Anglais :

**Do you suffer from nomophobia ?**

Vocabulaire :

Study = étude ; to study = étudier ; almost = presque ; half = moitié, demi ; to dig (dug, dug) = creuser ; perhaps = maybe ; percent (-age) = pourcent (-age) ; upset = contrarié, énervé ; to worry = s’inquiéter ; worrying = inquiétant ; trends = tendances ; highlight = éclairer ; manque : lack ;

Idées du texte :

1er paragraphe : La nomophobia est la peur d’être sans contact avec son téléphone mobile. De plus 41% des personnes interrogés avouent avoir deux téléphones ou plus.

2ème paragraphe : Les femmes sont plus inquiètes que les hommes de perdre leurs téléphones. Les personnes les plus nomophobic sont des jeunes.

3ème paragraphe : Il y a 4 ans, 53% des personnes souffraient de la nomophobia alors qu’aujourd’hui 66% des personnes en souffre au Royaume-Uni.

4ème paragraphe : Il y a un manque de sécurité, en effet 46% des personnes ne possèdent aucune protection sur leur téléphone mobile.

**Beware – employers are looking at your web profile**

Pour faire une Introduction :

Il faut indiquer le type de document, la date, la source (newspaper, website, book, magazine, interview, documentary), le sujet, l’annonce du plan.

Social Networks :

There are websites where you can publish personal/professional information or data. You can chat online, share pictures, videos, links… Websites such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn.

Exercice 1:

Data base; Electronic mail; Smart card; Hard disk; Remote control.

Exercice 2:

To track down; To log on; To log off; To print out; To key in.

Exercice 3:

1. Computer scientist – ~~modem~~ – hacker
2. Light pen – floppy disk – ~~data file~~
3. ~~Browse~~ – bug – server
4. Desk-top computer – personal computer – ~~computer-aided design~~
5. Microchip – ~~microprocessor~~ – memory chip

Le gouvernement britannique fait en sorte que Internet soit de plus en plus présent dans l’éducation des enfants toute fois selon le Docteur Susan Blackmore cela va rendre les enfants paresseux car ils n’auront plus qu’à cliquer sur un bouton pour avoirs les informations qu’ils veulent de plus cela va également amoindrir la capacité de ces jeunes à mémoriser et stocker des connaissances. Ces arguments s’opposent totalement avec les plans du gouvernement qui font en sorte qu’Internet soit de plus en plus démocratiser. Selon le Département d’éducation et de compétences le but est de rendre toutes les personnes capables d’utiliser Internet. Le Dr. Blackmore a récemment annoncé lors d’une conférence que les professeurs seraient en retard par rapport à leurs élèves et qu’au final ces mêmes élèves auront une mentalité bien différente des adultes actuels.

1. Phishing / divulging private information
2. Tools / real domain
4. Help / unauthorized change /
6. Identify cues / armor solution / web site level /

Phishing: they create fake sites and they route the users toward the site.

What…for ? -> They gat private information from user.

They can steal money from users 2 tools can protect the users from fake websites

They modify the DNS data of a client’s system host fake or DNS setting

Personality types

Open-minded  
easy-going  
hard-working  
even-tempered  
self-confident  
strong-willed

II. Creative skill:/abilities

Communication/organizational

Il have recently graduated with an A-levels

I am a recently qualified … and I would like to apply for a job in your factory company [As you can see in my CV, I have already working in your company last year’s/2years ago]

1\* it implies 6\* Furthermore

2\* First of all 7\* as a matter of fact

3\* Indeed 8\* this is the reason why

4\* therefore 9\* conclude

5\* in my view 10\* however

A handful of = a quantity held in one hand

To put forth = to propose

To go to back and forth = aller et venir -> backand forth

From this day forth = dorénavant, désormais

To congregate = to gather together = to form a group

A hub = a center of activity

Groundbreaking = revolutionary / innovative

Timesharing = Multipropriété

Node = in computing 🡪 a terminal in a computer network

Packet swiching = In computeing 🡪 a method of efficient data transmission whereby the intial message is broken into units(or packets) that are routed independently and subsequently reassemble

Nationwide = throughout the country

Bayong = over the border

To aim to do sthg = to intend to do sthg

To lift = to raise

To span = here to go across

What technological devices have revolutionized the IT world over the last few years?

