

**Enseignement supérieur  
Classes préparatoires aux grandes écoles**

**– Consignes estivales pour préparer la rentrée –**

**ECG – 2<sup>ème</sup> ANNÉE**

**ANGLAIS**

Professeur :

Marina GUIBERT (guibert@lamer-ci.com)

Voici quelques petits conseils et quelques recommandations pour bien préparer la rentrée et les concours à venir.

**1/ LECTURES et CIVILISATION :**

- a) DOSSIER de PRESSE :** Vous **devez** continuer à lire **REGULIEREMENT** la presse anglophone (minimum 3 articles par semaine) et faire des fiches de vocabulaire (**travaillez la reformulation des idées**) à chaque fois que vous lisez un article.

**N'oubliez pas que les sujets des épreuves écrites sont souvent choisis entre juillet et décembre.**

Rappel → Voici des exemples de sites (la liste n'est pas exhaustive).

British newspapers or magazines: <http://www.timesonline.co.uk>  
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/>  
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/>  
<http://www.economist.com/>

American newspapers or magazines: <http://www.nytimes.com/>  
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/>  
<http://www.usatoday.com/>  
<http://www.newsweek.com/>

- b)** Vous devez connaître les chefs d'Etat des principaux pays anglophones. (The USA / The UK / The Republic of Ireland / Australia / New Zealand / Canada / South Africa / India)
- c)** **Suivez l'actualité et faites des recherches** et des fiches sur les thématiques suivantes : Affirmative action in the USA / Trump and the Republicans / Biden's domestic policy / Biden's foreign policy / Rishi Sunak and the Conservative party in the UK / Nicola Sturgeon and the SNP finances inquiry /
- d)** Pour travailler la civilisation et l'épreuve de rédaction en autonomie, vous pouvez vous procurer le manuel suivant : *The English-Speaking World : Civilisation, politique et culture du monde anglophone*  
Samatha Lemeunier, ELLIPSES  
ISBN : 9 782340 071810

e) **RELISEZ** et **APPRENEZ** vos cours de civilisation de 1ère année.

**Voici la liste des thématiques abordées en ECG 1 : SUMMER 2022 / ART / DEMOCRACY / TERRORISM / US INSTITUTIONS / US 2022 MIDTERM ELECTIONS / GUN VIOLENCE / SPORTS AND THE WORLD CUP IN QATAR / POLITICAL LEADERS - MORE INCLUSIVENESS ? / BRITISH INSTITUTIONS / BREXIT / SECURITY vs LIBERTY / THE BRITISH MONARCHY / THE ENVIRONMENT / CANCEL CULTURE / The Tyranny of ADVERTISING / THE DEATH PENALTY / LAW AND ORDER / POLICE VIOLENCE / THE GENDER GAP / ABORTION**

## **2/ VOCABULAIRE :**

- Continuez à apprendre du vocabulaire **EN CONTEXTE** lorsque vous lisez la presse.
- PAGES à apprendre** dans *Le Vocabulaire anglais de l'étudiant / L'essentiel du vocabulaire contemporain* de Daniel GANDRILLON. (2<sup>ème</sup> édition) : **188-189-222-223-226**

**Un test sera organisé au début de notre 1<sup>er</sup> cours en septembre.**

**3/ LA TRADUCTION :** Ne perdez pas le rythme !! Refaites les thèmes traduits en 1<sup>ère</sup> année.

**Apprenez des passages par cœur.**

- Traduisez les deux textes proposés dans ce dossier.** (page3) Ils seront corrigés lors de notre 1<sup>er</sup> cours.
- Entraînez-vous de façon autonome et **faites un thème et une version par semaine.**
- Lorsque vous lisez un article de presse en anglais, entraînez-vous à traduire certains passages.
- Lisez aussi la presse française et traduisez certains articles.

## **4/ EXPRESSION ECRITE et GRAMMAIRE:**

Si vous pensez que vous avez encore des lacunes en grammaire, il faut profiter de l'été pour faire des révisions.

