should children decide for themselves?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Parents should decide when children are still too young or immature to make sound decisions, or when their decisions may jeopardise their well-being and health.
- b. It usually ends when children reach the age of 18 or if they get married, that is when children take on responsibility for their own choices. It may also end if parents mistreat their children.
- c. They should guide their children and help them grasp all the aspects of a problem, to allow them to make an informed choice.
- d. Not really because it is becoming harder for them to afford to live on their own, so many young adults go back living with their parents, forcing them to be dependent.
- e. They should make their own choices when it comes to religion, leisure, sports, spending their money, occupation, studies, and friends (but they should keep an eye on who they hang out with).

Subject 2

“Abortion”

VOCABULARY: abortion	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to : accès à • Birth control : contrôle des naissances • Birth rate : taux de natalité • Can't afford to : ne pas pouvoir se permettre • Child care assistance : indemnité de garde d'enfant • Disposable : jetable • Incest • Innocent being : un être innocent • Miscarriage : fausse couche • Murder : meurtre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abortion became legal in 1973 in the US, in 1967 in the UK and in 1975 in France. • In 2014, 926,240 abortions took place in the US (down 12% from 1.06m in 2011). In 2018, a total of 614,820 abortions were reported. • Women who were unsuccessful to get an abortion were 3 times as likely to fall into poverty. They were also more likely to wind up unemployed. • A study in Sweden showed that children born after denied abortion fared worse than their peers: psychiatric hospitalisation was twice as common. Delinquency was twice as common and criminal activity was three times higher. Registration for public drunkenness was 50% higher. The likelihood of receiving public assistance between ages 16 and 21 was six times higher. • In 2010, 3/10 teen American girls got pregnant before age 20 (=750,000 teen pregnancies a year). Today almost 1,700 teenage girls get pregnant every single day (620,500 a year). 50% of teen mothers never graduate from high school. Less than 2% earn a college degree by age 30. • Out of 15 million single-parent families in 2020, 80% were headed by single mothers. Today 1/4 children under the age of 18 (= 17.2 million) are

- Psychological damage : dommages psychologiques
- Rape : viol
- Safe : sans danger ≠ unsafe
- Single mother : mère célibataire
- To be on public welfare : dépendre de l'assistance publique
- To be pro-choice : être pro-choix
- To be pro-life : être pro-vie
- To empower women : autonomiser les femmes
- To fall pregnant : tomber enceinte
- To feel pain = suffer : souffrir
- To follow through : aller au bout

being raised without a father and almost half (40%) live below the poverty line.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To interfere with : s'immiscer dans • To live below the poverty line : vivre sous le seuil de pauvreté • To raise a child : élever un enfant • Unintended pregnancy : grossesse involontaire • Unwanted baby : bébé non désiré 	
--	--

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual right to choose. • Justified: abnormalities, future disease or handicap, rape, mother's life at stake. • Hinder mother's future: forced to stop studies, mental health problems, stress, unemployment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kill a life. Promote a culture in which life is disposable. • Religious reasons. Only God allowed to take a life. • Parents' fault: should have been more cautious.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child: neglected if unwanted or rejected. Costlier for society if on welfare. • If forbidden: illegally done; even more dangerous. Better to follow safe medical procedure. • Fetuses: not feel pain. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be adopted by sterile parents. Make other people happy. • Abortion: psychological and medical complications later; regrets. • Not use abortion as a means of contraception. |
|---|---|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 308

2. Questions

- What may be a woman's motivations to abort?
- What could be the life of an unwanted child?
- On what principles can a government decide to control births?
- Is abortion immoral?
- Should religion interfere with this issue?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- Most of the time, women are unready for responsibility, can't afford a baby now, have couple problems, are concerned about how it would change their lives or already have enough children. Abortion may also result from a rape or health problems.
- He may feel rejected, have trouble integrating in society and be prone to juvenile crime, underachievement and social distress.
- It is quite controversial for governments to interfere in fertility decisions. It might enforce human population planning either to increase the rate of growth or decrease it on account of its effects on poverty, environmental degradation, political stability and gender balance.
- It is seen as sinful but it could also be viewed as evidence of the moral value we place on parenting.
- Abortion itself is not a religious issue, as you do not need to believe in God in order to believe in universal human rights. But religions have always taken a stance on the issue, whether to allow it or condemn it.

“Parents should be able to choose the features of their children”

VOCABULARY: genetic engineering	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advancement = progress• Cell : cellule• Defect = flaw = abnormality : défaut• Designer baby : bébé sur mesure• Disability : handicap• DNA : ADN• Embryo : embryon• Eye colour : couleur des yeux• Gender = sex• Gene pool : patrimoine génétique• Geneticist : généticien	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Genetic engineering, sometimes called genetic modification, is the process of altering the DNA in an organism's genome. It is used for scientific research, agriculture and technology.• A designer baby is a human embryo that has been genetically modified to produce desirable traits, using gene therapy or PGD (Pre-implantation genetic diagnosis). It may cost \$50,000 (\$15,000 for IVF).• Adam Nash is the world's first known designer baby (in 2000). Using a pre-implantation process, scientists genetically selected his embryo so that he would have the right cells to save the life of his dying sister.• 32% of people who opt for a designer baby want to prevent various health issues in their baby. 10% want to improve its overall intelligence and height. 30% want to make their babies immortal.• Countries such as India, China and the UK, have made the process of designer babies illegal.• Bokanovsky's Process is a fictional process of human cloning envisioned in Aldous Huxley's novel <i>Brave New World</i> (1931). The process is

- Genius : génie
- In vitro fertilisation (IVF)
- It is a no brainer : cela va de soi
- Lifespan = life expectancy : longévité
- Offspring : descendants
- Process : processus
- Promising : prometteur
- Safe : sans risque
- Saviour sibling : frère/sœur sauveur
- Screening : sélection, dépistage
- Smart = intelligent
- To customise : personnaliser

applied to fertilised human eggs in vitro, causing them to split into identical genetic copies of the original. The process can be repeated several times.

- To design :
concevoir,
élaborer
- To discriminate
against :
discriminer
- To implant :
implanter
- To inherit :
hériter
- To pre-
diagnose
- To remove :
retirer
- Traits
= features
= characteristics
- Two-tier : à
deux vitesses
- Womb =
uterus

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technically and medically possible. • Create a “perfect” baby; give it the best chances to succeed in life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only the rich can afford it; two-tier society. Superiority of a race. Non-designer babies:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove genetic diseases (Alzheimer's, Huntington's disease, Spinal Muscular Atrophy), inherited medical conditions (obesity, anemia, diabetes, cancer). • Better to be able to choose than to abort. • Prevent next generation from getting characteristics or diseases. • Increase human lifespan up to 30 years. 	<p>risk of missing job opportunities (second-class citizens).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of individuality; uniformity. • Interfere with nature. • Unbalance: too many men or women. • Other children in the family: affected by parents' decision. Feel less loved because less perfect. • Not 100% safe; embryo could be accidentally terminated.
---	--

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 307

2. Questions

- What traits could be changed in a designer baby?
- Should people be allowed to use this technology for cosmetic reasons?
- What are some possible misuses?
- Is it morally acceptable?
- What can science do next?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- You could decide to change gender, appearance, intelligence, disease or personality.
- In many cases, parents opt for having a designer baby only to create superficial benefits for the baby. Many parents opt for the process only to get a certain type of look, such as having a baby with blonde hair or blue eyes.
- This technology could be used to create a superior race that would control other babies.

- d. During the process of genetic modification, you choose only those cells that you know will be the 'good' ones and remove those that will be the 'bad' ones. For some people, it is almost the same as carrying out an abortion.
- e. Scientists are already trying to create artificial wombs through various laboratory assisted techniques, which will allow having a designer baby without even having the baby inside the womb.

“Surrogate motherhood”

VOCABULARY: surrogacy	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement : accord • Altruistic : altruiste • Arrangement • Assisted reproduction • Criminal offence : acte criminel • Donor sperm : sperme de donneur • Emotional distress : détresse émotionnelle • Expenditures : dépenses • Expenses : frais • Healthy : sain, en bonne santé • Intended parents : futurs parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surrogacy is the practice of a woman carrying the biological child of another individual or couple. The surrogate mother will be artificially inseminated, and will then carry out the pregnancy, eventually giving the child to the intended parents upon its birth. • Having another woman bear a child for a couple to raise is referred to in antiquity. Babylonian law and custom allowed this practice for infertile women to avoid a divorce. • The number of babies registered in Britain after being born to a surrogate parent rose by 255% from 2008 to 2014. • Other than some US states, few countries, among them India, Thailand, Ukraine and Mexico, allow paid surrogacy. The cost of using a surrogate mother can range anywhere from \$80,000 to \$100,000 just to hire the surrogate. • Assisted reproductive technology (ART) is the technology used to achieve pregnancy in procedures such as fertility medication, in vitro fertilisation and surrogacy. It is primarily used for infertility treatments, and it is also known as fertility treatment. • 7.5 million women are infertile worldwide; 12.3% are aged 15-44. 10% of women (6.1m) in the US aged 15-44 have difficulty getting or staying pregnant.

- Miscarriage :
fausse couche
- Monetary
compensation
- Mutual
consent :
consentement
mutuel
- Newborn child :
nouveau-né
- Parenthood :
parentalité
- Refusal : refus
- Reimbursement
- Same sex
couple
- Surrogate :
mère porteuse
- To abort :
avorter
- To carry a
pregnancy :
mener
une grossesse
- To deliver :
fournir,
accoucher
- To detach
oneself (from) :
se détacher

- To go through an adoption process : suivre un processus d'adoption
- To prohibit = forbid = ban : interdire
- To relinquish = surrender : céder
- Traumatized

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help someone who can't have children (pregnancy medically impossible) or does not want to go through the birth process. Helpful for same-sex or sterile couples. • Help someone who needs money. Welcome extra revenue to pay bills or debts. • Less complicated than adoption. Same DNA: inherited features. • Common agreement between the future parents and the surrogate mother. • Less bad than abortion; paradox: killing allowed, giving birth forbidden. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seen as "baby-selling" due to the large sums of money exchanged for the service. Commercial trade, prostitution. • Risk of experiencing complications related to pregnancy that may have a negative effect on the surrogate's health. • Risk of disappointment for the couple if the pregnancy fails or if the child is born with a defect.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual freedom to use one's body. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological trauma of separation for surrogate mother. Emotional attachments. • Impacts on the child: feel unwanted; feel like an object that was bought. • Many already unwanted children and orphans to adopt. |
|---|--|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 309

2. Questions

- What obligations does the surrogate mother have?
- Should surrogate mothers be known to the child?
- How should the surrogate mother be chosen?
- What can be the impact on the child's identity?
- Is it ethical to pay a surrogate mother?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- She is obliged to give the baby when it is born, but she must also adopt a healthy lifestyle: not smoke, eat properly and behave safely.
- It might be part of a complete process as they developed emotional bonds during pregnancy and it may help the child understand who he is.
- The parents need to choose her carefully; she should be trustworthy, responsible and aware of the potential risks and be in excellent physical and mental health.
- A UK research concluded that children born to a surrogate mother suffered from aggressive or antisocial behaviour, anxiety or depression.
- Those in favour argue that surrogates provide a service and should be compensated for their efforts. Those against paid surrogacy contend that it turns women's bodies and babies into commodities. It can lead to human trafficking.

Phrases grammaticales

1. Les familles dont les enfants sont chouchoutés sont de plus en plus rares.
2. Les couples homosexuels ne méritent-ils pas de bénéficier des mêmes droits ?
3. Protéger les enfants aussi longtemps que possible réduirait les risques mais ne les aiderait pas à décider seuls.
4. Beaucoup trop de parents empêchent leurs enfants de sortir avec leurs amis.
5. Certaines femmes enceintes n'ont pas les moyens d'élever un enfant.
6. Si seulement certains parents pouvaient créer des bébés sur mesure, cela engendrerait une société à deux vitesses.
7. Le nombre de nouveaux-nés augmente depuis que la maternité de substitution a été autorisée.
8. Payer une mère porteuse pour mener une grossesse lui permet de payer les frais.

Correction

1. The families whose children are pampered are increasingly scarce.
2. Don't same-sex couples deserve to enjoy the same rights?
3. Protecting children as long as possible would curtail risks but would not allow them to decide for themselves.
4. Far too many parents prevent their children from hanging out with their friends.
5. Some pregnant women cannot afford to raise a child.
6. If only some parents could make designer babies, it would foster a two-tier society.
7. The number of newborn babies has been soaring since surrogacy was allowed.
8. Paying a surrogate mother to carry a pregnancy helps her pay for the expenses.



13. Internationalism



Subject

“Countries should be isolationist“

► **Participants:** The politician, the citizen

The citizen: Isolationism is the best form of relation with other countries. Staying away from the affairs of others helps a country avoid costly wars and issues with other groups or nations. Through isolationism, a country promotes peace in its activities since it's not involved in any conflict with other nations and focuses more on its own needs.

The politician: Isolationism does not really foster peace; it only prevents a nation from participating in the negotiations on world peace rather than perpetuating violence. Isolating the country from world affairs makes the country more vulnerable to attacks. Equally, the nation will not get ally support for wars from other nations since it made a decision to isolate its country or state from interaction with other nations.

The citizen: When a country has an isolationist stance, there is no involvement with external conflicts and no need to keep an expensive military team. This saves the country a lot of funds which can be used in the growth of other areas.

The politician: But an isolationist country is not involved in trade agreements with other nations and this affects its national economy. It results in less trade which leads to a less stable economy.

The citizen: On the other hand, it enables a country to shy away from complicated alliances which bring more problems to the country and incur extra expenditure.

The politician: Isolationism can backfire as it prevents a country from forming a good relationship with the neighbouring countries since it is isolated. It affects industrial growth and cause immigration issues in the country.

The citizen: Isolationism is precisely an asset for a country as it can increase focus on its own domestic affairs without involving other nations. The country is not distracted by trying to balance its affairs

and foreign affairs.

- To stay away: se tenir à l'écart
- To avoid: éviter
- Costly: cher
- Involved: impliqué
- To focus: se concentrer
- Growth: croissance
- Trade agreements : accords commerciaux
- To shy away: se défilier, se tenir à l'écart
- To incur: engendrer
- Expenditure: dépenses
- To backfire: se retourner contre
- To prevent: empêcher
- To balance: équilibrer

“The American Dream no longer exists”

VOCABULARY: the American Dream

FACTS AND FIGURES

- Achievement : réussite
- Citizenship : citoyenneté
- Entrepreneurial spirit : esprit d'entreprise
- Equal opportunity : égalité des chances
- Homeownership : accès à la propriété
- Hope : espoir/hopeful ≠ hopeless
- Income inequality : inégalité de revenus
- Myth
- National (n) : un ressortissant
- Out of reach : hors de portée
- Prejudice : préjugé
- Prospect : perspective
- Push and pull factors : facteurs d'attractivité-répulsion

- The American Dream is a term first coined by writer James Truslow Adams in 1931: “that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement”.
- 59 million immigrants have arrived in the US since 1965, making the nation the top destination in the world. By 2065, the U.S. will have 78 million immigrants. Mexico, which shares a nearly 2,000-mile border with the US, is the source of the largest wave of immigration in history from a single country to the United States.
- For 3/4 of Americans, downward mobility is more likely than upward mobility.
- In 2017, for Americans, the American Dream meant personal freedom (66% of respondents). Religious freedom was also considered essential by 56%, along with equality (55%), security (54%), the pursuit of happiness (53%) and economic freedom (51%).

- To achieve a goal : atteindre un but
- To be well-off = rich
- To climb the social ladder : gravir l'échelle sociale
- To fulfill a dream : réaliser un rêve
- To go from rags-to-riches : passer de la pauvreté à la richesse
- To make ends meet : joindre les deux bouts
- To outsource : délocaliser
- To own property : être propriétaire
- To strive : s'efforcer
- To vanish : disparaître
- Unattainable = inaccessible
- Undocumented : sans papier

- For 47% of respondents, Donald Trump stood for capitalism (security: 37%, patriotism: 35%, personal freedom: 22%, common good: 19%, solidarity: 12%).
- Push and pull factors of immigration to the US: poverty, political or religious persecution, natural disasters; desire of a better standard of living, educational opportunities and health facilities.

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few rags-to-riches stories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not dead, just evolved. No guarantees but better chances.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic crisis: fewer job opportunities; strike harder the lower and middle classes. Less upward mobility. • No equality; wider gap (incomes, health and jobs). More competition. • Hard for minorities; still victims of discrimination and prejudices. • Other countries more promising of successful opportunities (India). • Success of populist candidates (Trump): failure of traditional politicians to create secure jobs with decent wages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try hard, need resilience, hope and determination. A question of character and will. Make one's own contribution. • Laws in favour of minorities: no more segregated public places. Measures helping minorities: Obamacare. • Freedom; possible to flee oppression. • Best universities, high tech industries. • Some successful businesses: Apple, Starbucks, Walmart, Verizon, Oracle, WhatsApp (built despite adversity).
---	--

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 310

2. Questions

- Was Trump likely to revive the American Dream?
- Are immigrants the same today?
- Can you give examples of success stories?
- Do immigrants threaten native-born American workers?
- What problems do immigrants suffer from in the USA?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- Trump campaigned on the idea that it was dead and only he could revive it. But his moves to suppress affordable health care, restrict immigration, lock out Mexican workers and enforce protectionism instead of free trade and open borders policies made it harder to fulfill the American Dream.
- Immigrants now mainly come from Latin America and East Asia. Many are highly-skilled scholars, entrepreneurs, students or job creators who want success, whereas former immigrants fled repression and poverty for freedom and opportunities.

- c. Oprah Winfrey is a good example of rags-to-riches stories; she suffered a tumultuous childhood, a rape, sexual harassment and discrimination. She is now one of the richest and most powerful American women.
- d. Immigrants tend to complement the skills of American workers rather than compete with them, thus helping them be more productive.
- e. Many immigrants have low incomes, lack health insurance, access means-tested programmes and, in general, have a much lower socioeconomic status.

“Affirmative action is a good idea”

VOCABULARY: discrimination	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admissions test • Based on : fondé sur • Bias : préjugé • Biased = partial ≠ unbiased = neutral • Disadvantaged : défavorisé • Discrepancy = gap : fossé • Discriminatory • Gender gap : disparité entre les sexes • Inequity = inequality/unfair = unjust • On a par with = on an equal footing with : être sur un pied d'égalité • Peer : un pair, confrère 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirmative Action: the practice of improving employment and educational opportunities for minorities discriminated against because of their sex, race, colour, or religion. • 65% of Americans support affirmative action for women. Slightly fewer, 61%, support affirmative action for minorities. Women are more likely than men to support both programmes. Blacks (77%) and Hispanics (61%) are more likely than whites (53%) to support affirmative action programmes for racial minorities. • In 2015, average hourly wages for black and Hispanic men were \$15 and \$14, respectively (\$21 for white men). Only the hourly earnings of Asian men (\$24) outpaced those of white men. • In the US, on average, a woman earns 21% less than a man. It reaches 34.7% in Louisiana. Women earn more than 60% of degrees in 9 of the 10 lowest-paying jobs, but less than 30% of degrees in 7 of the 10 highest-paying fields. In 2017, women made up 47% of the US workforce and held 51.5% of managerial, professional and related positions.

- Policy : une politique
- Preferential
- Prior = past = previous
- Resentment : amertume
- Reverse discrimination : discrimination en sens inverse
- To be discriminated against : être victime de discrimination
- To be hired : être engagé
- To displace : supplanter, déplacer
- To enroll in : s'inscrire
- To ensure : garantir
- To favour = give an advantage to
- To fight = combat : lutter contre
- To file a complaint : déposer plainte
- To give an unfair edge : donner un avantage

- The theory of “mismatch” is the idea that using affirmative action to place students in schools they wouldn't normally be accepted to is actually hurting them, because they fall behind and struggle in their studies.

concurrentiel injuste • To implement : instaurer • To remedy : rectifier, réparer • Underrepresented : sous-représenté	
--	--

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need an advantage to overcome the obstacles imposed on them. Started late in the race. • Ensure diversity and create a better learning and work environment. • Goal: free and equal society. • Give a chance to people who otherwise would be eliminated. • Benefit whole society; less poverty and criminality; more integration. • Still discrimination today towards minorities and women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfair for those with higher skills; devalue accomplishment and degrees. • Not encourage minorities to perform at their best: know they will get the position anyway. • A form of reverse discrimination; perpetuate alienation and resentment between ethnically diverse groups. • Risks of hiring under-skilled workers: lower productivity. • Race: a factor in providing people with rewards. • Lower-class minorities and women: not helped, only those from privileged backgrounds.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 311

2. Questions

- a. Does affirmative action contradict meritocracy?
- b. Why can it backfire against a minority person?
- c. Why do Americans support affirmative action on gender but not racial criteria?
- d. What are some examples of affirmative action?
- e. Who can be concerned by affirmative action?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Meritocracy offers equal opportunity and aims at selecting the most highly qualified, whereas affirmative action aims at maximising the chances of some qualified students or workers to reach success.
- b. A minority person may be considered as unfairly promoted or hired although they have the right qualities and competences.
- c. Some think minorities already benefit from equal opportunity programmes; they may be worried about declining wages, job security and healthcare. For others, people are more supportive when someone they know is benefiting from the programme.
- d. It could take the form of a quota of minority student applicants or a possibility of advancement for women.
- e. Women, covered veterans, people with disabilities, and people from minority national and ethnic origins can be concerned.

“Subsidise mother tongue education for large immigrant groups”

VOCABULARY: cultural identity	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic : scolaire • Command = mastery = proficiency = fluency : maîtrise • Enrichment : enrichissement • Foreign language : langue étrangère • Gap : fossé • Illiterate : illettré • Impairment = handicap • Incentive = motivation • Interpreter : interprète • Literacy : alphabétisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7,117 languages are spoken in the world, 1/3 of which are endangered. • The US does not have an official language, but they use American English, for legislation, regulation and other official pronouncements. America is a land of immigrations and the languages spoken in the United States vary as a result of the multi-cultural population. • The second most common language spoken in the US is Spanish • In the US, 72% of immigrant families speak a language other than English at home and 26% live in households where no one has a strong command of English. • In May 2021, while the unemployment rate for Whites was 5.1%, the joblessness rate was 7.3% for Hispanics, 9.2% for Blacks and 5.8% for Asians. • Language proficiency for immigrants that are trying to find a job in the UK increases employment probabilities by 17% to 22% and gives them an earning advantage of 18-20%. • Two-thirds of Mexican-origin Hispanics ages 5 and older speak English proficiently. More than that, about nine-in-ten native-born Mexicans

- Melting pot :
mélange de cultures
- Mother tongue
= native language
- Mutual understanding :
compréhension réciproque
- Thinking skills :
capacités de réflexion
- To be marginalised
- To be taught :
être enseigné
- To bridge the gap :
combler le fossé
- To connect with
- To discourage
= dissuade
- To grapple (with)
= struggle (with) : se débattre
- To impair :
nuire à

speak English proficiently.

- English is the most spoken language in the world (1,348 million people); then come Chinese (1,120m), Hindi (600m), Spanish (543m) and French (267).

- To learn, learnt, learnt :
apprendre
- To overcome the language barrier :
surmonter la barrière de la langue
- To partake in
= participate in
- To perform better : mieux réussir
- To prevent sb from : empêcher de
- To translate : traduire
- Understanding : compréhension

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deserve linguistic rights. Need to conserve immigrant cultures. • Multilingualism: an asset. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need a common language for unity, mutual help and overall social stability; strong communication between different parties.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit the State and provide traditions. Mutual understanding between its own population and another nation (immigrants: a go-between). More collaboration, trade and diplomacy. • Acknowledge their importance for society and the country. Pay tribute to their involvement. • Combat extremism. • Diversity: create a sense of community among people speaking the same languages. Not feel excluded. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services offered by the government are in one language. Difficult for daily life (doctor's appointment, hospital...). • Need to learn for better job prospects. • Several languages: create a segregated society; hard to integrate. • Need to respect the laws: need a common language for all. • May discourage children from learning the official language until they have to get a job. |
|--|--|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 312

2. Questions

- a. Should a person give more importance to English than to their mother tongue?
- b. Should endangered or minority languages be preserved?
- c. Why do some people have problems learning English?
- d. May not speaking English be an obstacle to work?
- e. What can be done to save a language from disappearing?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. They should give priority to the language that predominates in the region to have a better chance of integration.
- b. Language diversity is important for the balance of cultures. Every language expresses a unique perspective on life and unique ways of communication.
- c. Their mother tongue may be very different; they may not be sufficiently exposed to English in their daily lives, be shy, think they do not need English, lack self-confidence or have purely academic

knowledge and not conversational skills.

d. It may prevent you from accessing some jobs and thus lead you to lower-skilled jobs. In the UK, English-speaking immigrants are 17-22% more likely to get a job.

e. Speakers need to be able to speak the language and teach it to their children through educational systems that promote mother-tongue instruction. They need a socio-political environment that encourages multilingualism.

“Quotas for migrants”

VOCABULARY: migration

FACTS AND FIGURES

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asylum-seeker :
demandeur d'asile • Baggage = luggage :
des bagages • Barbed wire :
barbelés • Campsite :
campement • Civil war :
guerre civile • Deadly crossing :
traversée mortelle • Foreigner :
un étranger • Gateway :
porte • Hardships :
des épreuves • Homeland :
pays natal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basis of the quota system is that based on the size and population of a country, a certain number of immigrants would be relocated to other countries. • Half of refugees in 2015 traced their origins to just three countries: Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq. Conflicts in each of these states have led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people. Some have been displaced within their homelands; others have sought refuge in neighbouring countries; and others have made the often perilous journey to Europe (and elsewhere) to seek asylum. • In 2017, 4.8 million Syrians had fled. • Around 5,200 migrants were relocated from the 160,000 asylum seekers that were to be sent across the EU. Most of the migrants are fleeing Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq and Eritrea, are now in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Libya and Hungary, and hope to get into Germany, Austria, the UK, France, Italy, Greece and Sweden. • 35.1 million people had been born outside of the EU-28 living in an EU Member State on 1 January 2016. 19.3 million people had been born in a different EU Member State from the one where they were residents. The largest numbers of non-nationals living in the EU Member States were found in Germany (8.7m), the UK (5.6m), Italy (5m), Spain (4.4m) and France (4.4m). |
|--|---|

- Journey :
voyage
- Outcast
(adj/n) : exclu
- Refugee
status : statut
de réfugié
- Shelter : abri
- Squalid :
sordide,
misérable
- Standard of
living : niveau
de vie
- To be
displaced :
être déplacé
- To be
homesick :
avoir le mal
du pays
- To be
relocated :
être relocalisé
- To be
uprooted : être
déraciné
- To claim
asylum :
demander
l'asile

- To discourage : décourager
- To flee (fled, fled) = run away = escape : s'enfuir
- To flood into : affluer vers
- To live in squalor = be destitute : vivre dans la misère noire
- To seek (sought, sought) : chercher
- To set off : se mettre en route
- To start from scratch : partir de rien
- Warm welcome : accueil chaleureux
- War-torn : déchiré par la guerre

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need international protection.• A humanitarian duty.• War in Syria: 470,000 people killed. Bombings: destroy crowded cities. Human rights violations. Lack basic food and medical care.• Quotas: a fair system.• Immigrants: good for the economy in the long term (in more than 40% of the start-ups in Silicon Valley, one of the co-founders is an immigrant).• Worsening situation if nothing is done.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many unregistered immigrants.• Complicated to investigate each immigrant's case and background and negotiate with the target country.• Economic difficulties of some countries; give priority to their nationals.• Unfair for some migrants: some countries are more prosperous (Germany) than others (Hungary).• Impossible to force someone to move and live in a country they don't want to.• Divide Europe; better to fight illegal immigration, show more flexible solidarity (contribute in another way).

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 313

2. Questions

- a. What may happen to a country that refuses to accept migrants?
- b. What does relocation depend on?
- c. What are the risks of welcoming too many migrants?

- d. What are the benefits of having migrants?
- e. Why did Germans change their minds on migrants?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. A financial penalty of 0.002% of GDP was considered for those member countries refusing to accept relocated migrants.
- b. It depends on the size, economy and population, and on the average number of asylum applications, migrants' knowledge of languages and ties to the target country.
- c. Some people may just take advantage of the situation. Nationals fear migrants will be an economic burden and take their jobs and social benefits. Many think incoming refugees increase the risk of terrorism.
- d. Migration may be used as a tool to solve specific labour market shortages. It helps partially reverse the trend of population ageing experienced in many parts of the EU.
- e. Many migrants arrived in Germany in 2015 but during the 2015/2016 New Year's Eve celebrations, hundreds of women were assaulted. Victims and witnesses mostly blamed gangs of migrant men from North Africa.

“The USA should build a wall on the Mexican border”

<p>VOCABULARY: Mexican immigration</p>	<p>FACTS AND FIGURES</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border patrol : patrouille frontalière • Cross-border activity : activité transfrontalière • Fencing : clôture • Full-fledged citizen : citoyen à part entière • Illiterate : illettré • Inflow : afflux • Magnet : un aimant • Off the book : au noir, non déclaré • Pedestrian : piéton • Slowdown : fléchissement • Slum : taudis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite decreases in population size over the last decade, Mexicans remain the largest group of immigrants in the United States, accounting for about 24% of the nearly 45 million foreign-born residents. In 2019, there were about 10.9 million Mexican-born individuals living in the United States. This population declined by 7%, between 2010 and 2019, due in part to increased immigration enforcement and in part to a strengthening Mexican economy. • The unauthorised immigrant population rose rapidly during the 1990s and early 2000s, from 3.5 million in 1990 to 12.2 million in 2007. • In 2019, 400,651 unauthorised immigrants were apprehended, a 53% decrease from the previous year. • A large fraction of undocumented immigrants did not cross the border with Mexico illegally, but entered on a visa and overstayed. • Most Mexican immigrants settled in California (37%), Texas (21%) and Illinois (6%). • Fencing and barriers have already been built along one third of the 1,900 mile border. Between 1986 and 2015 the annual border

- Smuggler = a coyote: un passeur
- Sweatshop : atelier clandestin
- To become naturalised : obtenir la citoyenneté
- To charge fees : facturer des frais
- To cope with : affronter
- To cross the border : traverser la frontière
- To go from rags to riches: passer de la pauvreté à la richesse
- To overstay : dépasser la durée de séjour autorisée
- To patrol : patrouiller
- To settle : s'installer
- To smuggle : faire passer en contrebande
- Tough : dur

patrol budget increased from \$151 million to \$3.8 billion, while the number of border patrol agents rose from 3,700 to 21,000.

- In 2014, 27% of the 11.7m Mexican immigrants who resided in the US were naturalised citizens (compared with 47% of the total foreign-born population).

- Unauthorised
= illegal
- Undocumented :
sans papier

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt the flow of illegal immigrants. • Security (wildfires, crime, drug). • Cost of lost tax revenue due to illegal immigrants: \$113 billion a year. • Strain on government resources by overburdening social welfare, health and education programmes. • Past successes of border enforcement (San Diego's border: 600,000 people attempted to cross the border/39,000 in 2015 after the construction of a fence and more border patrols). • Clearly delineate the borders between the two countries; easier for patrollers to keep better track of who is crossing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symbol of discrimination. Bad relations. Need illegal workers (cheap labour). • Decades-old treaty with Mexico that bans any barriers from blocking the flow of rivers. Environmental hazards. • Many miles: not bear construction of a wall: too topographically challenging. • Won't eliminate undocumented immigration. More dangerous travelling. • Illegal immigration in decline for several years. Wall: little impact. • High cost: \$15 to \$25 billion. Inefficient use of taxpayer money for maintenance.

Who's going to pay for it?
Trump's idea: 20% import tax
on Mexican goods.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 314

2. Questions

- a. Why is the number of illegal Mexican immigrants stable?
- b. Why do fewer Mexicans want to go to the US?
- c. What makes Mexican immigrants different from other foreign-born people?
- d. What types of jobs do they do?
- e. In what conditions do illegal immigrants try to cross the border?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. It is roughly equal to the number of unauthorised immigrants who are deported, leave the US on their own, convert to legal status, or (in a small number of cases) die.
- b. It is due to weakened job opportunities in the US, tougher border enforcement, the long-term decline in Mexico's birth rates, and the improving Mexican economy.
- c. Mexican immigrants are said to be less fluent in English, have less education and lower income, experience a higher poverty rate and lack health insurance.
- d. In 2014, about 69% of Mexican immigrants were in the civilian labour force. Mexican immigrants are employed in service occupations (31%), natural resources, construction and maintenance occupations (26%); production, transportation, and material-moving occupations (22%).
- e. It is very costly (coyotes charge huge fees) and dangerous (no food, no water); 5,000 people died attempting to cross the border between 1994 and 2007.

“Brexit is a good thing”

VOCABULARY: Europe	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bailout : sauvetage financier • Border control : contrôle des frontières • Customs : douanes, coutumes • Eurosceptic • Farming : agriculture • Growth : croissance • Hub : plateforme • Key player on the world stage : acteur majeur sur la scène internationale • Meddlesome : tatillon • Membership : adhésion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brexit: merging of the words Britain and exit to get Brexit. • A referendum was held on Thursday 23 June, 2016, to decide whether the UK should leave or remain in the EU. Leave won by 51.9% to 48.1%. The referendum turnout was 71.8%, with more than 30 million people voting. • Britain joined the EU in 1973. • Britain had to pay a bill of £47.5 billion, to cover its share of proposed EU spending commitments, as well as liabilities including pension. • Only 15% of British people considered themselves European (2015 Britain Social Attitudes Survey). • The UK government started the withdrawal process on 29 March 2017 and left on 31 January 2020. • Article 50 is a plan for any country that wishes to exit the EU. Before that treaty, there was no formal mechanism for a country to leave the EU. • The Great Repeal Bill will end the primacy of EU law in the UK. • The Schengen Agreement abolished many of the EU’s internal borders, enabling passport-free movement across most of the bloc. It was

- Naysayer :
opposant,
détracteur
- NHS (National
Health Service)
- Regulatory
barrier : barrière
légale
- Subsidy
= grant :
subvention
- To be isolated :
être isolé
- To be part of :
faire partie de
- To cooperate
- To cut
bureaucratic red
tape : réduire
les tracasseries
administratives
- To damage
= harm
= impair : nuire
à
- To make
decisions
= legislate
- To push up
costs : faire
monter les coûts

signed in 1985. It took effect in 1995.

- In 2015, the UK's full membership fee was £17.8 billion (12.9 after the rebate): the UK sent £35 million a day to the EU.

- To respond to threats :
répondre à des menaces
- To take back its sovereignty :
reprendre sa souveraineté
- To unshackle :
libérer
- Trade deal = trade agreement :
accord commercial
- Trade-off :
concession, compromis

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easier to negotiate trade deals with other countries; not need a consensus among 28 quarrelling, disparate countries. • Remove tariffs: reduce the cost of food (40%), and the cost of clothing and footwear (20%). • Control immigration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU: free trade (50% of UK trade is with the EU). Lose EU trade deals. • Many international companies in the UK: uneconomic to stay. Fewer margins due to higher import costs. Move out.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cessation of net contributions to the EU: allow for some cuts to taxes or increases in government spending. • Choice of investments (soldiers, police, universities, research and development, infrastructure, tech sector). • Increase local and national production due to fewer imports. Possible reduction of carbon footprint. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase unemployment (3.5 million jobs directly depend on trade with the EU). • High cost to pay to the EU (60bn euros). • Loss of influence in setting policies for the whole of the EU. • Decrease number of foreign students coming to the UK.
---	---

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 315

2. Questions

- Why did the Leave campaign win?
- Who benefits from a low pound?
- Who may economically suffer from Brexit?
- What is the difference between the EU, the Eurozone and Europe?
- Will there be an impact on the UK's environmental engagements?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- Many voters were motivated by frustration at the influence of Brussels on British politics and law, by immigration and by broken local economies whose decline was blamed on the pressures of immigration and on the EU.
- Firms selling abroad, foreign tourists and investors may benefit from a low pound.
- Those who lose are British consumers buying imported goods like food, petrol and electrical goods which will become more expensive, British tourists going abroad and foreign workers in the UK.

- d. The European Union (EU) is a politico-economic union of 27 member states. Europe is the continent. The Eurozone refers to the 19 EU countries that use the euro.
- e. It may not change the UK's targets in terms of recycling and green energy, but the UK may be free to repeal clean air laws and relax air quality standards and deadlines.

Phrases grammaticales

1. Pour beaucoup d'immigrants, les États-Unis symbolisent la possibilité de passer de la pauvreté à la richesse.
2. Le plus dur est d'atteindre son objectif quand on ne bénéficie pas de l'égalité des chances.
3. Les minorités ont dû lutter contre les préjugés pour être sur un pied d'égalité.
4. Non seulement la discrimination positive ne réduit pas le fossé entre les sexes, mais elle donne un avantage concurrentiel injuste à certaines personnes.
5. Les familles étrangères ont l'habitude de parler leur langue maternelle à la maison.
6. Ni mettre en place des quotas, ni construire un mur n'empêcheront les migrants de traverser les frontières et de demander l'asile.
7. Qui préférerait vivre dans la misère que de devoir partir de rien et travailler au noir ?
8. Une fois que la Grande-Bretagne aura définitivement quitté l'Europe, le pays sera encore plus isolé mais il pourra reprendre sa souveraineté.

Correction

1. For a lot of immigrants, the United States symbolises the possibility to go from rags to riches.
2. The most difficult is to achieve your goal when you do not enjoy equal opportunity.
3. Minorities have had to fight against biases to be on an equal footing.
4. Not only doesn't positive discrimination reduce the gender gap, but it gives an unfair edge to some people.
5. Foreign families are used to speaking their mother tongues at home.
6. Neither enforcing quotas, nor building a wall will prevent migrants from crossing borders and claiming asylum.

14. Culture



Subject

“Street art is vandalism“

► **Participants:** The mayor, the street artist

The mayor: Our city is being increasingly degraded. Walls and facades are deteriorated by graffiti. Some people come at night and spray walls. As soon as they see the police arrive, they run away and leave the walls defaced. Graffiti is definitely not art but vandalism. It spoils everything: public places, residential dwellings, public transport, business or commercial buildings and outdoor public places. It can cause irreversible damage.

The street artist: Street art should not be considered as vandalism. Its aim is not to deface the city or insult anyone. On the contrary, it aims at gathering people and offers anyone an original and powerful way of conveying messages on society, politics, injustice, inequality, consumerism, environment and globalisation.

