



English course

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PRESENTATIONS and EVALUATION

Individual Oral Presentation

General Description:

For the Individual oral presentation students are required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding through a self-chosen task in consultation with the teacher. Students are required to adapt their language to the task and audience.

Choice of topic:

Students should choose topics that reflect their personal interests. Topics may be based on any aspect(s) of the work(s) studied

Conduct of the presentation and subsequent discussion:

Students must do their presentation without any interruption or assistance. When the presentation is completed, the teacher may engage in a discussion with the students. The whole class may participate in the subsequent discussion. The student is, however, only assessed on the presentation.

Presentation

1. Look for an interesting **video** on the internet.
2. Present this **orally** in a clear synthesis using past tenses, conditional propositions +questions tags,...in other words with a good vocabulary and a grammar level (at least 10 minutes)
3. Justify the choice of your presentation and be ready to answer questions on the topic.
4. Prepare one **vocabulary list** of min. 8 words (you will have to study those for the written exam)
5. **one exercise** about your presentation or video.
6. Prepare questions for a **debate** with your fellow students.

Oral EXAM:

The personal presentation for the exam is based on the course. Then, you will be asked to describe two topics about your favourite classmates' presentations and a few questions about the topics of the course.

Finalités d'évaluation certificative

	Septembre - Janvier	Seconde Session
Test et travail	1 test écrit formatif dont le résultat est pris en compte dans le cas d'une réussite Pondération : 50% (20% : test// 30% : présentation)	
Examens	épreuves écrite et orale Pondération : 50% oral 30% / écrit : 20%	épreuves écrite et orale Pondération : 100%

Compétence à atteindre en fin de troisième année en anglais

UTILISATEUR INDEPENDANT B1 +

Compréhension à l'audition : niveau B2

Compréhension à la lecture : niveau B2

Expression orale : niveau B2

Expression écrite : niveau B1

Sujets abordés dans les quatre compétences: postuler pour un emploi, le monde de l'entreprise, thèmes informatiques liés à l'actualité

Online, the new frontline: reading

Fill in with the following words: our lives, including, validity of any information, breaches, survey, disrupted, to, cyberspace, surveyed.

We shop online. We work online. We play online. We live online. More and more, depend on online, digital services. Almost everything can be done online – from shopping and banking to socialising and card making – and all of this makes the internet, also known as, an attractive target for criminals.

Large-scale cyber security often make the headlines but about 70% of organisations are keeping their worst security incidents under wraps, so what makes the news is just a small proportion of the breaches that are actually taking place. Britain is being targeted by up to 1,000 cyber attacks every hour.

We all have a responsibility to protect services from being maliciously or misused, through our vigilance, through our own security measures and through reporting events when they arise.

The knowledge, tools and best practices relating to protecting the computers, communications networks, programs and data that make our digital lives possible are collectively referred as cyber security, or information security. For the purposes of this article, we use the two terms interchangeably.

Behind the numbers¹

Cyber security is definitely one of those areas where you need to evaluate the you find online before accepting it. The figures about the prevalence and under reporting of cyber attacks comes from a [2010 CyberSecurity Watch survey carried out](#) in the US by a number of organisations, the US Computer Emergency Response Team. The states that ‘the public may not be aware of the number of incidents because almost three-quarters (72%), on average, of the insider incidents are handled internally without legal action or the involvement of law enforcement.’

The estimate of 1000 attacks per hour is based on the [BIS Cyber Security Breaches Survey 2014](#). We took the number of organisations that reported that they were attacked ‘hundreds of times a day’ in different ways, and assumed that each of these responses were attacked a minimum of 100 times per day, we worked out that there were at least 24156 attacks per day across the 1098 organisations Dividing this by 24 suggests that there are a minimum of 1000 attacks per hour.

¹ Futurelearn, cybersecurity

Find the right translations

Fabrication de cartes =

emballé/recouvert/secret=

pris pour cible =

réaliser =

traiter =

popularité =

sans aucun doute =

‘to solve’=

interrompu/coupé =

mal utilisé =

Answer the following questions

- 1) How many attacks are there per hour in Britain?

- 2) Give a definition of cyber security. A synonym?:

- 3) Why aren’t we aware of the number of incidents?

- 4) How did they come to the result of 1000 attacks per hour?

Listening: Cyber security breaches

Listen to the video and fill in. Then, write the translations of the underlined words.

<u>Fill in</u>	<u>Translations</u>
<p>CORY DOCTOROW: So there was a time that I actually got I was successfully attacked over the internet. And it really illuminated the fact that security depends on you never making any mistakes, and attacking finding one person who can make a mistake. So the way that happened was the night before, the operating system on my phone, and so every time a service that normally I'd have a password <u>stored on</u> my phone for, it was me to re-enter my password, because I had a new operating system. And also, I had a new and the browser part of the URL of the website I was looking at.</p>	
<p>So that made things bad, too. I went to the coffee shop after our daughter at school with my wife, and she sat down to read the and I stood in the queue, and I Twitter and there was a direct message from a friend of mine that said, “.....”? And a URL. And the day before, I had also published <u>a bunch of</u> newspaper editorials, so I was getting a lot of emails and direct messages, saying oh, I saw that, or how was this, or whatever. And so it seemed kind of plausible. And I, and it prompted me for my password.</p>	
<p>And it brought me to a and prompted me for a password, which was normal. Everything was It looked like I was visiting Twitter dot com, because of the way the browser was, and I entered it in. And then I got three more <u>DMs</u> from other people saying, “.....”? And I was like, oooh, they've all been infected by something that presumably I've just been infected by, too. And if nothing else, I just into this. The consequences, thankfully, were pretty light, because it, and I had good password hygiene that I didn't recycle passwords across services.</p>	
<p>So I immediately sat down in the cafe, all my, and changed that password and went through and made sure everything looked OK and then <u>ended up</u> the operating system on that phone and Luckily, the consequences were pretty <u>slight</u> and nothing bad happened to me apart from losing that morning and feeling like an</p>	

Speaking activity

- 1) What cyber threat concerns you the most?
- 2) How can we build a safer cyber world?
- 3) What group or organization do you think is the biggest cyber threat?
- 4) Can you truly be anonymous online? Should you?
- 5) Is it ok for a victimized organization to “hack back”? What are the dangers?
- 6) Is it important to distinguish between different types of cyber attacks? How should we do it?
- 7) What are the emerging and future technologies that we will have to worry the most about from a security perspective?

Man quits job to become full-time Pokémon hunter

Choose the correct answers.

1. Pokémon Go is ...
 - a. ... an online gambling game in which some people have lost all their savings.
 - b. ... an app in which gamers compete to capture animated characters using their mobile phones.
 - c. ... a hit Japanese board game for children which is also popular with adults.

2 Pokémon is short for ...

- a. ... poker money.
- b. ... pocket money.
- c. ... pocket monster.

Find the key words in the article and write them next to the definitions below.

1. a person from New Zealand _____ (para 2)
2. start a journey _____ (two words, para 2)
3. captured; caught _____ (para 4)
4. living somewhere _____ (para 4)
5. making you feel extremely happy, excited and full of energy
_____ (para 6)
6. sometimes _____ (two words, para 6)
7. with a lot of noise or activity _____ (para 8)
8. tell somebody about something that may affect them _____
(para 8)
9. someone, especially a young person without much money, who travels around on foot or
public transport, often carrying items in a bag on his back _____
(para 9)
10. large rooms where lots of people sleep _____ (para 9)
11. made an offer _____ (para 10)
12. support _____ (para 12)

Answer the questions using information from the article.

1. What age and nationality is Tom Currie?
2. Where was Tom Currie working before he left his job?
3. How long does he plan to travel around New Zealand?
4. How is he travelling around the country?
5. Where is he staying while he is travelling?
6. In which mountains did he capture three Pokémon figures?
7. In which city did he meet many other hunters?
8. Is this the first time Tom Currie has played Pokémon?

Pokémon Go: man quits job to become full-time Pokémon hunter

Tom Currie says he will spend two months travelling around New Zealand to capture all the Pokémons released for the game

Eleanor Ainge Roy

15 July, 2016

- 1 New Zealander Tom Currie has become a full-time Pokémon hunter. Each morning, he fills a flask with coffee, packs a rain jacket, puts his lunch in his rucksack and heads into the wilderness to hunt Pokémons – come rain or shine.
- 2 The 24-year-old Kiwi has just left his job in Auckland to embark on a two-month tour of New Zealand, with the aim of capturing all of the Pokémons just released on smartphone game Pokémon Go.
- 3 Currie has booked 20 bus trips around New Zealand and, in less than a week, has already visited six South Island towns – and caught Pokémons at every stop. So far, he has captured 90 of the 151 Pokémons released on the game.
- 4 In the Kaikoura Ranges on the east coast of the South Island, Currie captured Dragonair, Scyther and Jynx. And, in the rough seas off the wild west coast, he seized water-dwelling Goldeen.
- 5 "I wanted to have an adventure," Currie said. "I have been working for six years and I was desperate for a break. And Pokémons gave me the chance to live that dream."
- 6 A week in and Currie's adventure is both exhilarating and exhausting. On occasion, he has hunted till 3am and he says he sleeps deeply now because of the "miles and miles" he walks each day.
- 7 "I think the most exciting experience so far was in Christchurch, which has become a hotspot for Pokémon hunters," Currie said.
- 8 "There were about 100 people there hunting. And some of these people would usually be shut up at home and really reclusive. Hunting for Pokémons is bringing them into the real world. It was such a buzzy atmosphere – when someone spotted a rare Pokémon, they would shout out to alert the crowd."
- 9 Currie's journey so far has been done on the cheap, sleeping on friends' sofas or in crowded backpacker dorms.