Revoyez le tableau des erreurs que vous avez rempli au cours de la 1<sup>ère</sup> année.

**Réviser les verbes irréguliers.**

**Un test sera organisé au début de notre 1<sup>er</sup> cours en septembre.**

**Réviser les conjugaisons françaises pour éviter de faire de graves erreurs en version.**

## **6/ L'ORAL :**

** Vous devez conserver votre classeur de Khôlle** et vous devez continuer à vous entraîner.

- Refaites les khôlles de 1<sup>ère</sup> année.
- Ecoutez des radios anglophones. En voici quelques exemples (la liste n'est pas exhaustive)

<http://www.bbc.co.uk>

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<http://www.npr.org>

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<http://www.cbc.ca>

- Visionnez des films ou des séries en version originale : Au moins 1 / semaine.
- L'été est souvent propice aux rencontres, parlez anglais autant que possible !!!

**7/ DERNIER CONSEIL :** Travaillez régulièrement et dans la bonne humeur et je suis sûre que vous prendrez plaisir à effectuer toutes ces tâches. *And don't forget that 'practice makes perfect'!!!!*

Si vous avez des questions, vous pouvez me contacter à l'adresse suivante : [guibert@lamerici.com](mailto:guibert@lamerici.com)

Je serai ravie de vous retrouver en septembre ; en attendant, je vous souhaite de passer de très bonnes vacances studieuses !!!

Marina Guibert

## **VERSION:**

### **The US supreme court upheld race-conscious voting protections. Affirmative action could be next.**

*The Guardian* Edwin Rios Sun 11 Jun 2023

The court's decision this week served as an affirmation that race-conscious protections such as these can and should exist in US law.

When the US supreme court abolished women's access to abortion last year, civil-rights advocates saw the future of affirmative action and other longstanding precedents as similarly bleak. So on Thursday, after the court, which has a conservative supermajority, ruled that Alabama discriminated against Black voters by redrawing its congressional districts, those advocates saw a brief glint of hope.

For some of the legal experts I spoke to, this week's surprise ruling, which reinforced the Voting Rights Act's power to protect voters from racial discrimination, represented a promising omen for the preservation of race consciousness in other arenas. Of particular note is the court's upcoming decision on whether to end race-related affirmative action in colleges and universities. Thursday's decision, for many, served as an affirmation from the court that protections such as these can and should exist in American law.

Some legal experts argue that Roberts' reliance on precedent and trial record in this case could bode well for the court's ruling on race-consciousness in college admissions, which is expected sometime this month. Similar to the protections enacted under the Voting Rights Act, colleges and universities have taken race into account during their intake processes. The practice has helped generations of Black and brown students gain access to institutions of higher education. Of policies like these, Damon Hewitt, the executive director of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, told me over email: "[The Alabama decision] validated what we in the civil-rights community have been saying all along: race matters."

### **THEME 1 : Au Royaume-Uni, la semaine de quatre jours fait des adeptes jusque dans l'administration.**

*Le Monde* 30 05 2023

Discrètement mais sûrement, la semaine de quatre jours de travail s'installe au Royaume-Uni.

Une soixantaine d'entreprises (sociétés de conseil, start-up en robotique ou en informatique, associations caritatives, près de 3 000 salariés au total) ont participé à un premier test de six mois, entre juin et décembre 2022, le plus vaste organisé par la campagne « 4 Day Week Global », lancée à la fin des années 2010 dans plusieurs pays occidentaux.

Le principe est le même partout : les employés travaillent 20 % d'heures en moins, mais conservent 100 % de leur paie et les mêmes objectifs de travail.

Publiés en février, les résultats du test sont largement positifs. Selon une étude menée par l'université de Cambridge, 92 % des organisations ont décidé il y a peu de poursuivre l'expérimentation car les personnels sont davantage motivés, leur productivité n'a pas chuté.

Une vingtaine d'entre elles a même adopté la semaine de quatre jours de manière permanente.