The mayor: We must not forget this is an illegal activity which is often gang-related: gangs use graffiti to mark their territory. It is a crime and perpetrators can go to jail. We need regulation not to have all the walls defaced by graffiti.

The street artist: However illegal they are, our creations are beautiful and colourful works of art. They make people happier. They embellish dull cities and boost commuters' and locals' morale. Contrary to what people think, street artworks appeal to and attract tourists. They increase the estate value of cities. They transform inner cities into appealing centres.

The mayor: Not at all! They damage the image of the city and displease the inhabitants; they also impact the budget of the city as it is quite costly to remove graffiti. This money could be better spent on renovating or equipping our schools and hospitals.

The street artist: Don't you want people to see art? It is a cheaper and more accessible form of artistic expression than traditional art; you don't need to pay or go to a museum to see art. Street art is everywhere on the walls you go past.

The mayor: Graffiti are also dangerous for health. Toxic vapors from the spray paint are released into the atmosphere and inhaled by the inhabitants and tourists. This is public nuisance. It is useless.

The street artist: I don't share your opinion. Graffiti artists get the possibility to display their skills and creativity. They may be paid by the city to enhance some districts. They could make their passion a job and become world-wide known like Banksy.

- To spray: vaporiser
- Defaced: défiguré
- To spoil: gâcher, détériorer
- Dwellings: habitations
- To deface: dégrader
- To convey: transmettre
- Globalisation: mondialisation
- However illegal they are: elles ont beau être illégales
- Dull: terne
- Estate: immobilier
- Spray paint: peinture en bombe
- To display: afficher, exposer

“All museums should be free”

VOCABULARY: arts

FACTS AND FIGURES

- Admission fees
= entrance fees : droits d'entrée
- Affordable :
abordable
- Artefact :
produit transformé par l'homme
- Attendee :
participant, visiteur
- Boring :
ennuyeux
- By-product :
produit dérivé
- Curator :
conservateur
- Donation :
don
- Event :
événement
- Exhibit :
pièce exposée

- Until 1922, museums were free to visitors in France. The decision of the government to charge a fee was criticised for being anti-democratic but was justified by the growing cost to acquire new collections.
- All museums of France are free on the 1st Sunday of the month and every day of the year to all European citizens under 26 years old.
- Seven French museums account for 50% of all museum visits.
- The Louvre is the most visited museum in the world with around 9.6 million visitors in 2019. Of those guests, 30% are domestic residents, typically visiting temporary exhibitions, and 70% are international attendees.
- Art is the most popular museum category with visitors by far (63.1% of all visits), followed by history (19.2%), society and culture (9.6%), and sciences (7.3%).
- In England, between 2019 and 2020, the youngest and oldest people had a lower rate of museum or gallery attendance: 45% of 16-24 year-olds visited a museum, as opposed to 53.9% of 25-44, 54.9% of 45-64, 53.6% of 65-74 and 36.2% of 75+.
- 61.5% of visitors belonged to the upper socio-economic class and 37.4% to the lower socio-economic class.

- Exhibition :
exposition
- Fundraising :
financement
- Gift shop :
magasin de
souvenirs
- Guided tour :
visite guidée
- Heritage :
patrimoine
- Painting :
peinture
- Pottery :
poterie
- Proceeds :
recettes
- Public funds :
fonds publics
- Sculpture
- Souvenir :
souvenir
(objet)
- Subsidies :
subventions
- To be on
display : être
exposé
- To maintain :
entretenir

- To preserve :
conserver
- To stride :
marcher à
grands pas
- To trudge
along :
marcher
péniblement
- To wander
around : se
promener
- Trendy :
branché
- Upkeep :
entretien

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonprofit, charitable institutions whose sole purpose is to provide an educational and cultural experience to visitors. • Attract more people, especially target young or underprivileged people: a right to culture. • Discover common national and international cultural, artistic, social, scientific and political 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A giveaway of public money to the privileged middle classes, who would in any case pay to visit the same institutions. • Governments: focus on funding schools and higher education in an attempt to provide more equality of opportunity.

heritage. Value and promote past artists.

- A source of inspiration and education.
- Support the tourist industry.
- Nothing to replace museums; TV and internet: inadequate substitutes.

- More convenient to search on the internet. Not overcrowded if fee-paying.
- Risks of deterioration if more crowded.
- Entrance fees: help maintain and buy new collections. Can't rely on public funding. Relatively cheap (≠theatre).
- Enhance the value and quality of the exhibit.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 316

2. Questions

- a. Should schools be forced to take pupils to museums?
- b. How to get young people interested in art?
- c. Is art more disregarded in periods of crisis or insecurity?
- d. What's the problem with public funding?
- e. How can museums fund themselves if not with entrance fees?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Visiting museums and galleries, going to the theatre and cinema should be part of the school curriculum so as to initiate young people to something that they think might put them off.
- b. Art should appear under different forms and in different places to raise their curiosity and interest. It could be in public transport, on packages, on social media, in schools, clubs. The bottom line is to make it eye-catching, attractive, fun and youngster-oriented.
- c. Art is not more disregarded but some people may choose other priorities while others may just not change their habits.
- d. People will have to pay more taxes even if they are not interested in art.
- e. They can sell by-products at the gift shop, organise fundraising events, install a café or ask for donations.

“French bashing”

VOCABULARY: French identity

FACTS AND FIGURES

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ashamed :
honteux • Assets :
atouts • Benefits :
bienfaits,
prestations • Disrespect
= disregard
= contempt :
mépris • Grouchy
= grumpy :
râleur, grognon • Hatred
= hate : haine • Haughty :
hautain • In the
doldrums :
dans le
marasme • Inhospitable :
inhospitalier • Lazy :
fainéant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 84.5 million tourists visited continental France in 2015, a 0.9% increase from 2014 (85.7 in 2013). But the pandemic put a sudden halt to international travel, with airport and border closures around the world. In 2020, France’s tourism sector saw its revenue plunge down from €150 billion to €89. • France is the fourth most popular country in the world for international students, with thousands of Americans, British and Australians coming here to study. • One French company out of six introduced new products which don’t even exist on the market. • France is second largest wine production (after Italy). • Paris is the world’s second largest host to multinational headquarters, after Tokyo. Currently, 500 multinationals have their home office in Paris. The country ranked 29th out of 190 countries in the 2017 Doing Business report published by the World Bank. • The work force is qualified and productive (second in Europe in terms of hourly productivity). • France recently introduced a new bill (‘2017 Bill’) that reduces the standard France corporate tax rate, marking the first reduction since 1993. |
|---|---|

- Perks :
avantages,
bonus
- Pioneering :
pionnier
- Prejudice :
préjugé
- Proud : fier
- Shenanigans :
manigances
- Slacker : un
fainéant
- To bash
someone :
cogner,
dénigrer
- To be entitled
to : être habilité
à
- To behave :
se comporter
- To blame sb
for +V-ing :
reprocher
- To criticise :
critiquer
- To debunk :
démystifier
- To disparage :
dénigrer

The bill states that the French corporate tax rate for large companies will drop from 33.33% to 28%.

- To grumble :
râler
- To jump the
line : passer
devant
les autres
- To snub :
snober
- To
undermine :
saper, ébranler
- To upset :
vexer,
contrarier
- Yankee
bashing :
dénigrement
des Américains

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lazy people: 35-hour week, strikes, holidays. • Prejudices about French people: cowardly, unfaithful, seducing, moralising, arrogant; rigid hierarchy, networking and favouritism; disrespect for authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets: huge hub in Europe, weather, food, wine, fashion, culture, education, transport, economy (5th world power), intelligence and military force. 1st tourist destination. Low student fees.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destabilising habits: greeting kisses, coffee and cigarette breaks, meeting mania, group lunches, eating at their desks, low-paid internships, eating frogs. • High taxes and burdensome bureaucracy. Complex labour agreements and perplexing regulations and rules. • Inhospitable, grumpy, impolite waiters. • Lack of security: pickpockets, terrorism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractiveness: quality of workers, creativity, innovations, good healthcare system, entrepreneurship (world's biggest start-up incubator in Paris). • Protest, strikes: to defend citizens' rights. Strong trade unions: obtain benefits. Good work-life balance. • Famous designers, world records, athletes, artists, 68 Nobel Prize winners. • Able to understand English films, books, music. • Solidarity, democracy, civil and human rights; care about environment (COP21).
--	---

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 316

2. Questions

- What are some clichés about the USA?
- What advantages are there to working in France?
- What can enrage French people in what tourists do?
- Does French bashing have an impact?
- Can you give concrete examples of French bashing?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- They are fat, ignorant of the world, don't travel and kill each other with guns.
- You can benefit RTT days if you work extra hours, subsidised travel and healthcare, restaurant vouchers, paid days off, guaranteed maternity leave, thirteenth month bonus and minimum wage.
- They blame tourists for not saying hello, not trying to speak French, jumping the line, taking much space in the metro, taking photos everywhere and speaking loudly.

- d. If we consider the high number of tourists who visit France every year, we may think no, but it may spoil foreigners' trust anyway.
- e. When someone says "behave like the French", it often means "protest violently, sit at a café all day, fight with your lover in public, sunbathe topless..."

Subject 1

“Downloading music without permission is morally equivalent to theft”

VOCABULARY: digital piracy	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authorised = licensed ≠ unauthorised• Copyright infringement : violation des droits d'auteur• Digital : numérique• File : dossier• Indie band : groupe indépendant• Keepsake item : objet souvenir• Law enforcement : respect des lois• Legal payment• Legitimate sales : ventes légales• Memorabilia : objets souvenirs• Music piracy : piratage musical• Music track : morceau de musique	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the US alone, in 2015, 20 million people got music through peer-to-peer file-sharing networks. Comparatively, just 7.7 million Americans paid for a music subscription service.• According to a 2017 survey in the US, 35% of music buyers reported getting at least one song from an unsanctioned source.• In 2018, 38% of consumers worldwide acquired their music via copyright infringement.• According to a worldwide survey in April 2016, 55% of 16-24 said that they had accessed music via copyright infringement in the six months preceding the survey (46% for 25-34).• A fifth of Internet users around the world continue to regularly access sites offering copyright infringing music.• In 2020, the total music industry revenue was \$23.1 billion worldwide, well below the 1999 peak of \$38 billion.

- Offender : contrevenant
- Peer-to-peer network (P2P) : réseau d'homologues
- Penalties = sanctions
- Theft : vol
- To attend a concert : assister à un concert
- To be cheated out of money : se faire escroquer de l'argent
- To deprive sb of : priver qqun de
- To download : télécharger
- To get a foothold : s'implanter
- To go to jail : aller en prison
- To pay a fine : payer une amende
- To pirate
- To promote = advertise : promouvoir
- To purchase : acheter
- To sue : poursuivre en justice
- Warning : mise en garde
- The punishment for piracy is up to 5 years in prison and about \$150,000 fines per file.
- The US economy loses \$12.5 billion in total output annually as a consequence of music theft. Sound recording piracy leads to the loss of 71,060 jobs to the US economy. Between 230,000 and 560,000 jobs are lost due to digital video piracy in the USA. The US federal, state and local governments lose a minimum of \$422 million in tax revenues annually.

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stealing: taking and claiming any item without the permission of the rightful owner. Music piracy = stealing. Infringe on copyright and intellectual property. • Artists: feel betrayed by fans, talent not appreciated. • Need these revenues to make a living (indie bands), pay producers, release new albums and organise concerts. • Illegal downloading: risks of opening up computers to viruses. • Measure the success of an artist. • Negative effects on the economy: recording labels and people who advertise artists lose money too; loyal fans: have to pay more to support artists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help increase and promote artists' fame. Viral phenomenon of advertising. • Compensate with people attending concerts or buying memorabilia. • Hard to prevent and control. Other ways of downloading the music for free on peer-to-peer networks. • Widen the public likely to like the artist. • Legal downloading: expensive, especially for the majority of pirates (teens and students). • International artist: get a foothold abroad.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 317

2. Questions

- How much is the fine?
- Why are the fines so huge?
- Should it be the same for books, videos and newspapers?
- Why don't some artists mind being pirated?
- What does music piracy encompass?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Under US federal copyright law, the damages that you may owe can range from \$750 to \$150,000 per work.
- b. They send the message that this practice should not be tolerated and the penalties are supposed to act as a deterrent.
- c. It is already the case for some of them. Artists, writers and newspapers need revenue to survive and if people download them online, they may lose vital revenues.
- d. They may consider that art should be shared freely to evolve or just want to broaden and increase their audience.
- e. Copyright infringement occurs when the works are reproduced, republished, or used without permission from the copyright holder.

“Americanisation has improved the world”

VOCABULARY: American culture	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-authoritarian : anti-autoritaire • Available : disponible • Boundless : infini, illimité • Brand : marque • Domineering : domineur • Driving force : élément moteur • Entertainments : divertissements • Globalisation : mondialisation • Globally = worldwide = internationally • Growing uniformity : uniformité croissante • Imperialism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americanisation is the influence American culture and business has on other countries, such as their media, cuisine, business practices, popular culture, technology, or political techniques. The term has been used since at least 1907. • All of the world’s 10 biggest companies as measured by market capitalisation are American. These companies have their roots in the US and embody “all-American” qualities such as innovation and industry, but their reach is worldwide. • Coca-Cola is the only grocery product to have had sales of over £1bn in the UK. • In 2012, a survey showed that 58% of respondents in Japan thought that the spreading of American ideas and customs was a good thing in their country (43% in China, 32% in Britain, 29% in France, 26% in India). • In 2015, some 54% of a survey’s respondents stated they were extremely proud to be Americans (27% very proud, 1% not at all).

- Influential :
influent
- Invasive :
envahissant
- Omnipresent
- Prevalence
= supremacy :
prédominance
- Restaurant
chain : chaîne
de restaurants
- Threat :
menace/threaten :
menacer
- To conquer :
conquérir
- To demonise :
diaboliser
- To exert
pressure : exercer
une pression
- To impose
- To invade :
envahir
- To promote :
promouvoir
- To serve as a
model
- To strengthen :
renforcer

- There are above 1.35 billion English speakers globally in 2021. In 2015, out of the total 195 countries in the world, 67 nations had English as the primary language of official status. Plus there are also 27 countries where English is spoken as a secondary official language.

- To take hold of :
s'emparer de
- Unique
- Way of life :
mode de vie
- Widespread :
largement
répandu

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial usefulness of American cultural models. • Social, psychic and esthetic gratification. • US culture: liberating power, anti-authoritarian. • Associated with modernity, progress and innovation. • Culture: no longer tied to privilege and wealth (no restricted access to popular culture); democratisation. No need for cultural understanding: focus on pictures and music: universal language. • Influence of the American Dream: inspire hope and dreams of a better life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new form of imperialism. Political discontent: not want to be controlled. • Invasion of American brands and products. Growing uniformity. • Detrimental to local economies: money returns to US companies and is not reinvested in the host country. • Destroy local culture. • Contributed to adopting unhealthy habits: fast food and obesity, consumerism, gun violence, disregard for the environment, child labour.

- Not the only influential country: Sony, Toyota, Samsung, BMW, Mercedes-Benz, Ikea, Chanel, Vuitton...

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 3182. Questions

- a. What has made Americanisation more prevalent lately?
- b. Is it a recent phenomenon?
- c. What fields are the most widespread?
- d. Why do people fear Americanisation?
- e. Should the US be blamed for it?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. The advent of widespread high-speed internet use and the outburst of American giants Google, Facebook, Twitter, Apple and Uber, as well as globalisation have boosted American culture.
- b. No, it started in the 1920s with Hollywood film and television industry which dominated most of the world's media markets. It is the chief medium by which people across the globe see American fashions, customs, scenery and way of life.
- c. The media and art industry (movies, music, TV programmes, singers), businesses and brands (Coca-Cola, Nike, MacDonald...) are among the most widespread.
- d. They fear the pervasiveness of American Internet technology, the disappearance of local cultures and the risks for privacy infringement.
- e. Americanisation changed the world positively but some think it wanted to impose its culture and business at the expense of local or national hegemony.

“If you don’t show up on Google, you don’t exist”

VOCABULARY: online visibility	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abusive : injurieux • Blank slate : page blanche, table rase • Censorship : censure • Cyber-bullying : cyber harcèlement • Defamatory = libelous : diffamatoire • Digitisation : numérisation • Embarrassing : gênant • Keyword : mot clé • Libel : diffamation • Privacy settings : paramètres de confidentialité 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% of employers use social networking sites to research job candidates, up from 52% in 2015 and 11% in 2006 • More than 1/4 of employers have found content online that has caused them to reprimand or fire an employee. • 49% of hiring managers who screen candidates via social networks said they found information that caused them not to hire a candidate. The following are the top pieces of content that turned off these employers: inappropriate photographs, videos or information; information about candidate drinking or using drugs; discriminatory comments related to race, religion, gender; poor communication skills. 1/3 of employers who screen candidates via social networks found information that caused them to hire a candidate. • Social media sites accounted for 2.8% of website visits in Quarter 2 2016. • Facebook produced 71.8% of all website visits generated on social media sites in May 2021. • Google accounts for over 76% of all global desktop search traffic, followed by Bing 8%, Baidu 7.5% and Yahoo 7%.

- Search engine :
moteur de recherche
- Social
networking
sites : réseaux
sociaux
- Suspicious :
suspect
- To be exposed
to
- To backfire : se
retourner contre
- To be hired :
être
engagé ≠ fired
- To browse :
naviguer,
parcourir
- To clean up :
nettoyer
- To disappear :
disparaître
- To have a
bearing : avoir
un impact
- To incriminate :
incriminer,
dénoncer
- To leave a
lasting mark :
laisser une trace
- Google accounts for over 86% of all mobile search traffic globally, followed by Yahoo at 3% and Bing at 1%.

<p>durable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor : contrôler • To post : publier • To remove : retirer • To sanitise = cleanse : assainir • To share : partager • To undo the damage : réparer les torts • To update : mettre à jour 	
---	--

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age of constant and instantaneous communication and access to information about everything. • Blank slate: weird; something to hide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dangerous: pedophiles; privacy. • Other means to show you exist. • Superficial, virtual and fake life; select the most glorifying information. • No real friends. Isolate more. False idea of being able to exchange and socialise.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to have a social life online to be active, integrated and respected. • Useful for companies to promote themselves and sell products. Wider markets. • A means to find work and recruit the best candidates worldwide. • A means for politicians, artists and athletes to increase their popularity, followers or revenues. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an insane competition to show off; even more demoralising for self-esteem. • Preferable and safer not to publish personal information: avoid identity theft; compromising information or pictures might backfire (be fired or not hired). |
|--|---|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 319

2. Questions

- a. Who should publish information about themselves?
- b. Can we do without the internet?
- c. Does the information still belong to you once you have posted it?
- d. Is it possible to suppress information totally?
- e. What are children exposed to on the internet?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. The internet is a good means of self-promotion especially for politicians who want to be elected, artists who want to sell more, athletes who want to have more supporters who come to sports fields and buy by-products, and for companies which sell online.
- b. It is possible for certain things like meeting friends or buying products but it makes everything easier, faster and simpler, like exchanging documents or doing research.
- c. Once online, nothing belongs to us anymore as practically anyone can have access to it, store it and spread it.
- d. It is very difficult but some agencies specialise in cleaning up online reputations.

e. They are exposed to pornography, sexual predators, cyber-bullying or violent content.

“Culture is a commodity to be bought and sold like any other”

VOCABULARY: commodification	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affordable : abordable• Authentic = genuine• Commodity : marchandise• Consumer : consommateur• Consumeristic lifestyle : mode de vie consommateur• Consumption : consommation• Counterfeited : contrefait• Craftsman : artisan• Customer : client• Data : des données• Fake : faux• Fashion : mode• Fraud• Goods : marchandises	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commodification is the transformation of goods, services, ideas and people into commodities, or objects of trade. Commodification is often criticised on the grounds that some things ought not to be treated as commodities—for example education, data, information and knowledge in the digital age.• Cultural goods are the products of artistic creativity that convey artistic, symbolic and aesthetic values; examples are antiques, works of art, books, newspapers, photos, films and music. The category includes CDs, DVDs and video games and consoles as media enabling access to cultural content.• The EU’s cultural goods trade balance switched from a trade deficit of 2,068m euros in 2008 to a trade surplus of 2,786m in 2015. This change was the result of an increase in exports and stagnation in imports.• Between 2008 and 2015, growth rates were positive in both exports and imports for works of art, antiques, musical instruments, films and maps. Works of

- Knowledge : connaissances
- Loss of quality : perte de qualité
- Lower price : prix moins élevé
- Mass market : grande consommation
- On demand : à la demande
- Priceless : inestimable ≠ worthless
- Profit-oriented : tourné vers le profit
- Slavery : esclavage
- Sustainable : durable
- To assign value : accorder de la valeur
- To devalue : dévaloriser
- To maximise profits
- To sell off : brader
- To spoil : gâter, ruiner
- To trade : commercer, échanger
- Untainted : sain, exempt, pur
- Worthwhile : qui vaut la peine

art with 12 % of yearly growth of exports since 2008 were in 2015 one of the largest contributors.

- Newspapers, journals and periodicals and DVDs, CDs, films and video games decreased for both exports and imports.

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Possible to buy practically all works of art.• A means to support art financially and make it sustainable.• Use art as an economic resource. Ensure subsistence• Democratisation of culture (more affordable). Promote cultural identity worldwide. Help preserve it.• Consumers: care more about the quality than the cultural authenticity of products.• Integration of cultural features into products: increase attractiveness and contribute to higher demand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Turn art into a means to attract consumers and tourists, to make money.• Loss of quality and authenticity when cultural rites and rituals are performed for money, for tourists.• Create fake copies. Infringe upon intellectual property and copyrights.• Make culture valuable and worth investing in only if pay dividends. Measure value by profit.• Force artists to create according to public demand and tastes.• Uniformisation of art; rare to find mind-expanding, thought-provoking or unexpected creations.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 320

2. Questions

- a. What is the role of new technology in the commodification of culture?
- b. Why are some people looking for culturally authentic objects?
- c. Is commodification the same as mass production?
- d. What should not be commodified?

e. What are the risks of commodifying healthcare, education and housing?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

a. It contributes to sharing, promoting and popularising culture, and making it a mass consumption object.

b. With the invasion of standardised manufactured products, people want to stand out and return to authentic values. They want to liberate themselves from a uniform conventional identity.

c. Commodification turns people and ideas into goods and machines. Mass production refers to the process of creating large numbers of similar products efficiently. Mass production may lead to a greater loss of authenticity than commodification.

d. Some welfare goods judged essential to individual well-being such as healthcare, education and housing should be removed from the sphere of market exchange.

e. Some people may no longer afford these goods because their value becomes too high. Therefore they may not enjoy equal opportunity.

Phrases grammaticales

1. Plus on donne de subventions aux musées, plus leurs recettes augmentent.
2. On reproche souvent aux Français d'être râleurs, ce qui est loin d'être vrai.
3. Ce qui est le plus contrariant c'est que les touristes ont l'habitude de passer devant les autres.
4. Pour éviter de payer une amende en téléchargeant des films illégalement, les pirates utilisent des réseaux d'homologues.
5. Les entreprises américaines ont beau être envahissantes, elles promeuvent un certain style de vie anti-autoritaire.
6. À moins de ne rien partager en ligne, il est pratiquement impossible de ne pas laisser de trace durable.
7. Depuis que les réseaux sociaux nous ont envahis, le cyber-harcèlement n'a fait qu'empirer.
8. Il faudrait qu'il y ait plus de contrôles pour empêcher des faux d'être échangés à la demande.

Correction

1. The more subsidies museums are given, the higher their proceeds are.
2. French people are often blamed for being grumpy, which is far from being true.
3. What is the most upsetting is that tourists are used to jumping the lines.
4. To avoid paying a fine when they download films illegally, hackers use peer-to-peer networks.
5. However invasive American companies are, they promote a certain anti-authoritarian lifestyle.
6. Unless you do not share anything online, it is hardly possible not to leave a lasting mark.
7. Since social networks invaded us, cyber-bullying has kept worsening.

15. Politics



Subject

“Democracy is the best form of government“

► **Participants:** The elected president, the dictator

The elected president: Participatory democracy is the ideal form of government as all citizens have the invaluable right to participate and are actively involved in all important decisions. Democracy secures priceless freedom for the population (freedom of thought, expression, movement, religion or gathering).

The dictator: A dictatorship is more adapted to run a country. If you ask for people’s opinions and let them make decisions in your stead, you cannot move forward. It is much easier to rule a country with only one leader and no dissenters. If you wish to take into account everybody’s wishes, you waste time.

The elected president: This is wrong. The most important is that the population is given the right to vote and decide who leads the country. When people can express themselves and make decisions, they are more willing to accept the system. This is the reason why a democracy guarantees a higher level of patriotism and identification.

The dictator: Direct democracy slows down important decisions. Politicians and voters waste time in unnecessary discussions. No consensus will ever be reached.

The elected president: This is precisely the advantage of democracies. They secure power decentralisation and counteract threats of authoritarian regimes. Democracy promotes equality in society and has laws that maintain peace too. These laws are applied to every citizen of the country no matter their power and status in society.

The dictator: Democracy is a showcase of the hypocrisy of presidential candidates: they make blue-sky promises and emphasise unrealistic ideas, just to be elected. It leads to corruption, most of the time at the expense of the poorest.

Democracies pretend to be the voice of the people but they actually represent only a minority of the population. On the contrary, dictators can be charismatic people that unite the population. To progress and be a strong united nation, we need law and order. A dictatorship provides more stability and leadership. Resources can be released immediately. All forms of corruption can be stopped at once.

The elected president: I don't think dictatorships leave much choice to the people. A democracy really fosters trust and confidence among the citizens but also among other nations with which it becomes easier to trade.

- Thought: pensée
- Gathering: rassemblement
- Dictatorship: dictature
- To run: diriger
- In your stead: à votre place
- To rule: diriger
- Dissenters: dissidents
- Willing: disposé
- To counteract: contrecarrer
- Showcase: vitrine
- Blue-sky: en l'air
- To emphasise: souligner
- To foster: susciter
- Confidence: confiance
- To trade: commercer

“Lower the voting age to 16”

VOCABULARY: elections	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constituent : électeur • Discontent = dissatisfaction = disaffection : mécontentement • Dissatisfied = displeased with : mécontent de • Electoral map : carte électorale • Electoral roll : liste électorale • Knowledge : connaissances • Mature ≠ immature • Politics : la politique • Polling station : bureau de vote • Protest vote : vote protestataire • Proxy vote : vote par procuration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The minimum age is 16 in Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua and the Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey. The highest minimum voting age is 21 in several nations. In Brazil, 16- and 17-year olds and those older than 70 have the option to vote. Hungary allows 16- and 17-year-olds to vote if they are married. Serbia allows 16-year-olds to vote if they are employed. • The US ratified the 26th Amendment in 1971, lowering the voting age from 21 to 18. Today, there is a growing movement to allow teenagers aged 16 and 17 to vote in elections. • In the UK, the Representation of the People Act 1969 lowered the voting age from 21 to 18. This became effective from 1970 and remained in force until the Scottish Independence Referendum Act 2013 which allowed 16 year olds to vote for the first time, but only in Scotland and only in that particular referendum. The Scottish Parliament reduced the voting age to 16 for its own and Scottish local elections in 2015. • The turnout in the 2014 Scottish Independence Referendum was 85% with over 90% of the eligible population having registered to vote. The turnout among those

- To bother : se déranger
- To cast a vote
= vote : voter
- To disregard : se désintéresser de
- To go to the polls :
se rendre aux urnes
- To have a say :
avoir son mot à dire
- To lower the voting
age : abaisser l'âge
du droit de vote
- To make a
change : changer
- To push into : faire
basculer
- To register :
s'inscrire
- To run a
campaign : mener
campagne
- To take part in
= participate in
- To voice
= express :
exprimer
- Trust :
confiance ≠ distrust

voting for the first time at the age of 16 and 17, 66% of whom it is estimated registered to vote, is calculated to have been 75%.

- Turnout : participation
- Unrest : instabilité, troubles
- Wheeling and dealing : manigances
- Willing to = inclined to : enclin à
- Young people = youngsters = youths

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help teenagers feel concerned. • Act responsibly if they know they can make a change (climate). • Have their word to say: want to be heard. The most directly concerned by education issues. • Taken more seriously. Contribute to the public debate thanks to innovative ideas. • More mature earlier. Already engaged in citizenship fights (demonstrations); have adults' rights: leave school, marry, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of maturity and political knowledge. Uninformed. • Just copy parents who influence them or choose a politician on his appearance or ability to convince. Manipulation. • Lack of interest; not feel concerned about political issues (retirement,

have children, work, join the Armed Forces, volunteer with firefighters...

- Increase the turnout; maintain the habit through life.

pensions, healthcare, environment, immigration...).

- Other immediate concerns: education, outings, devices, social networks.
- Hard to enforce: keep electoral rolls up-to-date: more workload.
- Might be worse if they vote: push a country into unrest and chaos. Not aware of the impact of certain decisions.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 321

2. Questions

- a. Is creating political classes at school a good idea?
- b. How to get teens interested in politics?
- c. Are they the best placed to defend young people's rights?
- d. Why is it important to vote?
- e. Should teens also be allowed to buy alcohol or cigarettes and drive a car?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. Some classes already exist as optional courses. But generalising them might overload teenagers' curriculum and distract them from more basic subjects.
- b. Political education and entrusting them with social and citizen missions might help them get interested. They will feel useful for the community and see what needs to be improved.
- c. Teens might lack the required experience and knowledge to solve issues. They are usually struggling to define their identity and wondering about their own future.

- d. It allows citizens to say their opinion on issues that affect them and influence the government. It is a right and a privilege that guarantees against totalitarianism.
- e. These rights should not be extended because they can endanger teenagers' lives and others'.

“Opinion polls harm the democratic process”

VOCABULARY: opinion polls	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accurate : précis, exact• Audience survey : sondage auprès du public• Bandwagon effect : effet de mode• Critical analysis : analyse critique• Feedback : réactions• Margin of error : marge d'erreur• Newsworthy : sensationnel, médiatique• Platform = programme• Reliable : fiable ≠ unreliable• Respondent : personne interrogée• Run-up : période préparatoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It was the French Minister of Finance in the years just before the French Revolution who first pointed out the importance of l'opinion publique. The very language of the Declaration of Independence requires that public opinion be taken into account. Our government functions expressly with “the consent of the governed.”• Polling firms use something called quota sampling. It involves designing a sample of people that is representative of the population as a whole, with the right balance of gender, age and socio-economic background. Most commonly, it is done over the phone or via the internet.• It is reckoned that a sample of 1,000 people can accurately reflect the views of more than 200 million American adults to within a few percentage points.• Gallup, Inc. is an American research-based, global performance-management consulting company. Founded by George Gallup in 1935, the company became known for its public opinion polls conducted worldwide.

- Shifting whims :
caprices changeants
- Survey = poll :
sondage
- To be right : avoir
raison
- To be wrong = be
mistaken : avoir tort,
se tromper
- To fare : s'en sortir,
se débrouiller
- To flood the media :
inonder les médias
- To gauge : mesurer
- To mirror = reflect :
réfléter
- To mislead : induire
en erreur
- To provide
information : fournir
des informations
- To publicise :
annoncer, divulguer
- To publish
= release : publier
- Trustworthy :
fiable ≠ untrustworthy
- Uncertainty :
incertitude

- Most surveys report a margin of error in a manner such as the results of this survey are accurate at the 95% confidence level plus or minus 3 percentage points.

- Useful :
utile ≠ useless

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untrustworthy: biased, manipulated; small number of respondents: not representative of the majority. Faulty information. • No details on the polling activity: identity, number, political belonging, age, profession. • Lead to tactical voting which may have unintended outcomes. • Politicians: obsessed with polls' results rather than substantive issues. • Gap between poll predictions and real outcome of an election. • Confusing for voters: contradictory information from various polls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide useful information: have feedback on their performance. Prove the politicians' claims of momentum. • Politicians: adapt speech and proposals to issues that interest voters. • Useful to reflect opinion changes; immediate verdict and sanction of bad actions or improper speech. • An example of free expression, a right for citizens to express themselves and be heard. Proof of democratic process. • Help citizens to make their decisions. Know what others think and will vote. • More time-saving than following the news, talking to peers and neighbours, listening to candidates and reading campaign literature.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 321

2. Questions

- a. What may banned polls mean?
- b. Do you think that political polls should be banned two weeks before an election?
- c. Don't polls create a bandwagon effect?
- d. If opinion polls are banned, how will politicians do to know how they fare?
- e. Are polls reliable?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. It may mean that the electoral process is nondemocratic or corrupt and opinion polls could reveal the regime's lack of transparency.
- b. Voters would not be subjected to possibly biased information or misused statistics at the moment of thinking and making a wise choice. But it could deprive politicians and voters of useful information likely to boost their campaign or help them choose.
- c. Not necessarily because people move in multiple directions and are not always influenced by what others think. They usually have their own opinion.
- d. They will pay for private opinion research, leaving the voting public in the dark.
- e. Statistically their margin of error is very little but recent elections have proved how wrong they could be.

“The monarchy is useless”

VOCABULARY: governments	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autocracy : supreme political power concentrated in the hands of one person • By birthright : acquis à la naissance • Commoner : roturier, citoyen • Crown prince : prince héritier • Democracy : effective political power vested in the people • Dictatorship : government by a single person (or group) with unrestrained use of power and no individual freedom • Figurehead : figure emblématique • Fray : bagarre • Government official : représentant du gouvernement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A monarchy is a form of government in which a group, usually a family called the dynasty, embodies the country's national identity and one of its members, called the monarch, exercises a role of sovereignty. His/her actual power may vary from purely symbolic to partial or completely autocratic. • In 2020, the British monarchy cost taxpayers £69.4 million. In 2013-14, the British monarchy cost the taxpayer £35.7m (56p per person), versus £33.3m for 2012-13. Payroll costs (£19.5m), property maintenance (£13.3m), travel (£4.2m), utilities and hospitality (£5.3m) accounted for most of the expenditure. In 2016, the Windsors' family budget reached £43m. • Queen Elizabeth II has become the world's longest-reigning living monarch. • The Queen became monarch at the age of 25 on the death of her father King George VI on 6 February 1952. • According to a survey in May 2021, 58% of British people thought the Queen had done a good job during her time on the throne and 6% thought she had done a fairly or very bad job. 41% said Britain's future would be worse if the monarchy

- Head of state : chef d'état
- Heir/heirress : héritier/héritière
- Kingdom : royaume
- Liability : responsabilité
- Monarch : monarque/monarchical (adj)
- Opulence = pageantry : faste
- Payroll : salaire
- Republic : any form of government not headed by an hereditary monarch
- Socialism : limited government interference in business activity
- Taxpayer : contribuable
- To carry out official duties : exercer des fonctions officielles
- To rule : diriger
- To squander : dilapider
- Upkeep : entretien

were abolished and 17% thought it would be better if it were abolished (34%: no difference).

- “Elizabeth R” is how the queen signs official documents. The “R” stands for “regina”, the Latin for queen.
- Technically, the French President automatically takes the title of Co-Prince of Andorra, making him the only monarch in the world to be directly elected.

- Waste : gaspillage

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purely ceremonial role (visits, speeches); no power. • Costly to maintain monarchs. Money could be better spent. • Do not support a healthy economic flow; do not work; no legal liability to pay taxes even if the Queen of England now pays income tax. • Democracy: better and fairer: vote on decisions made by the government. Hard work and perseverance to hold the position of leader, not by birthright. • Hereditary power: unfair. No guarantee of good monarchy. Absolute monarchies: dictatorship. A burden for the heir. • Damaging public scandals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monarchs: symbols of values, tradition, stability and continuity. People emotionally attached to monarch. Not so costly to taxpayers. • Nonpartisan figurehead (nation united behind them) unlike elected politicians: divisive. Above political fray. National celebrations and events. • Care about people's welfare. Invest in charities. • Not have to ally with economic or political groups. Not influenced by money, lobbies, media. • Associated with dreamful setting and people, prestige. • Bring in a lot of revenue through tourism.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 322

2. Questions

- a. What is an absolute monarchy?
- b. Can you mention some examples of absolute monarchies?

- c. Can you give examples of public scandals involving monarchies?
- d. Why are people fascinated by the British royals?
- e. What are the main differences between a democracy and a monarchy?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. It is a form of monarchy in which one ruler has supreme authority and is not restricted by any written laws, legislature or customs.
- b. There are absolute monarchies in Brunei, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Vatican and United Arab Emirates.
- c. Prince Harry dressed as a Nazi, Diana affair, Camillagate, Spain's Princess Cristina accused of tax evasion complicity.
- d. Princes and princesses let people dream of an enchanted life. The British monarchy is reassuring as a guardian of tradition, pomp and romance.
- e. Power is passed through heritage in a monarchy while a democracy finds its legitimacy in elections and power is carried out by the people.

“Politicians should have immunity from prosecution”

VOCABULARY: politics and justice	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abuse of power : abus de pouvoir• Accountable for : responsable de• Atonement = redemption• Consistency : cohérence• Criminal charges : accusations pénales• Defendant : l'accusé• Deterrent : dissuasif• Duties : devoirs• Fraudster : fraudeur• Guilty : coupable• Indictable offence : acte criminel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diplomatic immunity is a form of legal immunity that ensures diplomats are given safe passage and are considered not susceptible to lawsuit or prosecution under the host country's laws, although they can still be expelled. When the accused leave their offices, they are liable to be prosecuted for crimes committed before or after their term in office.• In the US, when a new president is elected to office, he or she takes an oath that lists many heavy responsibilities. Abuse of power or failure to uphold them cannot be tolerated. The Constitution gives the House of Representatives the right to impeach the president. Impeachment means that a charge of misconduct is filed against the president. 2/3 of the senators must vote for conviction to impeach the president.• The 17th US president, Andrew Johnson, was impeached in 1868 while in office for his removal of Secretary of War Edwin Stanton.• Richard Nixon resigned from office not to face impeachment charges in the Watergate scandal (1974).

- Misdeed
= wrongdoing :
méfait
- Reprieve : sursis,
grâce
- Retribution :
châtiment
- To be bogged
= mired : être
embourbé
- To be spared
from : échapper à
- To break rules :
enfreindre des
règles
- To deserve :
mériter
- To discharge the
mandate : mener
à bien le mandat
- To grant :
accorder ≠ lift
immunity
- To impede :
entraver
- To prosecute :
juger/prosecution :
poursuites
- To sue :
poursuivre en
justice
- Bill Clinton became the 2nd president to be
impeached (1998), for concealing an
extramarital affair. Later, the Senate found
him not guilty.