10 But his trip has piqued the nation's interest and he has been approached by various transport companies, offering to take him to remote parts of the country to hunt for rare Pokémons.

11 Currie has also received messages of support from around the world, including Ireland, India, Canada and the US.

12 "Tom is a very spur-of-the-moment, independent kid. He always has been," said his mother, Tania Dobbs. "His nana and I don't understand the game but I remember him loving it in his childhood. I am just glad he is out enjoying his life and seeing so much of New Zealand. I back him 100%."

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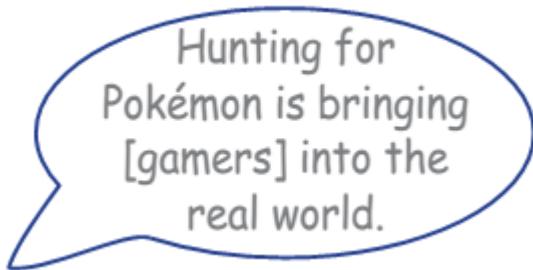
First published in *The Guardian*, 15/07/16

Find the following expressions in the article.

1. Whatever the weather (four words)
2. Really wanting to do something different (four words)
3. Do what you have always wanted to do (three words)
4. A popular place where people gather (one word)
5. Staying in your house (four words)
6. A way of doing something in which you spend as little money as possible (three words)
7. Make someone want to know more about something (three words)
8. Sudden and not planned or thought about carefully (four words)

Discussion

- Read the quote from Tom Currie and discuss the question below.



- What are the advantages and disadvantages of getting players of computer games outside in this way?

Confessions of a teenage hacker²

Article from The Independent

Confessions of a teenage hacker

Jake Davis was arrested two years ago for his role in LulzSec's high-profile hacking attacks. Now 20, he explains why he's decided to change his ways

As "Topiary" [his pseudonym], he was the witty* spokesman for the group of hacktivists once dubbed* the "most-wanted cyber-criminals on the planet". He acted as the chief promoter for Anonymous¹ and offshoot* LulzSec as they went on a high-profile hacking spree* in 2011, targeting* the likes of Sony, the CIA, the UK's Serious Organised Crime Agency [Soca], the Arizona police force and even a website affiliated with the FBI.

Arrested at 18

It all ended for Jake Davis two years ago when he was arrested in his home in the Shetland Islands on suspicion* of more than 80 charges* of conspiracy. He eventually* pleaded guilty to two counts* and

salmon bagel in a café in central London. The Scot, who set up LulzSec's Twitter account (it quickly acquired more than 300,000 followers), now lives with his partner and freelances for three film and digital companies.

Hackers need help

He is still on probation* and is not allowed to leave the country, erase* his internet history, or speak to anyone currently or formerly associated with Anonymous or its offshoots. Today he will be giving a talk on his experience at Wired 2013 to an audience who have paid more than £1,500 to attend the two-day conference. He shrugs* off the threat of being extradited to the US (he was also

have done it if there was something else outside my front door to get involved* with." He left school at 13 "on a whim*", spending all his time alone on a "very slow Shetland internet connection". He said he was not forced back [to school].

Devoid* of "any sort of outward stimuli", he turned to the online world to fill his days. "That led to me becoming a very stereotypical basement-dwelling* nerd who played online games and sat on Skype calls for 18 hours a day without really leaving the house," he said.

"I had no emotion"

It was shortly after visiting a chatroom where a "bunch*" of internet people were rising* up against PayPal" that Davis became involved with Anonymous.

Sabu, the group's reported ring-leader*, was arrested by the FBI in 2011 and persuaded to become an informant. "The people who wanted to attack the CIA, FBI and Soca were the people the FBI was using to try and entrap* others," said Davis, who always said he never hacked an account himself. "It was a stupid way to make a point*", he adds. "It was a bunch of silly kids not really knowing what they were doing."

"I played online games and sat on Skype calls for 18 hours a day without really leaving the house."

was banned* from doing anything on the internet for two years. He was also electronically* tagged and locked up at Feltham Young Offenders Institution for 37 days.

While the American LulzSec-member-turned-FBI-informant "Sabu" remains in US custody*, where he faces a maximum of 124 years in jail, Davis, now 20 years old, is eating a smoked

indicted* for his crimes in America), and said would-be* hackers should be helped to find a "different outlet* for their creativity". He warns against portraying hackers as an "elite cool" who "go against the system in an edgy* way" because it will encourage more people to do it.

Davis insists the life of a hacker is not glamorous. "I would never

VOCABULARY p.32
ban: interdire
basement-dwelling: qui vit au sous-sol
bunch: groupe

charge: accusation
count: chef d'accusation
custody: détention provisoire

dub: surnommer
devoid: dépourvu
edgy: rebelle

electronically tag: placer sous surveillance
eradicate: électronique
entrap: piéger

eventually: finalement
indict: inculper
involved (get ...)

with]: se consacrer à
offshoot: branche
outlet: exutoire
point (make a ...): envoyer un message

probation: liberté surveillée
ringleader: chef
rise up: se rebeller

shrug off threats: faire fi des menaces
spree (go on a crime ...): multiplier les délits

² Today in English, April 2014.



Today, Davis believes it's important for young people to be taught that "actions have consequences".

"There is no way the internet teaches empathy," he adds. "When a person is described as a victim of computer hacking, many of these hackers wouldn't understand [how] they could be a victim, because they're not a real person, just lines on the internet and an avatar. That's kind of the trap* I fell into – [I was] devoid of any emotion."

At Feltham, he was greeted* as a bit of a hero, getting high-fives* from inmates* as he arrived. One

prisoner even defended him when another started insulting him. "He put down his pool* cue and went right up in his face, and said: "Don't f*** with the hacker or I will break your neck," Davis says.

Prison isn't the answer

Davis says the guards at Feltham had no idea how to deal* with an alleged* hacker. "I got sacked* from my job of cleaning because they thought it was too dangerous for me to mop* near a computer. I don't know what they thought I would do," he says.

Before his arrest, Davis deleted* all his tweets [@atopiary], leaving just one: "You cannot arrest an idea." After being inside*, Davis is adamant* that putting hackers behind bars isn't the solution. "Hackers aren't a danger to anyone on the street. If a hacker is caught, instead of enforcing preposterous* laws which send them to prison for 126 years, the authorities should try and find some avenue in which they can be beneficial to society." ■

Sarah Morrison

"ACTIONS HAVE CONSEQUENCES": prison and two years without the internet changed ex-hacker Jake Davis.

suspicion (on ... of):
sur la supposition de
target the likes of ...:
cibler des organisations telles...

whim: coup de tête
witty spokesman:
porte-parole spirituel
would-be: éventuel

VOCABULARY p. 33
adamant: catégorique
alleged: présumé
deal with: gérer
delete: supprimer

greet: accueillir
high-five:
felicitations par claquement de mains
inmate: prisonnier

inside (be ...):
être en prison
mop:
passer la serpillière
pool cue:

queue de billards
preposterous:
absurde
sack: virer
trap: piège

1 **Anonymous:** mouvement de hackers dont fait partie le groupe LulzSec. Le plus souvent, ces virtuoses de la technologie et activistes politiques défendent la liberté d'expression.

Try to summarise the article by answering the following questions:

What was his role?

.....
.....

What were the consequences of his acts?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Describe the difference of punishment between UK and the United States;

.....
.....
.....
.....

Feltham=

Describe the atmosphere in Feltham:

.....
.....
.....
.....

He says: "Prison isn't the answer." So, according to him, what are the other solutions?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Six-year-olds understand digital technology better than adults

Discuss the following questions.

1. Do teenagers today spend more or less time talking on the phone than their parents did at their age?
2. Who watches more television – young children, teenagers or adults?
3. Who sends more emails?
4. How do 12- to 15-year-olds prefer to communicate remotely?

Match key words from the text to the definitions. The paragraph numbers are given to help you.