### **THEME 2 : Au Canada, les achats immobiliers interdits aux étrangers pour deux ans**

Les investisseurs étrangers sont jugés en partie responsables de la flambée des prix enregistrée dans les grandes villes du pays. La loi qui est entrée en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier permettrait, selon les autorités fédérales, à tout le monde de trouver un toit à des prix plus abordables. Touristes (très) fortunés qui lorgnez un pied-à-terre dans un gratte-ciel de Vancouver, avec vue sur le Pacifique et les montagnes North Shore, passez votre chemin ! Les logements au Canada sont désormais réservés aux... Canadiens. Les non-résidents canadiens qui achèteront un bien en violation de cette interdiction seront passibles d'une amende pouvant aller jusqu'à 10 000 dollars (environ 7 000 euros) ; le gouvernement fédéral pourra également ordonner par voie judiciaire, la vente de la propriété. (...)

Faciliter l'accès au logement pour ses concitoyens, était une promesse de campagne du premier ministre libéral, Justin Trudeau, en septembre 2021. La pénurie de biens immobiliers disponibles, les taux d'intérêt au plus bas et la pandémie de Covid-19 qui avait suscité chez les télétravailleurs des envies de domiciles plus spacieux, ont fait exploser les prix de l'immobilier dans les grandes métropoles canadiennes. En septembre 2022, un rapport parlementaire indiquait que le prix national moyen des propriétés dans le pays était ainsi passé de 551 000 dollars (381 000 euros) avant l'épidémie, à un sommet de 839 600 dollars en février 2022.

Par Hélène Jouan 04 janvier 2023 *Le Monde*

**ORAL / KHÔLLES → Continuez à vous entraîner ! N'oubliez pas la méthode !! PREPAREZ une synthèse et un commentaire sur les articles suivants :**

**TEXT 1: If the Supreme Court Abolishes Affirmative Action, Here's What Women Need to Do**

June 11, 2023 *The New York Times*

Judge Scheindlin served on the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York from 1994 to 2016. Any day now the Supreme Court will decide two cases that will determine the future of affirmative action — one involving race-conscious admissions at the University of North Carolina and a companion case involving Harvard. Although debates around affirmative action have typically focused on people of color, the policy has also applied to gender, and women have been among affirmative action's greatest beneficiaries. Now, after decades of allowing these programs in college admissions, the Supreme Court appears poised to weaken or dismantle efforts to make higher education more available to members of historically underrepresented minority groups.

As a successful white woman who served for many years as a judge for the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, I feel it is incumbent upon me and other white women in my generation to reaffirm the policies that helped us secure our positions in political institutions, academia, business, medicine and law. If the Supreme Court overturns or neuters this well-settled law, every one of us who proudly bore the title “the first woman” must work to ensure underrepresented communities maintain access to elite educational institutions.

Opponents of affirmative action suggest that it is no longer needed because the United States has reached the stage where everyone is treated equally. This is simply, and unfortunately, not the case. People of color are woefully underrepresented in many classrooms and careers. As only one example, Black lawyers make up only 2.2 percent of law firm partners, according to a 2021 National Association of Law Placement report, with Black and Latino women at less than 1 percent. Opponents also falsely claim that students of color are being admitted to fill racial quotas, depriving white students of the chance to obtain a coveted spot. But affirmative action, as practiced today, does not discriminate against one group in favor of another. Rather it considers race as one factor among many to put the applicant's experiences in context. Courts have repeatedly held that a holistic admissions process — which includes letters of recommendation, guidance counselor reviews, extracurricular activities, alumni interviewer impressions, essays and academic performance — ensures that all of an applicant's experiences and characteristics are considered.