- Trustworthy :
digne de confiance
- Underhanded :
sournois
- Unfair = unjust
- Unfit : inapte
- Unpunished :
impuni
- Worthy of : digne de
- Wracked with :
rongé par

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help politicians focus on their duties and issues that directly affect citizens. • Accusations: harm their credibility and the integrity of their office. • Prosecutions of politicians: triggered or exposed by political opponents. Mean, underhanded denunciation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ultimate protection against abuse of power and uncontrolled authority. • Immunity: unfair for ordinary citizens who do not escape justice. Contradict the principle of a free and fair democracy. • Dishonest: unfit to serve a nation. Irresponsible and untrustworthy. • Hurt the image of their office and of all politicians; lose credibility and trust. No consistency with what they urge people to do. Politics: wracked with corruption.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jeopardise future electoral success, even if right skills and qualities. Long-term reputational damage. • Penalised for sometimes minor mistakes. Voters' role to sanction them. • Situations in which wrongdoings are justified: serve an overwhelming state interest. Become risk-averse. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentive to hold on to their office as long as possible and to continue wrongdoings with impunity. • Prosecution: deterrent effect. |
|---|---|

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 323

2. Questions

- a. Can you give an example of wrongdoing that may be justified?
- b. Can you mention some examples of politicians' misdeeds?
- c. Can impeachment be used against a former President?
- d. Is parliamentary immunity a protection of democracy or of corruption?
- e. Does immunity mean that a president can do whatever he wants?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. We may think of an illegal raid on a private building in order to prevent a nuclear bomb from going off.
- b. In March 2015, Hillary Clinton publicly admitted that she had used an unsecured private email server to handle her official emails while Secretary of State.
- c. No, the objective of impeachment is to remove someone from office. After he is out, he cannot be impeached. However, he is still subject to criminal prosecution for any crimes committed while in office.

d. Immunity is necessary to let elected representatives take actions and fulfill their duties freely, without fear of retaliation, but it hampers legitimate legal actions and increases cases of corruption.

e. It means that in his political functions he is covered to a large extent, but in his private conduct he could be treated like any citizen.

“Referendums should be banned”

VOCABULARY: referendums	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory : consultatif • Ballot : vote/ballot box : urne de vote • Binding : contraignant • Campaigner : militant • Checks and balances : pouvoirs et contre-pouvoirs • Constituents = voters : électeurs • Contentious = controversial : litigieux • Decision- making : prise de décisions • Elected representative : un élu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1975 the UK held a referendum on whether the UK should remain in the European Community, an issue over which the ruling Labour government was deeply divided. 67.23% voted yes and 32.77% voted against. In 2016, the UK held another referendum (Brexit) to decide whether it should leave the EU. 51.9% voted yes (48.1% for remaining). • In 2014 a referendum on Scottish independence from the United Kingdom took place. The referendum question, which voters answered with “Yes” or “No”, was “Should Scotland be an independent country?” The “No” side won, with 55.3% voting against independence and 44.7% voting in favour. • British Prime Minister David Cameron called the Brexit referendum in 2013, not because he believed Britain’s EU membership needed to be debated but to shore up his own power base. The Prime Minister thought he could placate the vocal Eurosceptic wing of his Conservative Party and woo voters away from the anti-immigration UK Independence Party, by announcing a referendum he was confident he could win. But his political gamble backfired, costing Cameron — who headed the Remain campaign — his job and legacy.

- Empowerment : émancipation
- Pollster : sondeur
- Simplistic : simpliste
- Slam duck : une formalité
- To be bombarded with
- To break a promise : rompre une promesse
- To bypass : contourner, éviter
- To consult
- To elect : élire
- To govern : diriger
- To hold : tenir
- To implement : mettre en œuvre
- To legitimise : légitimer
- To make decisions : prendre des décisions

- To reject :
rejeter
- To return power to the hands of the people :
redonner le pouvoir au peuple
- To submit a law : soumettre une loi
- To take account of : tenir compte de
- Turnout :
participation

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weaken representative democracy by undermining the role and importance of elected representatives. • A means for elected representatives to avoid having to take an unpopular position on a controversial issue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct democracy: help to re-engage voters with politics and democracy. • Empower citizens. Give citizens stronger control over political decisions. Politicians: more reluctant to abuse power. • Used to resolve political problems; when a governing party is divided over an issue:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not always the capacity or information to make informed decisions on complex issues (constitutional change, international treaties). • Make ill-informed decisions based on partial knowledge or on current circumstances (economy, terrorism). • Used to suit the needs of the governing party, not the interests of democracy. • Binary choice for complex issues: the status quo or the proposed change. 	<p>help reach a solution on the issue without splitting the party.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments need a specific popular mandate for any transcendental changes. • Normal to consult people on major questions that affect them. • Necessary to do referendums regularly; situations and conditions change.
--	---

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 324

2. Questions

- a. Why may referendums be controversial?
- b. Why may referendums be favourable to dictators?
- c. Why may they be considered as nondemocratic?
- d. What did the Brexit referendum teach?
- e. What role do social networks play in a referendum?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. The controversy may be linked to the wording of the question or to the over-simplification of complex issues to two options.
- b. Dictators may choose the question they want to legitimise their authority and secure a large support base. They can also use them to legitimise policies that could be considered nondemocratic elsewhere.
- c. They may be used to bypass the representative institutional checks and balances.
- d. It revealed the EU's waning attractiveness, the preference of nationalism to social and economic benefits and the lower force of international political cooperation.

e. They can influence a vote insofar as they remove contrasting information and filter out the content the user disagrees with. They can also reach a wider audience.

“Political parties should be state funded”

VOCABULARY: party financing	FACTS AND FIGURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bribery: pots-de-vin • Cap: plafond, limite • Constituents: électeurs • Corporate donor : entreprise donatrice • Expenditure: frais, dépenses • Level playing field: égalité des chances • Membership subscription: cotisation des adhérents • Misuse: abus • Moneyed interests: intérêts financiers • Policy: (une) politique • Public scrutiny: vigilance publique • Shenanigans: magouilles • Sleaze =corruption • To abide by: respecter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State or public funding of elections: the government gives funds to political parties or candidates for contesting elections. Its main purpose is to make it unnecessary for contestants to take money from powerful moneyed interests so that they can remain clean. • The most common eligibility conditions are the share of votes gained in the previous elections and the number of seats in legislative bodies. Usually, a lower limit for votes or share of votes is kept to prevent misuse of the provision. • Direct funding means giving funds directly to political parties. Indirect funding takes the form of various subsidies: subsidised or free media access, tax benefits, free access to public spaces for campaign material display, provision of utilities and travel expenses, transport, security etc. • For the 2020 presidential elections, Joe Biden raised \$1.69bn and spent \$1.68bn. Donald Trump raised \$1.96bn and spent \$1.91bn.

- To bankroll a party : financer un parti
- To contest: concourir
- To curb = reduce: freiner, réduire
- To exert a disproportionate influence
- To finance oneself: s'auto-financer
- To lend support: apporter son soutien
- To prevent sb from + V-ing: empêcher
- To provide for: faire vivre
- To qualify for: pouvoir prétendre à
- To raise money: collecter des fonds
- To receive: recevoir
- To rely on: compter sur
- To resort to: recourir à
- To run a campaign: mener campagne
- To solicit: solliciter
- To subsidise: subventionner/subsidies
- The main parties in the UK are: Labour (colour: red/logo: rose), liberal democrats (gold/bird) and conservatives (blue/tree).

Up to you!

1. Faire, à l'oral ou à l'écrit, une synthèse structurée des arguments

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help curb corruption of political parties by businesses and industries. Scandals. • Need huge sums of money: unfair for small or new parties which can't afford to run a successful election campaign. • Increase representativeness and guarantee a level playing field. • Spend more time interacting with constituents. • With political scandals, confidence crisis from the public: lower donations. • Government's ability to demand changes in party or candidate behaviour, to ask for reforms or a certain number of women candidates or persons from an ethnic minority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not use taxpayers' money to fund parties that they may not vote for (nationalist or extremist). • Other pressing concerns: education, healthcare, infrastructure, security. • Make parties more unrepresentative if no need to raise funds; more detached from day-to-day political realities. • A right for anyone to make a donation; not curtail this liberty with state funding. • Increase the lack of transparency and corruption at a higher level. Risks of secret donations to offshore accounts. • Private and individual funding: keep the public interested and test the determination of the candidates to win.

Cf. proposition de corrigé p. 325

2. Questions

- a. What may be the consequences for major political parties?
- b. Can you give an example of political corruption?
- c. Who could benefit from state-funded parties?
- d. Can it definitely remove corruption scandals?
- e. Wouldn't citizen funded elections be too expensive?

Suggestions de réponses aux questions

- a. They may lose a lot of revenues from donors and therefore have less income to conduct the campaign.
- b. The Ecclestone affair damaged Blair's credibility in 1997: Blair exempted Formula 1 racing from a ban on tobacco advertising. It was later revealed that Bernie Ecclestone, the Formula 1 boss, had donated 1 million to the Labour party.
- c. Those who have the least independent income and representativeness are likely to benefit the most from the proposal.
- d. Corruption may still exist and this might be even harder to expose cases; moreover it may raise another issue: how the money will be used.
- e. They may be cheaper, as parties would be constrained to limit their budget expenditure and reduce their giveaways to big campaign contributors.

Phrases grammaticales

1. Les dernières élections présidentielles ont connu le taux de participation le plus bas.
2. Les hommes politiques devraient se demander comment aider les électeurs à exprimer leur mécontentement.
3. Plus la marge d'erreur est petite, plus les sondages seront précis.
4. Qui n'a jamais rêvé de devenir reine ou roi et de vivre dans le faste ?
5. Si certains dirigeants n'avaient pas commis des méfaits, ils n'auraient pas été poursuivis en justice.
6. Il a été déclaré coupable d'abus de pouvoir.
7. Ces derniers temps, les politiciens ont été réticents à prendre des décisions; c'est pourquoi ils ont eu recours à des référendums.
8. Les électeurs souhaitent que les magouilles politiques cessent.

Correction

1. The latest presidential elections have known the lowest turnout.
2. Politicians should wonder how to help voters express their discontent.
3. The smaller the error margin is, the more accurate the polls will be.
4. Who has never dreamt of becoming a queen or a king and living in opulence?
5. If some rulers had not done misdeeds, they would not have been sued.
6. He was declared guilty of abuse of power.
7. Lately, politicians have been reluctant to make decisions; that is why they have resorted to referendums.
8. Constituents wish political shenanigans stopped.

Score :

Notes personnelles

1. SOCIETY – Level 1 – Subject 1 [p. 14]

■ Shops should open on Sundays unconditionally

With the surge of online shopping (In 2020, over two billion people purchased goods or services online, and during the same year, e-retail sales surpassed 4.2 trillion US dollars worldwide), it has become easier and faster to market and buy products anywhere at any moment. However, this increase in online purchases does not necessarily benefit traditional brick-and-mortar shops which have trouble keeping the pace with online competition. In this context, isn't it suicidal for traditional stores to stay closed on Sundays?

Shops were closed on Sundays initially for family and religious reasons; yet, Sunday is not a religious day for all religions; everyone could work or shop everyday of the week.

Moreover, when shop employees work on Sundays, they can have a day off during the week, which turns out to be more convenient for them to do important things when offices are still open.

It is also more practical for shoppers as there are fewer customers, thus they spend less time queuing up. As a matter of fact, consumers' demand for shops opening is increasing (three quarters of British adults support the Sunday Trading Act in its current form, with shops opening for six consecutive hours on Sundays).

Sunday was formerly a day of family gatherings around long meals and discussions, and opening on Sunday was considered as a threat to family time. Yet, when shops are open on Sundays, this can be an idea of outing and activity between parents, children and grandparents.

Some workers are also favourable to working on Sundays, as this can mean being paid twice or three times as much. It can also reduce unemployment given that some new employees will have to be hired specifically. Two extra hours of Sunday trading could create nearly 3,000 jobs in London and generate more than £200m a year in additional sales in the capital.

Finally, it has been proved that when shops are open, people spend more and this extra revenue can boost the economy of the city as opposed to online shopping which essentially benefits multinationals.

However, going shopping on Sundays removes time to spend relaxing or doing charity work. It spoils the pleasure of doing nothing and adds some extra stress. Besides, it also induces extra expenses and increases the addiction to consumerism, as people tend to buy unnecessary things.

It also creates unfair competition for small shops which cannot open every day of the week, and therefore lose customers who go to malls and hypermarkets.

Opening on Sundays can also incur added costs due to doubled salaries, which can be hard for small companies to sustain and may be impacted in rising prices. Lastly, some managers may put pressure on workers and discriminate against applicants who refuse to work on Sundays.

All in all, Sunday trading might be convenient for shoppers and economically profitable for stores and employees but it remains a constraint that infringes upon relaxation.

474 words

1. SOCIETY – Level 1 – Subject 2 [p. 16]

■ Reality TV

With the multiplication of TV channels and programmes, we may expect to see a large variety of offers, such as documentaries, soap operas, chat shows, game shows, sitcoms or telefilms. If Game of Thrones, The Walking Dead and Pretty Little Liars are well ahead, reality TV knows an unprecedented success. Therefore we may wonder what makes it so popular. Is it only a question of entertainment? Are these shows totally harmless?

Reality TV is popular for different types of reasons. The most obvious one comes from the contents of these shows. Often based on the representation of people's lives or on competitions, they

help viewers relax and unwind as they often have fun watching others struggling. They seldom require us to think.

Some shows, on the contrary, lead people to identify with the participants: they live the same adventures by proxy or have the impression their own lives are being staged on screen. They become, along with the contestants, part of the performance.

Reality television is not actually real; yet, it appeals to viewers because they show ordinary people confronted with challenges that bring out a person's true personality. As such, they offer an escape from reality that helps viewers forget their own problems and cathartically experience something greater from which they go out with a feeling of superiority.

Another advantage to these shows is that they raise our interest in new fields, like cooking, classical music or ballroom dancing. They also promote some positive messages: warning against teen pregnancy, important information about eating, health and fitness. They may even incite people to engage in humanitarian or environmental causes.

But these shows do not always convey sensible messages. Sometimes, they transmit inappropriate messages: many people, in particular, may be tempted to believe that it is easy to become a star, reach success and make money overnight. This illusion may lead to a feeling of helplessness, low self-esteem and despair.

What is more, many shows broadcast inappropriate behaviour: people who drink, smoke and party; vulgarity, physical or verbal violence and infidelity are portrayed as the norm.

They also degrade social, family and moral values by promoting a cult of personality, appearances and selfishness and by establishing conflicts as the way to solve family tensions.

Finally, by basing self-worth and abilities on non-expert people's votes, they create a generation of viewers whose self-esteem depends on others' opinions.

All in all, reality TV is far from declining despite its detrimental impacts on society and values. Viewers love it because they feel part of the performance or superior. They are so involved in what

happens that they feel their lives become more thrilling and worth living.

442 words

1. SOCIETY – Level 2 – Subject 1 [p. 18]

■ For the death penalty

Still present in 54 countries, with 1,634 people executed in 25 countries in 2015, the death penalty remains a highly controversial issue: considered as a deterrent to crime by some, it is condemned as a lack of respect for human rights by others. So to what extent can it still be accepted in the 21st century?

The death penalty aims at sanctioning a criminal proportionately to his crime and at preventing him from being a threat again to society.

At the same time, it is considered as a deterrent to other criminals who may think twice before killing someone, knowing they expose themselves to the same fate.

Not only is the death penalty supposed to relieve society of a burden, but it should also contribute to bringing closure to victims' families: it seems fair for the victim's relatives to know the murderer is not lying in some prison with three meals a day, clean sheets, cable TV and family visits.

By removing criminals from jails, the system also allows putting less strain on over-populated prisons.

Lastly, it might seem unfair for society to bear the cost of supporting a murderer for a lifetime.

Yet, the death penalty is highly criticised nowadays for being cruel, unethical and inhumane suffering; it shows absolute disrespect for human rights. Indeed, prisoners have to wait for their execution for many years, in terrible conditions: they are often isolated and cut off from any human contact and can spend only one hour per day outside their cells.

It is also considered as useless, not only because it does not bring back the victim to life but also because it fails to deter other criminals; in the USA more murders occur in states where capital punishment is allowed. Life in prison might thus be a more appropriate sanction to let the murderer try to analyse his deeds and be rehabilitated.

Besides being useless, it is clearly unfair as a criminal who can afford a good lawyer is more likely to escape the death penalty. Indeed, three fourths of all offenders who are allocated a legal aid lawyer can expect execution, as opposed to one fourth if the defendant could afford to pay for a lawyer.

Not to mention the risk of killing an innocent: 144 people sentenced to death have been found innocent since 1973 and released from the death row but many more have been executed.

Lastly, the death penalty costs a lot, sometimes more than life imprisonment. For example, executing Timothy McVeigh for the Oklahoma City Bombing cost over \$13 million.

To conclude, the death penalty fails to reach its goals of deterrence and closure; on the contrary it emphasises the worst sides of disrespect for human life.

451 words

1. SOCIETY – Level 2 – Subject 2 [p. 20]

■ Companies should give a part of their profits to charities

With the economic crisis, the gap between rich and poor countries has been increasing, leading to tighter public funds and weaker public spending on welfare benefits. As the number of underprivileged people increases, the need for social, educational and health support keeps rising, with over 10 million non-profit charities worldwide. Most of the funds (71%) come from individuals but shouldn't large corporations contribute more, given their profits?

Corporate philanthropy has become more important lately and is an integral part of the identity of most large corporations and many smaller businesses as well. Corporate social responsibility, be it deliberate or compulsory, helps bridge the gap between the haves and the have-nots and fosters more solidarity. Companies are increasingly looking for long-term or episodic commitment to causes and charities. Indeed corporate funding can represent a major source of support for new initiatives, programmes and events.

Naturally, corporations find interests in helping out: this is a good marketing strategy as this shows that the company cares for the community and consumers are more likely to buy from socially responsible companies.

Corporate funding can increase the chances for destitute but talented people to be sponsored and find a way out of poverty.

But the benefits go beyond local charities. They impact the general economy of a country: if the number of needy people decreases, the economic health of a nation improves. In turn, if a country gets richer, it can seem even more attractive for foreign companies and investors. This is a virtuous circle.

Yet, imposing fundraising on companies can hardly be sustainable in the long-term. With the financial crisis, revenues are more fluctuating, which makes it hard for some businesses to commit themselves to giving to charities, all the more so as they usually already have lots of taxes to pay.

Moreover they do not immediately receive something in return.

Sometimes, the lack of transparency on the use of the funds and some cases of embezzlement dissuade individuals and corporations to give. Some may argue that it is the role of the government to provide for its poorest citizens and of charities to reduce their costs and demonstrate their social value to donors.

Forcing businesses to give might also be a deterrent for them to settle in a country where taxation is very high. This may result in increased relocation or outsourcing to poor countries to increase profits by using underage workers.

All in all, corporations' financial support is a welcome boost and should definitely be encouraged but charities are the symbols of a persisting issue, therefore money should be invested in providing the poorest with access to capital, knowledge and work so as to help them be self-reliant.

446 words

1. SOCIETY – Level 3 – Subject 1 [p. 22]

■ Globalisation is a boon

Globalisation has long been praised for promoting underdeveloped countries and helping them share the fruits of progress, technology and consumerism. Yet, more and more people have started voicing a different point of view. So what are the boons and banes of this international trade and interchange of views, products, ideas and other cultural aspects?

Obviously, globalisation offers bigger markets to export and import, which leads to better investment opportunities and higher growth rates.

By interchanging products and specialties, people in all countries can benefit from a greater access to foreign cultures, cheaper and more varied foods.

Developing countries can find an outlet likely to bring them extra revenues and help them increase their standard of living.

Furthermore, they can make the most of current technology without its drawbacks. Global exchanges also mean more competition, creativity and innovation, and all this directly advantages consumers. Not only do they see quickly evolving devices but also decreasing prices and larger choices.

Another advantage of international exchanges is a better knowledge of others, thus a better understanding and acceptance of differences. Similarly, more cooperation induces more interdependence and fewer risks of conflicts and war.

On the other hand, globalisation also presents some downsides. As labour force is cheaper in poorer countries, many industries outsource there, therefore jobs are taken away, which increases

unemployment and poverty in the home country. While outsourcing brings jobs and technology to developing countries, pushes them towards industrialisation and increases standards of living, it means that workers in developed countries have to compete nationally but also internationally for jobs.

Besides, international exchanges do not always offer equal opportunities with for instance the invasion of American culture through GAFAM (popular culture, media, technology and business). The flooding of markets by Chinese products has often been associated with lower quality. Globalisation also increases homogenisation and similar products everywhere.

Another drawback is economic interdependence, which leads to financial insecurity; this is known as the domino effect. It threatens to weaken multiple countries and economies when a problem arises.

Moreover, exchanges contribute to spreading airborne particles and diseases worldwide.

Finally, owing to little international regulation, tax evasion has skyrocketed and private internet giants hold detailed information on our lives and interests, which they use for their own monetising profits.

So, if globalisation has long been seen as a factor of equality and progress worldwide, today the cons are increasingly outweighing the pros, making the world less secure and impairing national economies.

407 words

1. SOCIETY – Level 3 – Subject 2 [p. 24]

■ Uberisation

Launched in 2009, Uber, a ride sharing company, has revolutionised transportation and initiated a surge of peer-to-peer online services. Based on a series of innovative processes – phone-enabled geo-location, payments and driver management and distribution, Uber has made on-demand rides easier. Yet, although it has seen great success, it has also raised controversy.

The first advantage of Uber is that it enables peer-to-peer transactions. Clients can save time by ordering an Uber at the last minute. It simplifies services by making rides available more immediately and it increases flexibility as you can get whatever you want whenever you want.

Moreover, it is often cost-saving in major cities where taxi rides are quite expensive. Increased competition also benefits clients by offering them more specialised services.

A rating system enables the company to ensure a quality service.

The environment also benefits from Uber, as it reduces the number of privately owned cars and incites to share rides; therefore it decreases the carbon footprint left by driving alone. Moreover, drivers use relatively new, less polluting and fuel efficient cars. In March 2017, Uber had a fleet of 50 electric Nissan Leaf cars in London and considered expanding it to fight growing air pollution in the city.

The Uberisation of society offers homeowners and people with unexploited assets the possibility to make extra revenues. This may boost the local economy by attracting more tourists so far reluctant to spend too much on hotel accommodation and transportation.

But this Uberisation is often blamed for disrupting entrenched interests and undermining existing corporate models in hospitality, taxi industries and soon maybe restaurants. It threatens jobs and creates unfair competition. Not to mention the disputes over the accountability of the provider of services to corporate regulations and tax obligation.

Another criticism made to Uber is drivers' overwork and low salaries; the company's main target of maximising profits at the expense of workers leads to extra pressure, stress and risk-taking: drivers have to work a lot to get money, so they rush to get customers. Another risk may be linked to the digital transfer of personal data between users and operators.

Finally, by making cars, homes, music and luxury goods more available and easier to share, the system may contribute to an economic slowdown as people will be more inclined to use these

services rather than purchase them.

All in all, it is clear that Uber and Airbnb have revolutionised the service industry and largely benefited customers; Uber has created jobs and cut prices, but its impact on traditional industries may backfire and create a society of transient services and fragile businesses.

437 words

2. EDUCATION – Level 1 – Subject 1 [p. 30]

■ **Single-sex classes are preferable to co-ed**

Yearly publications of PISA results classify the best-performing schools in the world. They reveal most schools, states and countries are looking for strategies to increase school results: some resort to totally paperless classrooms or distance courses. But another solution consists in reinvigorating single-sex education. Often criticised for being outmoded, it also presents some undeniable advantages.

One of the assets of single-sex classes is that they reduce disturbances from the other sex. It has been shown that boys often show off to impress girls. Therefore single-sex schooling is likely to increase concentration and focus on learning, which in turn may result in better school performance. A major study of 17,000 individuals found that girls fared better in examinations at age 16 at single-sex schools, while boys achieved similar results at single-sex or co-educational schools.

Teachers are also more focused on teaching than on having to deal with disruption. They can offer students a more customised and appropriate help, specific to gender needs. According to a 2007 study, various brain regions develop in a different sequence and tempo in girls compared with boys. Consequently, to maximise results, the sexes should be taught differently.

Girls may also feel less self-conscious to do traditionally male studies. Girls rated their abilities in maths and sciences higher if they went to a school for girls and boys rated their abilities in English higher if they went to a boys' school. Without male

competition, girls grow more self-confident and do not feel inferior or judged. More girls may then be tempted to launch in scientific studies, in particular in STEM curriculum. This could help them access better paid and more rewarding jobs and reduce the gender income gap. Women who had been to single-sex schools earned higher wages than women who had been to co-educational schools.

However, co-educational schooling is indispensable to prepare children to active life. They will need to talk and work with the other gender at work. They need social and cultural mix at a very early stage.

Separating boys and girls increases ignorance and prejudices towards the other sex; they are unable to have a realistic view of the other.

What is more, single-sex classes do not benefit from a diversity of attitudes and ways of thinking, which could not only make school less monotonous but also develop complementary know-how and skills. Indeed, children can learn from each other; they can inspire from the other sex to acquire more efficient ways of reasoning, working and solving problems.

Finally, working in mixed classes stimulates a spirit of competition necessary to surpass oneself.

To conclude, even if single-sex classes create a studying atmosphere more propitious to optimum concentration and school results, they may create stereotypes and biases, and do not prepare pupils to interact with each other.

463 words

2. EDUCATION – Level 1 – Subject 2 [p. 32]

■ Studying abroad should be compulsory

Globalisation, international exchanges and technologies have made it easier to move abroad and are contributing to what Marshall McLuhan called a global village. In this context, it seems

inconceivable to make future citizens of the world without having students spend some time in a foreign country. But should studying abroad be compulsory?

Studying abroad is the cornerstone to develop a global view of the world.

From an academic point of view, it offers the possibility to study in some of the best universities and to work in major companies. Students can not only enjoy a useful and enriching experience but also make the most of their talents and strengths.

Studying abroad helps students master a second language and speak it fluently, discover another culture and broaden their knowledge of others. They become more open-minded and tolerant and accept differences more willingly.

They can also acquire indispensable mental qualities: self-confidence, self-reliance, autonomy, resourcefulness, problem-solving skills, responsibility and maturity. They are more inclined to taking risks and initiatives. All these qualities are particularly appreciated by recruiters. 64% of employers think that an international experience is important for recruitment. 64% say that graduates with an international background are given greater professional responsibility. On the opposite, 40% of US companies missed international business opportunities due to a lack of internationally competent workers. While studying abroad, students can also strike up contacts, which may turn out worthwhile later to develop international exchanges at work.

Studying abroad is therefore gaining popularity: it has increased by 10%. There were 5 million international students in 2014 and they may be 8 million by 2025. Yet, it also presents some downsides.

The greatest drawback is the cost it incurs with transport, accommodation and university fees. Coming back home may be very expensive.

For some students, it may be hard to leave their comfort zone, with caring friends and family, and take a leap into the unknown. They may feel homesick and have trouble adapting to a different culture. They may also find it hard to overcome the language barrier.

Besides, some destinations may be dangerous or do not present a strong cultural interest, and sometimes students do not really have the choice.

Finally, forcing students to leave while still at university or after graduating may not happen at the most appropriate moment. They may no longer want to study when they come back or lose some job opportunities in their home countries if they leave just after graduation.

So, despite the obstacles represented by the language barrier and the culture clash, studying abroad is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity that could not only definitively change a student's personality but also offer him the best chances of a brilliant career.

448 words

2. EDUCATION – Level 2 – Subject 1 [p. 34]

■ Working while studying

It is becoming more and more difficult to find a job, especially as companies often require hands-on experience before hiring new workers. But this is paradoxical and makes it harder for freshly graduated students to have a first-hand professional experience. Hence, is working while studying a silver bullet solution?

Students increasingly try to look for work while they are still at school or college. Over the past 25 years, more than 70% of US students have worked while attending college. In 2015, 49% of all youths ages 16-24 were employed full- or part-time. Youths enrolled in high school had an employment rate of 18%, while the rate for those in college was 45%.

The first motivation for working while studying is money. Teenagers often want to be financially independent, either to be able to pay for their own expenses like outings or clothes, or to pay for school fees which parents sometimes cannot afford. For 2020-21, the average cost of tuition fees, room and board at a four-year public college in the United States was \$20,090 for in-state students. Unsurprisingly, 7 in 10 college graduates in 2014 had student loans, with an

average of \$28,950 owed per borrower. Therefore working may help them pay off their debts, cover expenses and allow them to enroll in some prestigious universities.

Students also become aware of the value of money and are more reluctant to splurge their earnings. They also become more interested in class as they see the practical side of studies. They acquire first-hand professional experience, which makes it easier and faster to find a job afterwards. Indeed, for example, 71% of chief information officers prioritise skills and experience over college degrees when hiring. They can also meet new people and develop a network of useful contacts. Lastly, they develop maturity, a sense of responsibility, autonomy and punctuality. They learn to meet deadlines, work under pressure and structure time blocks.

On the other hand, it may turn out to be counterproductive. It is hard to juggle with work and studies. Students are more tired, less concentrated and less performing. They endanger their school year and may face failure at the moment of school exams. Some of them drop out of school without degrees. Others find themselves more isolated, cut off from friends or forced to give up extracurricular activities. This may deprive them of an outlet for stress.

Besides, their professional activity is rarely linked to the field of studies or the job wanted. A 2013 survey of US young workers (ages 18-30) showed that only 42% were in a job that was closely related to their field of study.

As they are young and less likely to protest or require decent salaries or working conditions, they are often exploited by unscrupulous employers.

A last major downside comes from the stress caused by labour: not only do students have to handle work and studies at the same time, but they also have to cope with complex interpersonal relationships with colleagues and managers.

Working while studying might sometimes be a financial necessity or a choice to acquire experience, but it may also jeopardise studies, health and social relations; that is why it should be done only in the context of sandwich courses.

540 words

2. EDUCATION – Level 2 – Subject 2 [p. 36]

■ School uniforms should be imposed

With 23% of all US public and private schools having a uniform policy in 2017 and annual school uniform sales of \$1.3bn, we may guess the school uniform is quite prevalent in the United States. We may therefore wonder what advantages so many schools find in imposing it.

School uniforms present various advantages. First of all, they help reduce discrimination and mockery. Pupils do not try to show off or expose their wealth. Poorer students are less discriminated against due to their social status. So the uniform addresses the peer pressure issue of “fitting in” by wearing specific brands. Friendships are based on more authentic values, like features of character.

According to a survey conducted among teachers and parents regarding the implemented use of school uniforms, another advantage is security: for 86% of teachers and 41% of parents, the uniform has promoted a sense of security. It contributes to decreasing racketeering and bullying.

The school uniform also promotes positive student behaviour, minimises disruption and distractions, and improves the learning environment. Pupils are more respectful of discipline, values and authority.

It can also increase school pride and create a sense of community. The uniform emblematises the belonging to a school or region and brings the students together during interschool competitions.

However, for the parents surveyed, the opinions are less enthusiastic. Only 42% of them wished the Board should extend the school uniform policy indefinitely. For 34%, this policy has hindered self-expression and creativity and for 36% it has impaired individual students’ personal liberty. Indeed, clothing is a means to express one’s personality and to differentiate oneself from others.

Moreover, uniforms are not always comfortable; they are sometimes monotonous, austere and unattractive.

Even if the annual cost to parents for school uniforms is about \$250 in the US, parents still have to buy more casual clothes, so this adds to the expected expenditures. As a matter of fact, only 49% of the parents surveyed said that it had been financially beneficial for their household.

Wearing a uniform may not be useful for later. First, not all students will have to wear one in their workplace; then, the values it is supposed to instill can be taught by parents themselves.

Finally, imposing a uniform does not incite pupils to care about the image they give; they just have to comply with the rule and do not learn to choose their outfits in accordance with the circumstances or people they have to deal with.

Despite the increasing popularity of school uniforms, especially in the US, they seem to fit more the wish of schools to enforce discipline and improve security than the interest of the students to express their own creativity and liberty.

449 words

2. EDUCATION – Level 3 – Subject 1 [p. 38]

■ Teachers' salaries should be based on students' results and appraisal

Considering the high number of years of study to become a teacher and the salary they earn, it might dissuade many from doing a teaching career. And yet, teachers play a major role for society by forming the future leaders and managers of the country. Therefore we may wonder if their salaries should not be based on their performance. Is meritocracy a good idea?

The salary is obviously not the main reason for becoming a teacher. According to a survey done in the UK in 2015, one of the most popular reasons (75%) for joining teaching was a desire to make a difference; 80% said they taught because they enjoyed working with children. Contrary to popular belief, only 20% went into teaching because of long holidays.

Usually teachers' salary depends on their experience in the profession and on regular assessments by superiors. But this might be unfair compared to their workload and investment. Some teachers may be more committed to their students' success and therefore should deserve a better salary. This would not only be a welcome boost to underpaid teachers but it would also be a means to reward the best and most devoted teachers. It is a form of recognition and encouragement while it is becoming harder to teach.

Knowing that they would be paid on their performance, this system would urge them to be more efficient and to be more success-oriented. As a consequence, it would help generalise better results and improve schools' and academies' ranking.

It could also rekindle the job and attract more trainee teachers often discouraged by the working conditions. The 2015 survey revealed that 73% of trainee teachers had considered leaving the profession – mostly due to workload.

Finally, it seems quite logical that students assess their teachers insofar as they are better placed to know what their teachers are worth than an occasional inspector.

However, a meritocratic system of appraisal may be dangerous.

It is not the fairest and most unbiased way of assessing a teacher's work and commitment. Students may want to revenge on a teacher if they are dissatisfied with their marks or a sanction.

What is more, it would focus teachers on raw results rather than on the progression and acquisition of knowledge and know-how. This would be all the more unfair as it would not recognise the efforts and merit of teachers working with low-achievers, in underprivileged areas or in dangerous conditions. Instead of being an incentive, it could act as a deterrent for beginners as it would mean extra pressure for results.

It would foster a system of corruption and bribery and remove all transparency.

Lastly, the atmosphere in the school staff would be deteriorated by an unhealthy spirit of premium competition; it would arouse tensions, jealousy and rivalry.

All in all, having students assess their teachers may help them improve their lessons and adapt their teaching, but it would certainly lead to a degradation of working conditions, due to extra stress, pressure and rivalry.

497 words

2. EDUCATION – Level 3 – Subject 2 [p. 40]

■ Home education/online education is the future

The development of technology has started to substantially change the way we communicate, work, travel, get informed and consume. But there is one field which has long resisted tremendous upheaval: the way we study at school, even if some schools are replacing books by tablets or computers. Yet, a new form of distance learning is spreading: MOOCs. So, is home or online education the best way to learn?

Home education is increasingly popular in the UK. Known as 'homeschooling' in the United States, it means that parents take responsibility for their children's education rather than delegate it to a school. There has been a 65% increase in children recorded as home educated in the UK over six years. MOOCs are also very popular: since their beginning in 2011, 58 million students have signed up for at least one MOOC. Over 700 universities are concerned and 6,850 courses are on offer.

Online education presents various advantages. Pupils and students can work at their pace; they are not lost or slowed down.

Parents often give reasons including their lifestyle, dissatisfaction or disagreements with local schools, special needs, bullying and religion. Indeed, homeschooling offers better studying conditions: no noise, no overpacked classes, no missing teacher, no harassment, no time lost in transportation.

All this makes it less tiring for pupils who can wake up later and manage their time as they want.

It is also cost-efficient for municipalities and regions as there are fewer teachers, schoolbooks and canteens. The money could be reinvested in buying new devices for low-income families.

Finally, online education better meets students' needs and habit of using electronic tools.

So home schooling and online education solve many problems and improve learning conditions but it is no panacea.

If students do not understand a lesson or feel lost, it is harder for them to ask for help. Some students may feel lost in the quantity of information they can find online.

Moreover, home-schooling requires a lot of self-discipline and autonomy to resist the numerous distractions at home (TV, phone, video games, family, friends...). Online education adds more screen time, which might be unhealthy.

Some subjects are not adapted to home education or online schooling, like physics or chemistry which require lab experiments or languages for which the correct pronunciation is important.

But the worst drawback concerns relationships and social life: by staying at home, children do not learn to mix and interact with others. And yet they do need exchanges to acquire societal values like respect, solidarity, trust and patience.

Therefore, learning at school remains the most appropriate way of getting ready to face the challenges of a future social and professional life, even if technology improves studying conditions and students' autonomy.

452 words

3. SECURITY – Level 1 – Subject 1 [p. 46]

■ Metal detectors at the entrance of schools

For a long time, schools have been considered as a sanctuary, a place spared from waging violence. Yet, when, on April 20, 1999, two teens went on a shooting spree at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado, killing 13 people and wounding more than 20 others, the crime prompted a heated debate on gun control and school safety. One measure taken was metal detectors at the entrance of some schools. What are the impacts of such a measure?

Schools are regularly and increasingly taken as targets of mass shootings and armed attacks. The United States has the highest number of school-related shootings. From 2013 to October 2015 there were 142 school shootings. Not only are schools easy targets but they are also symbolic targets.

This violence partly results in more students carrying guns either because they are part of a gang or have been victims of bullying. But this leads to more violence. Therefore, metal detectors are a good means to curb violence by intercepting and confiscating weapons like knives, guns or bombs.

This measure also has a deterrent effect: due to the risk of suspension, expulsion and police investigation, students are more reluctant to carry guns with them in schools.

Installing metal detectors in schools allows a more serene climate of seriousness and strictness and reduces amusement and disruptions.

It can also reassure parents and staff and improve the school's image as a safe place. Pupils and students get used to respecting security measures preventing all citizens from using weapons as in most workplaces.

But installing detectors is very costly: it implies the device itself but also hiring and training people to operate it. The cost of a single device is about \$4,000-20,000; schools may have to buy several detectors for complete security. For one school with 2,000 students, 9 security officers are needed. The controls take 2 additional hours every morning. As a result, districts must restructure starting times to avoid long waits making students late for class.

Moreover, detectors create a false sense of security: schools may over-rely on metal detectors whereas the equipment may be defective. And most shootings essentially happen outside schools.

All in all, this measure could stigmatise students as violent and untrustworthy, increase their fears and feeling of insecurity, and make them feel like in a prison. The best solutions would be to enforce anti-bullying initiatives, control access to buildings, install CCTVs and train staff to recognise threatening behaviour.