1. the introduction of a new product or service _____
(para 2)
2. in a very important or basic way _____ (para 3)
3. measure the amount of something using a particular method
_____ (para 4)
4. small pieces of equipment that use new technology
_____ (para 4)
5. technology for getting sound or video to your computer through the internet continuously so that you can hear the sound or see the video before all the information has been received by your computer _____ (para 5)
6. reaches the highest level, before becoming lower _____
(para 5)
7. shorter because some parts have been removed _____
(para 6)
8. preventing other people from using something _____
(para 8)
9. a machine or piece of equipment that does a particular thing

(para 9)
10. quickly sending a message _____ (two words, para 10)
11. very keen _____ (para 12)
12. programmes that are available to view (online or through the television) after the programmes have been shown on television _____
(three words, para 13)
13. completely accepting and using something new _____
(para 15)

Ofcom: six-year-olds understand digital technology better than adults

Children, growing up with YouTube, Netflix and Spotify, learning to use smartphones or tablets before they are able to talk

Juliette Garside

7 August, 2014

- 1 They may not know who Steve Jobs was or even how to tie their own shoelaces, but the average six-year-old child understands more about digital technology than a 45-year-old adult, according to an authoritative new report.
- 2 The advent of broadband in the year 2000 has created a generation of digital natives. Ofcom (which checks standards in the UK communications industries) says in its annual study of British consumers. Born in the new millennium, these children have never known the dark ages of dial-up internet and the youngest are learning how to operate smartphones or tablets before they are able to talk.
- 3 "These younger people are shaping communications," said Jane Rumble, Ofcom's media research head. "As a result of growing up in the digital age, they are developing fundamentally different communication habits from older generations, even compared to what we call the early adopters, the 16-to-24 age group."
- 4 Ofcom devised a "digital quotient", or DQ, test to put 800 children and 2,000 adults through their paces, which, rather than measuring intelligence, as an IQ test would, attempts to gauge awareness of and self-confidence around gadgets from tablets to smart watches, knowledge of superfast internet, 4G mobile-phone networks and mobile apps.
- 5 Among 6- to 7-year-olds, who have grown up with YouTube, Spotify music streaming and online television, the average DQ score was 98, higher than for those aged between 45 and 49, who scored an average of 96. Digital understanding peaks between 14 and 15 years of age, when the average is a DQ of 113, and then drops gradually throughout adulthood, before falling rapidly in old age.
- 6 People are now being invited to test their digital knowledge with an abbreviated version of the questionnaire that will give any member of the public a DQ score, along with advice on how to improve their understanding and protect themselves and their families online.
- 7 The ways in which millennial children contact each other and consume entertainment are internet," said James Thickett, Research Director at Ofcom. "In the last three years, we have seen that change and we think that's down to tablets."
- 15 Britain is embracing internet-enabled devices across the generations, to the extent that the balance between sleep and screen-based activities has now tipped. The typical adult so different from previous generations that forecasters now consider their preferences a better indication of the future than those of trendsetting young adults.
- 8 The most remarkable change is in time spent talking on the phone. Two decades ago, teenagers devoted their evenings to monopolizing the home telephone line, dissecting love affairs and friendships in conversations that lasted for hours.
- 9 For those aged 12 to 15, phone calls account for just 3% of time spent communicating through any device. For all adults, this rises to 20% and, for young adults, it is still three times as high at 9%. Today's children do the majority of their remote socializing by sending written messages or through shared photographs and videos. "The millennium generation is losing its voice," Ofcom claims.
- 10 Over 90% of their device-time is message based, chatting on social networks like Facebook, sending instant messages through services like WhatsApp or even firing off traditional mobile-phone text messages. Just 2% of children's time is spent emailing, compared to 33% for adults.
- 11 Away from their phones, 12- to 15-year-olds have a very different relationship with other media, too. A digital seven-day diary shows live television accounts for just half of viewing for this age group, compared to nearly 70% for all adults. They spend 20% of their time viewing short video clips, for example on YouTube, or news clips distributed via Facebook and other social sites. The rest of their viewing is shared between DVDs, streamed content through Netflix or iTunes and recorded television programmes.
- 12 Young adults aged 16 to 24 are voracious consumers of almost all media. However, live radio and print-based media have all but disappeared from their daily diet.
- 13 Younger people are moving away from live television and moving to streaming and catch-up services. Even among adults, television is becoming less important. Television viewing among 16- to 24-year-olds has been dipping each year since 2010, but 2013 was the first year where researchers found viewing fell across all age groups. The theory is that tablet computers – among the most popular Christmas presents in 2012 and 2013 – have brought many older people online for longer. With large screens and simple, touch-based interfaces, tablets are being credited with a jump in internet access among the over-65s.
- 14 "For years, there has been a very stubborn resistance by the over-65s to accessing the spends eight hours and 41 minutes each day communicating or consuming media, including old-fashioned books and newspapers, and just eight hours and 21 minutes asleep.

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First published in *The Guardian*, 07/08/14

Discuss your answers to the questions – without referring back to the article, if possible.

What other points can you remember?

1. Who are ‘digital natives’?
2. What new technology in 2000 created a generation of digital natives?
3. What or who are early adopters?
4. How many children and how many adults took part in the full DQ test?
5. What does DQ stand for? Why do you think this name or term was chosen?
6. What were the average DQ scores for the following age groups: 6- to 7-year-olds; 14- to 15-year-olds; 45- to 49-year-olds?
7. Why are forecasters so interested in the scores of 6- to 7-year-olds?
8. What does the report say about ...
 - ... phone calls?
 - ... print-based media?
 - ... social networks?
 - ... television?
 - ... DVDs, streaming and catch-up services?
 - ... hours spent consuming media versus hours spent sleeping?

Vocabulary from the article:

- a. Explain what these phrases from the article mean and put them into your own words.

1. the dark ages of dial-up internet (para 2)
2. dissecting love affairs and friendships (para 8)
3. remote socializing (para 9)
4. The millennium generation is losing its voice. (para 9)

- b. Reorder the words to make expressions from the article. Then, find them in the article and discuss what they mean.

1. tipped has balance the
2. their through paces someone put

c. Find all the words in the article that follow the word ‘digital’ and write them below. Then, add any further ideas of your own.



Discussion

a. Make notes of your answers in the table. Then, discuss them.

- How do you prefer to communicate in these situations?

informing your family and friends that you are running late	
informing your boss or colleagues that you are running late	
asking your partner to pick up some milk or bread on their way home	
making a doctor's appointment	
booking a hotel room or a table in a restaurant	
setting up a meeting with your boss	
making a complaint about a service, such as a flight or train journey	
making a complaint about something you bought	
wishing someone happy birthday	

b. Discuss your answers to the questions below.

- How do you show friends and family your holiday photos?
- How often do you make/receive phone calls? Is it more or less often than ten years ago?
- Did you spend ages on the phone as a teenager?
- Do you watch more or less live television these days than you did ten years ago?
- Have you ever asked someone younger than you to help you with an internet-enabled device? Has anyone older than you ever asked you to help them?

Test your DQ (digital quotient) using the short version of the questionnaire.

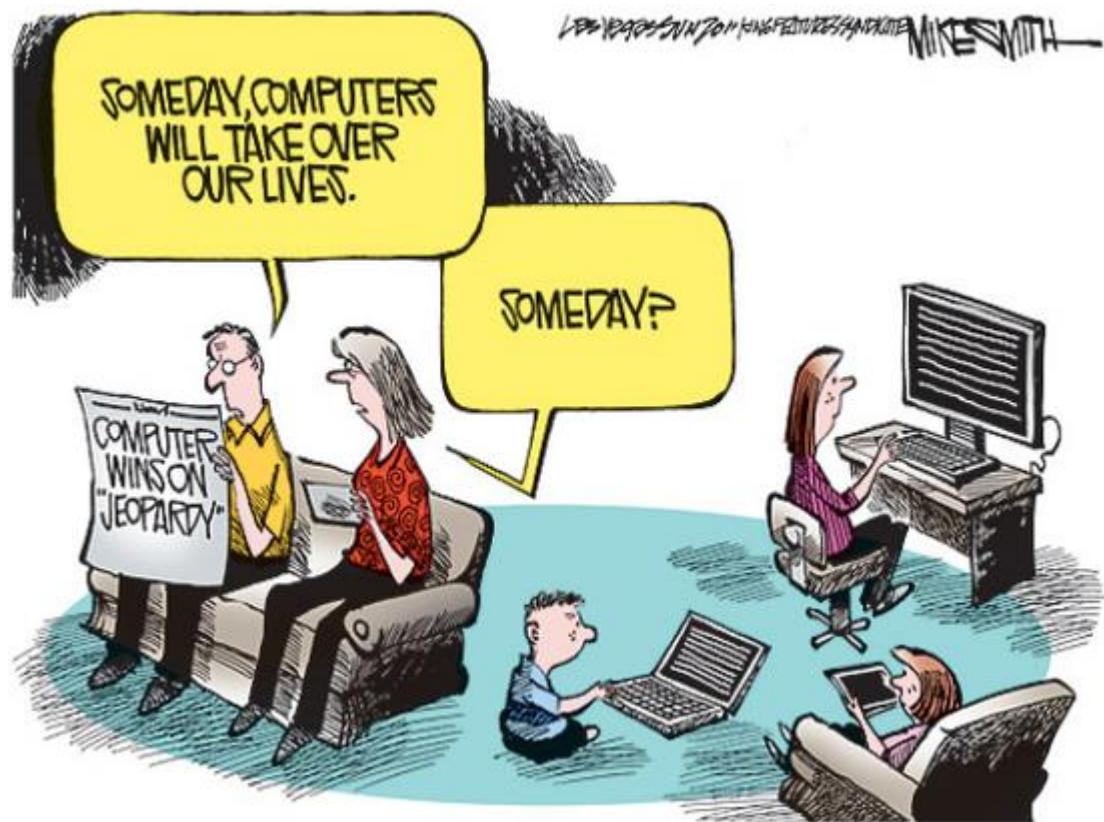
<http://consumers.ofcom.org.uk/news/dq-test/>

VIDEO³:the ad of the day

- 1) Stop at 40s and guess what the ad is for.
- 2) Discuss the message behind the ad - the idea that in future, all the children of the world will be connected. What about the slogan ('A more human way to do')? Is it effective? Why (not)?