Affirmative action policies, whether legally mandated or voluntary, have proven overwhelmingly effective in helping historically marginalized groups gain a higher education, and thus achieve the success that flowed from that education. For example, because colleges and universities (including those that were formerly all-male) made a concerted effort to recruit women, today women are now much more likely than men to graduate from college. By 2019, women outnumbered men in the college-educated labor force. People of color are entitled to these same opportunities, based at least in part on their historical exclusion. Last August, more than 60 major American companies, including Apple, Google, Starbucks and United Airlines, filed a legal brief with the Supreme Court urging it to protect affirmative action. Those companies said the policy was a critical tool for creating a pipeline to diverse workforces and boardrooms. Similarly, an alliance of over 300 law firms filed a brief underscoring the importance of developing diverse leaders equipped with the skills to thrive in the global marketplace. Thirty-five retired military leaders, including four former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, submitted a brief stating that eliminating affirmative action programs would “impede our military's ability to acquire essential entry-level leadership attributes and training essential to cohesion.”

When filling judicial law clerkships, a highly sought-after post, I made a concerted effort to find diverse applicants, but an overwhelming number of clerks chosen by federal judges are white. For the Supreme Court term that began last October, of the 38 clerks, 25 were men and 13 were women, the least balanced in terms of gender in the last five years, according to the newsletter *Original Jurisdiction*. The court doesn't

release data on race, but the newsletter's author, David Lat, said that, based on his research, two were Black, two were Hispanic and two were Asian. It takes substantial, deliberate efforts to ensure that well-qualified people of color have the same opportunities in education and the work force that once were the exclusive preserve of white men. This is imperative for our democracy to thrive. As Justice Sandra Day O'Connor's majority opinion upholding affirmative action in *Grutter v. Bollinger* recognized in 2003, paths to leadership must be "visibly open to talented and qualified individuals" of all backgrounds so that these leaders will have "legitimacy in the eyes of the citizenry."

Moreover, exposing future leaders to diverse perspectives and experiences produces benefits that are fundamental to a functioning democracy, ranging from better problem-solving to reduced prejudice and increased empathy. We rightly celebrate the achievements of women and people of color on the bench. The federal judiciary, for example, now has the first Black female Supreme Court justice, the first Black female judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit, and the first Latino judge on the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. And the nomination of the first Latina judge to sit on the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit is pending in the Senate. But there is still more progress to be made, in the courts and beyond, especially for women of color who face unique barriers because of sexism and racism. White women must leverage the privilege and positions they have achieved and stand alongside communities of color. We have an obligation to recommend, hire, promote, nominate and honor not only those who look like us but those who do not. If we all do that only twice in our careers we will have gone beyond merely talking about diversity to achieving the goal of creating a country in which opportunity and advancement are open to all. The social fabric of universities, and consequently our greater society and our democracy, depends on it.

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**TEXT 2: The US supreme court upheld race-conscious voting protections. Affirmative action could be next**      *Edwin Rios*      Sun 11 Jun 2023 *The Guardian*

When the US supreme court abolished women's access to abortion last year, civil-rights advocates saw the future of affirmative action and other longstanding precedents as similarly bleak. So on Thursday, after the court, which has a conservative supermajority, ruled that Alabama discriminated against Black voters by redrawing its congressional districts, those advocates saw a brief glint of hope. For some of the legal experts I spoke to, this week's surprise ruling, which reinforced the Voting Rights Act's power to protect voters from racial discrimination, represented a promising omen for the preservation of race consciousness in other arenas. Of particular note is the court's upcoming decision on whether to end race-related affirmative action in colleges and universities. Thursday's decision, for many, served as an affirmation from the court that protections such as these can and should exist in American law.

The Alabama case focused on the state legislature's "colorblind" approach to redistricting, which resulted in just one majority-Black district in a state where 27% of the population is Black. Now, as a result of this ruling, the state's newly redrawn map could make two of the state's seven congressional districts majority-Black, which could help Democrats.

In the majority opinion, the conservative chief justice, John Roberts, acknowledged concerns that the Voting Rights Act "may impermissibly elevate race in the allocation of political power". Yet that was not enough for Roberts and Justice Brett Kavanaugh, who broke with the conservative majority, to justify overturning decades of previous court rulings. Roberts wrote, "... the Court simply holds that a faithful application of precedent and a fair reading of the record do not bear those concerns out here".