To conclude, metal detectors reduce the risks of attacks and shootings inside the school buildings and foster a more studious atmosphere but they do not remove all risks of a person running amok.

439 words

3. SECURITY – Level 1 – Subject 2 [p. 48]

■ A curfew for children

We are living in an increasing climate of violence and insecurity due to terrorism but also to hooliganism and youth delinquency. More and more cities in Europe and in the United States enforce curfews to curb youth criminality. But can they really solve youth violence issues?

In the United States and the United Kingdom, the curfew forbids children and teenagers to hang out in the street unaccompanied from 9pm to 6am, or from 11pm to 6am. The enforcement of curfews is prompted by rising juvenile violence and by observations of a decrease of violence in cities with curfews. A 2011 UC-Berkeley study looked at the 54 larger US cities that enacted youth curfews between 1985 and 2002 and found that arrests of youths affected by curfew restrictions dropped by 15% in the first year and 10% in following years.

Hence, curfews help children stay home safely, do their schoolwork and speak with their families. They reduce youth criminality and increase juvenile safety. Children are less prone to being violent but also less likely to be victims of drunk-driving accidents.

They also learn to abide by the rules and to face up to responsibilities. They engage in more valuable activities which bring self-esteem.

The curfew does not just benefit children and their families but the whole community as it avoids a permissive atmosphere of lawlessness and thwarts common juvenile offences like graffiti-spraying, window breaking and drug-dealing. It increases town security by fighting the rise of youth gangs who terrorise urban areas and create a social climate of insecurity.

Still, curfews are denounced as an infringement upon freedom of movement and assembly, and a source of discrimination. They are often directed at minorities. An American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) study of Minneapolis found the city's curfew racially biased, with 56% of charges coming against black youth (17% for their white counterparts), despite the city being majority white.

Curfews also tend to criminalise innocent children with good reasons for being outside, and they ignore the fact that adults commit crimes too.

Sometimes it is even safer for children to stay out, when they have violent parents and are subject to abuse at home.

But the most important reproach made to curfews is their lack of efficiency. Not only are they counterproductive as children may commit crimes by provocation, but they are ineffective: violent crime occurs after 3pm and between 7-9pm so curfews are enforced too late.

Moreover it is costly to implement while the money could be invested in more efficient security material and it distracts police from real crimes.

To curb youth delinquency, it would be preferable to set up youth activities, hire trained mentors and ensure good educational opportunities and employment prospects.

All in all, curfews have seen a decrease in arrests but this might not be directly linked to their enforcement. And especially they divert the police from more serious crimes and foster youth hatred towards them.

485 words

3. SECURITY – Level 2 – Subject 1 [p. 50]

■ Increase the number of CCTVs

CCTVs doubled in four years: while they were 160 million worldwide in 2012, the number soared to 350 million in 2016. In 2020, it reached 770 million. Placed everywhere in cities (in transportation, malls, supermarkets, streets, banks, town halls...),

they aim at reducing criminality by helping the police arrest offenders. With rising risks of terrorist attacks, shouldn't their number increase?

CCTVs are more and more widely used by authorities as deterrent means but also as surveillance tools to arrest criminals. They enable the police to follow the track of an offender and identify him quickly. In 2009, 95% of Scotland Yard murder cases used CCTV footage as evidence. They can also help authorities find abducted people and save them.

They are also effective in deterring petty crimes, thefts, vandalism and bullying. According to a 2009 analysis, CCTVs were most effective in parking lots, where they resulted in a 51% decrease in crime.

By combining information such as a criminal record, biometric information and CCTV footage, authorities can follow an offender and prevent him from going on an attack: if they know where he is, they can stop him before. So CCTVs are also effective in avoiding crimes.

Although they are costly to install, they are less expensive than police patrols and officers. Moreover by increasing security, CCTVs improve a city's attractiveness for tourists and businesses, therefore cities can get more revenues that they can reinvest in further improving security.

Yet, despite some obvious cases of efficiency, CCTVs rarely manage to prevent a crime from occurring. They may be ineffective if criminals hide their faces or commit a crime where there are no cameras. They can also be easily destroyed.

Some say that it is wasted money and that local authorities should invest in police officers who are quicker to intervene and in street lighting.

But CCTVs are especially blamed for being used as means of surveillance and for infringing upon citizens' privacy and liberty. Many of them are located in private places. There are up to 5.9 million CCTVs in the UK (1.5 million in 2011) including 750,000 in schools, hospitals and care homes, but also in toilets and changing rooms. It is one for every 11 people. Nobody knows what

happens to the footage, who sees it and if it is kept or destroyed. Does the government use it to record information about the population and then use it against it? The lack of consultation added to the lack of transparency creates the impression of an Orwellian totalitarian surveillance state in which all surveillance means are used to stifle criticism and repress dissent.

Finally, the risk of hacking or criminal use is real: CCTVs can be used to spy upon citizens without their knowing it. For example, hackers can use cameras to capture people's PINs as they are entered at an ATM (automatic teller machine).

So, CCTVs have proved their efficiency in helping the police solve many criminal cases, but they have more rarely been efficient in preventing crimes from being committed. Plus, the risks of abuse and infringement upon civil liberties and privacy are real. The question is thus to know whether our liberty matters less than our security.

524 words

3. SECURITY – Level 2 – Subject 2 [p. 52]

■ Censor the internet

As technology becomes more performing, the possibilities offered by social media and the internet seem endless. Yet, can we do and say whatever we want online? Or should the internet be censored?

In 2016, 64% of global internet users were concerned about the government censoring of the internet; 61% live in countries where state, military or ruling family criticism is censored. 31% of global internet population has complete freedom on the internet. Many countries exert intrusive surveillance of news providers, resulting in violations of freedom of information and human rights. For instance, all Internet access in China is owned or controlled by the state or the Communist Party. Many foreign journalists said that their telephones were tapped and their email monitored.

For the US, censorship is a violation of the First Amendment (freedom of speech and the press) and takes place in dictatorships and totalitarian states. It leads to censoring everything which is

politically incorrect and oppressing people with different opinions. Dissenters risk imprisonment or torture.

Implementing internet censorship in democratic countries raises concrete questions such as what should be kept and what should be censored. Choices are necessarily subjective and arbitrary and cause injustice and abuse.

Moreover, the internet is a free, international and public space, so governments have no right to censor information. Censorship may prove terrible for public debates and confrontations of opinions; the Arab Spring proved how important it was for people to express their dissent and when free expression is forbidden, it leads to underground uncontrollable websites like the dark web.

However, some sites and contents may convey dangerous or inappropriate messages online like pornography, racism, sex trafficking or hate speech.

That is why some censorship may be useful to protect innocent or vulnerable public from harmful or hurting messages. They are not mature or informed enough to be critical or distrustful and some messages or images can cause trauma or violence. It could also help remove derogatory or discriminatory messages and stop cyber-bullying. Some people could use the internet to revenge and harm individuals and businesses.

Controlling social networks could also prevent wide-scale riots and protect citizens. In this case, it could strengthen national security. It is the case in particular when governments try to prevent religious opinion websites from recruiting others to their thought or action.

Censoring the internet is a very tricky measure, which can lead to disastrous abuses typical of surveillance states and dictatorships. Democracy and the freedom of speech should never be sacrificed for the sake of security.

418 words

3. SECURITY – Level 3 – Subject 1 [p. 54]

■ Gun control

There are roughly 20,000 gun deaths per year in the US. 60% are suicides; 3% are accidental deaths; 34% of deaths are classified as homicides. There are about 393 million privately owned guns. Gun violence is thus rampant in the States and politicians have all tried and failed to curb it. Is enforcing a gun control the right solution? Is it compatible with Americans' strong attachment to firearms?

Each time there is a mass shooting in the States, some politicians suggest controlling guns so as to reduce armed violence, accidents, homicides and suicides. They put forward the huge number of gun-related deaths. In 2015, 372 mass shootings occurred in the US, killed 475 people and wounded 1,870. More globally, 13,286 people were killed by firearms and 26,819 injured that year. Those figures exclude suicide.

Gun violence takes a toll on children. Between 2013 and 2017, there were 235 school shootings in America — an average of nearly one a week. For the first five months of 2017, there were 5,123 deaths and 10,086 injuries: among them 1,300 children were killed or injured. On average, 18 people under 24 are killed by firearms each day.

Politicians and gun control supporters highlight the need to unify American policy in terms of firearm regulation. They call for background checks, stricter conditions to buy guns and mandatory training.

Gun owners want to defend themselves but the use of guns in self-defence accounts for only 0.8% of violent crime victims and 0.12% of property crime victims.

Gun control would also reduce the societal costs associated with gun violence. Gun violence costs the American economy at least \$229 billion every year, including \$8.6 billion in direct expenses such as for emergency and medical care. It costs more than \$700 per American every year, more than the total economic cost of obesity.

Despite the huge numbers of gun-related deaths, Americans are up in arms to protest against a ban on gun ownership.

They put forward their right to carry guns, enshrined in the American Constitution. For them, having firearms is a deterrent: it allows them to defend themselves and it dissuades others to attack them. Indeed, 80% of gun owners say they feel safer. They consider the State is unable to protect its citizens. Therefore if law-abiding citizens handed their guns, criminals would not, so this would feed the black market.

Some statistics support gun ownership: in places where guns are allowed, fewer crimes occur. In Mexico for instance, where there are the strictest gun control laws, 11,309 gun murders were committed in 2012 (9,146 for the US).

Banning guns is also made very difficult by the economic and political influence of lobbies which finance Republican electoral campaigns. The NRA (National Rifle Association), the most influential pro gun group, poured \$36.3 million into the 2016 election (\$13.6m in 2012). Most of that money was devoted to supporting Donald Trump, maintaining Republican control of Congress and attacking Democratic nominee H. Clinton.

So, regulating guns in the US is very complicated on account of powerful lobbying, historical attachment to an inalienable right to self-defence and the ease of access to guns. Tackling the real causes of violence (poverty, drunkenness, racism, injustice) and strengthening gun training might be more efficient.

540 words

3. SECURITY – Level 3 – Subject 2 [p. 56]

■ Individual privacy matters less than national security

With the surge of terrorist threats, citizens' security is increasingly at stake for governments whose role is to protect them. In democratic countries, it is also incumbent to governments to make sure citizens' rights to freedom and privacy are ensured. How can security and individual privacy be both ensured?

Obviously, security should come first and questions related to privacy appear less of a priority when life itself is threatened, especially if citizens are law-abiding.

Moreover, balancing national security against individual privacy comes down to opposing collective welfare to individual interest: one versus the greatest number.

Reinforcing national security could also benefit society by reducing other illegal activities, like thefts, money laundering, drug trafficking, smuggling, assaults and abductions. In 2016, the French government established the project of a mega database gathering French citizens' personal data like their identity, sex, eye colour, size, address, face and signature. It aims at combating fraud, identity theft and smuggling.

Antiterrorist measures are the proof a government is actually facing up to its responsibilities by acting in favour of national security. When the US was victim of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, President G.W. Bush requested Congress enact the USA Patriot Act in October 2001 so as to give new powers to the Dept. of Justice, the NSA and other agencies on domestic and international surveillance of electronic communications. Many criminal acts were thwarted thanks to increased surveillance.

Therefore, endangered national security justifies an emergency state and measures commensurate with the risks.

Yet, for the sake of security, a government should not be entitled to resort to extreme means of surveillance and control. This practice was called into question after Edward Snowden's 2013 global surveillance disclosure in the US. It triggered a debate about civil liberties and the right to privacy.

Abuses of power could lead to illegitimate detention, home arrest and censorship. Authorities could feel free to stifle any form of protest and arrest dissenters on account that they disturb public peace and order.

Many civil rights defenders and watchdogs like the ACLU worry about the risk of infringement on civil rights, especially as tighter security controls may target particular ethnic and religious groups in an unfair and biased way.

Using technology to spy on citizens can be a gateway to hacking: wiretapping, CCTVs or a mega database can provide state-sponsored hackers with access to private networks and confidential

data on nuclear plants for example.

Not only does accrued surveillance create a feeling of fear, suspicion and paranoia, but it does not remove all threats: many ways exist for criminals to dodge the controls and surveillance systems.

Most countries are facing security threats today; many resort to more surveillance and controls to respond to them and if they manage to thwart some attacks, they also endanger civil liberties. It is essential to remain watchful and avoid abuses of power.

473 words

4. HEALTH – Level 1 – Subject 1 [p. 62]

■ Smoking should be banned in public places

The figures are daunting: 1.3 billion smokers in the world and probably 1.9 billion in 2025, 8 million deaths per year worldwide and maybe 10 million deaths annually by 2030. As the consumption and death toll rise every year, drastic measures need to be taken to curb this worrying trend. So should smoking be banned in all public places?

The solutions enforced so far have not been radical and effective enough. Costlier cigarette packs, awareness campaigns and plain tobacco packaging have had little impacts. A total ban on smoking in public places is an effective way to reduce smoking and health diseases. It can reduce children's temptation to start by imitating smokers around them. About 20% of young teenagers (13 –15 years old) smoke worldwide.

Moreover, streets, parks and beaches are littered with cigarette butts. A ban means cleaner streets.

Another advantage is to reduce secondhand smoking which takes a heavy toll on non-smokers every year: 1.2 million people die from secondhand smoke worldwide.

Tackling the problem of smoking is urgent. Not only does it kill people from preventable deaths, but it also represents a non-negligible cost to the economy. Between the cost for lost productivity and health care expenditures combined, cigarette

smoking costs at least 193 billion dollars. Research also shows that smokers earn less money than nonsmokers. As for secondhand smoke, the cost was over 10 billion dollars in 2013.

What costs a lot of money on the one hand can bring a lot of revenues on the other hand: tobacco industries have no interest in having people stop smoking. Tobacco industry revenue was \$949 billion in 2021.

Similarly, if a ban on smoking in public places reduces consumption, the State may lose consequent receipts: tobacco tax revenues are on average 154 times higher than spending on tobacco control, based on available data.

Other people could lose money too: public places which become unsuitable for smokers could see the number of customers plummet. This is the case of restaurants, bars, terraces or public transport.

Technically, a total ban in public places is hard to implement: it would require police officers or specific people assigned to the task of patrolling, controlling and fining offenders. This would be costly and could divert them from more essential missions.

The e-cigarette may be a healthier alternative to conventional cigarettes. UK scientists found in 2017 that people who swapped smoking regular cigarettes for e-cigarettes or nicotine replacement therapy for at least six months, had much lower levels of toxic and cancer causing substances in their body than people who continued to use conventional cigarettes.

Lastly, smoking is considered as a right and an interdiction would infringe upon individual freedom.

All in all, the economic and material implications of a ban on smoking in public places are so considerable that they make it hard to enforce. Yet, the consequences of allowing people to smoke may become so disproportionate that governments may find themselves in a dead-end.

491 words

4. HEALTH – Level 1 – Subject 2 [p. 64]

■ Expanding lifespan is a threat to life

What used to be a dream or a science fiction feature may one day become reality. Living eternally or at least expanding lifespan is within reach thanks to medical progress. But would it be a viable idea?

Life expectancy has kept increasing, at least for middle and upper classes. Global average life expectancy rose by 5 years between 2000 and 2015, the fastest increase since the 1960s. 71.4 years was the average life expectancy of the global population in 2015 (73.8 years for females and 69.1 years for males), ranging from 60.0 years in Africa to 76.8 years in Europe. Average life expectancy is set to increase in many countries by 2030—and will exceed 90 years in South Korea: a baby girl born in South Korea in 2030 will expect to live 90.8 years. Life expectancy at birth for South Korean men will be 84.1 years.

Reverse engineering may help increase longevity by finding out why centenarians are living longer and applying their recipes to our lives. Simpler medical improvements could help cure respiratory infections which are among the leading causes of death for all income groups.

Living longer presents obvious benefits. We can do more things like travelling, learning, reading or discovering other cultures. We could become really good at things thanks to more practice and experience than normally humanly possible. We could see the family grow up and share memories and knowledge of the past. We could benefit from the latest developments and inventions such as medical treatments for age-related diseases, sciences and technology. We could take our time and feel less stressed.

The youngest could make the most of the transmission of information and culture from experienced, talented and knowledgeable people. As a result, the level of knowledge could rise and more people could take advantage of progress.

Yet, expanding lifespan would put a strain on resources. Overpopulation reduces the amount of space and the quantity of resources for all. More wars can appear owing to conflicts between countries over borders and supplies.

Society may become more violent as well: the gap between the haves and the have-nots will widen as only the wealthiest could afford to extend their lives. People would live in two-tier societies.

Research to expand life expectancy is very costly and some people may argue that it would be more sensible to improve current lives rather than mess with nature. What is the worth of living longer if we do not live better? Finding remedies to current diseases, poverty and tensions should be a priority.

Living longer may also make life less valuable and worthwhile. People may feel bored if they do not do meaningful activities.

Finally, expanding lifespan meets personal interests rather than public good. As there are more people to sustain, there will be less work, less revenue and more people to support financially for the community. Thus, more people will live in poverty.

Living longer may symbolise a breakthrough and a goal to reach for scientists but it may backfire and cause more havoc than benefits.

506 words

4. HEALTH – Level 2 – Subject 1 [p. 66]

■ Cloning humans should be legal

When Dolly the sheep was cloned in 1997, it opened the door to hope and expectations: many people started to dream of living eternally and enjoying good health. At the same time, many others feared the prospect of multiple dictators being created in laboratories. Therefore we may wonder if cloning humans should be legal and how it could benefit mankind.

The benefits of human cloning could be immediate, like finding treatments to diseases. It can be used to create embryonic stem cells from which new tissue could be grown. This offers patients promising prospects. For instance, if a couple finds they are carriers of harmful, possibly fatal recessive genetic illnesses, there is a one in four chance they will produce a child who will die of that condition. An alternative would be to clone one of the parents. They could reproduce a child who would be unaffected by that illness in

later life. Therefore, scientists could create safer, healthier babies, immune to diseases by removing defective genes. They could also aid in faster recovery from traumatic injuries and cure infertility.

Having clones would be a more ethical and suitable alternative to using animals for the experimentation of cosmetic products or drugs. Scientists could do therapeutic experiments, extend lifespan or test new medicines. It can be a source for blood, organ and bone marrow transplants which are not rejected by the host body.

Finally, being able to clone the loved ones and prevent the extinction of some ethnic groups (or geniuses) could relieve us from the stress and anxiety of bereaving the loss of close people or animals.

However, many people react with horror at the thought of a human clone. Creating clones conjures up images of monsters, especially if it is used to clone ill-intentioned people like criminals or dictators. Scientists may create guinea pigs for scientific experiments and design a new category of people: medical slaves.

Moreover, with the lack of hindsight, clones could suffer from premature aging and malformation; they could suffer from abnormality, which would be cruel and create a two-tier, unequal society in which the wealthiest could afford to have perfect clones whereas the poorest would suffer from diseases and misery.

Interfering with nature does not raise only ethical and religious issues but economic concerns too. If people are cloned, there will be more people on earth, therefore more pressure on resources, economy, security and space.

Lastly, cloning people would reduce the value of life as we would become replaceable people. There would no longer be such a thing as a sense of uniqueness.

Cloning has always been associated with terrifying images and concepts in literature and movies. Even if scientists are getting closer to making science fiction predictions a reality, they should consider the ethic, social, economic and ecological consequences of human cloning.

467 words

4. HEALTH – Level 2 – Subject 2 [p. 68]

■ Legalise marijuana

The law is evolving quickly at the moment in the United States in favour of a less repressive legislation on marijuana. 8 states decided to legalise it in 2016 (Colorado, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Massachusetts, Maine and Nevada). Other states and other countries could follow in their footsteps. What are the implications of legalising this drug?

Consuming marijuana is not considered as criminal anymore in some states for several reasons. First of all, it does not induce people to behave violently. It is not judged addictive and deadly. It is not more harmful than legal drugs like tobacco or alcohol. Smokers usually look for immediate sensations like a “dreamy,” unreal state of mind that peaks within the first 30 minutes and usually wears off in 2 to 3 hours.

Then, a legalisation of the drug would keep it under control, thus avoiding illegal dealing and crimes linked to drug traffic.

The money spent on combating its use could be better invested against real crimes.

Some doctors even highlight the medical benefits of marijuana: it can relieve stress, anxiety, depression and pain, and slow down tumor growth.

The economic potential profits are considerable: if it becomes legal, it means it can be taxed and bring lots of revenues which can be reinvested in worthy causes: education, mental health and drug services. Nationwide legalisation in the USA could generate up to \$44 billion in tax revenues by 2020 for federal, state and local governments (\$7bn in federal revenue, \$5.5bn from business taxes and \$1.5bn from income and payroll taxes). Colorado’s cannabis industry brought in \$270 million early 2016.

Yet, the issue of the legalisation of marijuana still raises a hot debate.

The opponents to less restrictive legislation insist that marijuana is harmful for health, in particular for the brain, lungs and heart. People driving under the influence of this drug may cause

accidents. Smokers might develop mental health problems and suffer from poor memory. So the legalisation could create the illusion it is safe and incite people to smoke marijuana more with government consent.

It also raises questions as who could sell and produce it. Who could buy it? How to check? Where does the money go?

Regarding the revenues precisely, it may be true that taxes could bring money, but the legalisation and consumption of this drug also incur other costs. It was the case with alcohol: it brought 6 billion dollars in 2010 but 132 billion were spent to deal with drunk drivers. To conclude, legalising marijuana seems to be on the upswing in western countries, but it still leads to heated debates. Maybe, only therapeutic uses should be allowed, when no other treatment has proved efficient to cure a disease or relieve pain, but it needs to be done under medical supervision.

463 words

4. HEALTH – Level 3 – Subject 1 [p. 70]

■ Financial incentives to do sport

Today, 2.1 billion people – nearly 30% of the world's population – are either obese or overweight, according to a 2017 analysis of trend data from 188 countries. The rise in global obesity rates over the last three decades has been substantial and widespread, presenting a major public health epidemic. In parallel, in high-income countries, 41 % of men and 48 % of women have an inactive lifestyle. Taking measures to fight obesity is urgent. How effective are financial incentives?

Federal guidelines on physical activity recommend that adults get at least 150 min (30 min a day, 5 days a week) of moderate-intensity physical activity. Adults who wish to lose weight may need more physical activity: 300 minutes (60 min a day, 5 days a week). Children should get at least 60 min of moderate-intensity physical activity daily. Physical inactivity is the fourth factor of mortality.

Conscious of the importance of acting now, some companies have started implementing financial incentives so as to motivate their workers to do sport. Supported by campaigns and messages conveyed by people like Michelle Obama, they incite people to change their sedentary habits by rewarding them with extra money if they meet certain recommendations and requirements like 5,000 steps a day. By taking up a physical activity, workers stay healthier and fitter. They may develop a liking for sport, especially if they start seeing the fruits of their efforts.

Installing a workout room at the workplace offers workers an access to safe equipment and tailor-made training programmes, even sometimes under the supervision of an experienced coach.

Practising a regular activity will help them improve their well-being and be less tired, fitter, more energetic and more motivated. Encouraged by the welcome boost provided by increased earnings, they will also be more productive at work.

The company too will reap the benefits of this incentive under the form of a return on investment: less absenteeism, fewer health care expenses and more productivity.

Yet, enforcing financial incentives may turn out to be costly for a company and the benefits may reveal temporary.

Indeed, there is a risk of stopping the activity when the incentive ends. Some workers may feel forced to work out and find no pleasure in doing it.

The extra costs for the company can be a burden more than a blessing. Training at the workplace may distract employees and take time. Not to mention the risk of injury and tiredness after exercising. So, instead of boosting productivity and profitability, financial incentives may just be a waste of time and money.

What about those who cannot exercise for medical reasons? This incentive could be unfair for them and put them at a disadvantage.

Financial incentives are a great initiative and have managed to increase programme uptake among inactive workers. But they need to act as a stimulus to start doing sport and change habits in the long term and not just be a carrot on a stick.

488 words

4. HEALTH – Level 3 – Subject 2 [p. 72]

■ Obamacare

Known as Obamacare, former President Obama's healthcare reform was signed into law on March 23, 2010 but President Trump tried to repeal it in May 2017. What does it consist in? What is its impact?

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act aims to increase the quality, availability and affordability of private and public health insurance to over 44 million uninsured Americans through new regulations, taxes, mandates and subsidies. The law also works toward curbing the increase in healthcare spending in the US.

56 million people in the USA struggle to pay health care related costs each year. They are middle-class Americans. In 2016, to pay the bills, 15 million used up their life savings. 10 million skimmed on groceries or defaulted on rent and 25 million on prescription medications. Medical costs cause 62% of the 2 million personal bankruptcies declared each year. The healthcare system reform aimed to enable the 25% of Americans who had little or no health insurance to be covered.

Obamacare mandates that everyone get health insurance or pay a tax. It provides subsidies for middle-income families and small businesses by taxing some healthcare providers and high-income families. It makes preventive care free, which allows patients to be treated before needing expensive emergency room care. It requires all insurance plans to cover 10 essential health benefits. It aims to lower the budget deficit by \$143 billion by 2022. Young people could stay on their parents' plan until 26, which means 6/10 young adults could qualify for free or low cost coverage. The uninsured rate for 19-to-34-year-olds declined from 28% to 18%, with an estimated 5.7 million fewer uninsured young adults. Insurance companies could increase profits thanks to more premiums from children staying on their parents' health plan. Obamacare also tries to coordinate efforts to promote a drug-free life, combat smoking and obesity. All in all, it provides new rights and protections to tens of millions of Americans and helps to reduce the uninsured rate.

However, Obamacare is not unanimously supported. To get the money to help insure all these people, new taxes are imposed mostly on high-earners and the healthcare industry. It means higher tax rates for 1 million people with incomes above \$200,000 and higher fees for pharmaceutical companies (\$84.8bn from 2013 to 2023).

Moreover, fewer Americans than expected signed up, which raised insurance costs for everyone and drove down participation. For some middle-income Americans, the subsidies available for buying Obamacare policies are not generous enough and the fines for not having coverage are too small to encourage them to enroll in plans. Finally, some states did extend Medicaid to more people; but poor and working-class families who do not qualify for Medicaid have to pay for private insurance.

Obamacare is a highly controversial measure but at least it helped millions of people access quality care. D. Trump's failed repeal bill in May 2017 aimed to eliminate tax penalties on people who did not buy coverage; it erased tax increases on higher-earning people and the health industry. It cut the Medicaid programme for low-income people and let states impose work requirements on Medicaid recipients. It transformed Obama's subsidies for millions buying insurance into tax credits that rose with consumers' ages.

532 words

5. ENVIRONMENT – Level 1 – Subject 1 [p. 78]

■ The polluter pays

The “polluter pays principle” states that whoever is responsible for damage to the environment should bear the costs associated with it. According to the World Health Organisation, Pakistan's urban areas are the world's most polluted, followed by Qatar and Afghanistan. Europe's most polluted cities are found in Turkey, Bulgaria and Serbia. Should these countries pay more for their high pollution rate?

The “polluter pays principle” is a fair system. Those who produce pollution should bear the costs of managing it to prevent damage to human health or the environment. For instance, a factory that produces a potentially poisonous substance is usually held responsible for its safe disposal. In the UK, this principle underpins most of the regulation of pollution affecting land, water and air. The polluter pays principle can be implemented through a carbon price on the emission of greenhouse gases equivalent to the corresponding potential cost caused through future climate change. This principle serves as a deterrent and incites polluters to take measures. If there is no sanction, they will feel free to continue polluting. If nothing is done to curb CO₂ emissions and reduce pollution, future generations will be forced to bear the brunt of the impacts caused by previous generations.

Developed countries, considered as the greatest polluters, can afford to pay. Developing countries are trying to catch up with industrialised nations, so paying the price of pollution would hamper their development.

Finally, environmental taxes help raise public revenue and urge polluters to develop green innovations. For example, the increased demand for more fuel-efficient and alternatively powered vehicles induced by fossil fuel taxes provides an important incentive for automakers to develop such vehicles and for consumers to adopt them.

However, the polluter pays principle may be hard to implement. As society has been slow to recognise the link between greenhouse gases and climate change, and because everyone has a right to use the atmosphere, emitters are generally not held responsible for controlling this form of pollution. It is also complicated to impose regulations or taxes on firms from other countries. And it induces extra administration costs to collect information and implement tax.

Many economists argue a carbon price should be global and uniform across countries and sectors so that polluters do not simply move operations to “pollution havens” – countries where a lack of environmental regulation allows them to continue to pollute.

Added to this risk of outsourcing pollution, taxes may not be sufficient as some polluters who do not care about paying more will not refrain from polluting.

Finally, this principle could impair emerging countries' development by increasing fossil fuel cost and making it unaffordable to them.

So, sanctioning polluters is indispensable to induce them to stop polluting and to urge them to invest in eco-friendly innovations. But it may be hard to sustain for some countries. An alternative to taxing environmental "bads" is to provide tax relief for environmental "goods" through, for example, VAT exemptions for energy-efficient appliances or favourable depreciation rates for capital investments in renewable energy or pollution abatement.

504 words

5. ENVIRONMENT – Level 1 – Subject 2 [p. 80]

■ Plastic bag charge

8 million tonnes of plastic go into the world's oceans each year, posing a serious threat to the marine environment. 7.6 billion plastic bags were handed in 2014 in the UK. This means 140 bags per person and amounts to 61,000 tonnes of plastic. Since it implemented a 5 pence charge on plastic bags in 2014, the number of bags dropped to 500 million bags in the first six months which followed. So is the plastic bag charge a silver bullet?

The charge is an efficient means to reduce waste and bag consumption. Instead of throwing their plastic bags in nature, which can take 20 to 1,000 years to degrade, consumers reuse their bags or shift to cloth bags.

This measure can help decrease pollution and especially protect marine animals. 8 million tonnes of plastic go into the world's oceans each year, posing a serious threat to the marine environment. Experts estimate that plastic is eaten by 31 species of marine mammals and more than 100 species of sea birds.

It could also trigger new habits and change people's way of consuming by becoming more responsible. By sensitising them and making them feel part of the fight, they may adopt wider eco-

friendly attitudes. They may be encouraged by promising figures. Washington D.C. put a 5 cent fee on all disposable bags and saw an 80% reduction. Ireland did the same, but a 33 cent tax instead, and cut consumption by 94% within a year. By acting globally, this measure could avoid future generations dealing with mountains of plastic.

It may reduce supermarkets' costs: they can save money by encouraging consumers to "bring their own bag" instead of providing free plastic bags. It could also help recycling plastic too. The world recycles just 14% of the plastic packaging it uses. Recycling the remaining 86% of used plastics could create 80bn-120bn dollars in revenues. This money could be used to fund good causes and subsidise charities and community groups. In the UK, the charge raises £73 million a year. It triggers donations of £29 million for good causes.

However, the impacts of the charge may be limited. 5 pence may not be expensive enough. Consumers will continue to buy bags if they are not totally forbidden.

It will induce extra costs for companies and shops to make other bags as well as extra costs for shoppers.

Moreover, plastic bags are not a large component of total rubbish: they account for between 0.1% and 1% of all items of litter. The charge does not apply to plastic bottles and disposable coffee cups.

The charge may also be useless if there are exemptions as with smaller shops. Shoppers will get mixed messages depending on where they shop. This could ruin the aim of the charge – to change the way people think about overusing plastic bags.

Replacing plastic bags by paper bags may lead to greater landfill waste. Plastic bags require less energy and water to produce; they generate less waste and can be repurposed, reused and recycled.

A plastic bag charge is thus a necessary measure to help reduce waste and pollution but it may be a drop in the ocean if no other measures are taken to reduce plastic.

537 words

5. ENVIRONMENT – Level 2 – Subject 1 [p. 82]

■ Animal experimentation is necessary

Although some countries have implemented bans on testing certain types of products on animals, such as cosmetics testing bans in the European Union, India, and Israel, many others continue to conduct experimentation on animals. To what extent is it still necessary?

Animal testing is necessary to find and test drugs and cosmetics before commercialising them so as to avoid many human deaths. Tests are carried out for the sake of human health progress.

Animals represent better research subjects because they have shorter life cycles and share hundreds of illnesses with humans. Consequently animals can act as models for the study of human illness. For example, rabbits suffer from atherosclerosis. Dogs suffer from cancer, diabetes, cataracts, ulcers and bleeding disorders such as hemophilia, which make them natural candidates for research into these disorders. Cats suffer from some of the same visual impairments as humans. From such models we learn how a disease affects the body, how the immune system responds and who will be affected. And there is no really efficient alternative method.

Animal testing has proved very useful. The California Biomedical Research Association states that nearly every medical breakthrough in the last 100 years has resulted from research using animals. Experiments in which dogs had their pancreases removed led to the discovery of insulin, critical to saving the lives of diabetics. The polio vaccine, tested on animals, reduced the global occurrence of the disease from 350,000 cases in 1988 to 223 in 2012. Animal research also helped treat conditions such as breast cancer, brain injury, childhood leukemia, malaria, multiple sclerosis and tuberculosis. It helped develop pacemakers, cardiac valve substitutes and anesthetics. Thanks to chimpanzees, there is a vaccine for hepatitis B and soon maybe a vaccine for hepatitis C which causes 15,000 deaths a year in the US.

What is more, animal experimentations are highly regulated practices; laws exist to protect animals from mistreatment.

Yet, animal testing is a very cruel, unethical practice. Animals suffer from pain, captivity, fear and ill-treatment. Over 110 million animals – mice, rats, dogs, cats, rabbits, monkeys, birds, among others – are killed in laboratory experiments worldwide for chemical, drug, food, and cosmetics testing every year.

In some cases, it may even be useless because humans are different from animals, so the results are unreliable. 90% tests fail in people. Some substances tested on animals will never be used on humans, while scientists have not found solutions to some diseases yet, like Alzheimer's disease, cancers or heart failure.

Animal testing is very costly. According to PETA, the USA spends \$16 billion dollars annually for animal testing at taxpayers' expense and is subject to massive waste and mismanagement of taxpayers' dollars.

Finally, alternatives exist: scientists can use sophisticated computers and mathematical models, human tissue and cell cultures.

Animal testing is an unethical practice that is still widely used. With technological progress, scientists should turn to alternatives to find remedies to deadly diseases.

485 words

5. ENVIRONMENT – Level 2 – Subject 2 [p. 84]

■ Turn cities into countryside

Cities are more and more attractive. Today more than half of the world's population lives in cities. The latter now account for 75% of energy consumption and 75% of carbon emissions. It is becoming urgent to change urban living conditions so as to sustain growing urban populations while preserving natural resources.

Turning cities into countryside is an absolute necessity. If we continue living as we do, more and more people will die of pollution-related diseases and animal species will become extinct.

54% of the world's population lives in urban areas, a proportion that is expected to increase to 66% by 2050.

Transforming current cities into green cities requires investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy efficiency and prevent the loss of biodiversity. It is based on renewable energy, low-carbon transport, energy-efficient buildings, clean technologies, improved waste management, improved freshwater provision and sustainable agriculture.

Introducing green spaces makes cities more attractive than cement jungles, but it especially offers great environmental benefits. Trees, shrubs and turf remove smoke, dust and other pollutants from the air. One tree can remove 26 pounds of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere annually, equaling 11,000 miles of car emissions. A study showed that one acre of trees has the ability to remove 13 tonnes of particles and gases annually. Shading from strategically placed street trees can lower surrounding temperatures by up to 6° or up to 20° over roads. It can reduce soil erosion and improve air and water quality. Green roofs and walls can naturally cool buildings, substantially lowering demand for air conditioning.

More generally, turning cities into countryside improves the quality of life and comfort of citizens. People benefit from seeing, being in or playing in nature. It can also provide habitat for wildlife, thus reintroduce some animals which had fled urban areas.

All in all, it could also boost the economy by investing in green economy sectors which provide better return on investment and higher resale value. Annual owner operating costs in green districts are lower, with savings of \$250 to \$1,200 per resident.

However, turning cities into countryside does not only present advantages. Maintaining gardens and green spaces incurs more emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases due to irrigation, fertiliser, mowing and leaf blowing. Extra costs come from regular maintenance (watering, weeding) and technology associated with green living (solar panels).

Moreover, it takes long before finishing constructions and seeing the payback of investments. Studies found that green districts have 10% higher construction costs. That comes out to \$35 to

\$70 million per km².

Improving urban housing may also turn out to be harmful. Indoor pollution increases owing to insulation of buildings, recycling products containing chemicals and increased radiation emitted by energy efficient fluorescent lights.

So transforming cities presents a lot of constraints and deprives people of some liberty. But the environment, social and economic benefits in the long term will definitely outweigh the drawbacks.

485 words

5. ENVIRONMENT – Level 3 – Subject 1 [p. 86]

■ Nuclear energy should be banned

Worldwide there have been over 100 accidents at nuclear power plants. 57 accidents have occurred since the Chernobyl disaster, and 57% of all nuclear-related accidents have occurred in the USA. Serious nuclear accidents include the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster (2011) and Chernobyl disaster (1986). It seems logical then to ban nuclear energy. So why do countries continue to resort to this energy source?

Nuclear disasters cause a lot of environmental and human damage. 56 direct deaths (47 accident workers and nine children with thyroid cancer) resulted from the Chernobyl disaster, and it is estimated that there may eventually be 4,000 extra cancer deaths among the approximately 600,000 most highly exposed people. A 2006 report predicted 30,000 to 60,000 cancer deaths and Greenpeace 200,000.

The economic cost of disasters is non negligible either. Fukushima disaster cost one trillion dollars with cleanup, long-term loss of 150 square km of productive land, displacement, lawsuits, utility bankruptcies and bailouts, GDP impacts and the cost of replacement fossil fuels.

Exploiting nuclear energy requires a lot of water use. Uranium mining can use large amounts of water. The Roxby Downs mine in South Australia uses 35 million litres of water each day and plans to increase this to 150 million litres per day.

Even if there is no disaster, emissions occur over a facility's life cycle through mining and fabrication of construction materials, plant construction, operation, uranium mining and milling, and plant decommissioning.

Nuclear plants are long and costly to build. It is typically expected to take 5 to 7 years to build a large nuclear unit.

Nuclear energy may be cheaper than fossil fuels, but it is costlier than renewable energies (biomass, wind, solar, hydro and geothermal) and has a limited life. It also poses the question of what to do with radioactive nuclear waste.

Finally, some countries fear the risk of nuclear armament proliferation and of nuclear war. Nuclear plants can also be the targets of terrorists.