Quels dispositifs technologiques ont révolutionné le monde de l'informatique au cours des dernières années ?

INTRODUCTION

Over the last 50 years, new technology has evolved in such a significant way that we can wonder  
Over the last 5 decades, the IT world so significate  
Over the past half-century,

which technological devices have revolutionized our everyday life\*

DEVELOPMENT

If we use a chronological order, we can talk about mobile phone that date back to 1947

The starting point of revolutionizing breakthroughs/innovations dates back to 1947 when the cellular phone first appeared

The first real industrial robot was built in 1954 by George Deval, that was the beginning. Of artificial intelligence

Then came the sixties and the seventies during which hundreds of enabling technologies were developed   
such as synthetic fiber and integrated computer circuits that enabled man to fly to the moon  
among which

The next big step brings us to 1983 when the personal computers arrived on the market

Afterwards, in the 1990’s digitized media (music, movies, pictures, texts) open the way to various technological devices that today consumers commonly use every day (hard discs, flash drives, digital cameras, MP3 readers, printers, scanners, tablets…)

1/ It is a play on words with “Highway to Heaven”  
 The title of a popular 1980s American TV series, replacing highway by I-way, also a reference to the names of apple products(Iphone, Ipad, Ipod, Imac…) Everything becomes an “I-thing” with Steve Jobs  
 Biblical reference (Adam and Eve’s heaven and the apple story).

2/ The first picture is an advertisement featuring Steve Jobs (as a young man who has just launched his company). He is shown offering an apple to the viewer, just as Eve offered an apple to Adam in the Bible.  
 He is asking us to yield to temptation, that is to say buy an Apple product rather than something produced by any other computer company.  
 The second picture is the cover of the july, 26th 2004 issue of Newsweek magazine. The headline is based on a pun on the translation of Descartes’ famous phrase “cogito ergo sum”: “I think therefore I am”. The “slogan” in the headline suggests that one cannot live without an Ipod

3/ The main possible explanations are:  
 For the initial logo, in 1976, Jobs chose a picture of Sir Isaac Newton with an apple about to fall on his head (and thereby enable him to formulate the laws of gravity). Jobs often compared his situation to Newton’s, since they both had problems getting their ideas accepted.  
 The apple is a symbol of lust and knowledge, i.e. the strong desire for knowledge. Combined with the colors of the rainbow, this is also a reference to hippie culture, a subject dear to Jobs’s heart.

a/ The stone used is laudatory  
 The biographer writes very hithly of Steve Jobs’s achievement and expresses deep admiration for him although he seems to have a few reservations with regard to his “controversial management style”.

b/ Some of the term “legend”, “revolutionize”, “his place in history”, “stature” … and the repeated use of superlatives make the description seem exaggerated.

c/ This expression means that the company had the same characteristics as Jobs himself: his creation resembled him; it was his exact reflection.  
 This implies that Time magazine’s view of the future of the future for Apple is optimistic

d/ According to the biography, “Combining art and technology, beauty and processing power. Apple is at the crossroads of art and technology.”  
 For the Economist, “he was obsessed with product design and aesthetics.” The economist insists on this aesthetic dimension, whereas the biography also mentions the technological aspect.

e/ Steve Jobs was a man of contradictions: a hippie and a rebel and yet someone who could fit into the mould of a global entrepreneur. Also, he led one of the greatest technological revolutions in history and yet, wat not an engineer. On a personal level, people praised his humanity and yet he is often described as having been tyrannical with his employees.