³ <http://www.englishblog.com/2015/07/ad-of-the-day-...> (video of July 24, 2015)

Cartoon: Computer Takeover



Discuss the cartoon:

Vocabulary :

Meaning :

Debate:

2045: The Year Man Becomes Immortal

We're fast approaching the moment when humans and machines merge.

Welcome to the Singularity movement

By Lev Grossman Thursday, Feb. 10, 2011



Photo--Illustration by

Phillip Toledano for TIME

On Feb. 15, 1965, a diffident but self-possessed high school student named Raymond Kurzweil appeared as a guest on a game show called *I've Got a Secret*. He was introduced by the host, Steve Allen, then he played a short musical composition on a piano. The idea was that Kurzweil was hiding an unusual fact and the panelists — they included a comedian and a former Miss America — had to guess what it was.

On the show (see [the clip](#) on YouTube), the beauty queen did a good job of grilling Kurzweil, but the comedian got the win: the music was composed by a computer. Kurzweil got \$200.

Kurzweil then demonstrated the computer, which he built himself — a desk-size affair with loudly clacking relays, hooked up to a typewriter. The panelists were pretty blasé about it; they were more impressed by Kurzweil's age than by anything he'd actually done. They were ready to move on to Mrs. Chester Loney of Rough and Ready, Calif., whose secret was that she'd been President Lyndon Johnson's first-grade teacher.

But Kurzweil would spend much of the rest of his career working out what his demonstration meant. Creating a work of art is one of those activities we reserve for humans and humans only. It's an act of self-expression; you're not supposed to be able to do it if you don't have a self. To see creativity, the exclusive domain of humans, usurped by a computer built by a 17-year-old is to watch a line blur that cannot be unblurred, the line between organic intelligence and artificial intelligence.

That was Kurzweil's real secret, and back in 1965 nobody guessed it. Maybe not even him, not yet. But now, 46 years later, Kurzweil believes that we're approaching a moment when computers will become intelligent, and not just intelligent but more intelligent than humans. When that happens, humanity — our bodies, our minds, our civilization — will be completely and irreversibly transformed. He believes that this moment is

not only inevitable but imminent. According to his calculations, the end of human civilization as we know it is about 35 years away.

Computers are getting faster. Everybody knows that. Also, computers are getting faster *faster* — that is, the rate at which they're getting faster is increasing.

True? True.

So if computers are getting so much faster, so incredibly fast, there might conceivably come a moment when they are capable of something comparable to human intelligence. Artificial intelligence. All that horsepower could be put in the service of emulating whatever it is our brains are doing when they create consciousness — not just doing arithmetic very quickly or composing piano music but also driving cars, writing books, making ethical decisions, appreciating fancy paintings, making witty observations at cocktail parties.

If you can swallow that idea, and Kurzweil and a lot of other very smart people can, then all bets are off. From that point on, there's no reason to think computers would stop getting more powerful. They would keep on developing until they were far more intelligent than we are. Their rate of development would also continue to increase, because they would take over their own development from their slower-thinking human creators. Imagine a computer scientist that was itself a super-intelligent computer. It would work incredibly quickly. It could draw on huge amounts of data effortlessly. It wouldn't even take breaks to play Farmville.

Probably. It's impossible to predict the behavior of these smarter-than-human intelligences with which (with whom?) we might one day share the planet, because if you could, you'd be as smart as they would be. But there are a lot of theories about it. Maybe we'll merge with them to become super-intelligent cyborgs, using computers to extend our intellectual abilities the same way that cars and planes extend our physical abilities. Maybe the artificial intelligences will help us treat the effects of old age and prolong our life spans indefinitely. Maybe we'll scan our consciousnesses into computers and live inside them as software, forever, virtually. Maybe the computers will turn on humanity and annihilate us. The one thing all these theories have in common is the transformation of our species into something that is no longer recognizable as such to humanity circa 2011. This transformation has a name: the Singularity.

The difficult thing to keep sight of when you're talking about the Singularity is that even though it sounds like science fiction, it isn't, no more than a weather forecast is science fiction. It's not a fringe idea; it's a serious hypothesis about the future of life on Earth. There's an intellectual gag reflex that kicks in anytime you try to swallow an idea that involves super-intelligent immortal cyborgs, but suppress it if you can, because while the Singularity appears to be, on the face of it, preposterous, it's an idea that rewards sober, careful evaluation.

Answer the following questions:

What did Kurzeil build?

What was his unexplored discovery at that time?

Explain Kurzeil's theory:

Define the concept of Singularity:

An event:

<http://www.onionstudios.com/videos/breaking-news-all-online-data-lost-after-internet-crash-1090>

What happened?

When did it happen?

Where did it happen?

What was the cause of this?

What were the consequences of this? And on his computer?

During the emergency press, what do they say to regret?

Man 'deletes his whole company' after typing wrong bit of code



Hosting provider Marco Marsala accidentally deleted his company after typing in a line of bad code. Credit: PA

15 April 2016 • 12:33am

If ever there was a time you wish you could click 'undo', a situation like this would probably be it.

But while most people are often rescued by the quick 'control+z' command - seeing their entire document return to the screen after inadvertently deleting it all - there was seemingly no such saving grace for Marco Marsala.

The hosting provider wrote on help forum Server Fault that he had accidentally entered a code that seemed to have wiped his computers, including the websites of his customers.

The command, "rm -rf", deletes everything it is told to and blocks the helpful warnings that usually inform the user that something is being deleted, he claimed. In this case, because he hadn't specified what he wanted deleted, he explained it erased everything.



Marco Marsala typed "rm -rf", which deleted everything. Credit: Bloomberg

"I run a small hosting provider with more or less 1,535 customers and I use Ansible to automate some operations to be run on all servers," wrote Marco Marsala.

"Last night I accidentally ran, on all servers, a Bash script with a rm -rf {foo}/{bar} with those variables undefined due to a bug in the code above this line."

"All servers got deleted and the offsite backups too because the remote storage was mounted just before by the same script (that is a backup maintenance script)."

The response from the forum was far from positive.

"If you really don't have any backups I am sorry to say but you just nuked your entire company"

Andre Borie

Another, Michael Hampton, said: "You're going out of business. You don't need technical advice, you need to call your lawyer."

One respondent pointed out - rather unhelpfully - that Mr Marsala should have kept the backup separate from everything else.

"Backups need to be offsite, offline, and incremental," said Tim. "That you could delete them from your main server means they weren't what I would call backups."

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/2016/04/14/man-deletes-his-whole-company-after-typing-wrong-bit-of-code/>

Find a synonym, in the text, for the following words:

To erase:

Distant, isolated:

To destroy (usually with nuclear weapons):

Increasing little by little (adverb):

Answer the following questions in French:

What happened?

How did it happen? And what did he want to do at first?

Explain 2 reactions from other specialists on the forum:

Did IT guy really 'delete entire company' with wrong bit of code?



16 April 2016 • 1:10pm

Bad days at work don't get much worse than accidentally deleting your entire company – but did one man really suffer such a catastrophic IT fail?

Marco Marsala, owner of a web hosting company, asked for help on forum Server Fault claiming he had accidentally entered a code that had wiped his computers, including the websites of his customers.

"I feel sorry to say that your company is now essentially dead," sums up the replies he received to his question.

However, the cry for help now appears to have been part of a guerrilla marketing campaign to promote his new start-up company.

serverfault meta Questions Tags

What to do with the "rm -rf" hoax question

It turns out the recent question regarding the misuse of `rm -rf` in Ansible was actually just a hoax in some kind of viral marketing effort. It became quite famous on various media and gathered a large number of views.

I don't think we should allow ServerFault to be abused in such way. I deleted the question once I learned about the hoax. However, this will rob the kind people that took the time to answer him of the rep points they earned for this, in particular the [Administrator](#) check with 100k upvotes.

So, how should we deal with this question? Vote below.

discuss share edited 11 hours ago by Andy B 15.7k +5 +20 awarded 22 hours ago 596 +32 +47

It turned out to be a hoax

"It was just a joke," he told Italian newspaper [la Repubblica](#).

"The command that I mentioned in the article is harmless but it seems that almost no one has noticed."

He added: "It really happened to someone I know, but years ago, there was an article in the newspaper."

The question has since been deleted from the forum, with page moderator Andy B explaining: "It turns out the recent question regarding the misuse of `rm -rf` in Ansible was actually just a hoax in some kind of viral marketing effort."