However, nuclear power represents a limited share of global power production. In 2015, power generation using solar power was 33% of the global total, wind power 17% and 1.3% for nuclear power, exclusively due to development in China.

Nuclear energy also presents advantages: it is a clean, sustainable and stable energy source with low carbon emissions (12 grammes which is only slightly more than wind/solar). It causes no or very little air pollution. It is more efficient than renewable energy and does not depend on natural conditions unlike solar or wind energy.

Exploiting nuclear energy offers strategic and political benefits. It helps countries achieve independence from imported fuels and increase energy security.

Nuclear energy is suitable for large-scale, continuous electricity demand thanks to abundant uranium fuel. That is why it is adapted to increasing urbanisation.

It is also more cost-effective, which allows investing in renewable energies.

Nuclear power plants still present major economic, strategic and environmental benefits as long as they are not used ill-intentionally, but the impacts of nuclear disasters are so high that countries need to invest in safer renewable energies.

509 words

5. ENVIRONMENT – Level 3 – Subject 2 [p. 88]

■ Global warming is a hoax

The changing climate patterns and global warming caused by carbon emissions pose a threat to populations. Some obvious signs of impending catastrophe have already appeared in the form of floods, extreme weather conditions and rising temperatures. And yet, some climate sceptics explain that these phenomena are natural. How do they justify global warming is a hoax?

For D. Trump climate change is a hoax that China devised to secure an unfair trade advantage: “The concept of global warming was created by and for the Chinese in order to make US manufacturing non-competitive.” Climate sceptics like him stress the fact that scientists disagree on the danger of global warming. Some of them put forward that climate change raised human and planetary welfare during the 20th century. For them the chief benefits of global warming include: fewer winter deaths; lower energy costs; better agricultural yields; probably fewer droughts; maybe richer biodiversity. Global warming has so far cut heating bills more than it has raised cooling bills. The increase in carbon dioxide produced by plants under warmer temperatures has a measurable impact on plant growth rates. This, in turn, results in more greenery for animals and less famine.

For a few years, scientists have observed a stagnation of greenhouse gas emissions due to a drop in coal consumption in China which results from a slowdown in Chinese economy. The average temperature of the surface of the Earth is only 15 °C and it is hard to measure what influences the climate to fluctuate in the short term.

Besides, manmade CO₂ emissions are much smaller than natural emissions. The consumption of vegetation by animals produces 220 gigatonnes of CO₂/year, the respiration by vegetation 220 and the ocean 332. In comparison human CO₂ emissions produced by fossil fuel burning and changes in land use contribute to 29 gigatonnes.

Finally, climate policy is already doing harm. Building wind turbines, growing biofuels and substituting wood for coal in power stations, all policies designed explicitly to fight climate change, have had negligible effects on CO₂ emissions. But they have driven people into fuel poverty, made industries uncompetitive, driven up food prices, accelerated deforestation, killed rare birds of prey and divided communities.

Yet, increasing temperatures, rising sea level, intense natural disasters, melting glaciers, earlier blooming and more wildfires are visible signs of climate change.

Global warming is not a hoax; otherwise there should be a world-wide conspiracy of scientists and many other people, all trying to fool us. The reality is in favour of a scientific consensus: 90% of scientists from all fields of science believe it is real. 97.1% of all scientific papers agree that it is caused by humans and serious.

It is true that the ocean and vegetation emit natural CO₂ emissions but they are balanced by natural absorptions. This keeps atmospheric CO₂ levels in rough balance whereas human CO₂ emissions upset the natural balance.

Global warming represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet. Adopting a “wait-and-see” policy is like sitting on an environmental, economic, humanitarian and social time bomb fuelled by selfish interests.

515 words

6. SPORT – Level 1 – Subject 1 [p. 94]

■ Ban sports classes

More than 3.5 million kids under 14 receive medical treatment for sports injuries each year. Almost 1/3 of all injuries incurred in childhood are sports-related injuries. Children ages 5 to 14 account for nearly 40% of all sports-related injuries treated in hospitals. These figures are alarming and lead us to wary of sports activities, including those practised at school.

Banning sports classes would reduce the risks of accidents and injuries. These may have disastrous impacts on studies as they can prevent pupils from going to school or writing.

Moreover, sports fields are propitious to violence, mockery and humiliation which can cause long-term trauma. Some untalented or obese children may give up all physical activities for fear of being ridiculed.

Sports are not always easy to organise, as they are sometimes dependent on the weather. Teachers need to cancel outdoor sport in case of foul weather.

Sport is also considered as a useless subject; first, anybody can practise sport outside the school. Then, sport may not help for a future career unless a pupil decides to work in this field. As a result, it is wiser to devote this time to core subjects like mathematics or languages.

Organising sports classes is also very costly in material investment and insurance. Pupils rarely take care of the equipment and it is necessary to change it regularly. In case of accidents, the school's responsibility is engaged and it may be liable to pay damages to the injured pupils.

Because of an increasing lack of interest for this subject, many pupils fail to participate in sports classes, providing unjustified sports exemptions or fake medical certificates. In 2013, 48% of US high school students (64% of 9th-grade students but only 35% of 12th-grade students) attended sports classes in an average week.

Meanwhile, obesity rates among children have never been so high. The percentage of children with obesity in the US has more than tripled since the 1970s. Today, 1/5 of school-aged children (ages 6 –19) are obese. The US Department of Health and Human Services recommends young people aged 6 –17 years participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity daily. If they are not compelled to do it at school, they may not do sport at all, especially as they spend a lot of time glued to their screens.

As a result, sports classes are indispensable for children to keep fit, stay healthy and avoid being obese by doing sport regularly. They may even incite parents to do sport.

Sports classes are also the occasion to learn values useful for social life later: relying on others, the sense of responsibility, sharing, respect and solidarity. Some may acquire a competitive spirit that will help them take up challenges and fight for their dreams.

Pressurised to perform in their studies, pupils may find in sport a wholesome outlet for stress and aggression. Low achievers may find a way to succeed, be more self-confident and proud. The poorest ones may have the opportunity to try new activities that might otherwise be unaffordable.

Despite the risks of injuries, sports classes present the advantages of helping children stay fit and of preparing them for their future social and professional life.

531 words

6. SPORT – Level 1 – Subject 2 [p. 96]

■ Ban extreme sports

Extreme sports are more and more attractive as they are practised in free or uncontrolled environment and require athletes to operate their skills to avoid danger. Yet, many accidents and injuries occur. On account of the risks and consequences, extreme sports should be banned. So why are some people eager to practise them?

The main issue with such sports is their dangerousness. They cause numerous deadly accidents and injuries every year. Over 4 million injuries were reported for 7 extreme sports in the US between 2000 and 2011 (on average 38,385 per year).

Extreme sports are dangerous for the athletes but also for others. Some extreme athletes are careless. If they need help, they can also endanger rescuers. Besides, rescuing costs a lot to the community. Who ultimately pays depends on what agencies are involved in the rescue, where it takes place and the circumstances. The US Coast Guard is the leader, coming to the assistance of an average of 114 people per day at a total cost of \$680 million annually.

An accident is also costly for the patient: it can range from \$30,000 to \$2 million, depending on the severity of the injury.

Extreme athletes are sometimes seen as heroic. They act as role models thanks to their bravery and resilience. But they set a bad example for kids who may be inclined to take more risks without being secured by professionals.

Extreme sports also impact nature. Athletes try to discover unconquered spaces and to venture into unexplored areas. But they do not always take precautions and endanger unique natural spaces especially when the activity is practised in wild natural places.

Extreme athletes are conscious of all these risks for themselves and for others, so what motivates them anyway?

Practising sports at a high level is an outlet for stress and a source of thrill. The adrenaline rush is what differentiates an extreme sport from any other type of sports. It helps athletes push their limits as far as possible, while maintaining a balance between danger and control. They can feel strong and powerful. They enjoy a feeling of achievement and fulfillment that makes life worth living.

What is more, practising extreme sports is a personal choice to endanger oneself. It can foster achievers and display talent. It is a means for people to keep busy, channel their energy and increase their self-esteem.

In comparison with other sports, extreme activities may result in fewer accidents as practitioners know the risks and are more cautious. Almost 50% of head injuries sustained in sports or recreational activities occur during bicycling, skateboarding, or skating incidents, which are rather common sports. Danger is also present in other activities like violent video games.

Finally, such accidents cost less than smoking. Close to \$170 billion is spent on smoking-related medical services each year, and more than 156 billion is lost in productivity due to premature death and exposure to secondhand smoke. Injuries and deaths from motorcycle crashes cost approximately \$12 billion in one year.

Extreme sports are dangerous but athletes know the risks. The bottom line is to know one's limits and to take the necessary precautions.

523 words

6. SPORT – Level 2 – Subject 1 [p. 98]

■ Athletes and celebrities are role models

Athletes and celebrities are often in the limelight, either for their outstanding achievements or for their resounding scandals. To what extent do they influence people? Can they be considered as role models?

Successful athletes and popular artists are an example of success: some of them manage to get out of poverty and reach the top thanks to their courage, determination, hard work, abnegation and strong will. They become influential, popular and respected for fulfilling their dreams.

They usually represent a source of hope, motivation and inspiration: their fans try to emulate their icons, which results in more exemplary people.

Their success makes the pride of a nation as it reflects its status and power. This is particularly true of Olympians who become a showcase of a country's talents.

These celebrities are usually famous worldwide and convey positive messages to educate generations of people all over the world. This is the case of former boxer Lennox Lewis who made a significant contribution to youngsters' understanding of appropriate masculine behaviour, when he made a public service announcement that "Real men don't hit women."

Some celebrities take advantage of their image to draw people's attention to good causes. They are philanthropists who help charities and create foundations to help poor or disadvantaged people. In 2015, Cristiano Ronaldo was named "most charitable athlete" after donating thousands of dollars to several causes. 19%

of surveyed people said they supported a cause because of something they heard a celebrity say or do. Celebrity-influenced support for causes is higher among 18-36-year-olds (27%)

But not all celebrities are well-intentioned, selfless and charitable.

Some athletes are dishonest people who cheat, lie and dope. Lance Armstrong embodied the perfect example of the fallen hero when it was revealed that he had doped to win 7 Tours de France in a row. These people set a bad example, especially if they are violent: they want to win at all costs, sometimes at the expense of other athletes because success goes to their heads. Tonya Harding is a case in point: she is an American figure skater who ruined her future in the sport when she was implicated in the attack on fellow skater Nancy Kerrigan at the 1994 Olympic trials.

Only interested in money and glory, narcissistic, selfish, greedy and haughty, some celebrities are far from being exemplary.

People are generally wary of celebrities' influence. 45% of US adults believe that celebrities can make a large (11%) or some (33%) positive difference to issues they are promoting, but a greater proportion (51%) feel that they make little to no difference. Respondents were more convinced of celebrities' potential negative impact: 55% believe that celebrities' negative publicity can have a somewhat (35%) or very (20%) damaging impact on the issue they are promoting. People are more likely to be influenced on important issues by posts from their close friends, family members and even well-known bloggers than politicians and athletes.

Celebrities often offer a distorted image of reality; that is why it is necessary to be critical.

503 words

6. SPORT – Level 2 – Subject 2 [p. 100]

■ Some athletes are overpaid

When we compare the salary of some of the best-paid athletes with the average salary of a worker, it cannot fail to make us dizzy. Are their tremendous salaries justified?

The first best-paid athletes in 2020 were Conor Mc Gregor (mixed martial arts, \$180m), Lionel Messi (\$130m), Cristiano Ronaldo (\$120m), Dak Prescott (\$107.5m) and Lebron James (\$96.5m). In comparison, the US President earns a salary of \$400,000, along with a \$50,000 annual expense account, a \$100,000 nontaxable travel account and \$19,000 for entertainment. In a year, Kim Kardashian earns around \$50 million. On the other hand, the highest-paid type of doctor averages just over \$500,000 per year. The median salary of a secondary school teacher in the US is \$47,427. The median US household income is \$54,000 per year.

The gap is huge and not necessarily justified. Athletes are first and foremost doing their passion, so they are highly paid for leisure and fun. This salary should be paid to people who really deserve it because they help the whole community like doctors or firefighters who are more praiseworthy and indispensable as they save lives or risk their lives. On the contrary, athletes practise their sports selfishly.

Playing a sport is not really a job: sports people do not produce anything. Worse, they may convey a wrong message for kids: the illusion of easy success.

So, the salaries of a handful of athletes are excessive and disproportionate. It is unfair for other athletes or clubs with low budgets which cannot compete and attract the best players. Therefore players should be paid less and the money should be invested in clubs' maintenance and the purchase of new material.

Finally, the higher the stake is, the more likely the athlete is to cheat, dope and be violent to win at all costs.

So some athletes are clearly overpaid. But we may argue that they have good reasons for getting high salaries. First they have short and intense careers. The risks of injuries are high, causing long-term trauma or disability for later-life. They often have to bear the cost of their material and surgeries.

They also deserve high wages on account of the time and energy devoted to hard and exhausting training sessions. Professional competitions require sacrifices like family life and strong self-discipline as regards food or training.

Their salary is also dependent on supply and demand. As they bring pleasure and entertainment to viewers, they contribute to general well-being. High wages are thus a means for clubs to attract the best performing sports people. The best-paid athletes are often the best ones on the sports field and the most popular among viewers and fans. If they are paid less, they may be more reluctant to participate in some tournaments, as a result spectators may stop going to games and buying officially-licensed merchandise.

Finally, the best-paid athletes contribute to the popularity of a sport and inspire others to do great things. They also improve the image and pride of a nation.

To conclude, the best paid athletes may enjoy excessive salaries compared to ordinary citizens, but they sacrifice a part of their lives and have a unifying and entertaining power.

531 words

6. SPORT – Level 3 – Subject 1 [p. 102]

■ Doping should be allowed

Stimulating products have always been part and parcel of sports competitions. The first official ban on “stimulating substances” was introduced by the International Amateur Athletic Federation in 1928. But the use of doping has been viewed as a problem only since the 1960s. Despite the efforts of the World Anti-Doping Agency, doping is still widespread. So wouldn't it be simpler and fairer to allow it?

Doping should be allowed so as to create more equity between athletes who train honestly and athletes who can afford to buy the most effective performance-enhancing drugs. Allowing drugs would put everyone on an equal footing and remove genetic advantages. Moreover the latest doping products are harder to detect because they mimic natural processes. So the money invested in vain in the fight to detect cheaters could be better invested.

So far regulating bodies' attempts to eliminate drugs have not always been successful even if they pretend that some sports are clean. Therefore it seems hypocritical to pretend not to know drug use is rife.

Allowing drugs may increase athletes' safety. It is necessary for them to push their limits always further, and this can be done without exhausting the body. Drugs can help them have a lower heart rate and blood pressure, and reduce the physical effects of stress.

Lastly some athletes may need to take some products to cure a disease or an injury, so they may fail a dope test, which might destroy their career even if it was just once or unintentional.

However, doping products are detrimental for health: the effects of some drugs remain unknown.

Allowing doping would not remove injustice but increase inequalities even more between the poorest and the richest who can afford the most powerful drugs. This might result in removing all limits to drug performance. The disclosure of a recent scandal of state-sponsored doping revealed how far wealthy and powerful nations are ready to go to win. In 2016, it was revealed that more than 1,000 Russian athletes across more than 30 sports were involved in state-sponsored doping between 2011 and 2015 and that the London 2012 Olympics were "corrupted on an unprecedented scale" by Russia's government and sports authorities.

If athletes become better thanks to drugs, it will shift the interest and value of sport from individual performance to scientific progress and drug performance. Not only would it be harder to measure the performance, but it would violate the spirit of sport by putting greater emphasis on winning and beating records than on self-fulfillment, challenge, pleasure and participation.

It clearly appears that doping is distorting the nature of sport and athletes' performance. Allowing them to take drugs would turn sport into a money race.

449 words

6. SPORT – Level 3 – Subject 2 [p. 104]

■ The Olympic Games are a waste of money

51 billion dollars. That was the cost of the most expensive Olympic Games. In 2014, Russia came far ahead of Beijing which had spent \$40 billion in 2008 to host the Games in China. Yet, the fallout may not always be as high as expected. So why do some countries desperately want to host the Games? Aren't they just a waste of money?

Hosting the Games requires a lot of money even before a country gets the right to hold them. Indeed the bidding process is long and costly; a lot of advertising and marketing needs to be done to show a country is the fittest to host the Games. Then, the host country needs to tie up funds for the infrastructures and organisation. It must rehabilitate all kinds of facilities, invest in transportation renovations and accommodation and set up the sports venues. With increased security fears Athens spent \$1.5bn on security out of a total of \$12bn in 2004. Therefore, the final budget often exceeds the initial predictions.

The organising countries had better spend this money on more urgent needs: hospitals, schools, electricity, housing and salaries. Moreover, these expenditures are rarely paid off by visitors and tourists' expenses. This results in higher taxes for locals although they are rarely hired to build the premises.

Locals also have to undergo constant disturbance and nuisance like traffic, noise and pollution for several months.

Even if Olympic sports events are very popular and well-attended, they have short-term impact and attractiveness. The premises are usually neglected afterwards.

The economic spinoffs are not the most worrying. To make way for Beijing's 2008 Olympic infrastructure, 1.5 million people were forcibly evicted from their homes with minimal compensation. The neighbourhoods were destroyed and residents removed to the outskirts of the city far from friends, family and places of work. Rio

de Janeiro's 2015 preparations for the OG were marred by bloody confrontations between police and residents who resisted attempts to forcibly remove them.

Thus, if the Games are not so profitable, why are some cities so eager to hold them?

First, it is beneficial for the image of the region and country; it draws more tourists and acts as an international showcase. As a result, it increases tourists' spending on souvenirs, transport, hotels and restaurants. Australia estimates it gained £2bn extra tourist revenue in the 4 years after Sydney 2000.

Local inhabitants can continue benefiting from the infrastructures and environmental investment. For the 2012 London Olympics, Natural England, Essex County Council and the Salvation Army worked together to increase biodiversity through the design of the elite mountain biking course; this also provided an opportunity to expand investment in the long-term sporting and recreational facilities within the area.

The Games may create jobs, boost employment and help families. They unite a nation behind a common cause and arouse enthusiasm for national athletes who can inspire people to do sports.

Hosting the Games is a real economic, financial, political, social and environmental challenge that can put a country in the limelight ... at least for a while.

509 words

7. TECHNOLOGIES – Level 1 – Subject 1 [p. 110]

■ **Technology has made the world a better place**

Technological development has evolved quickly and tremendously these last few years, so much so that it has invaded practically all aspects of our lives: communication, transportation, work, studies, shopping, security... To what extent has it made the world a better place?

Technology has benefited several domains; the most important might be medicine. Thanks to medical breakthroughs like vaccines, lasers, transplants, prostheses or artificial organs, it has become easier to diagnose and cure diseases. It is now possible thanks to genetic engineering and PGD (pre-implantation diagnosis) to detect flawed genes and select immune ones so as to avoid abnormalities. Scientists can also expand lifespan and allow disabled athletes to compete at the highest level.

Technology has also improved transportation: it is safer, faster and more comfortable. Driverless cars are just at the beginning of a major upheaval in our moving habits. Hybrid or electric cars are making transportation cleaner and more eco-friendly. Cruise control and parking aid have made driving and maneuvers easier.

Communications have evolved a lot: it is much easier to keep in touch with friends or family despite distances and to meet new people. We can save time and reduce isolation. The world has become what Marshall McLuhan called a Global Village.

Education and information have become more easily accessible. We can have access to knowledge and know what happens all over the world round-the-clock.

Domotics and online shopping have also helped us save time, increase home safety and comfort; they help disabled or old people live normally.

Finally, security has leaped forward: thanks to CCTVs and other security devices, the police can easily and quickly identify and arrest criminals; they can prevent crimes thanks to wiretapping. So, we live in a safer, more connected and comfortable world.

But all this is fragile. We have become over-dependent on technology. We rely on it to wake up, be informed, contact our friends, send confidential documents, open our gates and even write. They have invaded homes and classrooms.

This poses serious security issues. More sophisticated weapons of mass destruction like nuclear bombs have been fostered by technology; drones can be used to drop bombs or shoot at people. Hackers can have access to almost all confidential information. We are supervised round-the-clock and wherever we are.

Technologies may have boosted communications and relationships but they have also increased dehumanisation: we have more virtual friends and superficial exchanges.

Automation has caused unemployment to rise owing to the replacement of humans by machines. The access to progress is not equally shared; therefore it contributes to worsening the social gap by widening the gap between rich and poor people.

New diseases and threats for the environment have appeared and electronic pollution is a real plague. We are more stressed and pressurised and we suffer from poorer work-life balance.

So technology has indeed made our lives better by making things more available and easier to achieve, but this comes at the price of less freedom and more isolation.

493 words

7. TECHNOLOGIES – Level 1 – Subject 2 [p. 112]

■ 3D printing is a boon

While the First Industrial Revolution introduced machines to replace hand labour, Ford helped usher in what was ultimately the principle of mass production; using those machines to produce large quantities of standardised products. Today, 3D printing is allowing anyone to create customised products on demand at affordable prices. Are we going through the next industrial revolution?

3D printers allow anyone to create practically any object. This is particularly convenient and economical when it comes to replacing the broken part of an item: it is much cheaper and more ecological than replacing the totality of the object.

It encourages creativity and imagination. We are now able to have unique, custom-made objects, adapted to specific purposes. We can make breakthroughs and bring products to the market much faster.

The world of medicine can particularly benefit from this progress. It is now possible to create drugs and artificial limbs at a much more affordable price. It is estimated that up to 100 million people across the world could need orthotic supports – braces that help with posture and walking. And the number keeps on growing at 6% per year. 3D printing can make it easier for disabled people to access affordable prostheses. Similarly, we could create food and reduce famine and food waste. More than one billion people in the developing world are under-nourished and resources are becoming scarcer. 3D printing technology could provide the food market a direct bridge from production to consumption. In a revolutionised supply chain, fruits are converted into their powdered micronutrient form immediately after harvest. From here, the consumer would simply use a 3D printer to reassemble the produce into its original, palatable form — using less energy and producing less waste in the process.

As a result, it lessens machining and transportation costs.

So 3D printing helps make the world move forward more quickly. But each invention comes with its downsides.

3D printers can be used to make illegal objects. We can create guns which are not registered or untested safety equipment (wheels for bikes, helmets, toys).

The social and economic impacts may shatter the whole manufacturing industry: it will create unemployment if we buy less and do not renew equipment. It will engender the bankruptcy of some factories and the loss of licencing rights. Digital piracy and counterfeiting will feed a black market of franchised items.

As with most forms of technological progress, not everyone will share the benefits. Machines are still unaffordable for ordinary people and require advanced computing skills. It is complicated and long to create objects.

Finally, 3D printers are not exempt of health risks. They increase our reliance on plastic and electrical energy. When melting plastic with heat or lasers, 3D printers consume about 50 to 100 times more electrical energy than injection molding to make an item of the same weight. They also diffuse unhealthy air emissions which settle in the lungs and can cause asthma. The machines using PLA filament emit 20 billion ultrafine particles per minute, and the ABS emit up to 200 billion particles per minute.

3D printing is still in its infancy but the promises as well as the threats seem endless.

523 words

7. TECHNOLOGIES – Level 2 – Subject 1 [p. 114]

■ Augmented reality

Augmented reality (AR) has been around since the late 1960s but has long lived in the shadow of virtual reality (VR). VR wants to transport us to a new virtual world that provides unique immersive experiences, whereas AR brings these experiences to the world we already inhabit. AR offers many more possibilities, so can we say it is the next technological revolution?

Augmented reality is the mixture of virtual reality with real life, using layers of computer generation to allow us an enhanced interaction with reality. This is usually done through apps (such as Pokemon Go), but can also be used in many fields.

Augmented reality gives us access to information on hotels, paintings, products or ingredients. For instance, it can be used in a museum to augment a live view of displays and show facts and figures about a work of art. Its interactivity allows us to recreate past periods and extinct animals as if they were real. Using a

smartphone equipped with a camera, tourists can walk through historic sites and see facts and figures presented as an overlay on their live screen.

It makes repairs and maintenance child's play. Superimposed imagery and information can replace instruction manuals and guide the user step by step by showing him the exact motion to perform. Maps become interactive too and make it easier to find one's way on the road.

It is particularly useful for architects, surgeons and athletes; the latter can have a better vision of gestures in replay and improve performance.

Augmented reality is about to revolutionise trade. It can help us save time and money in shops and online: we no longer need to try clothes on; as a result we can reduce return and waste when it is not the right size. Many furniture stores offer the possibility to visualise furniture at home from a simple catalogue.

So, augmented reality may improve our daily lives but it also has its share of threats.

The main objection is that it distracts people from their real environment. It is particularly dangerous for drivers and passersby who look at the screen rather than the road. When Pokemon Go was released in July 2016, over 110,000 accidents were caused in the US in 10 days by drivers and pedestrians distracted by the game.

Privacy and data confidentiality will become a concern too. Pointing your iPhone at someone and automatically pulling up their Facebook page might scare some people. Virtually anyone will have access to people's accounts on social networks thanks to image-recognition software. The risks of hacking and state-controlled surveillance will increase too. AR applications require access to a variety of sensor data such as video and audio feeds and geolocation, so a malicious application could leak a user's location.

By placing everything within reach, augmented reality may increase laziness: as we will have an easier and immediate access to information, we will no longer need to look by ourselves. This will

also reduce interaction with the real world and real people. It may create inequalities if we need the latest technologies to access certain information.

Augmented reality offers infinite possibilities of applications and is going to become commonplace. We are just scratching the surface of this exciting technology. But it may lock each one of us into an alternate reality.

551 words

7. TECHNOLOGIES – Level 2 – Subject 2 [p. 116]

■ Drones are a real danger

Drones are increasingly catching the attention of tech leaders. Indeed the potential of these UAV (unmanned aerial vehicles) is huge if they can go mainstream, from package delivery to sightseeing and life-saving capacities. But we need to be aware of the threats drones can pose.

Drones may be a threat for security. They can be shot down midflight, injuring bystanders and causing property damage, or flown into situations like traffic jams, buildings or people. Drone accidents due to loss of control or intentional purpose are quite commonplace. In September 2014, a drone crashed in front of German Chancellor Angela Merkel. The drone was piloted by a German Pirate Party member as a government surveillance protest. Malevolent people can use drones as weapons to drop bombs or shoot at people. Drones can be used to target or run reconnaissance on sensitive areas such as nuclear plants or power junctions where touching two lines is enough to cause a blackout.

Drones are also a threat to individual privacy and home security as they can fly over houses and spy upon people. Wired with microphones, they can be used to eavesdrop on sensitive conversations.

Moreover, drones can collide with other aircraft as regulation is not clear and strict enough and varies according to countries.

Drones may endanger some professions. They may for example replace traditional delivery channels. Indeed, Amazon is considering delivering packages with drones, within 30 minutes of an order being placed.

Yet, drones remain an extraordinary tool. The global drone market was estimated to be worth \$26.3 billion in 2021. We expect the drone market to surge to nearly \$41.4 billion by 2026 globally.

Drones help take outstanding pictures, see breathtaking landscapes or film incredible scenes. 60% of drone usage currently relates to communications and media such as for film making and commercial photography,

They may have a vital function. They can locate stranded and injured victims, alert on the spread of a fire or drought, search for any signs of threats to animal species (deforestation, hunters). They can deliver drugs, food and water to remote or inaccessible places and save lives.

They help for infrastructure maintenance when it is complicated to check some parts of a building or bridge. Workers no longer need scaffolding, cranes and harnesses. Other industries are interested in drones like the oil industry: for example, what used to be weeks of inspection work now takes just days, thanks to drone-based thermal imaging and gas “sniffer” technology to inspect oil rigs and pipelines. They could also improve warehouse inventory management.

They have long been used by the army to watch enemies without taking risks. New software allows drone operators to incorporate infrared and night vision, which could easily be employed to watch and document security patrols around enemies’ locations, military installations, laboratories and armament materials.

Drones offer unprecedented capabilities and services, which may make them unavoidable for companies to meet the digital requirements of the century.

476 words

7. TECHNOLOGIES – Level 3 – Subject 1 [p. 118]

■ Facebook should be allowed to under 13

35.6% of the world population uses Facebook and 68% of all US adults are Facebook users. Most (25.7%) Facebook users are 25-34. The social network has become so widespread with 2.85 billion active monthly users in 2021 that we have trouble imagining it being restricted to some categories of people like under 13 year-olds. So why shouldn't children be allowed to go on Facebook?

Forbidding Facebook to under 13 is pointless. The social network is already widely used by teens who lie about their age and identity.

What is more, it is an essential means for them to keep in touch and have a social life: they can organise meetings or parties and be informed about their friends' latest news.

Forbidding it would also be detrimental to their future professional life; the earlier they get used to exchanging and dealing with others, the better they will be at mastering this tool to create their profiles and have job interviews online. Facebook is an incredible tool to reach a maximum of people, as marketers have realised. 42% of them report that Facebook is critical to their business. 56% of consumers say they follow brands on social media to browse products for sale, and 31% say they use social media to look for new items to purchase.

Teens and children also love this network because they are able to create the image of themselves they want: so it is easier for them to be accepted and have more self-esteem. According to a survey, one kid out of three feels they are more accepted on social media networks than in real life. It fosters a sense of belonging to a community; as a result they feel less isolated or different.

Finally, social networks are not more dangerous than real life where children can come across malevolent people and face daily risks. It is parents' role to teach them the rules to use social networks safely and make them more responsible and autonomous.

However, Facebook has its share of risks. Children under 13 are not mature enough to know what is safe to say or not. They may reveal confidential information that could endanger the whole

family. They do not realise that nothing really disappears from the internet. What they innocently post now may backfire later.

Besides, on social networks they feel free to post fake information or an embellished image of themselves to boast. It leads to a competition to have more “likes” and as a result the most vulnerable children feel even lonelier. They become too dependent on what others think of them, which degrades their self-confidence.

Children are easily influenced and are easy targets of cyberbullying, harassment and liars online. 34% of US students have experienced cyberbullying. 64% of those who experienced it said it affected their ability to learn and feel safe at school. Allowing Facebook access to even younger people could be much more disastrous.

Lastly, Facebook is an addictive network that can become time-consuming; children have no real social life anymore; they no longer talk with parents; they do not do sports, as a consequence they have obesity problems and withdraw into themselves.

It clearly appears that Facebook is an essential sharing and socialising tool for children and forbidding them the access seems impossible; but it is essential to teach them how to keep safe as soon as possible so that they can use it more responsibly.

569 words

7. TECHNOLOGIES – Level 3 – Subject 2 [p. 120]

■ Robots are a threat to man

A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm.

A robot must obey orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the First Law.

A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law.

The Three Laws of Robotics enounced by Isaac Asimov seem particularly relevant now that robots are increasingly present in our lives. But the Three Laws are not just a guarantee that the robots

are good. They seem to indicate that their goodness depends on intelligence. What if robots took over control?

Robots may represent a threat to man.

First, machines are not infallible. They can have flaws, break down or be hacked.

Many movies portend robots' increasing power and even domination over man. But fiction may come true sooner than we think. Smart robots are now more and more similar to man. They look like humans and are able to speak and think by themselves. Engineers are even working toward artificial consciousness. Would they remain tools or subjugate mankind? Will humans still be necessary? One day they may take power over man and become uncontrollable.

Robots are already replacing humans at work and create unemployment. More precise, cheaper and more reliable than men, they allow more productivity and profits.

This increases our dependence and reliance on machines; we are lost without them because we have lost the skills formerly needed to perform the work machines do now.

In other words, man is creating sophisticated machines that could destroy mankind.

And yet, robots are really helpful in daily tasks; they can assist old or disabled people and help them be more independent. They can save lives, alert of dangers and replace humans in dangerous circumstances, to defuse a bomb for example.

They allow us to have more free time and more comfort. They work faster and remove human error and unreliability and they are more productive. As they are cheaper than workers, the profits derived from automation could be turned into some form of universal income or invested in research.

Finally, it is hardly imaginable that robots will be endowed with consciousness. We will still need a man to conceive, create and control the machine.

So, even if reality is coming closer to science fiction, robots are likely to remain tools at the service of man. The worst scenarios seem to be moot as we may never learn how to create artificial

consciousness.

425 words

8. FOOD AND EATING – Level 1 – Subject 1 [p. 126]

■ Ban junk food and fast food restaurants

For a few years, our eating habits have radically changed. Not only do we spend less time eating, but we are also eating less quality food. The surge of cheap fast food is greatly responsible for this deterioration which contributes to increasing obesity rates worldwide. So should junk food and fast food restaurants be banned?

Junk food has invaded our meals. There are 196,839 fast food restaurants in the US as of 2021 (14,000 McDonald's restaurants) and they serve 84.8 million customers per day. McDonald's sells 75 hamburgers every second. American consumers drink more than 204 litres of carbonated soft drinks each year, making carbonated soft drinks the most popular beverage, 3 times more popular than bottled water, milk or coffee. The average American spends an estimated \$1,200 on fast food each year.

The phenomenon is particularly acute for children who consume an estimated 12% of their calories from fast food.

The issue does not just come from what we eat but from how we eat. The average Briton spends a total of just 41 minutes a day eating breakfast, lunch and dinner. 16%, one in six, eat breakfast at their desk, rising to 30% for lunch. 4% have dinner at work. 20% of all American meals are eaten in the car.

The problem with fast food is that it is generally unhealthy food which contains unwholesome ingredients like preservatives and chemicals, and which is too sweet, fat or salty. The lack of transparency on ingredients and labels may lead to misleading information, so it is safer to ban them totally.

Indeed this food can cause serious, not to say deadly health problems such as diabetes, cholesterol, allergies and cancer.

The greatest fans of fast food restaurants are children; they are increasingly at risk of obesity because they absorb too many calories and do not do enough exercise.

By getting used to eating fast food, people lose the habit and taste of cooking good food. Banning junk food could remove the problem and incite people to eat healthier food. Another solution could be to increase prices of junk food and lower prices of organic food, as well as prioritise fresh local products.

However, banning cheap and affordable food may prevent poor people from eating. Organic food, fresh vegetables and fruit are still far too expensive and will remain so even if junk food is banned.

Fast food restaurants sustain employment: in the US they enable 4,593,559 people to work (in 2021).

Actually, the danger comes from the quantity and frequency of fast food we eat. People seem to be conscious of this fact as most of them only occasionally eat at fast food restaurants. Only 1.6% of Americans eat there more than three times a week, 9% one to three times a week and the majority 39.4% less than once a month. It is also very convenient for people who do not have time to cook or wait in traditional restaurants. People also like the congenial atmosphere and tasty food that they can share in family.

So, banning fast food may hamper a lot of people. Therefore authorities should tackle the problem of lack of information and make fresh and local products more affordable.

531 words

8. FOOD AND EATING – Level 1 – Subject 2 [p. 128]

■ Humans should stop eating animals

Often accused of being harmful for health and cruel to animals, eating meat is part of many traditional diets that contribute to a country's cultural identity. So, should humans really stop eating animals?

We should stop eating animals first and foremost because of the cruelty inflicted on animals. Worldwide, about 70 billion farm animals are now reared for food each year (that is nine animals for

every person on the globe) and 2 in 3 farm animals in the world are now factory farmed. Animals undergo accelerated growth and force-feeding and are crammed in cramped conditions.

Animal breeding is also linked to deforestation, CO₂ emissions, air and water pollution, water consumption, global warming and desertification. A single cow can emit up to 500 litres of methane every day. If we multiply that by the 1.5 billion cattle we have on our planet, it is a lot of gas. And it has a vast environmental impact because methane is a 25 times more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide.

Vegetarians enjoy lower mortality rates. They eat healthier food, with less fat and cholesterol: as a result they have a lower risk of diabetes, obesity, heart attacks and cancer. Today, a typical supermarket chicken contains more than twice the fat and about a third less protein than 40 years ago.

As a matter of fact, meat is not the only source of proteins. Beans, lentils, tofu, nuts, seeds, chickpeas and peas can bring a sufficient quantity of proteins every day.

Stopping animal consumption could make more land available for the population to inhabit and thus help us face the major problem of overcrowding. Nearly a third of the Earth's ice-free land surface is already devoted to raising the animals we either eat or milk. It could also reduce famine. Roughly 30% of the crops we grow are fed to animals. 40 million tonnes of food are needed to eliminate hunger and this is 20 times that amount of grain that is fed to farmed animals to produce meat.

On the other hand, banning animal products would significantly reduce the variety of diet. Such products are present in most products we consume from meat to biscuits. Meat and processed meat is also part of cultural traditions. The Strasbourg sausage is known worldwide. A ban could endanger meat industries, farmers and a whole region.

We also need animal protein to avoid deficiencies and diseases. Meat and fish are more nutritious and loaded with high quality protein, healthy fats, vitamins, minerals and other nutrients. They

contain vitamins that no other food does. Meat, fish and animal-derived foods, like milk, are the only foods that naturally provide vitamin B12.

Today, not eating animal food has become fashionable, like suppressing gluten. Usually vegans use scare tactics to make people feel guilty about animal eating.

Actually, to have a healthier diet, we should avoid added sugar, refined carbohydrates, vegetable oils, GMOs, sodas and canned food, as there is no scientifically valid health reason to completely eliminate animal foods.

Eating animals is both a cultural and nutritious choice, but the cruelty inflicted on animals and the environmental impacts should lead us to look for alternatives.

526 words

8. FOOD AND EATING – Level 2 – Subject 1 [p. 130]

■ Food classes at school

We often deplore the explosion of obesity rates worldwide, partly caused by sedentary habits, changing modes of transportation and the invasion of junk food. But the most influential cause might well be the lack of information and knowledge on healthy diets. Therefore, we may wonder whether food classes should not be part of the compulsory school curriculum.

Today, 2.1 billion people (nearly 30% of the world's population) are either obese or overweight. A 2016 study showed that in the last four decades, the percentage of men in the world who were underweight decreased from 13.8% to 8.8%, and the percentage of underweight women fell from 14.6% to 9.7 percent. Meanwhile, the prevalence of obesity increased from 3.2% to 10.8% in men and from 6.4% to 14.9% in women.

Many people suffer from eating disorders. In the UK, 10% of individuals with an eating disorder suffer from anorexia and 40% from bulimia. For 59.3% of men and 52.7% of women, it takes 6

years or more to get over an eating disorder. The majority of individuals displaying symptoms of an eating disorder were under 16 (62% of respondents to a survey).

