

*Enseignement supérieur*  
*Classes préparatoires aux grandes écoles*

– Consignes estivales pour préparer la rentrée –

MP – 2<sup>ème</sup> ANNÉE

**ANGLAIS**

Professeur :

Marina GUIBERT ([guibert@lamer-ci.com](mailto:guibert@lamer-ci.com))

Voici quelques petits conseils et quelques recommandations pour bien préparer la rentrée.

**1/ CIVILISATION :**

- a) DOSSIER de PRESSE :** Vous **devez** continuer à lire **REGULIEREMENT** la presse anglophone (minimum 2 articles par semaine) et faire des fiches de vocabulaire à chaque fois que vous lisez un article.

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) Suivez plus précisément l'actualité** sur les thématiques suivantes :  
*The Environment – Φ Climate Change*  
*New technologies*  
*Science*  
*The working world*  
*The gender gap*

**2/ VOCABULAIRE :** Révisez ou apprenez les pages suivantes : 212-222-223-224-229-230

**Un test sera organisé lors de notre 1<sup>er</sup> cours.**

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


- a) Si vous pensez que vous avez encore des lacunes en grammaire, il faut profiter de l'été pour faire des révisions. (cf. *Grammaire raisonnée 2 Anglais*. (Niveau supérieur C1 du cadre européen commun de référence pour les langues.) Sylvie Persec, Jean –Claude Burgué, Ophrys.
- b) Revoquez le tableau des erreurs que vous avez bien évidemment très sérieusement rempli au cours de la 1<sup>ère</sup> année.
- c) **Réviser les verbes irréguliers. pp335-339.**  
**Un test sera organisé au cours de notre 1<sup>er</sup> cours en septembre.**

**4/ LA METHODE :** Relisez les différentes méthodes abordées en MPSI (la synthèse / l'essai / la traduction / les khôlles CCINP et « Mines Telecom »)

**5/ TRAVAIL FACULTATIF :** Les étudiants qui visent les concours MINES PONTS et CENTRALE peuvent faire des sujets d'annales et me les envoyer par email. Envoyez-moi votre travail dans un fichier WORD ou ODT. Envoyez-moi aussi le sujet que vous avez sélectionné. Vous trouverez les sujets d'annales sur les sites suivants :

**<https://www.concoursminesponts.fr/page-7/>**

**<https://www.concours-centrale-supelec.fr/CentraleSupelec>**

**6/ L'ORAL :**  **Vous devez conserver votre classeur de Khôle** et vous devez continuer à vous entraîner.

- a) Préparez un oral sur le texte donné. (Synthèse + commentaire)
- b) 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>

c) Visionnez des films ou des séries en version originale : Au moins 1 / semaine.

d) L'été est propice aux rencontres, parlez anglais autant que possible !!!

**7/ DERNIERS CONSEILS :** 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

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# TRAVAIL à FAIRE POUR NOTRE 1<sup>er</sup> COURS D'ANGLAIS

## 1/ Thème : Traduisez en anglais le texte suivant :

Avez-vous pensé à vider votre poubelle virtuelle ? De nombreux courriels, photos ou fichiers inutilisés et archivés contribuent à une pollution numérique qui reste invisible. L'Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie estime que ce secteur serait responsable de 4 % des émissions totales de gaz à effet de serre. Un chiffre qui pourrait doubler d'ici à 2025, au vu de la forte augmentation des usages du numérique.

C'est pour sensibiliser les citoyens à ces enjeux que l'organisation citoyenne World Clean Up Day organise la « journée mondiale du nettoyage numérique ». Ce mouvement écologique a coutume de rassembler, le troisième samedi de septembre, des citoyens volontaires pour ramasser les déchets sauvages présents sur les plages, forêts ou rues bitumées. Pas moins de 180 pays et 20 millions de personnes ont répondu à l'appel en 2019 et 840 tonnes de détritiques avaient été récoltées en France. L'édition 2020 propose de s'attaquer aussi aux « déchets numériques ».

La donnée numérique pollue du fait de son stockage. Plus on a de données, plus on a besoin de construire ces bâtiments, qui sont extrêmement gourmands en énergie et en ressources nécessaires à leur refroidissement. La chaleur qu'ils émettent perturbe l'environnement et la biodiversité.

D'après Maëlle Benisty, *Le Monde*, 19 septembre 2020

## 2/ ORAL → Continuez à vous entraîner ! **N'oubliez pas la méthode !!** **PREPAREZ** une synthèse et un commentaire sur l'article suivant :

### **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

25 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.

30 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.”

45 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.”

60 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.