"It became quite famous on various media and gathered a large number of views. Since I don't think we should allow ServerFault to be abused in such way, I deleted the question once I learned about the hoax."

Is this a true or false story? Explain.

What was actually the goal?

Our tech future: the rich own the robots while the poor have 'job mortgages'

<http://www.theguardian.com/culture/2016/mar/12/robots-taking-jobs-future-technology-jerry-kaplan-sxsw>

Artificial intelligence expert Jerry Kaplan says those whose jobs involve ‘a narrow set of duties’ are most likely to see their work replaced by automation

Saturday 12 March 2016 14.51 GMT Last modified on Thursday 17 March 2016 12.25 GMT

Ever since the first vision of a robot appeared on the horizon of mankind, humans have feared that automation will replace the workforce in our dystopian future.

There typically follows a period of reassurance, in which we are compelled to believe that this will be a good thing, and that robots could actually liberate us from the **drudgery** of daily toil and free us for more enjoyable, cerebral pursuits. Futurist Jerry Kaplan, 63, is among those optimists. He estimates that 90% of Americans will lose their jobs to robots and we should all be happy about it.

“If we can program machines to read x-rays and write news stories, all the better. I say good **riddance**,” Kaplan said. “Get another job!”

Gulp.

Less discussed is the observation that inequality will be “a dark cloud” over this period of robotic rule. The robots, Kaplan admitted, will be owned by the rich. “The benefits of automation naturally **accrue to** those who can invest in the new systems, and that’s the people with the money. And why not? Of course they’re **reaping** the rewards,” he said.

“We don’t have to steal from the rich to give to the poor. We need to find ways to give incentives to entrepreneurs.”

One possible solution to 90% unemployment would be job mortgages, so that people who are displaced by robots can take out loans toward future earnings in unknown jobs. “People should be able to learn new skills by borrowing against future earnings capacity,” he said.

There will be a difficult period of transition during which massive unemployment will **sweep** the country. “The bad news is it takes time for these kinds of things to happen.”

As artificial intelligence becomes ever more intelligent, some in the tech world are getting nervous. The robots are **winning complex games** and **creating art that sells for thousands of dollars**. There’s less discussion in Silicon Valley of whether it’s happening and more of what to do now: Y Combinator, a tech investment vehicle whose founder **brags about** being in the business of creating inequality, recently launched **a basic income experiment** to give out a small no-strings-attached **stipend** to people in preparation for an age when there just aren’t enough jobs for humans.

Kaplan was here to give the positive spin on that future. With a PhD in computer science specializing in artificial intelligence and a fellowship at the Center for Legal Informatics at Stanford University Law School, he’s a **bonafide** expert. His argument for the future of jobs

foreshadows how this next industrial revolution – one that is inevitable, one that is facilitated by very smart robots – will be sold to the masses.

“Machines automate tasks, not jobs. Many of these tasks require straightforward logic or hand-eye coordination,” Kaplan said. “If your job requires a narrow set of duties, then indeed your employment is at risk.”

He contrasted licensed nurse duties (a lengthy list of activities that involve empathy and problem solving) with **bricklayer** duties (laying bricks). Kaplan put up a slide to show what he sees as the future workplace. On the slide is something that looks like Pac-Man eating a lawyer, a driver and a doctor. Behind it, it has spit out “online reputation manager” and blogger.

“This doesn’t make society worse, it makes it better,” he said. “It may take only 2% of the population to accomplish what 90% of our population does today. So what?”

[Is this the future of work? Scientists predict which jobs will still be open to humans in 2035.](#)

He said new jobs would emerge and cited the fact that his daughter’s job hadn’t existed 10 years ago – she’s a social media manager.

Kaplan mentioned other employment options that will remain: tennis pros, party planners, flower arrangers and **undertakers**.

“No one wants to go to a robotic undertaker,” he said. “Can you imagine?”

Though the robots might take jobs, they wouldn’t be doing so consciously, so we can stop worrying about that: “Robots don’t think the way people think. There’s no persuasive evidence that they’re on the path to becoming **sentient** beings.”

“AI is simply a natural expansion of longstanding efforts to automate tasks,” he said.

“Robots don’t cook or make beds. They don’t have independent goals and desires,” he said. “They aren’t marrying our children.”

Very comforting.

Read the text carefully and answer the following questions

Translate the following sentence in French. /1

“We don’t have to steal from the rich to give to the poor. We need to find ways to give incentives to entrepreneurs.”

Find the translations of the following words in the text: _____ /7

Drudgery, compelled, reap, riddance, accrue to, sweep, brag about, bonafide, foreshadow, bricklayer, undertaker, sentient.

Se vanter de	
Revenir à quelque chose de	
Corvée	
Balayer	
Conscient	
Débarras	
Présager	

Give all the advantages and disadvantages of the future robots. _____ /6

<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Disadvantages</u>

--	--	--

Explain one possible solution to this future unemployment which is depicted in the text: /1

Powers in the East Job killers or job creators?

Write ten jobs that used to be done by humans and are now always or often done by robots.

E.g. painting a car

Key words

Read the definitions and find the key words in the article.

1. a small group of people who have a lot of advantages and keep the most power and influence

2. managing to control something _____

3. attempting to take something, such as a job, away from the person it belongs to (two words)

4. using computers to make it work so that it can act in an independent way

5. connected together so that each computer can send and receive information to and from the other computers

6. regularly check something or watch someone in order to find out what is happening

7. run websites on a computer, usually for companies _____

8. far away in distance _____

9. working together with others to produce something _____

10. working very hard without stopping _____

11. processes in a factory in which goods are made in stages by a series of people or machines arranged

in a line (two words) _____

12. building something by putting all its parts together _____

13. the ability to sense slight differences in weight, time, temperature, etc

14. people who are unable to use part of their body or brain properly because of injury or disease

Understanding the article

Answer the questions about the article.

1. What was the theme of the 2016 World Economic Forum conference, and where and when was it held?

2. Who attended the conference?

3. What was the general impression given by newspaper headlines immediately after the conference?

4. How does the author describe the smart factories of the future?

5. How will these factories be run? What will be going on in the background?

6. What benefits could smart factories bring to companies?

Job killers or job creators?



Does Industry 4.0 have to lead to a work-related struggle between man and machines? Don't robots also offer us certain opportunities? Eamonn Fitzgerald explores aspects of this new technology.

1 It was bitterly cold in mid-January, when the world's political and business leaders – and celebrities, including Chinese actress Yao Chen, Irish singer Bono and US actor Leonardo DiCaprio – arrived in Switzerland for the World Economic Forum conference. The global elite didn't have to worry about the frost, though. The hotels in Davos are among the best in Europe.

2 The theme of the conference was "Mastering the Fourth Industrial Revolution" and each of the guests was given a 157-page report with the title "The Future of Jobs: Employment, Skills and Workforce Strategy for the Fourth Industrial Revolution". In the introduction, Klaus Schwab, executive chairman of the World Economic Forum, wrote: "The current technological revolution need not become a race between humans and machines ..."

3 And what were the headlines the next day? "Robots want your job"; "Robots are coming for millions of our jobs, study says"; "Millions of jobs will go as robots rise"; and "Industry 4.0 to be huge job killer".

4 A central part of the Industry 4.0 concept is production powered by the "internet of things" (IoT). The vision is of connected machines constantly communicating with integrated systems. Increasingly, these machines are robots. The factories of the future will be "smart factories", in which networked robots talk to each other, while sensors monitor manufacturing operations. In the background, cloud computing will run software applications from centralized server farms and host real-time information in remote data centres. All of these changes will mean that companies can react instantly to sudden changes in demand – and that they can even produce micro-amounts of specially developed products efficiently and economically.

© Business Spotlight, 3/2016. Based on an abridged version of the article.
www.business-spotlight.de

Eamonn Fitzgerald

5

But what about that "Industry 4.0 to be huge job killer" headline? Should we be afraid, very afraid, of these robots?

6

The Swiss technology company ABB is trying to make robots sound friendlier. YuMi is "the world's first truly collaborative robot", ABB says of its latest tireless worker. This smart machine has been developed for an era in which industrial robots are no longer metal monsters kept far away from humans and used on automobile production lines. Instead, YuMi is a "high-precision assembly assistant" – a team worker, in other words.

7

YuMi sounds a bit like "yummy", which is an informal English adjective for "delicious". Talking of food, the British may not be famous for theirs, but the Moley Robotic Kitchen is being built in London and it will cook a variety of delicious dishes to world-class standards. Its pair of robotic hands can perform all the functions of human hands with the same speed and sensitivity, according to Moley. "Users will now be able to enjoy freshly cooked meals every day, with less effort than it takes to reheat a mass-produced 'ready meal' or order takeaway for delivery," says Mark Oleynik of Moley.

8

The target group is "people with limited cooking ability" and busy individuals who do not have the time to cook. Also, the Moley Robotic Kitchen could be a useful home assistant, preparing warm meals with fresh food for the old, the disabled and those with special dietary needs. When it arrives on the market in 2017, it will have an app filled with yummy recipes.