In this context, it seems essential to change people's eating habits by teaching them the basics of balanced food and healthy eating. A 2016 survey showed that 71% of the "public" respondents considered the granola bar as healthy, in contrast to 28% of the "expert" respondents.

Food education should start at a very early age. Children need to adopt the right habits and learn to cook homemade dishes for later when they are alone at home. They must not get used to eating junk food or canned food only.

Part of this education could be devoted to teaching them how to reduce food waste by learning how to use leftovers, reduce portions and select products which are still edible beyond the best-by date.

Awareness campaigns and ads promoting healthy food have started to bear fruit. 25% of people have changed their diet in the past year, eating more fruits and vegetables. This may result in fewer health problems.

However, implementing school classes may raise criticisms. Children have already crammed time-tables. They do not have the time for less core subjects which might be repetitive and boring.

Moreover, food should be a domestic matter. It is parents' role to transmit food knowledge and cooking recipes. And parents are the ones who buy food.

Eating is not always a question of education: the high cost of healthy food, the lack of availability of products or the lack of time to cook may be stronger obstacles than the absence of education.

Creating food classes would also be costly to enforce: the money should be invested in lowering prices of organic food and in making clearer and more detailed labels: this would be more efficient to know what to eat.

Introducing food classes may be a fruitful initiative provided this idea is complemented by other solutions aiming at helping people afford healthy food.

498 words

8. FOOD AND EATING – Level 2 – Subject 2 [p. 132]

■ Governments should fight food waste

It is widely known by now that one third of the food produced in the world for human consumption every year (1.3 billion tonnes) gets lost or wasted. One quarter would be enough to end famine. This waste poses environmental, social, economic and political issues. It is up to governments to intervene and fight food waste.

Food losses and waste are a national and international issue which impairs everyone. They cost roughly \$680 billion to industrialised countries and \$310 billion to developing countries. Industrialised and developing countries waste roughly the same quantities of food, respectively 670 and 630 million tonnes. In industrialised countries, 40% of losses happen at retail and consumer levels where large quantities of food are wasted due to quality standards that over-emphasise appearance. In developing countries 40% of losses occur at post-harvest and processing levels.

If just one fourth of the food currently lost or wasted globally could be saved, it would be enough to feed 870 million hungry people in the world.

Food waste has a major impact on the environment. Food waste that ends up in landfills produces a large amount of methane – a more powerful greenhouse gas than even CO₂ causing global warming and climate change. Food waste also represents a great waste of freshwater and ground water resources.

So far individual actions have failed on a large scale. So how can governments act?

As mentalities are too slow to change if people are free to choose, governments must implement drastic measures to curb food waste. As a first step, priority should be given to balancing production with demand. Secondly, more effort should go into developing better food harvesting, storing, processing and distributing processes. Governments should help farmers and supermarkets invest in new

technologies to improve storage and packaging. If oversupply happens, steps should be taken to redistribute the food or to divert it to people who are in need.

Governments should sensitise people through awareness campaigns, clarify labels (sell-by, best-before) and share useful advice (make weekly menu plans, use leftovers, check refrigerators are working properly).

But governments' power has limits. It is hard to sanction people who over-consume or over-waste. It would infringe upon consumers' privacy and freedom.

People and supermarkets must learn to change their habits and mentalities. Large restaurants, supermarkets, retail outlets and individual consumers can reduce their "food footprint" by identifying where waste occurs and taking steps to tackle the issue. Fruits which are misshaped or "ugly" are not necessarily bad and can still be bought and used in dishes like soups.

Consumers should also try to buy food in accordance with a meal plan so that they do not end up wasting edible food. Food may be cheaper when you purchase in bulk, but in reality, you are not really saving money when all you are doing is chucking it in the bin at the end of the week.

All in all, reducing food waste requires efforts from all the actors of the food chain, from the farmer to the consumer. Giving everyone the means and right information to change will be more efficient than coercion.

519 words

8. FOOD AND EATING – Level 3 – Subject 1 [p. 134]

■ **GMOs could solve the problem of famine**

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation estimates that about 815 million people of the 7.9 billion people in the world, or one in nine, were suffering from chronic undernourishment in 2014-2016. Almost all the hungry people, 780 million, live in developing countries, representing 12.9%, or one in eight, of the

population of developing countries. There are 11 million undernourished people in developed countries. Cutting food waste is one solution. GMOs might be another one.

GM crops are grown in 28 nations around the world and give work to 18 million farmers. They present several assets. The first benefit is economic. On average, farmers who plant GMOs use 37% less pesticide to grow more food, and those farmers make a 68% larger profit. Using insecticide-resistant crops leads to 25% greater profit while using herbicide-tolerant crops leads to only 9% greater profit. Farmers in developing countries see 60% greater profit increases than farmers in developed countries.

Another advantage is improved productivity. GMOs produce more, so they could help feed the world and reduce famine. They are also more resistant to insects, weather conditions and drought and they require less space and care. Therefore they may provide more varied products all year long.

As they are genetically engineered, they can be added specific nutrients which have more powerful and effective properties to treat certain diseases or deficiencies. For example, Swiss researchers created a strain of “golden” rice with a lot of beta-carotene, an antioxidant good for your eyes and skin.

Finally, their dangers have not been proved yet and it is better than starving.

On the other hand, GMOs are not natural food, so they may be harmful for humans, animals, soils and forests. A GMO is primarily based on the insertion of genes taken from one species and transferred into another. Next-generation genetically modified food can be altered through editing or deleting genes, turning genes on or off, or even creating entirely new DNA sequences on a computer.

GM crops may contaminate other cultures nearby. New bacteria, more resistant to pesticides, could develop, increasing weed and insect resistance problems.

The market monopoly of 4 US producers leads to fewer choices and higher prices for farmers. The “big four” biotech seed companies (Monsanto, DuPont/Pioneer, Syngenta and Dow

AgroSciences) own 80% of the US corn market and 70% of the soybean business. They also control more than half the world's seed supply.

From 2000 to 2010, the price for seed rose by 230%. The cost for Monsanto's Roundup Ready 2 soybeans in 2010 was \$70 per bag, a 143% increase since 2001.

Finally, there is no clear legislation and labelling: if GMOs are allowed, it will be hard to check if they are used in products and more complex to know the traceability. Because the GMO industry has spent millions of dollars on preventing mandatory labelling and regulatory instances have not yet caught up with the latest biotechnology techniques, most of these new Frankenfoods will be labelled "non-GMO" or even "natural".

With little understanding of their potential risks, a lack of long-term safety assessments and no regulations, the door for unethical practices and misuses stands wide open.

523 words

8. FOOD AND EATING – Level 3 – Subject 2 [p. 136]

■ Obesity is the evil of the 21st century

With 2.1 billion people (nearly 30% of the world's population) either obese or overweight, obesity has become one of the leading causes of death worldwide.

Its toll might be worse than smoking, guns and climate change. So to what extent can obesity be considered as the evil of the 21st century?

The number of obese and overweight people has kept increasing in the last decades.

In the UK, nearly two thirds of adults and one third of children are overweight. In the US, more than one-third (35.7%) of adults are considered to be obese. More than one in twenty (6.3%) have extreme obesity. Almost three fourths of men (74%) are considered to be overweight or obese. Nearly half the population will be obese by 2030. More obese people now live in China and the US than in any other country.

This may have terrible consequences on health with the development of serious diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure, heart attack, stroke and cancer. There were an estimated 422 million adults with diabetes in 2014, a rate of 8.8%, compared with 4.7% in 1980. When basic physical functions such as breathing and walking are impaired, patients suffer from morbid obesity: this health condition now affects around 1% of men and 2% of women. In total, 55 million adults are morbidly obese.

As a result, obesity can cause premature death corresponding to a 22% reduction in remaining life years (13 years for a white male, a little less for black men and women). Researchers estimate that excess weight caused 2.8 million deaths worldwide in 2021.

The economic cost of obesity should not be underestimated either: sick leave, health care and loss of productivity due to absenteeism or fatigue mean higher costs for companies. It is estimated that health costs in the US range from \$147 billion to nearly \$210 billion per year. In addition, obesity is associated with job absenteeism, costing approximately \$4.3 billion annually and with lower productivity while at work, costing employers \$506 per obese worker per year.

Obesity has also social consequences: it triggers problems of discrimination, transportation, humiliation, depression and higher unemployment.

All these issues impact national economy and competitiveness.

In spite of these alarming trends and effects, we can notice a growing awareness of the issue and many incentives pop up to incite people to do sport and eat well.

Labelling is evolving to inform consumers on healthy and noxious nutritious contents.

Engineers suggest using bioengineering to modify products and reduce calories with new ingredients that mimic fats found in foods without losing the taste and texture.

Even if obesity is a widespread issue, it is still a preventable disease, unlike other concerns like famine, global warming, guns, war and terrorism.

Finally, not every obese person is metabolically ill (even if 80% are). 40% of the normal weight population has the same metabolic diseases.

The evolution of obesity epidemic is worrying: obesity in men has tripled and more than doubled in women between 1975 and 2014. The figures must create an imperative to shift responsibility from the individual to governments and to develop and implement policies to address obesity by making healthy food options like fresh fruits and vegetables more affordable for everyone.

537 words

9. ECONOMY – Level 1 – Subject 1 [p. 142]

■ Money motivates workers more than any other factor

With the current economic crisis, working is becoming more indispensable than ever to pay bills and buy the bare necessities. A salary may then be the condition to live decently. Even though it is not an end in itself, money is an effective incentive to keep or attract workers. But is it what motivates them most?

Very few people would work if they did not have to: they need to face basic problems like food, water, shelter and clothing. Money also offers the ability to buy all that we need to increase comfort and fulfill ourselves socially. Society today has made money a highly valued factor of happiness and a source of motivation. Many workers rush on extra hours to supplement their income and make ends meet, or treat themselves with a little pleasure.

Money is usually seen as a reward for the work and efforts provided; it is a material way of feeling valued. It is all the more longed for as it is a deserved compensation for a thankless job.

Life uncertainty makes it necessary to save up for a rainy day; that is why some people work as much as possible when they are offered the opportunity.

Conscious that there is little opportunity to do a dream job or to keep their jobs all their lives, people find an external motivation in money. It would be utopian to believe that if we remove motivation, people will continue to work hard just because they are intrinsically

motivated. A 10% increase in base pay increases the odds an employee will stay at the company by 1.5%. For 51% of employers, using benefits to retain employees will become even more important in the next 3 to 5 years. In a context of increasing competitiveness and higher difficulty to find the right talent to fill positions, companies know the power of financial incentives and of workers' motivation: disengaged employees cost organisations between \$450 and \$550 billion annually. On the contrary, companies with engaged employees make twice and a half as many revenues. Highly engaged employees are 87% less likely to leave their company.

But studies have shown that money is not the main motivation.

78% of employees who say their company encourages creativity and innovation are committed to their employer. 53% of employees say a role that allows them to have greater work-life balance and better personal well-being is "very important" to them. 54% of workers cite the wish to face new challenges as a key reason for their departure from an organisation, while 48% indicate a lack of progression as the cause.

Working conditions are essential to avoid workers dragging their feet to work. They need fulfilling relations at work and a congenial atmosphere.

Workers yearn for recognition and value through carrying out a mission or a project, learning and helping others. Workers need to feel they contribute to the workplace achievements and success. Managers must tell them, praise them and thank them.

Finally, money is not as important as private life or helping others, as we can see with the high number of people ready to give RTT days off to help colleagues.

Money is a powerful driving force especially when a country goes through a period of economic uncertainty but most workers look for recognition and fulfillment first.

549 words

9. ECONOMY – Level 1 – Subject 2 [p. 144]

■ **Housewives should be paid for their work**

For a long time, women's place has been at home, looking after children and the house, cooking, running errands and being dependent on their husbands. With the access to more equality rights, women have also been empowered to work and acquire self-reliance. This widens the gap between independent working women and dependent housewives. As a result, should the latter be paid for their work?

In many families today, husbands remain the breadwinners. According to the Bureau of Labour, in the US, in 2015, husbands were the sole income earners in 19.8% of married families. Wives were the sole income earners in 7.1% of families, and 50% of families consisted of a dual-income household. In families with children, the percentage of dual-income households is actually much higher (66%).

Not having a job does not mean women stay idle. The average nonworking housewife in the US in 2014 spent 94 hours a week working at jobs in the home that would earn a salary of \$113,568.

Giving housewives a salary is a way of recognising their value and usefulness for society. As they do not work, they allow their husbands to work. Staying at home also benefits children if mothers can look after them: kids have a lower risk of hanging out in the street or becoming delinquents.

Even if mothers really like bringing up their children, they often sacrifice studies, work or a passion for the sake of the family. Only 5% of all US stay-at-home moms with a husband are highly educated and affluent housewives, but 1/4 has college degrees.

Giving them a salary would increase female empowerment: they would be more independent (especially owing to the high cost of food, children's studies and miscellaneous expenditure) and single mothers would enjoy more autonomy. They may have greater power in the household and be more respected.

However, paying women to stay at home may ruin decades of efforts to grant women equal job opportunities. Being a housewife is not gratifying in the long term; it is not an objective in itself,

therefore encouraging women to stay at home may be frustrating. It would make them regress, as some working women out-earn men. Technically speaking, it would also be hard to measure the work they do and determine a salary as they do not produce a concrete result. There would be numerous abuse attempts.

It could also turn out to be very costly for a country. Indeed welfare benefits already exist in some places and this would result in a duplication of social expenditures.

The economy could be shattered. Low-paid women often do thankless jobs, so they would rather leave. As a result, there would be a workforce shortage for certain jobs. This would be all the more worrying as women have specific skills and qualities.

Finally, receiving a salary does not necessarily imply better well-being for women. It could lead them to increase expenses due to the consumer society and so they would not have much money left.

Paying housewives a salary may be a good idea on the paper as a form of recognition for their devotion and contribution to society, but it would thwart all efforts at placing them on an equal footing with men and at recognising their value and skills.

544 words

9. ECONOMY – Level 2 – Subject 1 [p. 146]

■ **The government should cut public spending to reduce the national debt**

Public spending corresponds to the money spent by a government to pay for defense, development projects, education, health, infrastructure, law and order maintenance. But when the expenditures largely exceed the revenues, the deficit grows and the national debt increases. As a result, the government may have to cut public spending. But is it the most appropriate solution?

The US federal government deficit more than doubled under President Obama and continues under current law. The annual federal deficit hit \$587 billion in fiscal year 2016, up nearly 34% from \$439 billion in fiscal 2015. In 2021, US deficit hit \$3 trillion. In March 2017, President Trump submitted his request to Congress

for \$639 billion in military spending which represents a 10% increase for 2018. With a total federal budget of \$3.9 trillion for 2018, the increase in military spending resulted in deep cuts to many other federal agencies and domestic programmes, as well as the State.

A budget deficit may impact the economic well-being of a nation as a whole. Inflation is one of the primary dangers of budget deficits. This translates into a general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money. Budget deficit can result in increased national debt too. The largest holders of the US debt are China, Japan and oil exporters. In case of conflict, China, which owns almost 1/3 of the US debt, may call in its debt and the demand for dollar would plummet, disrupting international markets.

Cutting spending appears necessary and better than increasing taxes on people. It would actually even decrease taxes if spending was lower. It is also fairer to spend money more wisely, considering people's sacrifices to make ends meet. Much of the money spent does not go to those who are in greatest need.

Then, for many experts, too much money is spent on public programmes and defence industry in the USA and on subsidising poverty in the UK. This is done at the expense of infrastructure which produces dividends but in the long-term. By reducing its expenditures, the government will be able to pay off the interests on deficit, which are wasted money. If a government does not reduce its debt, it will lead to a gradual collapse of confidence in its ability to pay its debts.

But cutting public spending may have adverse impacts on the economy if free services are no longer provided to people. Indeed, people will reduce their expenses, which will result in a strain on local services and high street shops. Besides, it is not currently appropriate to reduce military, education and health spending.

Moreover, it is not necessary to worry about the national debt in countries with high GDPs (unless the debt is increasing faster than the GDP).

So, the government could find revenue by increasing taxes on large multinationals, ending tax evasion and promoting economic growth. If the economy grows, then the government will increase tax revenue, without raising taxes.

To reduce fiscal deficits, the government is likely to use a combination of policies. The best way to reduce the budget deficit is to aim for positive economic growth, but in the long-term evaluate government spending commitments and reduce spending to sustainable levels.

529 words

9. ECONOMY – Level 2 – Subject 2 [p. 148]

■ Money is power

The number of billionaires has never been so high: there were 2,043 billionaires in the world in 2017, and this figure rose to 2,755 in 2020. Among them, the top-10 list is represented by US business magnates Bill Gates and Warren Buffet, Amazon's Jeff Bezos and Facebook's Mark Zuckerberg. All these people are among the most affluent but also the most influential, so does it mean that money is power?

Money may not make happiness as the proverb goes but it contributes to both happiness and power. It enables us to afford the highest quality products and services. Money gives freedom. It has been shown that there is a link between poverty and the death penalty. Capital offenses in rich and poor nations are more frequently committed by those in poverty, and the poor are far more likely to receive the death sentence than are wealthy people accused of similar crimes. For example in Malaysia approximately 90 percent of the people on death row lived below the poverty line before being sentenced.

Money also contributes to a social superiority. As the wealthiest can afford higher studies, they have access to the best universities and obtain the best-paid jobs. With money, it is easier to reach the highest positions and fulfill the biggest dreams: run for elections, travel into space...

Money brings influence over others and respect. It attracts people who look for help or profits. It encourages corruption.

Money also brings self-confidence and a sense of security. Rich people do not worry about daily survival or care about people's opinion. They do not fear unexpected events or hard blows.

But money is not the only source of power: the mental and psychological influence we can have may be more potent. The power of speech of gurus, manipulators or activists can be as important. Teenage activist Malala Yousafzai claims that "One child, one teacher, one book and one pen can change the world." Creative ideas too can change the world: as a visionary inventor, Steve Jobs emblematises the idea that success and influence can be measured by the influence and impact on people: not only did he revolutionise our access to information and entertainment, but he deeply changed industries and lifestyles worldwide.

As Malala suggested, power comes from knowledge and self-expression. This is the cornerstone of a democracy where people have the power to choose who they elect.

Finally, money does not give all powers. Even the wealthiest need to respect laws and cannot always buy everything (health, love). A change of fortune may happen to anyone.

Money brings power, comfort and influence, but it does not mean people are free to do whatever they want. And not everyone will bow to the whims of a handful of wealthy people.

461 words

9. ECONOMY – Level 3 – Subject 1 [p. 150]

■ A universal basic income

A Universal Basic Income (UBI) is a monthly salary, paid directly to all citizens, irrespective of whether they are in work or job hunting. It seems quite a good idea on the paper, but is it so beneficial for a country?

A basic income aims at reducing poverty and insecurity. If people get a stable monthly income, they will no longer have to worry about paying bills and having a shelter. It could help everyone have

access to basic health, education, dignity and nutrition. It would relieve the poor from the burden of finding work for daily survival. And it would help everyone explore creative and meaningful activities.

A UBI would replace already existing welfare schemes.

It could result in less paperwork and reduce bureaucracy involved in means-testing or social security benefits.

Apart from the poorest, it could benefit women, in particular single mothers and housewives. Female empowerment could increase and women would no longer depend on male breadwinners. It would also be a fair compensation for a lot of unpaid work (caring for children, elderly people) and reduce gender-based inequalities.

One of the core ideas at the origin of a basic income is the impact of automation, robotics and artificial intelligence. A universal income could make up for job losses due to technological replacement and robotisation of work. The savings and profits made by machines, which are both cheaper and more productive than men, could help redistribute the economic output made by technology more equally and not just benefit businesses.

Yet, a basic income is not a widely accepted idea. It would incur extra costs to the taxpayer to fund the UBI. Some low-paid workers would rather stop working and just receive their monthly income, thus causing a reduction of labour supply and a rise in the cost of labour. Consumption would become an entitlement disconnected from production.

It would be economically impractical as the loss of current supplements would require additional payment to disabled people to compensate for the reduced incomes. In the UK, a UBI pitched at the level of existing benefits (£72 a week for working age adults, with payments lower for children and higher for pensioners) would cost £288 billion in additional tax revenues, without compensatory changes to the tax and benefit system.

From an ethical point of view, people would lose sight of the value of hard work. A UBI would generate lazy citizens and widen the divide between those who work and have to pay more and those

who exclusively rely on a UBI. It would arouse a resentful feeling of injustice without tackling the causes of poverty: governments had better solve the lack of skills and improve the access of all to work. Implementing a universal income would increase fiscal complexity and create a remarkable paper burden.

As a result of a basic income, some people may find it easier to fulfill their basic needs, but it may impoverish a country, lead to more injustice and discontent, slow down its economic activity and shatter the fundamental values of education and family structure.

511 words

9. ECONOMY – Level 3 – Subject 2 [p. 152]

■ There is more to lose from a trade war

When the US economy boomed again, the Trump administration intended to use tariffs as diplomatic negotiation weapons. Determined to bring back jobs to the US, D. Trump launched into a trade war with China and other countries. Yet, trade wars usually adversely impact all the participants. Therefore, do the benefits really outweigh the costs?

A trade war occurs when one country raises tariffs on another country's imports in retaliation for the latter raising tariffs on its imports. These tariffs are a side effect of protectionism which aims at protecting local businesses and jobs from foreign competition. In 2018, President Trump embarked on a protectionist campaign, attempting to bring manufacturing jobs back to the United States from other nations to where they have historically been outsourced, such as China and India. He threatened significant tariffs on Chinese goods, as much as \$500 billion on products including steel and soy.

The advantages and disadvantages of protectionism foster fierce debate. In theory, taxing items coming into the country means people are less likely to buy them as they become more expensive. The intention is that they buy cheaper local products instead - boosting the country's economy. Proponents argue that well-crafted

policies create more jobs. President Obama had tried a 35% tariff on Chinese tires from 2009-2012, which saved some 1,200 American jobs and increased tire production.

But Obama's tariffs raised prices for consumers and cost retail jobs in the long run. Indeed, protectionism often slows down economic growth and cultural exchange and leads to price increases with manufacturing often being more expensive domestically. It can result in a tit-for-tat international escalation which can hurt other nations' economies and lead to rising political tensions.

Although US manufacturers could get a boost in theory, a global trade war could hurt consumers around the world by making it harder for all companies to operate, forcing them to push higher prices onto their customers.

317 words

10. TRANSPORTATION – Level 1 – Subject 1 [p. 158]

■ Public transport should be free

With exploding industrialisation and relentless urbanisation, living in cities is becoming a major challenge for public health. Pollution, traffic and other nuisances characterise the daily life of commuters and urbanites. Is free public transport the solution?

If public transportation is free, it will incite more people to use it. Living in cities will be more bearable and healthier. The environment and air quality can improve if there are fewer cars, by reducing road congestion. Roads will be safer too with fewer accidents.

Free public transport offers economic and financial benefits as well. Every \$1 communities invest in public transportation, \$4 is generated in economic returns.

Owning a car is quite costly in fuel, maintenance, car park, toll and other expenditures. It would significantly increase people's budget. The average household spends 17.5 cents of every dollar on transportation, and 94% of this goes to buying, maintaining, and operating cars, the largest expenditure after housing. A household can save more than \$10,100 by taking public transportation.

Public transport is still too expensive for some people. Making it free will eliminate fraud and encourage people to use it.

City centers' housing prices are unaffordable for many. If transport is free, people can live in cheaper places out of the city, without worrying about distances. The economic outfalls also concern residential property values which perform 42% better on average if they are located near public transportation with high-frequency service.

Free public transportation means more users and more lines, so it will help create more jobs. 1.1 million jobs are generated by public transportation.

Finally, it will improve people's well-being. If people can sleep or work while moving, they will feel less stressed and tired. They will be able to save time too. Access to bus and rail lines reduces driving by 4,400 miles per household annually. Americans living in areas served by public transportation save 865 million hours in travel time, not to mention the 450 million gallons of fuel annually saved in congestion reduction alone.

But making public transport free is hard to enforce. Trains, buses and trams are costly to maintain. Without ticket sales, transportation companies will be jeopardised and local authorities will have to compensate by increasing taxes. This is unfair for non-users and this might be done at the expense of health or education sectors.

If buses and trams are free, they will be systematically overcrowded as they are already crammed. Violent acts, tensions and degradation will multiply.

In order to serve more areas, cities will have to spend money on creating new lines instead of investing in cleaner transportation. Unfortunately, new infrastructure will not be paid off by selling tickets. More pollution will be created as buses, trains and trams will travel more; buses will be running nonstop, emitting thick fumes.

Free public transport may jeopardise the survival of private companies for which it will be harder to compete with free-of-charge transport.

Lastly, this is not the right way to urge people to do exercise and walk or cycle so as to combat heart disease.

Free public transport may increase use but it needs to be accompanied by other measures such as car bans.

525 words

10. TRANSPORTATION – Level 1 – Subject 2 [p. 160]

■ **Speed cameras are not for safety but to make money**

The death toll of car crashes is so high that governments cannot but look for solutions. More regulations, stricter enforcement of the law, awareness campaigns and costlier sanctions are just a few of them. One which is increasingly used is speed cameras but they are often blamed for making money rather than securing roads. How efficient are they?

Speed radars are not so effective to reduce accidents. Indeed, as they are sometimes announced by road signs and people get used to knowing where they are placed, drivers can easily slow down when they are visible and then speed up. Radars only displace the problem to another location.

Moreover, radars are not necessarily placed in most accident-prone areas. They are placed at spots where drivers do not expect them, which may lead us to think they are just there to take drivers by surprise and trap them. They are used as revenue generators rather than road safety measures. In France, the 4,450 fixed speed radars brought 672.3 million euros to the government in 2016 (457.1 in 2009).

Sometimes they impose very low speed limits where it is not always justified or they may be inaccurate and commit errors.

All in all, speed radars do not tackle the real causes of accidents, which are alcohol, drugs, smartphones, bad road conditions and inexperience. The money would be better invested if it was spent on educating beginners and improving roads and signing.

However, the figures are so alarming that any initiative to reduce fatalities should be welcome. About 1.25 million people die each year as a result of road traffic crashes. Between 20 and 50 million

more people suffer non-fatal injuries. Road traffic injuries are the leading cause of death among young people, aged 15 –29 years. Road deaths in the United States increased by 6 % in 2016, reaching more than 40,000 for the first time in a decade.

High speed is one of the leading causes of accidents. Drivers have less time to react and it is harder to keep a car under control at high speed.

Radars may also have a dissuasive effect: people are afraid of being fined, so they think twice and slow down. As a result, they get used to respecting speed limits everywhere. That may be the reason why radars have proved efficient. A study showed that the pre/post radar reductions of car crashes ranged from 8% to 49% for all crashes and 11% to 44% for fatal and serious injury crashes.

But radars may also solve other problems: they can trace stolen cars, detect phone users and help stop criminals.

Finally, they are cost effective. Radars take police officers off traffic duty; they can then do more important things like handling gun crimes, burglary, terrorist threats and violence.

Although speed radars are still controversial, drivers are getting used to slowing down and respecting speed limits. But the fight against distractions and alcohol needs to be intensified to decrease the death toll on the roads.

496 words

10. TRANSPORTATION – Level 2 – Subject 1 [p. 162]

■ Driverless vehicles are the future

What used to be science fiction is becoming true today. Autonomous cars can now drive without human intervention. What are the impacts of this revolution on mobility?

When Google released a prototype of a 100% autonomous car in 2014, many people realised that the self-driving car would likely change society more than any technology had over the past century. An autonomous vehicle uses cameras, radar, sensors and a GPS unit to sense its environment, the road and other objects so it can drive without human input.

Autonomous cars will remove human mistake due to tiredness, distraction, alcohol, visual deficiencies or inexperience. They will have a major social impact as they will give old and disabled people freedom of mobility and independence.

We will be able to save time: while being driven to our destination, we will do other things like reading, working, calling or relaxing. Trips will be less stressful and tiring.

They will also be more economical: cars will adapt speed to circumstances, so they will remove brusque acceleration and reduce fuel consumption and emissions. They will be cost-saving too as we will no longer have to pay for insurance and healthcare costs.

Naturally, it will still be possible for humans to regain control in case of need.

However, despite all the advances, it will be decades before anyone walks into a dealership and has a car drive him or her home. Fully autonomous cars are not a reality of the near future. Engineers must still expose the car to millions of situations for the computer to understand what to do and obtain the authorisations.

Self-driving cars are still costly to implement and buy. So, not everyone will be able to afford such a car, which will make the cohabitation more insecure.

Autonomous cars themselves are dangerous: there might be flaws in the detection system. Problems can appear if traffic lights do not work. These cars may be unable to adapt to unplanned upcoming situation. In this case, it will take up to 25 seconds for drivers to retake control, which is far too long to avoid a serious collision.

Risks of hacking and using them as lethal weapons or stealing them are a threat that really needs to be taken into account by engineers and car manufacturers. Another source of danger may be linked to weather conditions. Heavy rain may be dangerous as it could damage the laser sensor mounted on the car's roof.

Besides, autonomous cars have the potential to fundamentally reshape a country's economy over the next 10-20 years. Owning a car will become much less attractive, especially in urban areas

where the cost of parking and insurance can be extremely high. The economic chain reaction starts at auto dealerships and spreads outward through insurance companies, parking providers, local auto-repair shops, customisation and accessory businesses, and straight back to the automakers.

Finally, people will lose the habit of driving and no longer have the right reactions.

The evolution towards autonomous vehicles is inevitable. It will change the way we move, but also the way we live and work. Disruptive technologies tend to create new opportunities even as they eliminate old career paths. Yet the drive to reduce costs and increase efficiency will quickly outpace concerns.

539 words

10. TRANSPORTATION – Level 2 – Subject 2 [p. 164]

■ Ban cars from city centres

As cities are stifling due to pollution, urban planners and policy makers around the world have started to brainstorm ways to create more space for pedestrians and lower CO2 emissions from diesel. Some cities have already taken the car-free plunge.

Policy makers are starting to measure the gravity of pollution. An estimated 12.6 million people died as a result of living or working in an unhealthy environment in 2012 – nearly 1 in 4 of total global deaths. 5.5 million people die annually due to both outdoor and household air pollution. Air pollution causes 1.6 million premature deaths annually in China alone. Pollution largely results from heavy traffic and congestion. As a consequence, diseases caused by pollution and poor living conditions increase, as long-term exposure to air pollutants worsens the risk of respiratory illnesses.

One of the first towns to have banned cars from city centres is Copenhagen. Today, over half of Copenhagen's population cycles to work every day, thanks to the city's effort to introduce pedestrian-only zones starting in the 1960s. The Danish capital now boasts more than 200 miles of bike lanes and has one of the lowest percentages of car ownership in Europe. The city has also pledged

to become completely carbon-neutral by 2025. Paris also started to enforce measures to lower CO2 emissions. When the city banned cars with even-numbered plates for a day in 2014, pollution dropped by 30%.

Banning cars from city centres will favourably boost their attractiveness. Urbanites and tourists often complain about the lack of walking paths, activities and green spaces. As there will be more pedestrians in car-free zones, this will boost high street shops, restaurants and bars. Accidents implicating pedestrians will decrease.

Having a car is a costly investment for households today. Driving a personal car in a city is six times more expensive than riding a bicycle. The average household spends 17.5 cents of every dollar on transportation, and 94% of this goes to buying, maintaining, and operating cars. A household can save \$10,100 by taking public transportation.

So, cities will invest in cleaner transport like electric vehicles or driverless cars. Given the relative failure of alternate circulation, which is not totally respected, banning cars from cities might be the ultimate solution.

However, it might be a bit extreme. It will complicate trips and commuting. Public transport will be more crowded. The cost of urban living will probably rocket, therefore only the richest could live there.

Banning cars implies rethinking urban designs totally, which turns out to be an economic burden for some cities, all the more so as the disappearance of parking lots and fines will no longer generate revenues for them. As a result, the budget to maintain streets and invest in road prevention will plummet.

Car manufacturers may be severely impacted by decreased car ownership.

Therefore, cities should definitely favour cyclists and pedestrians, but also develop alternative means of transport, establish alternate circulation and encourage telecommuting.

So, despite the drawbacks, cars should be banned from city centres to improve people's well-being, grow local businesses, secure the streets and build stronger communities.

514 words

10. TRANSPORTATION – Level 3 – Subject 1 [p. 166]

■ Young drivers should not be allowed to drive after dark

Among the various causes of car accidents, one that has a heavy toll on younger drivers is driving after dark. Therefore, should they be forbidden to drive at night?

Young drivers have more accidents than adults at night. In 2015, 2,333 teens in the United States ages 16 –19 were killed and 221,313 were treated in emergency departments for injuries suffered in motor vehicle crashes in 2014. That means that six teens ages 16 –19 died every day from motor vehicle injuries. 1/3 of US fatal teen car crashes occur at night, with 57% of those taking place between 3p.m. and 12 a.m.

This higher rate of fatalities is due to a lack of visibility and experience.

Therefore, young drivers need to take the time to develop their driving skills before facing the high risk night-time driving hours.

Young drivers are also more likely to take risks and behave more carelessly on the road. They are more prone to drinking and driving after partying. They like bragging and showing off in front of friends. Many use their smartphones while driving. Compared with other age groups, teens have among the lowest rates of seat belt use. The presence of male teenage passengers increases the likelihood of risky driving behaviour.

Banning youths from driving at night may also avoid other night-time dangers like violence, criminality and the risk of being victims of drunk drivers. Plus, they will be able to spend time with family.

But a ban is a vicious circle. How can young people get used to driving at night if they are not allowed to do it? Not all parents are available to accompany them and help them practise safely.

It could have worse consequences. It is less safe if they have to walk or wait to take the bus. Or they could be tempted to drive even faster not to be caught.

Moreover, as there are fewer cars at night and more visibility thanks to headlights, it is less risky.

It could also penalise those who have a job and make it more complicated to move especially as parents are not always available to drive them.

A ban might not be efficient on account of the difficulty to implement it. How could police control every car? Besides, it may divert police officers from more serious crimes and criminalise innocent and careful people, while some adults may drive even more dangerously. And it will infringe on youngsters' freedom to move.

Therefore, a night-time ban on young drivers may be counterproductive. Authorities should not only invest in better road maintenance and better lighting but also encourage young drivers to drive at night while having driving lessons with instructors.

447 words

10. TRANSPORTATION – Level 3 – Subject 2 [p. 168]

■ Travel broadens the mind

With the development of transportation and international exchanges, it has become easier to travel abroad. People are more intent on discovering new places and broadening their horizons. But does it necessarily mean that they are becoming more open-minded?

Travelling abroad has been expanding tremendously lately. International tourist arrivals grew by 3.9% to reach a total of 1,235 million in 2016. 46 million more tourists (overnight visitors) travelled internationally in 2016 compared to 2015. The most popular destinations are Asia and the Pacific (+8%) which led to growth in international tourist arrivals in 2016. Africa (+8%) enjoyed a strong rebound after two weaker years. In the Americas (+4%)

the positive momentum continued. Europe (+2%) showed rather mixed results. Demand in the Middle East (-4%) was also uneven, with positive results in some destinations, but declines in others.

So, why are people travelling so much? Many students spend some time abroad studying, learning foreign languages or volunteering. They want to live personal growth, see the world and take a break from the traditional academic track. So, for them travelling broadens the mind and boosts their perspectives. For example, 88% of gap year graduates report that their gap year had significantly added to their employability. They report being satisfied with their jobs due to a less-selfish approach to working with people and careers. They are perceived as “more mature, more self-reliant and independent”.

Travelling opens up to new cultures, lifestyles and customs. It helps develop cross-cultural understanding and competence through cultural immersion and gain more experience. People can enrich their knowledge and have more interesting exchanges. They can learn languages. Students can gain confidence and independence and boost their CV. They can develop contacts and inspire from other cultures to perform better in their future work.

People are usually transformed when they come back home: they show greater acceptance of foreigners in their home country. They can take a step back and judge their own culture, see how beautiful it is and how lucky they are, or see its flaws.

Nevertheless, travelling may not be sufficient. It actually depends on the duration, purpose and destination. It may be long to adapt and overcome the culture shock: travellers need prolonged immersion but they may find it hard to adapt to a different religion or policy. So benefits are not always visible.

Travelling should not just be to develop business relationships and make money. It should be done in a spirit of discovery and self-improvement. This is not always easy as it requires people to get rid of prejudices, habits and values. Therefore, people should not stay at the hotel or in the bus but mix with locals.

Sometimes, instead of opening to the host culture, tourists try to change the local culture and impose their own mindsets. This is particularly the case with globalisation which tends to impose the same culture everywhere.

Finally, to broaden our minds while travelling, we need the right state of mind and attitude: we need to be curious and ask questions, not just do like anybody else.

507 words

11. WORK – Level 1 – Subject 1 [p. 174]

■ Name-blind CVs should be the rule

Discriminations exist in different fields and under different forms: they may be based on age, gender, disability, race, religion, sexuality, family or marital situation. They can be applied at work, in education, as a consumer, when using public services, when buying or renting property. Even if law usually forbids these discriminations, they remain rife especially when it comes to recruiting new workers. Some managers shortlist applicants according to their origins. So should name-blind CVs be the rule?

In 2017, the US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) released a detailed report of workplace discrimination charges the agency received in 2016. A total of 91,503 discrimination charges were filed (89,385 in 2015). It dropped to 67,448 in 2020. The number of race discrimination charges made up 35.3% of all discrimination claims (34.7% in 2015). Gender discrimination files accounted for 29.4% of all charges (29.5% in 2015). Research showed that women represent 49.58% of the population but hold only 11% of board seats worldwide.

The idea of a name-blind CV comes from the need to erase bias when recruiting applicants and giving everyone an equal opportunity to apply regardless of their race or gender. Recruitment should be based on talent and skills instead. It avoids overlooking an excellent candidate due to his name and offers more choice to recruiters.

Anonymous CVs aim to reduce discrimination based on names, nationalities and gender. Studies have shown that applicants with foreign sounding names had more chance to be shortlisted for an interview with name-blind CVs. A US study undertaken by the National Bureau of Economic Research found that job applicants with white-sounding names needed to send about ten resumes to get one callback; those with African-American names needed to send around 15 resumes to get one callback.

Applicants feel more confident in putting in an application as they know recruiters will focus on their qualities, skills and experience. Recruiting the right people helps companies perform better. They do not have to face claims of discrimination and can improve their reputation by taking proactive steps to improve diversity.