Some legal experts argue that Roberts' reliance on precedent and trial record in this case could bode well for the court's ruling on race-consciousness in college admissions, which is expected sometime this month. Similar to the protections enacted under the Voting Rights Act, colleges and universities have taken race into account during their intake processes. The practice has helped generations of Black and brown students gain access to institutions of higher education. Of policies like these, Damon Hewitt, the executive director of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, told me over email: "[The Alabama decision] validated what we in the civil-rights community have been saying all along: race matters."

Affirmative action in higher education met its first challenge in 1978, in a case involving Allan Bakke, a white man who was denied admission to the University of California at Davis medical school. Bakke argued that he was twice denied entry to the medical program, which reserved 16 slots each year for “qualified” applicants of color, because he was white. In an 8-1 decision, the court concluded that race could be factored in the admissions process but stopped colleges from setting racial quotas. That laid the groundwork for future efforts by white applicants to object to race-conscious admissions.

But in a precedent-setting case in 2003, *Grutter v Bollinger*, the court ruled that higher education institutions can factor in race as a means of achieving diversity at colleges and universities because it represented a “compelling governmental interest.” Now the *Grutter* case is under attack thanks in part to a yearslong campaign by the conservative activist Edward Blum and by legal groups focused on curtailing race-specific civil rights protections in American society.

Blum has been successful in his efforts before: in 2013, for instance, he sponsored a case that overturned a key provision of the Voting Rights Act. Roberts wrote the majority opinion, effectively killing the federal government’s ability to stop states and other jurisdictions with a sordid history of racial discrimination from imposing changes to voting laws without their permission.

But the Alabama case indicates that, when it comes to race-consciousness, the perceived fixed conservative supermajority may be flexible. Deborah Archer, the co-faculty director of New York University’s Center on Race, Inequality and the Law, told me that she had noticed a “shift, where it felt like the government was going to lose all of its ability to be responsive to deep racial inequalities that have persisted”.

Thursday’s majority opinion, though, “was really kind of a push back to the sense that we have to have a colorblind, race-neutral approach in everything that the government does”. Archer, who is also the president of the American Civil Liberties Union, added the court upheld the validity of the “effects test”, which is used to determine how much of a discriminatory impact a policy has on communities of color – a practice, she said, that “you always feel is on the chopping block”.

Still, it was difficult for legal experts to unpack what changed in the last decade for Roberts between the two cases in Alabama – the 2013 Shelby county ruling and today – let alone for his fellow conservative Kavanaugh. In 2021, Roberts and Kavanaugh joined the conservative majority in upholding voting restrictions in Arizona in *Brnovich v Democratic National Committee*.

And in 2022, during the midterms, Roberts and Kavanaugh sided with conservative justices in allowing an election map in Louisiana that lower courts also found to be illegally gerrymandered. Archer pointed to a possible influencing factor: Kavanaugh’s history of hiring Black law clerks. “Having a diverse group of clerks influences discussions in the way that it does in the classroom and the workplace – just having a more diverse group of people who bring different lived experiences to these questions will be helpful,” Archer said. “He would hopefully then be able to argue that it is possible to be conscious of diversity and value diversity without engaging in unfair practices, to value diversity without discriminating against any other applicant.”

She was cautious, however. Kavanaugh’s legal record before this week’s ruling indicates that he is more likely to embrace race-neutrality. “It would be a mistake to assume that [Kavanaugh] will be a vote who will regularly support affirmative action or diversity programs,” Shaw said. Still, she added, based on Thursday’s decision, his vote may be “gettable”.

Roberts’s and Kavanaugh’s voting histories show that any prediction about the impending affirmative action decision is difficult to make. And even though Roberts’s majority opinion was incisive, and Kavanaugh’s support was stunning, experts believe they should be considered cautiously. Having largely rejected race-conscious policies until this week, these two justices hold ideas about the practice that remain uncertain.