9

Referring to its new robot, ABB says, "YuMi is 'you and me', working together to create endless possibilities". Mastering robotics will ensure that those endless possibilities include Industry 4.0 jobs.

Eamonn Fitzgerald writes daily at www.eamonn.com. He uses social media to build relationships for organizations.

Extra reading and language tasks

a. Complete the text using the correct prepositions.

Meet the CRO

computer degree design qualified research robots

A report in 2015 _____ (1) Myria Research in Massachusetts states that 60 per cent _____ (2) US companies will have a CRO (chief robotics officer) _____ (3) 2025. In business sectors where robotics and automation will play a major role, such _____ (4) manufacturing, energy, logistics and healthcare, the CRO will have a status similar to that of today's CIO (chief information officer). 'The CROs (and their teams) will be _____ (5) the forefront _____ (6) technology', Myria wrote. The report did not say whether future CROs will be humans or robots, however.

b. Complete the text using the words in the box.

Robotics careers

The noun 'robotics' refers to the technology area that deals with the _____ (1), construction and use of robots. If you would like to work in robotics, get ready to study a multidisciplinary subject that includes mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, _____ (2) science, psychology and many other specialities. Once _____ (3), you could find a job building self-driving cars or nanomachines for medical _____ (4). To prepare students for a world of thinking _____ (5), the Technical University of Munich is offering a Master of Science (MSc) _____ (6) in 'Robotics, Cognition and Intelligence', taught in German and English.

c. Complete the gaps with either an article – a, an or the – or no article.

To Mars with STEM

To solve the big problems of _____ (1) future, we will need people who are good at STEM: science, technology, engineering and _____ (2) mathematics. That's why _____ (3) University of New South Wales and the University of Sydney have created the Mars Lab. It offers _____ (4) Australian primary and high-school students exciting STEM experiences in _____ (5) form of _____ (6) robotic space-exploration mission looking for _____ (7) signs of life on _____ (8) red planet.

Discussion

1. Could your job, or any part of your job, be done by robots? Is this a positive or negative thing?
2. What jobs or tasks do you hope will never be done by robots?
3. What jobs or tasks do you think really should be done by robots?

Webquest

Watch a video about YuMi here:

new.abb.com/products/robotics/yumi

What safety features and benefits for humans does it offer?

What other features are mentioned in the video?

The software which designs problem-solving robots

Fill in or answer the questions:

-What is one of the main missions of this lab in particular?

-What are they interested in?

For that reason, it is muchtowith

and to be

It also has a differentof

.....

-What is also very important?

-Give the two examples of robots given here:

1

2

This is how far the project has come so far: software that will design

..... and exo-skeletons schematics and then

.....out a cardboard robot body toa
.....problem.

-Right now, what kind of system do we have?

-What would they like it to work in the future?

It's early days butone day be the
machines that design
Until all robots will becomeenough to
.....off walls:

-What will they be able to do?

-How could they do that?⁴

-What is the benefit of Mike Salvato's research?

⁴ Csail= MIT's Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory

Listening: Day in the Life: Software Engineer

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vt79JcPfZQA>

Answer the questions (in bold) in French or fill in:

Victoria Sun is a software engineer at Homejoy.

Homejoy is a technology _____ that focuses on the home services

_____.

So _____ you need a person to _____ your home and
_____ any kind of service such as home _____, or a plumbing,
a handyman, you can go on to our website and you can _____ it on
_____.

-What is a software engineer? (3)

-At Home joy, what is she? (1)

-If you type in “homejoy.com”, what will you see? (1)

-Why does she speak of Python? (1)

-What about their front-end stuff? (3)

-As a startup, what is their mentality? (2)

So in _____, what we do is we _____ a lot of _____ and a lot of _____, and then come back and _____ all the things that don't work.

-Why did she study this? (2)

-What was her dream as a kid? (1)

-What did she study at school? (2)

At school they don't _____
_____ teach you software engineering.

-What do they teach you then? (3)

I went to MIT in Boston, I studied _____ engineering and computer _____, which is _____ everything that goes into how your computers _____.

-What did she do at Google and Microsoft? (1)

-What does she say about this? (3)

-What does she say about the “technology” world? Was it a problem for her (explain)? (4)

-What happened at Microsoft? (3)

-Why could she change her mind and build games one day? (1)

-What is her advice for young women who would like to work in technology? (2)

Because _____, they cannot like ignore you if you do
_____stuff, which you do, we need more women in this
_____.

-What is her conclusion? (3)

The job market in the news

WORKING AT GOOGLE AVI

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rWIHtvZHbZ8>

The head quarters=

Where?

True or false? :The founder was wearing roller blades when he met him the other was playing with a tennis ball

How many square feet?

Is it bigger or smaller than a giant stadium?

What about the buildings?

Are there many employees working over there?

What about food?

How many cafés are there? What do they serve?

What's the best part?

What do they do in the summer?

Your mouth is watering=

Why is one of their cafés said to be eco-friendly?

What do they grow?

It's all on the house=

How many fully-loaded gyms are there?

If you go for a six-pack, it's possible thanks to a

.....
What can you get after that?

Then you can nap listening to music=

What's the doctor task?

Is there a bill to pay?

The company also does the employees

What's the origin of that tradition?

What does the company also provide?

What do the employees need to use?

How many other Google places are there throughout the world?

Where's the most extreme international working place?

What did they have in mind when they built it?

What's the purpose of such a huge aquarium lounge?

What's there for a change of scenery?

For moments of privacy, there are.....

How do they go from one floor to the other?

How do they go to the cafeteria?

5

⁵ Analysed by A. Latour.

Listening: America's best boss

<http://abcnews.go.com/GMA/video/gravity-payments-ceo-dan-price-cut-salary-raise-30328399>

The enormous pay packages of big bosses is often contentious, especially when times are hard. So congratulations to Dan Price, CEO of Gravity Payments, who told staff he was cutting his \$1 million salary by 90% so he could pay them a minimum wage of \$70,000 a year – a doubling of salary for 30 of them and a bit more for another 40. Price came up with the idea after reading a study on happiness at work. It found that emotional well-being rises with income but only until a point \$75,000 a year ! « People were so excited », he said. « It was the best money I've ever spent in my life »

Imagine walking into work and finding you and your will be your pay while your boss takes a
What will be the minimum wage ?
That's exactly what happened to the of Gravity Payments when Dan Price, decided everyone at the company, no matter their would
Price was troubled by the , in the US one of the largest, with earning nearly what the average worker makes.
So, he cut his salary from nearly
What level of income is supposed to generate happiness ?
The study shows that for people extra money can make a big difference in their
What does it mean for the single mother ?
Out of 70 will get raises with doubling their
What holds people back ?
It's up to each of us to decide what's
What does he also use to pay for the raises ?
Is this risky ?
Why is he confident though ?⁶

⁶ Analysed by M. Housiaux

Stress and the City

An increasing number of ambitious take
modafinil, a drug to help them work..... straight without taking rest
This was revealed after a , aged died after working three days straight without going to bed.
According to the cofounder of an addiction clinic in the City, this drug which is not as as crack, is easy to
.....and taken by many City workers.
The use of drug (modafinil or other drugs) is widely spread especially among the interns as the workers at the bottom are working
The biggest problem among city workers remains However online is becoming very popular too.
At London business School, students are screened for ability but also for London Business School provides the banks with management graduates who once at work after completing their 12-month course.⁷

⁷ Analysed by M. Housiaux

World press

Article from *The Times*



Stress and the City

Level C1

Competitive young traders, business people and stressed students are taking "smart" drugs to work long hours without sleep and stay on top

Ambitious executives in the world of high finance are increasingly turning to a "smart" drug to stop them falling asleep, the founder of a City addiction clinic says. A growing number of businessmen and women seeking an edge* over colleagues and competitors are taking modafinil, a drug designed to treat narcolepsy, a disorder* that causes people suddenly to fall asleep.

Modafinil is said to focus* the mind for long periods without noticeable* side effects. Some

It is not known or suggested that he took modafinil or any other stimulant while on his placement* at the investment bank.

Easily available

Richard Kingdon, cofounder of City Beacon, an addiction clinic for workers in the Square Mile ①, whose clients are City workers in their 20s-to-mid-30s, said of modafinil: "It's not as dangerous as crack cocaine but of course it's harmful*. People are using it more and more because you can get it

cafes and doing other shit jobs like PowerPoint presentations and photocopying. The guys at the bottom are the ones working the hardest. "It's a machismo* thing. You definitely don't want to leave the office until your boss does."

Modafinil is believed to have inspired *Limitless*, the fast-paced* Hollywood thriller starring Bradley Cooper and Robert de Niro. In the 2011 film, Eddie Morra, played by Cooper, discovers NZT48, a smart drug that significantly improves his mental capacity. A down-and-out* writer at the start of the film, he becomes a multimillionaire stock* trader after taking the drug and later runs* for a seat on the US Senate.

Common addictions

British soldiers serving in Afghanistan have been given supplies* of modafinil and an increasing number of students are believed to be taking it to help with their studies, especially around exam time.