On the other hand, anonymous CVs have partially failed. To be effective, all personal data should be removed, insofar as erasing only a name has a limited impact on discrimination based on age, disability, religious and other protected characteristics like sexuality or politics. As a matter of fact, recruiters can use other indicators to determine the origin and gender of the applicant: type of studies, residence, options studied, languages spoken or a gap due to maternity leave.

Not only is this measure potentially useless because discrimination can occur at another moment (like the subjective interview stage), but it is risky for an employer not to know anything about the origin, age, studies or hobbies of the recruited workers.

Therefore, name-blind CVs might become the rule in the future, but they do not suppress all forms of discrimination at work. It might be preferable to change mentalities and methods of recruiting, as well as understand people's prejudices, motivations and views.

497 words

11. WORK – Level 1 – Subject 2 [p. 176]

■ Equal pay for women

Although the law prohibits less favourable gender treatment in terms of pay and conditions of employment for women, the gender gap is still rife in many countries and companies. To what extent can it be justified? Why do women deserve equal wages?

Women make up 49.58% of the world's population. They make up 57.4% of America's labour force. Still, they face a significant gap in pay and opportunities compared with their male colleagues. For the fourth quarter of 2016, men earned a median average of \$927 per week while women earned only \$758 or 81.8% of what males earned. Women in professional specialties earn 27.3 % less than men in the same positions and make up just 5.4% of Fortune 500 CEO roles (=27 women). The Fortune 500 ranks the largest US corporations by total revenue for their respective fiscal years.

Salary discrimination has a cost. \$28 trillion is the amount of annual world GDP we could gain if every country closed the gender gap in labour markets by 2025.

There is no real reason for women to be paid less for similar competences, job and degrees. There are hardly any jobs left that women cannot do, even dangerous jobs. Combat jobs, from the infantry to special operation forces, are now open to women.

Moreover, women do not just have similar competences but they also have specific skills which make them indispensable: for example, they are often considered better than men at handling some tricky situations, as they are usually more diplomat and patient. Therefore they deserve the same degree of responsibility through high-ranking functions.

Finally, the gender gap in earnings leads to a waste of talent and opportunities for societies and economies. Some women may be dissuaded to study STEM and launch into fulfilling careers by the perspective of unequal wages and restricted opportunities.

However, some people keep thinking women deserve lower pay. They are considered as less strong than men, therefore unfit for some tasks. This bias is rooted in the idea that biologically women are not able to perform physically at the same level as men and that mentally they cannot handle the mental strain of risky professions.

They also do less difficult and less life-threatening jobs; so the salary should be proportionate to the risks taken. They are also more vulnerable during economic crises.

They are more absent from work due to pregnancy and child care. They may ask for schedule arrangements or availability requests to resume studies. As a result, they have different patterns of professional evolution and less vertical mobility.

Often, they do not choose the jobs that pay more. They choose to study less lucrative subjects, enter lower-paying professions and stay towards the bottom rungs of the career ladder as these choices might give them shorter working hours and greater flexibility. They may also be discouraged by male overwhelming prevalence in scientific studies and feel less self-confident, so fewer women engage in scientific or managerial positions.

The prevalent reason for the gender pay gap is linked to the idea the work done by women is still valued less, therefore women should be encouraged to move into those careers that do pay well. But employers also need to change mentalities, stop considering women as second-class citizens and accept to equalise salaries.

547 words

11. WORK – Level 2 – Subject 1 [p. 178]

■ Ban child labour

The global amount of child work has declined by one third since 2000, from 246 million to 160 million children. Yet, this does not mean that their working conditions are better. So we may wonder if banning child labour is the most appropriate solution.

“Child labour” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It deprives children of the opportunity to attend school.

Asia and the Pacific still have the largest numbers (almost 78 million or 9.3% of child population), but Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be the region with the highest incidence of child labour (59 million, over 21%). There are 13 million children

(8.8%) in child labour in Latin America and the Caribbean and in the Middle East and North Africa there are 9.2 million (8.4%). Agriculture remains by far the most important sector where child labourers can be found (98 million, or 59%), but the problems are not negligible in services (54 million) and industry (12 million).

Several concerns are linked to child labour. First, the children are often too young even though the working age has been raised from 14 to 18 years in several countries. In 2010, several African nations witnessed over 50% of children ages 5 –14 working.

In an ideal world, children should have fun, go to school and not worry about daily subsistence. It is not their role but parents' responsibility to provide for their family.

But child labourers are often deprived of schooling and they work in dire conditions: they are ill-treated, insulted, beaten, poorly-paid and forced to work 10 to 12-hour days. They are often implicated in armed conflict. Tens of thousands of girls and boys find themselves fighting adult wars in at least 17 countries in different regions around the world. Some are used as fighters and take direct part in hostilities while others are used in supportive roles (cooks, porters, messengers or spies) or for sexual purposes.

Child labour causes physical trauma. Young children cannot grow up. They can develop diseases due to chemical substances and be victims of accidents due to hard work. Some of them are deprived of freedom and killed if they protest.

Finally, being deprived of schooling leads to a vicious circle of poverty, as education gives access to better paid jobs, basic hygiene and nutrition knowledge.

However, banning child work may have disastrous effects on families. Children bring vital revenues for the family to survive. They help poor families finance their children's education. Banning child work would not solve the problem of poverty but make it worse. It would be imposing a western mindset on culturally accepted practices in developing countries. For some children, it is better to work than do nothing, deal drugs, fall in prostitution or play in dirty water.

The least detrimental solution would be to make workplaces safer and improve working conditions. Companies should enforce schooling classes at some moment during the working day.

Even if child labour remains a violation of human rights, destroys the human capital needed for economic growth and perpetuates the cycle of poverty, it may be a vital necessity for some families. So, it is essential to make sure children are not deprived of education and dignity.

552 words

11. WORK – Level 2 – Subject 2 [p. 180]

■ Postpone retirement age

As the lifespan is getting longer and people are living in better health conditions, it seems quite coherent to extend the retirement age. This would present advantages to both workers and the economy, but also drawbacks.

Today, thanks to better diets, more activities and medicine, the average life expectancy is 72.81 years worldwide. The social security administration, which began when 65 was “old age”, estimates the average person today will live 21 more years in retirement. A 65-year-old man has a 50% chance of living past the age of 85. For a 65-year-old couple, there is a 50% chance that one member will live beyond the age of 92.

In France the retirement age is to be increased gradually to 67 years by 2023. It is 65 in the UK and 66 in the US. In the US, 46% of retirees in 2016 retired earlier than expected. But 20% of Americans 65 and older are still working.

There are many benefits to postponing retirement. As people can live longer and better, they need to keep busy, feel useful and have a social life to avoid depression.

The economic spinoffs are vital for society and economy. People will need to work longer to pay for retirement. The earlier people stop working, the lower their pensions are. As a result it is harder for them to make ends meet with skyrocketing bills and debts. Working longer helps people increase their savings and their Social

Security benefits. More than half of Americans have less than \$10,000 saved for retirement, with one in three having nothing saved. A couple that retired in 2015, both aged 65, can expect to spend an estimated \$245,000 on healthcare throughout retirement. That is up from \$220,000 in 2014 and \$190,000 in 2005. Yet, by staying at their job longer, workers can enjoy their employee benefits, such as health insurance.

Older workers are also quite valuable as they bring their experience and know-how.

Finally, if more people work, a country becomes more dynamic and competitive, and will not have to raise taxes to provide for everyone. Without some type of reform, benefits will need to be cut by 23% in aggregate in 2033. In other words, after the depletion of reserves, continuing tax income is expected to be sufficient enough to pay only 77% of scheduled benefits.

On the other hand, workers consider that it is high time for them to rest, enjoy life, travel and spend time with family. It is also physically harder to do strenuous jobs; older workers may have more mental difficulties like memorising information, so they will be slower and less productive. As a result, they will cost more to the company. Older workers may also face bias from employers who prefer younger workers with newer skills and smaller salaries.

Moreover, postponing retirement means there will be fewer jobs for younger generations if more people are already employed.

As older workers will have to wait longer before benefiting from social benefits, they may claim benefits before full retirement age: as a consequence, they will receive reduced monthly benefits. This will worsen disabled people's difficulties if they can't work and low-wage earners whose life span has not increased.

Postponing retirement age presents social and economic benefits for higher-quality jobs but it may put low-skilled workers at a further disadvantage.

554 words

■ Teleworking

With soaring road traffic and rising unemployment, the need to be flexible and available round-the-clock increases. Teleworking might be the future of work and the solution to urban environmental concerns.

Teleworking is the substitution of information technologies that brings the work to the workers instead of moving the workers to the work. 1 out of 5 workers worldwide telecommute, particularly employees in the Middle East, Latin America and Asia. 1 in 10 work from home every day. More than 40 million Americans (45% of workers) and 4 million people in the UK partly telework. 80% to 90% of the US workforce says they would like to telework at least part time. 2 to 3 days a week ideally allows for a balance of concentrative work (at home) and collaborative work (at the office).

Teleworking presents financial advantages. The USA can save \$650 billion per year if the 40% of the population that holds telework-compatible jobs works from home half the time. Workers save \$600 to \$1,000 on annual dry cleaning, more than \$800 on coffee and lunch expenses, \$590 on their professional wardrobe, \$1,120 on petrol and \$300 dollars in car maintenance costs. They enjoy a tax break of about \$750. They save 260 hours. Businesses save about \$2,000 per year per person and reduce turnover by 50%.

It also improves well-being. Remote workers say they enjoy more sleep (45%), eat healthier (42%) and get more physical exercise (35%). 4 in 5 US workers agreed that telecommuters have less stress. They are less tired and have better use of the time saved. Having a better work-life balance makes happier workers, so it lowers sick days.

Workers have more energy and concentration as they work in a quieter environment. This translates into higher productivity and better performance. 2 in 3 US workers claim increased productivity thanks to working at home.

Teleworking favourably impacts the environment too. It reduces traffic, pollution and accidents. It requires less office space, so companies can cut on high estate costs and avoid useless

meetings. They have the possibility to hire the best workers as the latter are allowed to work from anywhere.

However, teleworking might not suit anyone and any company.

As it reduces collaboration with team members, workers enjoy fewer opportunities to brainstorm ideas and solve problems as a team. It is harder to join and see co-workers.

Though teleworking is supposed to improve work-life balance, it removes all boundaries between work and home life. Thus, workers are unable to stop working.

Teleworking is hard to enforce: it supposes a high level of confidence or surveillance systems at the risk of infringing upon privacy. As for workers, they need self-discipline to avoid risks of distraction and delays in their tasks.

Teleworking may finally increase the security risks as confidential documents leave the workplace or transit on the internet and can be hacked.

Teleworking is not a one-fit-all solution but it is gaining popularity among workers and companies. While some increase productivity, others get crashed by the work load and distractions. Part-time teleworking and increased schedule flexibility might be preferable.

514 words

11. WORK – Level 3 – Subject 2 [p. 184]

■ Strikes should be forbidden

When employees disagree with their managers or suffer injustice at the workplace, going on strike may be the only solution they have to be heard and defend their rights. But the economic consequences of a strike can outweigh the little gains that may result. So should strikes be forbidden?

Between 2009 and 2013, workers in Cyprus were the most often on strike compared with employees in other European countries. The average number of days not worked due to industrial action was 514 per 1,000 employees (171 days in France, 12 in Germany).

The public administration, education and transport, storage, information and communication sectors are the most affected by industrial actions. They have seen the most working days lost per 1,000 workers in the UK since 2006.

Strikes have major detrimental impacts. Economically, they incur high costs and money losses. It is hard to make up for the company's loss of money even if they gain something. Protesters bring business to a halt, paralyse the whole economy, reduce employees' incomes for long periods sometimes and increase their risk of being fired.

That is why strikes are particularly divisive as they take innocent workers as hostages. Some workers may even become violent as in 2015 in France when a hundred protesters broke down a fence and invaded a boardroom, forcing the executives to flee in what became known as the shirt-ripping case.

As a result, strikes have lost popularity. In the UK, the number of working days lost due to strikes in 2018 was 273,000 compared with 788,000 in 2014. The 2018 figure was the sixth-lowest annual total since records began in 1891. From 2006 to 2018, public sector strikes accounted for 85% of all strikes on average. 39,000 people were involved in strikes in 2018, the second-lowest figure since records began in 1893.

Strikes should be banned for life-saving or security professions and less costly ways of resolving conflicts should be found. Indeed, a high rate of strikes in a company may lead managers to outsource so as to reduce costs or avoid strikes.

But strikes are an inalienable right in some countries. They are part of the democratic process of expressing discontent against a company or government. They also protect workers from being at the complete mercy of employers. In places where unions are weak, workers are more often exploited. Industrial actions are, thus, a means to draw public and media attention to real problems. They help combat injustice, corruption and abuse of power, and fight for pay rise or security.

They are the most effective way to defend protest workers' rights without resorting to violence. The year 1968 saw France's largest modern social movement when, in the wake of a student revolt, 9 million striking workers obtained a 35% increase in the minimum wage and the legalisation of union representation within companies.

Strikes are also necessary because it is hard just to quit and choose another job if you are unhappy. You need to fight to keep the job.

Despite the havoc they can cause, strikes should not be banned as they are the ultimate rampart against abuse of power and the guarantee of workers' rights.

526 words

12. FAMILY – Level 1 – Subject 1 [p. 190]

■ Being an only child is better

The traditional family structure has evolved a lot, passing from the ideal nuclear family to blended and same-sex families. In parallel, the economic crisis and the high cost of living have made it harder to raise large families. So, is the only child a lasting trend? Is it better than having lots of siblings?

US single-child families have almost tripled since the 1960s, from 11% in the 1970s to 30%. In the 1930s, 64% of Americans told pollsters they wanted 3 children or more. Today, most people want 2.5. The average American woman today will have 1.9 children (3.7 fifty years ago).

The choice of having one child or more depends on several factors. The more education a mother has, the fewer children she will have in her lifetime. Moms ages 40 to 44 who lack a high school diploma have 2.9 children, on average, while those with a high school/college diploma have 2.4 kids.

Some women prefer to favour their professional career, while others would rather consider the quality of life than have a large family.

Today, with studies, food, clothes, leisure and insurances, bringing up a child is very expensive. It costs \$235,000 to raise a child to 17. Having only one child is thus cost-effective.

The single child can be more pampered and receive more attention. He will feel loved and attended to. This has been proved to contribute to a positive emotional and cognitive development in children. It reduces clashes or jealousy and staves off a detrimental spirit of competition or rivalry. The child will not suffer from a feeling of inferiority.

So it is easier and more economical for parents but it is also an asset for the environment by reducing the pressure of overcrowding and for the economy. The one-child policy enforced in China from 1979 to 2015 aimed to limit the demands for water and other resources, as well as to alleviate environmental, social and economic problems in China. According to a research, the advance of only children could raise the collective IQ in the United States two or three points.

However, being an only child makes it harder to share secrets or experiences. The child will have nobody to play and grow up with. He will feel lonely and may lack a motivation or a model to follow. He will miss someone to rely on later or to help him look after aging parents.

Growing up with other siblings helps learn about conflict resolution and relationship struggles. It also relieves the excess of stifling pressure from parents looking after only one child.

Being an only child might be economical and help parents give more attention to their offspring but it may increase the pressure on the child.

456 words

12. FAMILY – Level 1 – Subject 2 [p. 192]

■ Same-sex marriage

With the evolution of the traditional nuclear family towards more varied family patterns, the conventional concept of mixed couples with two children has exploded. But same-sex marriage has a long

way to go before being widely accepted in western mindsets.

Mentalities are already changing towards greater acceptance of same-sex couples. In 2021, 70% of Americans supported same-sex marriage (61% in 2016). In the UK, 73% were for in 2018. The first law providing for marriage of people of the same sex in modern times was enacted in 2001 in the Netherlands. On June 26, 2015, the US Supreme Court decided the Obergefell case and ruled that same-sex marriage bans are unconstitutional and same-sex couples can legally marry. At that time, same-sex marriages were allowed in 37 states and banned in 13 states. Same-sex marriage became legal in France in May 2013 and in the UK in March 2014.

People are also more willing to recognise gay people's parental status as the phenomenon is becoming more widespread. There were about 300,000 to 500,000 gay biological parents in 1976. Today, 6 to 14 million children have gay parents.

Same-sex marriage advocates emphasise the right to freedom and equality and the absence of impact on heterosexual communities. Refusing to marry a gay couple becomes discriminatory and equals to treating them as second-class citizens.

Gay marriage could boost the institution and create a regain of interest for marriage. Indeed, there has been a steady decline in marriage rates since the 1980s, with no sign of slowing down. Marriage rates in the US are now at the lowest they have ever been in recorded US history.

Allowing same-sex people to get married allows them to have access to all the benefits granted by marriage. They can also be better integrated and accepted, which in turn may breed greater self-esteem and stability both for parents and children who grow up in officially united same-sex families.

Despite the evolution towards more equality, many people are still opposed to same-sex marriage. They consider it immoral, unnatural and sinful to deprive a child of a father or mother.

It is an offence to God as marriage is primarily made for procreation. Not only may this union be sterile but it may impair a child's mental balance and growth since a man and a woman have

a complementary role. A study showed children have a higher risk of early sexual activity and of mockeries.

Finally, it is a highly divisive issue and public officials may be forced to celebrate it even if they disapprove of it. Some US states like North Carolina are even trying to roll back marriage equality arguing that a line in the North Carolina state constitution says that only a marriage between a man and a woman “shall be valid or recognised” in the state.

For proponents, allowing same –sex marriage is first and foremost an issue of equal rights and a means to officialise a reality that already exists. For detractors, it is a violation of natural law that turns a moral wrong into a civil right.

511 words

12. FAMILY – Level 2 – Subject 1 [p. 194]

■ Parents should decide for their children

Parents are the first teachers of a child. They have a role of primordial importance for the personality development of the children. Their basic role is to nurture and educate children, discipline them, manage home and financially support family. But where should their influence stop?

Parents’ influence on a child is considerable. Some of the parental factors that influence children most are: the expectations parents have for their children’s education and career; the example they set for their children; the values they show to their family, friends and society; the opportunities they offer their children to learn and develop; the kind of parent-child relationship they develop.

Parents are the best placed to decide for their children as they have more experience and maturity; they can step back and give them sound advice and guidance in the process of personal development and growth. It is their responsibility to ensure children’s happiness and safety. They have to avoid them finding themselves in dangerous situations due to bad encounters or

influences, risky decisions or harmful choices. Moreover, children are easily influenced especially by ill-intentioned people. They could fall into gangs, take drugs or steal.

If parents are too lenient and permissive, their children may lack the necessary landmarks to develop their personality and sense of what is right or wrong. They need to have guidelines to build themselves, but also to alleviate the stress of having to make decisions by themselves. If their parents decide for them, they will be able to focus on other concerns.

But some parents have a tendency to want to impose their views on their children. They do not listen to them but command them and try to solve their problems in their stead. This prevents the proper development of a child who needs to go through the process of making mistakes to learn to be self-reliant, take responsibilities and grow up. Parents will not always be there to decide for them, so if they do not learn to decide by themselves, they will be lost when they are forced to make a choice alone.

Parents should guide their children but the latter should be free to choose; they often know what they want and what they are worth better than their parents. Imposing them a choice will lead them to do the exact opposite.

Sometimes, parents transfer their own wishes and regrets, and try to fulfill their dreams by proxy. But their tastes are different. This might turn out to be counterproductive and even destructive: if a child is not allowed to choose, he will be unhappy; he may fail and resent his parents all his life for his failure.

There is not one miracle way of educating a child. Many factors are to be taken into account. But parents should remember they are not the only influence a child will undergo. Therefore, to help him grow up, become mature and cope with the challenges he will have to face later in life, they need to equip him with the right tools to think, analyse and make decisions by himself.

513 words

12. FAMILY – Level 2 – Subject 2 [p. 196]

■ Abortion

Whatever the reasons are, aborting is a major decision or event in the life of a woman. It may have tremendous consequences in the long term. So what are the reasons for a woman to abort?

Abortion became legal in 1973 in the US, in 1967 in the UK and in 1975 in France. In 2018, 614,820 abortions took place in the US (926,240 in 2014).

Abortion is a woman's individual right to choose for her body.

In some cases, it may be justified: in case of abnormalities, future disease or handicap, rape, or danger for the mother's life, aborting may be preferable.

Keeping a child may impact a mother's future: for instance, she may be forced to stop studies. 50% of teen mothers never graduate from high school. Less than 2% earn a college degree by age 30. But a mother may also develop mental health problems, be more victim of stress and have more risks of unemployment. Women who were unsuccessful to get an abortion were 3 times as likely to fall into poverty.

Having an undesired child may have terrible consequences on his well-being and integration: he will feel neglected if he is unwanted or rejected. If he is brought up by a single parent, he is more likely to have financial difficulties. Today 1/4 children under the age of 18 (= 17.2 million) are being raised without a father and almost half (40%) live below the poverty line. A study in Sweden showed that children born after denied abortion fared worse than their peers: psychiatric hospitalisation was twice as common. Delinquency was twice as common and criminal activity was three times higher. Registration for public drunkenness was 50% higher. The likelihood of receiving public assistance between ages of 16 and 21 years was six times higher.

Banning abortion does not mean a woman will not try to abort. If it is forbidden, she will try to have it done illegally, in more harmful conditions. So it is better to follow the safe medical procedure. Finally, fetuses do not feel pain.

Yet, aborting is killing a potential life that will develop into a person. It promotes a culture in which life is disposable. It reduces the value of life. Only God is allowed to take a life.

Pro-life people say parents should take on their responsibilities and not make an innocent baby pay the price of their carelessness. It is their fault and they should have been more cautious. They should not use abortion as a means of contraception.

Abortion can have traumatic psychological and medical complications for later and the mother may have regrets.

Morally and ethically speaking, abortion may seem outrageous. Aborting people because of disability is like telling disabled people that they are worthless. Children with physical or learning disabilities can lead full and rewarding lives.

Finally, an unwanted child can be adopted by sterile parents who are desperate to bring up a family; he could make other people happy.

Aborting is a traumatic decision which could wreak havoc in a mother's or a couple's life. But it is a human right and being forced to keep an unwanted child may be terrible both for the mother and for the child. The ideal solution would be to have the baby adopted.

555 words

12. FAMILY – Level 3 – Subject 1 [p. 198]

■ Parents should be able to choose the features of their children

Medical progress has enabled doctors to help people live in better health and extend human lifespan. Scientists have found remedies and vaccines for many diseases. But now they want to play the apprentice sorcerer and design babies on demand. So, we may wonder whether parents should be able to choose the features of their children.

Genetic engineering, sometimes called genetic modification, is the process of altering the DNA in an organism's genome. It is used for scientific research, agriculture and technology. It used to be science fiction as with Bokanovsky's Process, a fictional process

of human cloning envisioned in Aldous Huxley's novel *Brave New World* (1931). The process is applied to fertilised human eggs in vitro, causing them to split into identical genetic copies of the original. The process can be repeated several times.

Genetic engineering has allowed scientists to create what is called designer babies. A designer baby is a human embryo that has been genetically modified to produce desirable traits, using gene therapy or PGD (Pre-implantation genetic diagnosis). Adam Nash is the world's first known designer baby (in 2000). Using a pre-implantation process, scientists genetically selected his embryo so that he would have the right cells to save the life of his dying sister.

It can remove genetic diseases (Alzheimer's, Huntington's disease, Spinal Muscular Atrophy) or inherited medical conditions (obesity, anemia, diabetes, cancer) and prevent next generations from getting characteristics or diseases. It is still better to be able to choose than to abort.

But genetic engineering is not just used to save a life, even if 32% of people who opt for a designer baby want to prevent various health issues in their baby. Parents can choose their baby's eye, skin and hair colour, size and sex. 10% want to improve its overall intelligence and height. 30% want to make their babies immortal.

As it is now technically and medically possible, why not allow parents to choose the features of their babies? By creating a "perfect" baby, they give it the best chances to succeed in life. They can also increase human lifespan up to 30 years.

Yet, designer babies arouse ethical, social and economic issues. Given the high price of modifying a baby's features (on average \$50,000), only the rich can afford it; this will trigger a two-tier society with on the one hand a superior race and on the other hand second-class citizens, more likely to miss job opportunities and suffer from diseases.

Other objections are linked to the interference with nature and the risk to unbalance demography with too many men or women.

This may also result in a lack of individuality and an increase of uniformity.

Other children in the family may be affected by their parents' decision. They may feel less loved because they are less perfect.

Finally, the process is not 100% safe; the embryo could be accidentally terminated.

Choosing the features of one's child is a major breakthrough. It may revolutionise the way we conceive babies but also the way we interact with people and find our place in society. But not necessarily for the better.

516 words

12. FAMILY – Level 3 – Subject 2 [p. 200]

■ Surrogate motherhood

Having another woman bear a child for a couple to raise is referred to in antiquity. Babylonian law and custom allowed this practice for infertile women to avoid a divorce. So why is this practice so controversial today?

Surrogacy is the practice of a woman carrying the biological child of another individual or couple. The surrogate mother will be artificially inseminated and will then carry out the pregnancy, eventually giving the child to the intended parents upon its birth.

It may solve infertility. 7.5 million women are infertile worldwide; 12.3% are aged 15-44. 10% of women (6.1m) in the US ages 15-44 have difficulty getting or staying pregnant. On the other hand, the number of babies registered in Britain after being born to a surrogate parent rose by 255% from 2008 to 2014. Therefore, surrogacy may help someone who cannot have children or someone who does not want to go through the birth process. It is also helpful for same-sex or sterile couples.

Surrogacy is based on a common agreement between the future parents and the surrogate mother. It is not necessarily done in exchange of money, but when the surrogate receives a financial compensation, it may help her to pay bills or debts. Thousands of poor Indian women work as surrogate mothers, enabling them to reach financial independence or to pay for their other children's education. Other than some US states, few countries, among them

India, Thailand, Ukraine and Mexico, allow paid surrogacy. The cost of using a surrogate mother can range anywhere from \$80,000 to \$100,000 just to hire the surrogate.

The surrogacy process is less complicated than adoption. Moreover, the baby will be able to share the same DNA as its parents, so it will inherit their features.

Carrying a baby for another person is a way to create a life, so it is less destructive than abortion; and yet, here is the paradox: killing is allowed, but giving birth is forbidden in some countries. Finally, women should be free to use their bodies as they want.

On the other hand, paying someone to carry another woman's baby may be seen as unethical. It is considered as "baby-selling" due to the large sums of money exchanged. It is a form of commercial trade and even prostitution. India's government is taking the first significant steps to rein in commercial surrogacy, citing fears that the women are being exploited by a mushrooming industry. India's low medical costs, lack of regulation and large numbers of women willing to carry someone else's child may fuel a black market of surrogacy. A surrogate birth in India can cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000, one-tenth of what some clinics in California charge.

Surrogate mothers also run the risk of experiencing complications related to pregnancy that may have a negative effect on their health. And if the pregnancy fails or if the child is born with a defect, it may foster disappointment for the couple. The child might feel unwanted or like an object that was bought.

The separation may cause psychological trauma for the surrogate mother who had developed emotional attachments. Finally, there are already many unwanted children and orphans to adopt.

Motherhood is extremely valued in most countries. Surrogacy may help many women fulfill their dreams while other women may enjoy greater financial security. Therefore surrogacy may be a solution, provided it does not become an exploitative market.

565 words

13. INTERNATIONALISM – Level 1 – Subject 1 [p. 206]

■ The American Dream no longer exists

“That dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement”. This definition of the American Dream by writer James Truslow Adams in 1931 fits millions of immigrants attracted by the hope of living a better life. But is the American Dream still alive today?

For many, the American Dream is a thing of the past. For 3/4 of the population, downward mobility is more likely than upward mobility. The economic crisis, outsourcing and unemployment have crushed people’s hopes for prosperity. Even if the US unemployment rate fell to 4.4% in April 2017, the lowest jobless rate since May 2007, the improvement is not so significant (146,000 fewer jobless people).

The country has known few rags-to-riches stories lately. The economic crisis has slashed job opportunities and hit the lower and middle classes harder. The gap between the wealthiest and the poorest has widened in terms of incomes, health and jobs. Increased competition, as well as automation, has more severely affected lower classes and minorities, who are still victims of discrimination and prejudices.

Other countries like India are more promising of successful opportunities.

The confidence crisis resulting from the failure of traditional politicians to create secure jobs with decent wages enabled populist candidate Trump to succeed.

Yet, the American Dream is not dead. It has just evolved. The country no longer offers guarantees but better chances of success and fulfillment. Immigrants and Americans must try hard and need resilience, hope and determination to climb the social ladder and overcome obstacles. They definitely need to make their own contribution to the country’s prosperity if they want to reap the benefits of what America can offer them.

That is why the United States remains a very attractive destination. The push and pull factors of immigration to the US have not really changed: poverty, political or religious persecution, natural

disasters; the desire of a better standard of living, educational opportunities and health facilities. 59 million immigrants have arrived in the US since 1965, making the nation the top destination in the world. Mexico, which shares a nearly 2,000-mile border with the US, is the source of the largest wave of immigration in history from a single country to the United States.

Living conditions for the poorest and for immigrants have improved. Laws in favour of minorities have banned segregated public places. Obamacare has helped millions of people access basic healthcare. The US can still pride itself on having some of the best universities and most successful high tech industries. Many successful businesses are American: Apple, Starbucks, Walmart, Verizon, Oracle and WhatsApp.

The meaning of the American Dream has slightly changed. In 2017, for Americans, the American Dream meant personal freedom (66% of respondents). Religious freedom was also considered essential by 56%, along with equality (55%), security (54%), the pursuit of happiness (53%) and economic freedom (51%). On the other hand, for 47% of respondents, Donald Trump stood for capitalism (security: 37%, patriotism: 35%, personal freedom: 22%, common good: 19%, solidarity: 12%).

The American Dream may no longer mean that happiness and prosperity are given but that you need to try hard if you want to see the benefits of your efforts.

543 words

13. INTERNATIONALISM – Level 1 – Subject 2 [p. 208]

■ Affirmative action is a good idea

Discrimination is legally forbidden in many countries but it is still largely widespread in mentalities and acts. It could take the form of racial or gender discrimination at work or in education. Therefore, could affirmative action compensate the harm done by discrimination?

Affirmative action is the practice of improving employment and educational opportunities for minorities discriminated against because of their sex, race, colour or religion. 65% of Americans support affirmative action for women. Slightly fewer, 61%, support affirmative action for minorities. Women are more likely than men to support both programmes. Blacks (77%) and Hispanics (61%) are more likely than whites (53%) to support affirmative action programmes for racial minorities.

Discriminations are still very pervasive. In 2015, in the US, average hourly wages for black and Hispanic men were \$15 and \$14, respectively, whereas they were \$21 for white men. Only the hourly earnings of Asian men (\$24) outpaced those of white men.

In the US, on average, a woman earns 21% less than a man. It reaches 34.7% in Louisiana. Women earn more than 60% of degrees in 9 of the 10 lowest-paying jobs, but less than 30% of degrees in 7 of the 10 highest-paying fields. In 2017, women made up 47% of the US workforce and held 51.5% of managerial, professional and related positions.

Therefore, these people need an advantage to overcome the obstacles imposed on them and make up for the fact they started late in the race.

Affirmative action could ensure diversity and create a better learning and working environment. It aims to implement a free and equal society, by giving a chance to people who otherwise would be eliminated.

The impacts could benefit the whole society with less poverty and criminality and more integration.

But affirmative action is a form of reverse discrimination that may perpetuate alienation and resentment between ethnically diverse groups. Race becomes a factor in providing people with rewards.

It is unfair for those with higher skills and it devalues accomplishment and degrees.

Instead of encouraging minorities to perform at their best, it conveys the message they will get the position anyway.

Positive discrimination can increase the risk of “mismatch”: it is the idea that using affirmative action to place students in schools they wouldn’t normally be accepted to is actually hurting them, because they fall behind and struggle in their studies. Similarly, companies face the risk of hiring under-skilled workers, resulting in lower productivity.

Finally, lower-class minorities and women are excluded from the benefits of affirmative action: only those from privileged backgrounds are helped.

In conclusion, for many people, both from minorities and non-minorities, affirmative action has done more harm than good. It has displaced the problem and prevented some people from being on an equal footing. Even if the intention was good to compensate decades of injustice and inequality, it has not managed to bridge the gaps.

479 words

13. INTERNATIONALISM – Level 2 – Subject 1 [p. 210]

■ Subsidise mother tongue education for large immigrant groups

7,117 languages are spoken in the world, 1/3 of which are endangered. Many different languages are spoken in one country. Should government encourage minorities to preserve their native languages by subsidising mother tongue education for large immigrant groups?

English is the most spoken language in the world (1,500 million people); then come Chinese (1,100m), Hindi (650m), Spanish (420m) and French (370m). Other languages may then be threatened to disappear if they are not spoken regularly or taught.

Shaping the identity of a country, large immigrant communities deserve linguistic rights. As they contribute to the cultural as well as economic wealth of a nation, this one has to do its best to conserve immigrant cultures. Subsidising mother tongue education

for large immigrant groups is a way of acknowledging their importance for society and the country and to pay tribute to their involvement.

Moreover, multilingualism is an asset. It benefits the State and provides traditions. It fosters mutual understanding between its own population and another nation; so, immigrants act as a go-between leading to more collaboration, trade and diplomacy.

It also allows combating extremism and guarantees cultural diversity while creating a sense of community among people speaking the same languages.

On the other hand, encouraging multiple languages to coexist may create a segregated society. Citizens and administrations need a common language for unity, mutual help and overall social stability; they require strong communication between different parties.

Now, if people are encouraged to speak their mother tongues, they may no longer make the effort of learning the official language and may find themselves in trouble to integrate, abide by the laws and cope with services offered by the government or daily life activities, such as going to the doctor's or hospital. In the US, 72% of immigrant families speak a language other than English at home and 26% live in households where no one has a strong command of English.

Ethnic minorities need to master the national language for better job prospects. Language proficiency for immigrants that are trying to find a job in the UK increases employment probabilities by 17% to 22% and gives them an earning advantage of 18-20%. In 2016, while the unemployment rate for Whites was 5.9%, the joblessness rate was 7.4% for Hispanics, 9.2% for Blacks and 5.8% for Asians.

Finally, subsidising mother tongue education may lead to a surprising reversal as in the UK. In May 2017, a study revealed that more than 300 different languages are now spoken in British schools with English-speaking pupils becoming a minority in hundreds of classrooms. There are 1.1 million children who speak 311 dialects and in some schools English is no longer the first language used.

Subsidising mother tongue education for large immigrant groups may become a conundrum for schools which will have to face increasing pressure to make sure they meet the needs of all pupils, no matter what their background is, without neglecting native speakers.

487 words

13. INTERNATIONALISM – Level 2 – Subject 2 [p. 212]

■ Quotas for migrants

Fleeing war, destruction and death, millions of people have left their homelands to seek asylum in European countries, through perilous trips, posing security threats to the host countries and arousing discontent among European countries which are reluctant to accept them. So, could quotas be a fair solution to relocate refugees?

The basis of the quota system is that based on the size and population of a country, a certain number of immigrants would be relocated to other countries.

Most of the migrants are fleeing Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq and Eritrea, are now in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Libya and Hungary and hope to get into Germany, Austria, the UK, France, Italy, Greece and Sweden. Half of refugees in 2015 traced their origins to just three countries: Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq. Conflicts in each of these states have led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people. Some have been displaced within their homelands; others have sought refuge in neighbouring countries; and others have made the often perilous journey to Europe (and elsewhere) to seek asylum. In 2017, 11 million Syrians had been displaced, including 4.8 million who had fled to neighbouring countries.

Around 5,200 migrants were relocated from the 160,000 asylum seekers that were to be sent across the EU.

Helping these people escape civil war and death is an ethical obligation and a humanitarian duty. They need international protection.

By April 2017, the war in Syria had killed 470,000 people. Bombings have destroyed crowded cities. Horrific human rights violations are widespread. Basic necessities like food and medical care are sparse.

According to the United Nations, \$4.5 billion were required to meet the urgent needs of the most vulnerable Syrians in 2016 but only \$2.9 billion were received. Few countries accept to welcome them; therefore quotas may be a fair system to avoid the situation worsening if nothing is done.

Some immigrants are highly skilled and educated: they may be profitable for the economy in the long term. In comparison, in more than 40% of the start-ups in Silicon Valley, one of the co-founders is an immigrant.

However, the system of quotas is complicated to enforce. Many immigrants are unregistered; it is difficult to investigate each immigrant's case and background and negotiate with the target country.

Moreover, many European countries are currently going through economic difficulties so they prefer to give priority to their nationals. They are also afraid of the risk of letting terrorists enter their countries.

Quotas might be doubly unfair: forcing countries to host them and provide for them might be felt as unjust for poor and homeless nationals; then it might be unfair for some migrants too as some countries are more prosperous (Germany) than others (Hungary). So some may refuse to go to the country they are allocated to. It is impossible to force someone to move and live in a country they don't want to.

Finally, the system of quotas is divisive in Europe; countries had better fight illegal immigration, show more flexible solidarity and try to solve the problem at the root.

504 words

13. INTERNATIONALISM – Level 3 – Subject 1 [p. 214]

- **The USA should build a wall on the Mexican border**

Mexico, which shares a nearly 2,000-mile border with the US, is the source of the largest wave of immigration in history from a single country. During his presidential campaign, Donald Trump promised to build an “impenetrable, physical, tall, powerful, beautiful, southern border wall” between the US and Mexico. Is it a good idea?

Fencing and barriers have already been built along one third of the border. Between 1986 and 2015 the annual border patrol budget increased from \$151 million to \$3.8 billion, while the number of border patrol agents rose from 3,700 to 21,000.

In 2015, 35.8 million Mexicans lived in the US. 462,388 unauthorised immigrants were apprehended and 333,341 were removed.

Building a wall aims to halt the flow of illegal immigrants and increase security by removing the risks of wildfires, crime and drug. Illegal immigrants cost a lot to the American economy through lost tax revenue: D. Trump estimated it amounted to \$113 billion a year. They represent a strain on government resources by overburdening social welfare, health and education programmes.

Trump was probably encouraged by past successes of border enforcement. 600,000 people attempted to cross San Diego’s border; the number fell to 39,000 in 2015 after the construction of a fence and more border patrols.

A wall would make it easier to clearly delineate the borders between the two countries; then, patrollers could keep better track of who is crossing.

Yet, many people protest against the idea of a wall. A Symbol of discrimination, it is likely to deteriorate relations between the two countries. Forbidding illegal immigrants to cross and sending those already in the States back home could impair American economy as many businesses use illegal workers as cheap labour.