Researchers believe that modafinil is not addictive but no long-term studies have been carried* out. The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, the drug regulator, cautions* against the use of modafinil in patients with a history of psychosis, mania, alcohol or drug misuse* or heart problems.

"They use high doses to work through a number of days and nights without sleep."

investment bankers use modafinil to help them to work long hours on big deals. In extreme cases they use high doses to work through a number of days and nights without sleep.

Death of a young trader

The finding* comes as an inquest* opens today into the death of an investment bank intern* who died after working three days straight* without going to bed. Moritz Erhardt, who worked at Bank of America Merrill Lynch, was found dead in the shower of his East London flat* in August. He was 21.

easily on the internet. You might be able to cheat* your boss and portray* yourself as someone you're not, but your body will eventually give* up. Mr Kingdon said that the growing number of his clients who were using modafinil represented "barely* the tip* of the iceberg".

A trader in his early 30s who has worked at three prominent investment banks in the City, and who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said: "I don't want to sensationalise it, but the drug taking is rife*, if only uppers* to keep people awake. "The interns are expected to work* their arses off, getting the

VOCABULARY p.32

barely: à peine
carry out: effectuer
caution against: mettre en garde

cheat: tromper
disorder: maladie
down-and-out: paumé
edge: avantage

fast-paced: haletant
finding: découverte
flat: appartement
focus the mind: aider à se concentrer

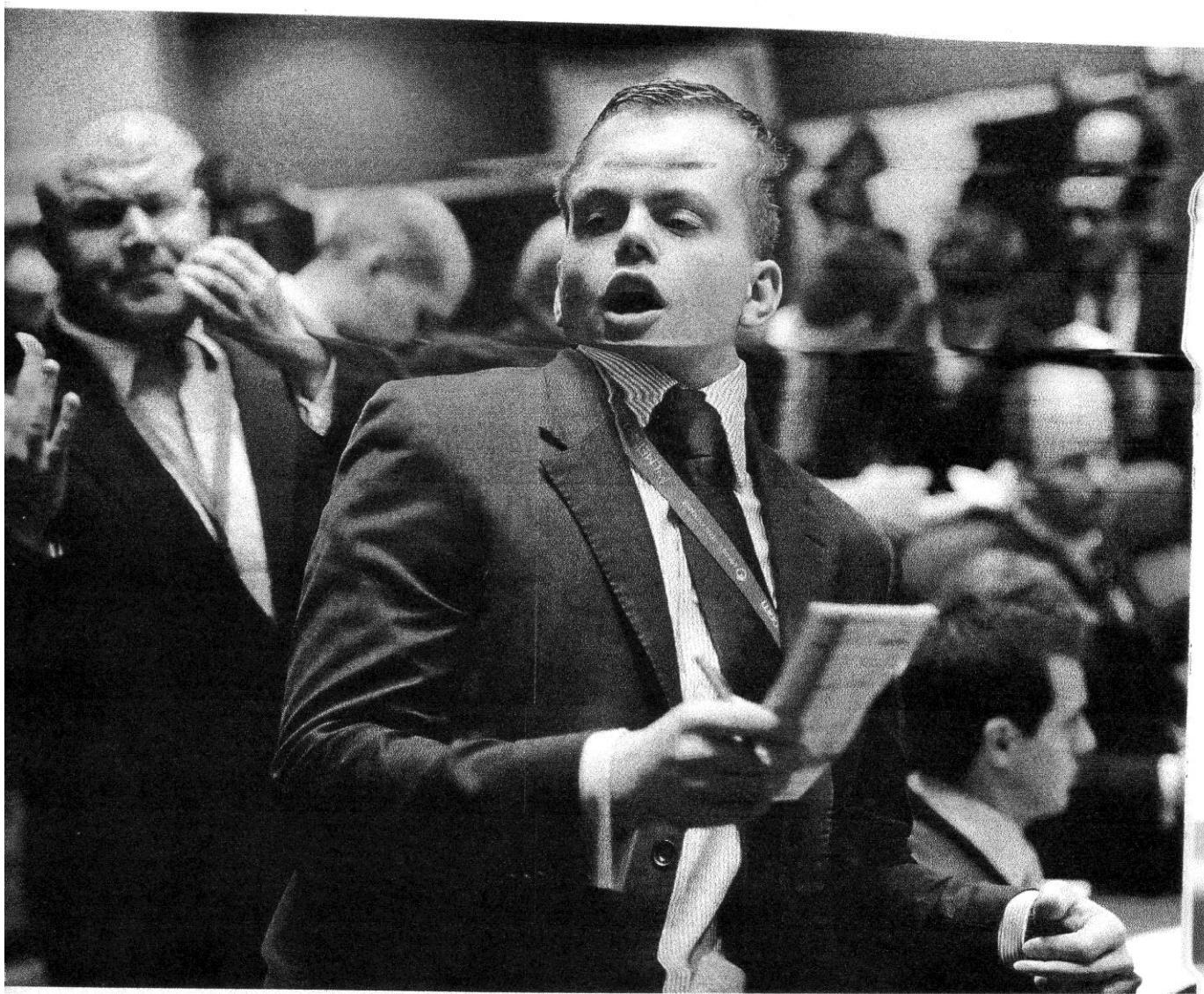
give up: lâcher
harmful: nocif
inquest: enquête

intern: stagiaire
machismo thing: attitude machiste
noticeable side effects: effets

secondaires visibles
misuse: abus de placement:
stage en entreprise
portray oneself:

se faire passer pour
rife (to be): très répandu
run for a seat: faire campagne

stock trader: opérateur en bourse
straight (3 days): trois jours d'affilée
supplies: réserves



...the biggest problem among City workers, addiction to online spread betting – a form of gambling* where the losses* are limitless – is also becoming prevalent*. “People haven’t been getting the bonuses they would have been getting, and they’ve become accustomed* to a certain way of life,” he said.

At Britain’s top-ranked* business school, recent graduates* on the £25,700 master’s in management course are now screened* for stress. “We’re looking for academic

ability but also resilience*,” said Fiona Sandford, executive director of careers at the London Business School, whose management graduates earn £35,000 on average in their first year after completing the 12-month course.

Stress management

“The first thing we do with all students is a course to make sure they understand themselves, their personalities and their stress points. We spend a lot of time on the diagnostic side.

“You’re dealing with an incredibly competitive and able* group of people. It behoves* universities and business schools to teach them to manage that.

When many of our students have come to us they have never failed*. Then they often fail on a piece of academic work or fail to get an internship*.

That can be a very big shock to them.” ■

James Dean

RISKY BUSINESS:
taking financial
risks is part of
a trader’s job. But
some are taking big
health risks too.

tip: sommet
uppers: (fam.) amphétamine
work one's arse off: se démerter

VOCABULARY p. 33
able: doué
accustomed: habitué
behove: incomber à
fail: échouer

gambling: pari
graduate: diplômé
internship: stage
loss: perte
prevalent (to be ...):

être courant
resilience: résistance
screen (to): dépister
top-ranked: en haut
du classement

Smart drug: drogues d'amélioration cognitive. Produits utilisés pour booster la concentration et combattre la fatigue. Agressivité, troubles de sommeil et anxiété en sont les effets secondaires.

Square Mile: un mile carré, correspond au cœur historique de Londres, aujourd’hui quartier d’affaires, plus connu sous le nom de The City.

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Listening : Swedish office staff offered implants to access facilities⁸

29 January 2015 Last updated at 22:35 GMT

Staff at a hi-tech office block in Sweden are being offered microchip implants under the skin to help speed up simple office tasks.

Staff with a chip can open doors, pick up photocopies and even buy food from the cafe, all with a wave of the wrist.

But not everyone is happy to carry a chip under their skin.

Answer these questions

Where ?

What has this building been transformed into?

Under the skin, you'll find something really

What doesn't he need to get in? Why?

A swipe of his hand lets him in = translation:

What does it contain?

What will this tech building host?

They'll all be offered the chance to get chipped if

What does the chip enable to do (4)?

True or false, correct if necessary

Though the reporter has been chipped, he can't activate the coffee machine

Some people are enthusiast, others are cautious.

The woman finds it necessary to get chipped.

The aim of the man behind this scheme is to understand this technology before big corporate and companies impose these chips.

In this office building chipped dogs are not allowed.

We're used to having our pets chipped, we'll get used to getting chipped.

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<http://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-31045201>

Vocabulary (job advert)

Vocabulary activation

Complete the following. Fill in the gaps with the words below.

When _____ for a job, the ideal interview candidate will...

... be _____.

... talk about previous achievements, results and _____.

... talk about _____ that are _____ to the new
_____.

... _____ himself / herself.

... have _____ the company / employer.

... not give _____ answers to questions.

applying
relevant

experience
researched

general
sell

position
skills

prepared
work

Job advert

Office Manager

Do you know the difference between *stationery* and *stationary*? Are you organized, experienced and efficient? Slinky Stationery is the fastest growing stationery company in Europe. We provide quality stationery products to offices from Slough to Stuttgart.

We're looking for an office manager for our London headquarters. The ideal candidate will have exceptional organizational and interpersonal skills, as well as the ability to work to tight deadlines.

For further details and an application form, contact
Slinky Stationery Recruitment Services by
December 13th (quote ref 62563/G and give your name and address).
59 Compass Street
Old Town
Online: www.slinkystationery.com
Closes December 16th

Listening activities:⁹

Who's who?

Look at the following statements. Can you remember who said what? On each space, write one of the following:

Candidate 1

Candidate 2

Candidate 3

- I am a very organized person. _____
- I am looking for new challenges. _____
- I can get a bit too involved with work. _____
- I did an Economics degree at University. _____
- I feel that I could play a key role in the development of the company. _____
- I get on really well with people. _____
- I got bored, just doing the same thing over and over and I wanted a change. _____
- I was ready to take on more responsibilities. _____
- I work quite hard, I think, sometimes. _____
- I would like to be managing my own business. _____
- I'll call you back, sorry. _____
- I'm good at dealing with people. _____
- I'm looking forward to the freebies. _____
- I've been working for a small stationery company for the last year. _____
- I've got lots of experience on my CV. _____
- Slinky Stationery ... seems like such a dynamic, forward-thinking organization. _____
- There seems to be a lot of potential at Slinky Stationery for me to use the skills I have acquired. _____
- What would I be doing on a day-to-day basis, what would the day-to-day tasks be? _____

⁹ BUSINESS & ESP / ESP bank / Skills / Job interviews: Part 2: Audio and activities

Before job interviews: preparation (vocabulary and fill in)



By Danielle McShir

Getting a job in English,
idiomatic expressions,
word games and helpful
terms for the Bac...

Job interview

Practical English

■ Get the interview

- apply for a job:
poser une candidature pour un poste
- covering letter: *lettre de motivation*

■ Sell yourself

- Tell me about yourself:
Parlez-moi de votre parcours
- My background is in marketing:
Mon expérience est dans le marketing
- proactive: *réactif*
- I'm very excited by the prospect of ...:
Je suis très enthousiaste à l'idée de ...
- I'm a good team player. For instance ...:
Je travaille bien en équipe. Par exemple ...
- accept responsibility:
assumer les responsabilités
- I have good written and oral communication skills: *je suis bon en communication orale et écrite*

- proficient in English and fluent in Chinese:
maîtrise l'anglais et parle couramment le chinois
- What are your strengths?
Quels sont vos points forts ?
- strong networking skills:
disposition à se faire des relations
- prioritize: *établir les priorités*
- that turned out to be my greatest achievement:
cela s'est avéré être ma plus grande réussite
- proper planning and time management:
bonne planification et bonne gestion du temps
- work under pressure to tight deadlines:
travailler sous une certaine pression dans des délais serrés
- day-to-day running of an office:
gestion quotidienne d'un bureau
- background: *parcours*
- What are your career goals?
Quels sont vos objectifs professionnels ?

→ Funny quotes

“The only place where success comes before work is a dictionary.”

Vidal Sassoon, British hair stylist

L'anglais du BAC



I'd say, rather, that ... : *je dirais plutôt que...*

It depends on what you mean by ... :
tout dépend de ce que l'on entend par ...

it's true up to a point: *c'est vrai jusqu'à un certain point*

it's hard to say whether ... : *il est difficile de dire si ...*

I'd qualify that opinion by pointing out that:
je nuancerai cet avis en précisant que ...

Reading and discussion

Match the statements with the tips and discuss them.

These tips are from a recruitment officer in a central European country. Read through them and discuss them in your group. To what extent do you agree with these tips? Would they work in your culture or another culture you know well? Why or why not?

1 Prepare for the interview carefully. Find out the name of the HR director and write to him or her personally. Use the company's homepage to get the correct name and title. If possible, find out before the interview the name of the person who will be interviewing you and greet them by name.

2 Make sure you include an updated CV and cover letter with your application. You should include your date of birth and a recent photo but not your references (these will be written on the application form you receive at the company).

3 Think carefully about your strengths and weaknesses before going to a job interview. Decide how to make your weaknesses seem positive.

4 Try to find your own USP (unique selling proposition). In other words, what makes you different than other candidates?

5 Be careful with what you put on sites such as Facebook. Remember that HR managers today are quite computer-savvy and if you are short-listed, they may look you up on social media sites.

6 Make sure that you demonstrate self-confidence.

7 Arrive early enough to your interview. Greet the receptionist or secretary in a friendly way and shake hands with everyone you meet. See if you can find out how long the interview will last (does anyone know how much time the interviewer has planned to spend with you?)

8 Prepare questions ahead of time regarding various aspects of the job. These can include working hours, payment and benefits, on-the-job training, when you need to start, etc. Find out if there is a standard salary for the job across the industry as a whole

9 Don't speak negatively about your last (or current job). Find a good way to explain why you are looking for a new job.

10 Ask if you can make some notes during the interview. Bring along paper and be prepared to do this.

11 Find out before you leave what the next steps are. Will you be expected to phone or should you receive a letter within a certain amount of time? Find out as well if there anything else you will need to do.

- A I am quite sure that I will be able to do this job.
- B I believe that you have my latest CV. I can give the names of my references now if you like or just write them out on the application form.
- C I would be interested in knowing what the remuneration would be. As far as I know, there is a standard in the business, is that right?
- D You may have noticed my interest in sports on the internet. I often post information after attending a competition and like to put photos up for my friends to see.
- E Should I contact you in the next couple of weeks to find out if you need me to come for a second interview?
- F Good morning, Dr Georgio. I understand that I will first be talking with your assistant, Mr. Valiante but that you may also have some questions for me as well.
- G I have always been very good at working under pressure. Both my colleagues at university and in my last job have commented on how calm I stay even when there are deadlines to meet.
- H I really enjoy the job I am in. However, I feel that there is not enough of a possibility for me to grow in it.
- I Good morning. My name is ... and I am here for an interview with ... Do you happen to know how long he / she has planned for this?
- J Would it be alright with you if I jot down some points during our discussion? I've brought some paper with me if it is OK.
- K You are right, I have always had a talent for organisation. I assume that you have seen that on my CV.
- L I guess I could say that I sometimes spend too long dealing with the details. I don't like to pass on unfinished work and take my time to make sure that it has been done correctly.

Interview Cheat Sheet

This is a document you prepare before important meetings. It is a personal briefing to you, from you. It helps you remember key facts, such as your major accomplishments, and serious questions or concerns. You don't read from the sheet, but you do keep it handy, and if convenient, you may want to review it as your meeting is ending to be certain you didn't forget anything critical.

Day and Date:

Meeting With:

Name

Title

Company

City, State Zip

Telephone

FAX

Mobile/Pager

E-mail

Major Accomplishments:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Management or Work Style:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Things You Need to Know About Me:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Reason I Left Last Job:

Answers to Difficult Questions:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

My Strengths/Weaknesses:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Questions to Ask Interviewer:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Things I Can Do For You:

- 1.
- 2.

http://www.careerlab.com/art_cheatsheet.htm

Job interview: speaking activities; role-play:



community college: premier cycle universitaire • Taco Town: fast-food mexicain • delivery person: livreur • résumé: CV • flimsy: léger • skill: compétence

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Interview a classmate

http://peo.cambridge.org/images/a_job_interview.pdf

¹² Today in English, February 2013.

Speaking activities:

Role-Play¹³

Look at the jobs in your pair and decide together which one you want to be interviewed for. Check that the other pair in your group has chosen a different job. Now work with your partner and decide on the following:

- Who are you?
- What are your formal qualifications? (education)
- Have you had any extra training? If so, what kind?
- What are your special talents, strengths, USPs?
- Are there any weaknesses you need to consider?
- What kind of experience do you have?
- Where do you see your future in the next several years?
- Why do you want this job and why do you think you are suited for it?

When you have finished preparing for the job you would like, look at the job the other pair is preparing for. Prepare some questions for the interview and create some information about the company and the job itself.

Role play

Interview one of the other pair individually. When you have finished, change roles and they interview you. Then discuss the interviews in the group of four.

- Who was convincing?
- Who used good interview techniques?
- Give each other feedback.

Preparing for an interview

Work in a group of four. First, split into two pairs. Look at the jobs in your pair and decide together which one you want to be interviewed for. Check that the other pair in your group has chosen a different job.

Now work with your partner and decide on the following:

- Who are you?
- What are your formal qualifications? (education)
- Have you had any extra training? If so, what kind?
- What are your special talents, strengths, USPs?
- Are there any weaknesses you need to consider?
- What kind of experience do you have?
- Where do you see your future in the next several years?
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- Who was convincing?
- Who used good interview techniques?
- Give each other feedback.

¹³ Professional English online, 2010, Cambridge University Press

Job interviews: speaking skill with the help of job advert:

Job strategy



job listings: petites annonces

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Career advice



jump-start: faire démarrer (par exemple, une voiture, une carrière) • connect sth to sth: relier qch à qch

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¹⁴ Today in English, May 2015.

¹⁵ Today in English, March 2013.

Big ambitions



paddock: enclos • administer the suppository: mettre le suppositoire