Moreover, a wall could breach a decades-old treaty with Mexico that bans any barriers from blocking the flow of rivers. It could also create environmental hazards. Many miles of land will not be able to bear the construction of a wall as it is too topographically challenging.

Moreover, a wall won't eliminate undocumented immigration but make travelling more dangerous. A large fraction of undocumented immigrants did not cross the border with Mexico illegally, but entered on a visa and overstayed.

As a matter of fact, illegal immigration has been declining lately, so a wall would have a limited impact. The population of undocumented immigrants in the US decreased from 12.2 million in 2007 to 11.1 million in 2014. As of 2013, 6.2 million (56%) of the estimated 11 million unauthorised immigrants in the US were from Mexico.

Lastly, building a wall engenders a lot of expenditures. And even if Trump promised that Mexico would pay for it (20% import tax on Mexican goods), this is hard to imagine Mexico will be able to pay \$15 to \$25 billion. So, it may lead to an inefficient use of taxpayers' money for construction and maintenance (\$170 per US household). Building a wall is thus ineffective and costly. It is very unlikely to dissuade Mexicans to come and settle in the US.

502 words

13. INTERNATIONALISM – Level 3 – Subject 2 [p. 216]

■ Brexit is a good thing

The UK decided to leave the EU during a referendum that was held on Thursday 23 June, 2016. Leave won by 51.9% to 48.1%. The referendum turnout was 71.8%, with more than 30 million people voting. The result was felt like a tsunami by European countries as it opened the door to numerous uncertainties. What are the implications of Brexit?

The UK government started the withdrawal process on 29 March 2017 and left on 31 January 2020. Even if the future impacts are uncertain, the UK will enjoy several benefits. The outcome of the referendum prompted jubilant celebrations among Eurosceptics in the UK, reflecting British people's distrust of Europe. Only 15% of British people considered themselves European in 2015.

First, it will be easier to negotiate trade deals with other countries; the UK will no longer need to wait for a consensus among 28 quarrelling, disparate countries.

It will remove tariffs, which will reduce the cost of food by 40%, and the cost of clothing and footwear by 20%. Raising import costs is good news for exporters who had struggled with the high value of the pound.

It will be able to take back control of its borders in order to curb immigration and increase security, and will be freer to decide or not to host migrants fleeing war and destruction.

It will have the possibility to choose its fields of investments and will probably prioritise soldiers, police, universities, research and development, infrastructure and the tech sector.

It will especially end its net contributions to the EU, which will allow for some cuts to taxes or increases in government spending. In 2015, the UK's full membership fee was £17.8 billion (12.9 after the rebate) and it sent £35 million a day to the EU.

By reducing imports, it will increase local and national production. In turn, this may help reduce its carbon footprint.

These are some of the reasons why Brexit was celebrated as signifying the end of the supremacy of EU law over Britain's own legislation.

Yet, leaving the EU may impair the UK's prosperity. First, EU free trade guaranteed the UK trade deals as 50% of UK trade was with the EU. Many international companies in the UK will enjoy fewer margins due to higher import costs so they may decide to leave as they will find it too costly to stay. Brexit may increase unemployment. Indeed 3.5 million jobs directly depend on trade with the EU.

Britain had to pay £47.5bn to cover its share of proposed EU spending commitments, as well as liabilities including pension.

It will lose influence in setting policies for the whole of the EU and its attractiveness might wane as it will decrease the number of foreign students and foreign workers coming to the UK.

Many of the apocalyptic predictions linked to Brexit have not occurred yet, and even if a lot of uncertainties persist regarding the impacts on the economy, immigration and foreigners' status, British voters have taken a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to restore Britain's sovereignty.

513 words

14. CULTURE – Level 1 – Subject 1 [p. 222]

■ All museums should be free

Museums preserve and display our artistic, social, scientific and political heritage. Everyone should have access to these cultural resources as part of active citizenship. Yet, museums need funds. So we may wonder whether they should be free.

Today, most museums worldwide charge admission fees. But until 1922, museums were free to visitors in France. The decision of the government to charge a fee was criticised for being anti-democratic but was justified by the growing cost to acquire new collections. All museums of France are free on the 1st Sunday of the month and every day of the year to all European citizens under 26 years old.

Museums are nonprofit, charitable institutions whose sole purpose is to provide an educational and cultural experience to visitors. If they are free, they will attract more people, especially young people who have a right to culture. In England, between 2019 and 2020, the youngest and oldest people had a lower rate of museum or gallery attendance: 45% of 16-24 year-olds and 36.2% of 75+ visited a museum, as opposed to about 54% of 25-74. Making museums free is a way to target young people but also underprivileged citizens. In England, 61.5% of visitors belonged to the upper socio-economic class and 37.4% to the lower socio-economic class.

Museums are crucial to discover common national and international cultural, artistic, social, scientific and political heritage. They value and promote past artists and they may be a source of inspiration and education.

Making museums free will support the tourist industry, adding value to a city or region.

Education should not be limited to schools. Parents also have a key role to play in widening their children's cultural horizons with museum visits or other artistic outings.

Nothing replaces museums. TV and internet are inadequate substitutes. In museums, people can choose what to see and for how long whereas TV is more passive and offers only a two-dimension medium.

However, museums are expensive to run, with the costs of acquisitions, conservation, maintenance, staff salaries and special exhibitions all weighing heavily upon their budgets. Much of the funding comes from the government and entrance fees. Suppressing these ones means that either the government will have to increase its subsidies or the museums will have to fend for themselves to find funds. In the first case, it distracts the government from focusing on funding schools and higher education in an attempt to provide more equality of opportunity. In the second case, museums will have to rely on endowments, income from museum shops and other commercial ventures, private donations and sponsorship.

Entrance fees help maintain and buy new collections. They enhance the value and quality of the exhibit and avoid the risks of deterioration by selecting visitors.

Even if museums are free, some people will not go, while if they are fee-paying others will go anyway. So making them free would be a giveaway of public money to the privileged middle classes, who would in any case pay to attend the same institutions.

Removing entrance fees could help democratise culture and make it affordable to all, but its impact might be limited as many visitors would keep coming despite admission fees.

528 words

14. CULTURE – Level 1 – Subject 2 [p. 224]

■ French bashing

French bashing is defined as a combat sport invented by English and American people to criticise the flaws of the French. How much truth do the criticisms contain?

French people are often described as lazy people: they have 35-hour weeks; they are often on strike and enjoy many more holidays than other countries.

They are also seen as cowardly, unfaithful, seducing, moralising and arrogant.

Employees severely lack respect for authority.

French people also have destabilising habits: they spend their time kissing each other, having coffee and cigarette breaks; they indulge in meeting mania and willingly accept low-paid internships. Their eating habits are quite peculiar too: either they have noisy group lunches or they eat alone at their desks, not to mention the fact they are fond of eating frogs.

Their administration is clogged by rigid hierarchy, networking and favouritism. The high taxes and burdensome bureaucracy dishearten many companies settling in France. Complex labour agreements and perplexing regulations are no mean feat.

French sellers and waiters are inhospitable, grumpy and impolite.

Finally, France has become an insecure place with pickpockets and terrorism.

But, far from being ashamed, French people usually react with pride to French bashing and highlight the country's assets. France is a huge hub in Europe. It can boast its weather, food, wine, fashion, culture, education and transport systems.

It is the fifth world economic power and has a very state-of-the-art intelligence and military force. It brims with innovative start-ups. The world's biggest start-up incubator is in Paris. One French company out of six introduced new products which don't even exist on the market. Paris is the world's second largest host to multinational headquarters, after Tokyo. Today, 500 multinationals have their home office in Paris.

It is the first tourist destination. 84.5 million tourists visited continental France in 2015, an increase of 0.9% from 2014 (85.7 in 2013).

With low student fees, it is particularly attractive for students. France is the fourth most popular country in the world for international students, with thousands of Americans, British and Australians coming here to study. 310,000 chose to study here over 2015, a 7% jump compared to 2012.

It hires quality and productive workers (second in Europe in terms of hourly productivity) and cares about all its citizens thanks to a good healthcare system and strong trade unions which defend citizens' rights. Workers enjoy a good work-life balance. People live in a democracy which defends civil and human rights and cares about the environment (COP21).

France is famous for its designers, world records, athletes, artists and 68 Nobel Prize winners.

French bashing is far from being justified. French people are not perfect but at least they can be proud of their assets.

450 words

14. CULTURE – Level 2 – Subject 1 [p. 226]

■ **Downloading music without permission is morally equivalent to theft**

Technology has made the access to documents easier and faster. Anyone can now see extracts or the totality of books, videos, newspaper articles and movies online. Free sharing benefits consumers but not necessarily authors, especially singers and movie-makers. So to what extent can we say that downloading music without permission is morally equivalent to theft?

Even if many countries have forbidden illegal downloading, it is still a widespread practice. In the US alone, in 2015, 20 million people got music through peer-to-peer file-sharing networks. Comparatively, just 7.7 million Americans paid for a music subscription service. According to a 2017 survey in the US, 35% of music buyers reported getting at least one song from an unsanctioned source. According to a worldwide survey in April 2016, 55% of 16-24 said that they had accessed music via

copyright infringement in the six months preceding the survey (46% for 25-34). A fifth of Internet users worldwide continue to regularly access sites offering copyright infringing music.

Music piracy is a form of stealing. Pirates infringe on copyright and intellectual property. The economic consequences are major. In 2014, the total music industry revenue was about \$15 billion worldwide, well below the 1999 peak of \$38 billion. The US economy loses \$12.5 billion in total output annually from music theft. Sound recording piracy leads to the loss of 71,060 jobs to the US economy. Between 230,000 and 560,000 jobs are lost due to digital video piracy in the USA. The US federal, state and local governments lose a minimum of \$422 million in tax revenues annually.

Pirates are not afraid of the sanctions, however high they are: the punishment for piracy is up to 5 years in prison and a \$150,000 fine per file.

Artists may feel betrayed by fans: as selling discs helps measure the success of artists, they may not feel appreciated if people are reluctant to buy their CDs.

Moreover, they need these revenues to make a living (especially for indie bands), pay producers, release new albums and organise concerts. Music piracy leads to a cascade of repercussions as recording labels and people who advertise artists lose money too.

As a result, loyal fans have to pay more to support artists.

Finally, illegal downloading creates risks of opening up computers to viruses.

On the other hand, illegal downloading may also benefit artists as it will help increase and promote artists' fame thanks to a viral phenomenon of advertising. It may widen the public likely to like the artist as legal downloading remains expensive, especially for the majority of pirates (teens and students). So, the more famous an artist is, the more likely he is to attract spectators to his concerts. The money losses incurred by piracy can be compensated by people attending concerts or buying memorabilia.

Anyway, it is hard to prevent and control music downloading as there are many ways of downloading the music for free on peer-to-peer networks.

Finally, piracy may help an artist become internationally famous and thus get a foothold abroad.

Even if illegal downloading harms the economy of the music industry, it also helps an artist get known and generate income.

509 words

14. CULTURE – Level 2 – Subject 2 [p. 228]

■ Americanisation has improved the world

American culture is everywhere, from developed to developing countries. Almost everyone has already drunk a Starbucks coffee, seen an Apple device or sipped a Coca Cola glass. To what extent has Americanisation improved the world?

Americanisation is the influence American culture and business have on other countries, such as their media, cuisine, business practices, popular culture, technology or political techniques. The term has been used since at least 1907.

No one can deny the commercial and cultural usefulness of American models. In 2012, a survey showed that 58% of respondents in Japan thought that the spreading of American ideas and customs was a good thing in their country (43% in China). The use of English language is evidence of American supremacy. There are above 1.5 billion English speakers globally. In 2015, 67 nations had English as the primary language of “official status”.

Americanisation has led to the spread of pop culture, mass consumption and consumer culture. Culture is no longer tied to privilege and wealth but democratised; there is no restricted access to popular culture as there is no need for cultural understanding. US pop culture focused on pictures and music, a universal language.

Americanisation has brought social, psychic and esthetic gratification thanks to its liberating power and anti-authoritarian philosophy.

Besides, it is often associated with modernity, progress and innovation. The United States has been the cradle of many inventions that have changed the world and have become part of our everyday lives across the world. The best illustration is the creation of the internet, which was formally introduced in 1982 and enables to connect most of the 21st century humanity.

Its influence is always coming from the ideas it conveys, like the American Dream which spread hope and dreams of a better life throughout the world.

On the other hand, the spread of American culture has often been described as a new form of imperialism, through the invasion of American brands and products. The US has been accused of trying to expand its economic supremacy by establishing branches in all the great cities and capitals of the world. All of the world's 10 biggest companies as measured by market capitalisation are American.

It has resulted in growing uniformity of products and services, often at the expense of local economies as the money returns to US companies and is not reinvested in the host country.

Americanisation is jeopardising local culture and spreading unhealthy habits: fast food and obesity, consumerism, gun violence, disregard for the environment or child labour.

Lastly, despite its hegemony, American culture is not the only one to expand its influence: Sony, Toyota, Samsung, BMW, Mercedes-Benz, IKEA, Chanel and Vuitton have carved out their place in international markets.

Americanisation has become more prevalent since the late 20th century, in particular through the pervasiveness of American internet technology. But it has also fostered growing concern about its harm to local cultures and privacy.

483 words

14. CULTURE – Level 3 – Subject 1 [p. 230]

- **If you don't show up on Google, you don't exist**

With 1.6 billion monthly visitors per month, Google is the leading search engine. And with 72.48% of the world's market share of search, it has become utterly indispensable in our everyday life. It offers the greatest opportunity of visibility. To what extent is it necessary to show up on Google and social media to exist?

Google accounts for over 86% of all mobile search traffic globally, followed by Yahoo at 3% and Bing at 1%. Similarly, using social media is becoming the most popular way of exchanging, creating a profile and working. Internet is widely used to find a job and recruit the best candidates worldwide. 70% of employers use social networking sites to research job candidates, up from 52% in 2015 and 11% in 2006.

Therefore, posting personal or professional information is a sine qua non to be seen and promote oneself. We need to have a social life online to be active, integrated and respected.

We are in an age of constant and instantaneous communication and access to information about everything. So, people expect to find everything they need online. On the other hand, having a blank slate seems weird now, as if the person had something to hide.

Posting profiles and data presents a major economic advantage. Indeed, publicising online is useful for companies to promote themselves and sell products. It offers them wider markets. Those high street brick-and-mortar shops that do not take up the challenge of online shopping are doomed to disappear.

Finally, appearing online and updating information regularly is the ideal means for politicians, artists and athletes to increase their popularity, followers or revenues.

However, posting personal information may be dangerous as we can encounter pedophiles or reveal data that could endanger privacy. Posting profiles online may help recruiters find candidates but it may also deprive some internet users of any chance of being hired. More than 1/4 of employers have found content online that has caused them to reprimand or fire an employee. 49% of hiring managers who screen candidates via social networks said they have found information that caused them not to hire a candidate.

Furthermore, the internet is not the only means to show you exist. It is just an intermediary step before a face-to-face encounter which will be more determining.

Online information and contacts create a superficial, virtual and fake life as you select the most glorifying information. It may trigger an insane competition to show off, which is even more demoralising for self-esteem.

Finally, it creates a false idea of being able to exchange and socialise as you only have virtual contacts and friends.

Thus, even if the internet, social media and search engines are wonderful tools, in some cases, it is preferable and safer not to publish personal information to avoid identity theft and having problems owing to compromising information or pictures.

474 words

14. CULTURE – Level 3 – Subject 2 [p. 232]

■ Culture is a commodity to be bought and sold like any other

Globalisation has made exchanging objects and services easier. It has contributed to converting things and activities into commodities. Commodification expands into all corners of life, even to culture. So can we say that culture has become a commodity to be bought and sold like any other?

Commodification is the transformation of goods, services, ideas and people into commodities, or objects of trade. Today, it is possible to buy practically all works of art. These are “cultural goods”, the products of artistic creativity that convey artistic, symbolic and aesthetic values; examples are antiques, works of art, books, newspapers, photos, films and music.

The trade of cultural goods has kept increasing these last few years. The EU’s cultural goods trade balance switched from a trade deficit of 2,068m euros in 2008 to a trade surplus of 2,786m in 2015. Between 2008 and 2015, growth rates were positive in both exports and imports for works of art, antiques, musical instruments, films and maps.

Trading art goods helps support art financially and makes it sustainable. It uses art as an economic resource whose subsistence is ensured by its popularity. As consumers care more about the quality than the cultural authenticity of products, the integration of cultural features into products is enough to increase attractiveness and contribute to higher demand.

In a word, commodification leads to the democratisation of culture by making it more affordable and by promoting cultural identity worldwide.

However, commodification is often criticised on the grounds that some things ought not to be treated as commodities—for example education, data, information and knowledge in the digital age. As regards art, it turns it into a means to attract consumers and tourists, in other words to make money.

It leads to a deterioration of quality and authenticity for the sake of quantity and profitability when cultural rites and rituals are performed for money, for tourists. It also forces artists to create according to public demand and tastes.

It makes it easier to create fake copies and infringe upon intellectual property and copyrights.

As money becomes the main objective, culture becomes valuable and worth investing in only if it pays dividends. Value is therefore measured by profit.

It results in a uniformisation of art. It is increasingly difficult and rare to find mind-expanding, thought-provoking or unexpected creations.

Tourism is the driving force of commodification and has both positive and negative effects. While commodification of culture helps empower traditions, it may also destroy local culture by distorting its authenticity. In any case, it makes it possible for tourists to experience something new and offers them insights into different cultures, while fostering cohesion and pride in the local community.

443 words

■ Lower the voting age to 16

Young people are often disinterested in politics, either because they do not understand a lot or because they are disillusioned by political wheeling and dealing. Could lowering the voting age to 16 reconcile them with politics?

Some countries have already lowered the voting age to 16 like Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua and the Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey.

The Scottish Independence Referendum Act 2013 allowed 16-year-olds to vote for the first time, but only in Scotland and only in that particular referendum. The Scottish Parliament reduced the voting age to 16 for its own and Scottish local elections in 2015. The turnout in the 2014 Scottish independence referendum was 85% with over 90% of the eligible population having registered to vote. The turnout among those voting for the first time at the age of 16 and 17, 66% of whom it is estimated registered to vote, is calculated to have been 75%. These figures show youngsters' interest in this election.

Actually, lowering the voting age might help teenagers feel more concerned. As they understand that their vote counts, they will be more inclined to act responsibly, for example for climate, if they know they can make a change.

Young people also deserve to have their word to say. As they are the most directly concerned by educational issues, they want to be heard.

Giving them the right to vote will also allow them to be taken more seriously. They can contribute to the public debate thanks to innovative ideas and make people adopt other perspectives.

Today, young people are more mature earlier. Many are already engaged in citizenship fights through street or online demonstrations. They also have adults' rights: they are already allowed to leave school, marry, have children, work, join the Armed Forces, volunteer with firefighters...so they should be able to vote.

Finally, while adult voters are turning away from politics, allowing teenagers to vote may increase the turnout. And young people may maintain the habit through life.

However, many children lack the required maturity and political knowledge to vote. They are often uninformed. They may just copy parents who influence them or choose a politician on his appearance or ability to convince.

Moreover, teens are not really interested in politics; they do not feel concerned about political issues (retirement, pensions, healthcare, environment, immigration...). They have other concerns like education, outings, devices and social networks.

Lowering the voting age is hard to enforce. It implies to keep electoral rolls up-to-date, which results in more workload.

Lastly, it might be worse if they vote: it could push a country into unrest and chaos as they are not necessarily aware of the impact of certain decisions and could push the vote results into a bad direction.

Allowing 16- and 17-year-olds to vote may determine them to get interested in politics younger and to take on responsibilities, but it is not enough. Governments and politicians need to work harder at addressing young people and at teaching them civic education to boost political commitment.

504 words

15. POLITICS – Level 1 – Subject 2 [p. 240]

■ Opinion polls harm the democratic process

2016 opinion polls failed to predict the results of Brexit and Trump's presidential election. They got it so wrong that some people questioned their usefulness and forecast their end. So to what extent can opinion polls help or harm the democratic process?

Electoral polls enable politicians to gauge public opinion. But the results may be untrustworthy, biased and manipulated, as the gap between poll predictions and the real outcome of recent votes suggests. The final polls ahead of Britain's historic referendum decision had pointed to a Remain victory (55 to 45), while the final results gave 51.9% of voters for leaving.

One reason why polls may be unreliable is the fact only a small number of respondents are surveyed and are not necessarily representative of the majority. So polls can give faulty information.

Moreover, no details are given on the polling activity. We do not know the identity, number, political belonging, age and profession of respondents, while these data can significantly influence a vote.

Polls may be detrimental to the democratic process. They can lead to tactical voting which may have unintended outcomes. Polls can also distract politicians from their real missions: presenting their electoral platforms and fighting for their ideas. Instead, they become obsessed with polls' results rather than substantive issues. Finally, polls might be confusing for voters as they give contradictory information.

Yet, even if opinion polls are not always 100% exact, they provide useful information.

Their margin of error is usually limited. Most surveys report a margin of error in a manner such as the results of this survey are accurate at the 95% confidence level plus or minus 3 percentage points. It is reckoned that a sample of 1,000 people can accurately reflect the views of more than 200 million adults to within a few percentage points.

They enable politicians to have feedback on their performance. They also help voters check the politicians' claims of momentum and have an opinion of what other people think. They are useful to reflect opinion changes and deliver an immediate verdict and sanction of bad actions or improper speech. Therefore, they are more time-saving for voters than following the news, talking to peers and neighbours, listening to candidates and reading campaign literature.

Politicians may take advantage of polls to adapt their speech and proposals to the issues that really interest voters.

Opinion polls are an example of free expression, a right for citizens to express themselves and be heard. They are proof that the democratic process works.

To conclude, opinion polls have become an essential cog of the electoral process. They show an opinion trend at one moment and may be a means for voters to express their discontent and dissent. As such, they are the guarantee of a democratic process.

460 words

15. POLITICS – Level 2 – Subject 1 [p. 242]

■ The monarchy is useless

The Diamond Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II was a multinational celebration throughout 2012, which marked the 60th anniversary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth II on 6 February 1952. The event was celebrated with great pomp, showing how popular she is. Yet, some people view the monarchy as useless and outdated.

Except in absolute monarchies where the monarch's power is autocratic, the role of a king or queen is usually purely ceremonial, so not really indispensable. He or she deals with visits and speeches.

A monarch may be costly to maintain. During 2018-19, the British monarchy cost taxpayers £67m – an increase of almost £20m in the previous financial year. In 2013-14, the British monarchy cost the taxpayer £35.7m (56p per person), versus £33.3m for 2012-13. Payroll costs (£19.5m), property maintenance (£13.3m), travel (£4.2m), utilities and hospitality (£5.3m) accounted for most of the expenditure. In 2016, the Windsors' family budget reached £43m. The money could be better spent.

Monarchs do not support a healthy economic flow; they do not work; they do not have legal liability to pay taxes even if the Queen of England now pays income tax.

In comparison, a democracy is better and fairer: the people can vote on the decisions made by the government. Moreover, being elected reflects hard work and perseverance to hold the position of leader, as it is not inherited by birthright.

On the other hand, hereditary powers create an unfair system. Not only is there no guarantee of a good monarchy, but it prevents any ordinary citizen from accessing the title.

Monarchies are not always exemplary, as with absolute monarchies which equal dictatorships or with damaging public scandals.

In spite of the recurrent waves of protest against monarchies, the latter remain symbols of values, tradition, stability and continuity. People are emotionally attached to their monarch. Queen Elizabeth II has become the world's longest-reigning living monarch. The Queen became monarch at the age of 25 on the death of her father King George VI on 6 February 1952. According to a survey in May 2021, 58% of British people thought the Queen had done a good job during her time on the throne and 6% thought she had done a fairly or very bad job. 41% said Britain's future would be worse if the monarchy were abolished and 17% thought it would be better if it were abolished.

Monarchs popularity comes from their status as nonpartisan figureheads: the nation is united behind them unlike elected politicians who are seen as divisive. Monarchs are above the political fray. They have the ability to unite diverse and hostile ethnic groups, for example on the occasion of national celebrations and events like royal births.

They care about people's welfare and invest in charities. They do not have to ally with economic or political groups. They are not influenced by money, lobbies or media.

In children's imaginary, they are associated with dreamful setting and people, romanticism and prestige.

All in all, they are not so costly to taxpayers. They even bring in a lot of revenue through tourism.

Monarchies are far from being dead and buried. They embody solid and steadfast values in a world where political uncertainty and distrust are reigning.

534 words

15. POLITICS – Level 2 – Subject 2 [p. 244]

■ Politicians should have immunity from prosecution

Diplomatic immunity is a form of legal immunity that ensures diplomats are given safe passage and are considered not susceptible to lawsuit or prosecution under the host country's laws. It gives leaders a wide range of action, but at the same time it can lead to abuse of power. So, should politicians have immunity from prosecution?

Diplomatic immunity helps politicians focus on their duties and issues that directly affect citizens.

Accusations and prosecutions are detrimental to their credibility and the integrity of their office. They may be the result of political rivalries and be triggered or exposed by political opponents. As such, they are a mean, underhanded way to denounce or put a leader at odds.

Prosecutions jeopardise a politician's future electoral success, even if he has the right skills and qualities. He may undergo long-term reputational damage. Depending on the severity of the law enforced in a country, leaders may be penalised for sometimes minor mistakes. For example, in Sweden in 2006, Swedish Culture Minister Cecilia Stego Chilo resigned after admitting she had not paid a mandatory TV licence fee for 16 years.

It should be voters' role to sanction political leaders especially if they are democratically elected.

Finally, there may be situations in which wrongdoings could be justified and serve an overwhelming state interest. As a result, politicians may become risk-averse.

On the other hand, the possibility of prosecuting a leader is the ultimate protection against abuse of power and uncontrolled authority. In the US, when a new president is elected to office, he or she takes an oath that lists many heavy responsibilities. Abuse of power or failure to uphold them cannot be tolerated. The Constitution gives the House of Representatives the right to impeach the president. Impeachment means that a charge of misconduct is filed against the president. 2/3 of the senators must vote for conviction to impeach the president.

Immunity is not only dangerous but unfair as regards ordinary citizens who do not escape justice. It contradicts the principle of a free and fair democracy.

It is also detrimental for a whole nation to have dishonest, irresponsible and untrustworthy leaders who are unfit to serve a nation.

It can hurt the image of their office and of all politicians; they lose credibility and trust, as we can see with lower turnovers at elections. There is no consistency with what they urge people to do and people see politics as wracked with corruption.

Immunity gives leaders an incentive to hold on to their office as long as possible and to continue wrongdoings with impunity, whereas the possibility of prosecution acts as a deterrent.

Giving political leaders immunity generates a risk of abuse of power and removes all credibility to the function in case of wrongdoing. Counter-powers are essential to a democracy.

465 words

15. POLITICS – Level 3 – Subject 1 [p. 246]

■ Referendums should be banned

Referendums are the free expression of a people on a decision that will affect them all. Symbols of democracy, they have proved to be dangerous for a country especially when it comes to making such crucial decisions as staying or leaving Europe. So should referendums be banned?

Referendums weaken representative democracy by undermining the role and importance of elected representatives.

They may be a means for elected representatives to avoid having to take an unpopular position on a controversial issue.

Citizens do not always have the capacity or information to make informed decisions on complex issues like constitutional change or international treaties. Either they will not vote, or they will vote without really knowing the implications of their choice.

As a result, they will make ill-informed decisions based on partial knowledge or on current circumstances like the economy or recent terrorist acts.

In the worst cases, referendums can be used to suit the needs of the governing party, not the interests of democracy. British Prime Minister David Cameron called the Brexit referendum in 2013, not because he believed Britain's EU membership needed to be debated but to shore up his own power base. The prime minister thought he could placate the vocal Eurosceptic wing of his Conservative Party and woo voters away from the anti-immigration UK Independence Party, by announcing a referendum he was confident he could win.

In April 2017, Turkish President Erdogan organised and won a referendum that gave him sweeping new powers, but many observers said the process had flaws such as campaigning restrictions and the misuse of state resources.

Finally, referendums only offer a binary choice for complex issues: the status quo or the proposed change. However, some issues require more subtlety.

On the other hand, referendums are a form of direct democracy and they help to re-engage voters with politics and democracy as they feel they can have a say.

So they empower citizens. They give them stronger control over political decisions. As a result, politicians may be more reluctant to abuse power.

Besides, governments need a specific popular mandate for any transcendental changes, so it is normal to consult people on major questions that affect them.

Referendums can also be used to resolve political problems. When a governing party is divided over an issue, asking for the people's opinion may help reach a solution on the issue without splitting the party.

A government must set up referendums regularly as situations and conditions change.

Referendums are both a boon and a bane. They empower citizens and let them express their support or discontent and take part in the democratic process, but they may also be blowing smoke and just help a leader consolidate his power.

450 words

15. POLITICS – Level 3 – Subject 2 [p. 248]

■ Political parties should be state funded

Running a political party may generate overwhelming costs, especially for presidential campaigns. Depending on countries, candidates can rely on donors to collect funds or on government's funding. What advantages does state funding present?

In case of state funding, the government gives funds to political parties or candidates for contesting elections. Direct funding means giving funds directly to political parties. Indirect funding takes the form of various subsidies: subsidised or free media access, tax benefits, free access to public spaces for campaign material display, provision of utilities and travel expenses, transport, security etc.

The main purpose of state funding is to make it unnecessary for contestants to take money from powerful moneyed interests so that they can remain clean. Big fossil fuel companies in the US may, for example, use their money to influence a candidate to block action on climate change. Therefore, state funding helps curb corruption.

State funding also brings more equity. Political parties are not on an equal footing financially. The more important they are, the more money they can collect. Running a campaign requires huge sums of money, which may be unfair for small or new parties which can't afford to run a successful election campaign. Public funding can help them have a better chance as it increases representativeness and guarantees a level playing field. As a matter of fact, political scandals have led to lower confidence crisis and donations from the public. So, not having to worry about collecting enough funds, politicians can spend more time interacting with constituents.

Public funding also endows the government with the ability to demand changes in party or candidate behaviour, to ask for reforms or a certain number of women candidates or persons from an ethnic minority.

However, public funding means that the money comes from taxpayers but this is not fair to force them to fund parties that they may not vote for. It also cuts the budget of other pressing concerns like education, healthcare, infrastructure or security.

Giving political parties funds may impair their reason for being, as it makes parties more unrepresentative if they do not need to raise funds; they are more detached from day-to-day political realities and they do not prove they are supported by people who are willing to make donations to a cause they strongly believe in.

Public funding may curtail the right for anyone to make a donation. It increases the lack of transparency and corruption at a higher level. It could take the form of covert financing with secret donations to offshore accounts or to wheeling and dealing. This was the case with Bygmalion scandal in France which revealed more than €10 million of “false invoices” for Nicolas Sarkozy’s 2012 re-election campaign had been billed as party expenses. Political parties are state funded in France, but private funding is possible and strictly regulated.

Finally, private and individual funding helps keep the public interested and tests the determination of the candidates to win.

Public funding may reduce the risks of sleaze and increase transparency; they help smaller parties be represented, but they burden the State budget and shift parties’ responsibilities and commitment.

519 words

Thématiques lexicales

■ Society

- The consumer society 13
- Television 15
- Justice 17
- Philanthropy 19
- International relations 21
- Socio-economic models 23

■ Education

- Gender education 29
- Studying abroad 31
- A student's life 33
- Clothing and uniforms 35
- School performance 37
- Learning methods 39

■ Security

- School security 45
- Juvenile delinquency 47
- Surveillance 49
- Censorship 51
- Weapons 53
- National security 55

■ Health

- Smoking [61](#)
- Immortality [63](#)
- Cloning [65](#)
- Drugs [67](#)
- Health and fitness [69](#)
- Healthcare [71](#)

■ Environment

- Pollution [77](#)
- Waste [79](#)
- Animal testing [81](#)
- Cities v. countryside [83](#)
- Energy sources [85](#)
- Global warming [87](#)

■ Sport

- Sport at school [93](#)
- Sports risks [95](#)
- Role models and heroes [97](#)
- Athletes' salaries [99](#)
- Doping [101](#)
- Olympic Games [103](#)

■ Technologies

- Progress [109](#)
- 3d printing [111](#)
- Augmented reality [113](#)
- Drones [115](#)

- Social media 117
- Robotics 119

■ Food and eating

- Junk food 125
- Vegetarianism 127
- Healthy eating 129
- Food waste 131
- GMOs 133
- Obesity 135

■ Economy

- Employee motivation 141
- Woman's value 143
- Public deficit 145
- Wealth v. poverty 147
- Welfare benefits 149
- Trade agreements 151

■ Transportation

- Public transport 157
- Road safety 159
- Automated cars 161
- Clean vehicles 163
- Car accidents 165
- Travelling 167

■ Work

- Recruitment 173

- Gender equality 175
- Child work 177
- Aging 179
- Work conditions 181
- Labour strikes 183

■ Family

- Family patterns 189
- Marriage 191
- Child independence 193
- Abortion 195
- Genetic engineering 197
- Surrogacy 199

■ Internationalism

- The American Dream 205
- Discrimination 207
- Cultural identity 209
- Migration 211
- Mexican immigration 213
- Europe 215

■ Culture

- Arts 221
- French identity 223
- Digital piracy 225
- American culture 227
- Online visibility 229

- Commodification [231](#)

■ **Politics**

- Elections [237](#)
- Opinion polls [239](#)
- Governments [241](#)
- Politics and justice [243](#)
- Referendums [245](#)
- Party financing [247](#)

Table des matières

- **Avant-propos**
- **Mode d'emploi**
- **Stratégies pour argumenter et débattre**
- **How to argue and debate**
- **Useful synonyms**

■ **1. Society**

Level n°1

1. "Shops should open on Sundays unconditionally"
2. "Reality TV"

Level n°2

1. "For the death penalty"
2. "Companies should give a part of their profits to charities"

Level n°3

1. "Globalisation is a boon"
2. "Uberisation"

Phrases grammaticales

■ **2. Education**

Level n°1

1. "Single-sex classes are preferable to co-ed"
2. "Studying abroad should be compulsory"

Level n°2

1. "Working while studying"
2. "School uniforms should be imposed"

Level n°3

1. "Teachers' salaries should be based on students' results and appraisal"
2. "Home education/online education is the future"

Phrases grammaticales

■ 3. Security

Level n°1

1. "Metal detectors at the entrance of schools"
2. "A curfew for children"

Level n°2

1. "Increase the number of CCTVs"
2. "Censor the internet"

Level n°3

1. "Gun control"
2. "Individual privacy matters less than national security"

Phrases grammaticales

■ 4. Health

Level n°1

1. "Smoking should be banned in all places"
2. "Expanding lifespan is a threat to life"

Level n°2

1. "Cloning humans should be legal"
2. "Legalise marijuana"

Level n°3

1. "Financial incentives to do sport"
2. "Obamacare"

Phrases grammaticales

■ 5. Environment

Level n°1

1. "The polluter pays"

2. "Plastic bag charge"

Level n°2

1. "Animal experimentation is necessary"
2. "Turn cities into countryside"

Level n°3

1. "Nuclear energy should be banned"
2. "Global warming is a hoax"

Phrases grammaticales

■ 6. Sport

Level n°1

1. "Ban sports classes"
2. "Ban extreme sports"

Level n°2

1. "Athletes and celebrities are role models"
2. "Some athletes are overpaid"

Level n°3

1. "Doping should be allowed"
2. "The Olympic Games are a waste of money"

Phrases grammaticales

■ 7. Technologies

Level n°1

1. "Technology has made the world a better place"
2. "3D printing is a boon"

Level n°2

1. "Augmented reality"
2. "Drones are a real danger"

Level n°3

1. "Facebook should be allowed to under 13"
2. "Robots are a threat to man"

Phrases grammaticales

■ 8. Food and eating

Level n°1

1. "Ban junk food and fast food restaurants"
2. "Humans should stop eating animals"

Level n°2

1. "Food classes at school"
2. "Governments should fight food waste"

Level n°3

1. "GMOs could solve the problem of famine"
2. "Obesity is the evil of the 21st century"

Phrases grammaticales

■ 9. Economy

Level n°1

1. "Money motivates workers more than any other factor"
2. "Housewives should be paid for their work"

Level n°2

1. "The government should cut public spending to reduce the national debt"
2. "Money is power"

Level n°3

1. "A universal basic income"
2. "There is more to lose from a trade war"

Phrases grammaticales

■ 10. Transportation

Level n°1

1. "Public transport should be free"
2. "Speed cameras are not for safety but to make money"

Level n°2

1. "Driverless vehicles are the future"
2. "Ban cars from city centres"

Level n°3

1. "Young drivers should not be allowed to drive after dark"
2. "Travel broadens the mind"

Phrases grammaticales

■ 11. Work

Level n°1

1. "Name-blind CVs should be the rule"
2. "Equal pay for women"

Level n°2

1. "Ban child labour"
2. "Postpone retirement age"

Level n°3

1. "Teleworking"
2. "Strikes should be forbidden"

Phrases grammaticales

■ 12. Family

Level n°1

1. "Being an only child is better"
2. "Same-sex marriage"

Level n°2

1. "Parents should decide for their children"
2. "Abortion"

Level n°3

1. "Parents should be able to choose the features of their children"
2. "Surrogate motherhood"

Phrases grammaticales

■ 13. Internationalism

Level n°1

1. "The American Dream no longer exists"

2. "Affirmative action is a good idea"

Level n°2

1. "Subsidise mother tongue education for large immigrant groups"

2. "Quotas for migrants"

Level n°3

1. "The USA should build a wall on the Mexican border"

2. "Brexit is a good thing"

Phrases grammaticales

■ 14. Culture

Level n°1

1. "All museums should be free"

2. "French bashing"

Level n°2

1. "Downloading music without permission is morally equivalent to theft"

2. "Americanisation has improved the world"

Level n°3

1. "If you don't show up on Google, you don't exist"

2. "Culture is a commodity to be bought and sold like any other"

Phrases grammaticales

■ 15. Politics

Level n°1

1. "Lower the voting age to 16"

2. "Opinion polls harm the democratic process"

Level n°2

1. "The monarchy is useless"

2. "Politicians should have immunity from prosecution"

Level n°3

1. "Referendums should be banned"

2. "Political parties should be state funded"

Phrases grammaticales

■ **Corrections**

■ **Thématiques lexicales**

Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Level n°1 = Intermediate• Level n°2 = Upper-intermediate• Level n°3 = Advanced