

Q1 – Question de compréhension

- Pas un résumé
- Trouver les infos qui permettent de répondre
- Les organiser
- Pas d'interprétations / ajouts personnels
- Pas besoin de faire référence au journaliste
(~~According to the journalist ...He adds that~~
~~...However, he disagrees with...~~)

What is the journalist's position about the ongoing battle between the Internet Archive and publishers? (80w)

[If civilization ever falls to a zombie apocalypse or nuclear Armageddon, we will need to have preserved centuries of accumulated practical knowledge to rise again. And if humanity should go extinct, leaving nothing but our legacy, the alien explorers who discover the ruins of our society would struggle to interpret human history without some great store of information to guide them.]

Maybe these postapocalyptic scenarios are far-fetched, but (...) the massive collection of knowledge accumulated by the Internet Archive, comprising millions of books, is an invaluable resource.

By collecting and digitizing such a huge collection of works and lending them out online, the Internet Archive is making an incredible social contribution. The way the nonprofit manages that archive, however, has earned the wrath of book publishers. A few months into the coronavirus pandemic, when many physical libraries were closed, the IA began partnering with libraries to give users access to the IA's collection, and removed digital limits on its lending. Several book publishers sued in June 2020, alleging a violation of copyright; the IA discontinued the practice a short time later.

Last month, a federal court sided with the publishers. (...) The crux of the publishers' complaint is that they want to charge libraries fees for ebooks, and they can't do that if the Internet Archive is allowing those libraries to loan out its scanned copies for free. The ebook licenses that publishers sell to libraries, by contrast, have to be renewed after a fixed number of loans or a certain period of time, and they are highly profitable.

(...) If the ruling stands, the implications for libraries are disastrous. They will have to choose between purchasing licenses for ebooks from publishers for books they already carry every few years and expanding their collections. There should be a reasonable middle ground that is not publishers gouging libraries or giving away works for free en masse.

As an author, I want to be paid for my work. If publishers cannot profit off book sales, they cannot pay authors, and if they cannot pay authors, fewer books will be written. But as an author, I have also found the Internet Archive incredibly useful, particularly as a way to consult books that are not in the public domain and are difficult to find.

Even if society never falls to the zombie hordes and the ruins of human civilization are never visited by alien archaeologists, the IA remains an irreplaceable resource for readers, scholars, and basically anyone who wants to learn. It is in such places that small sparks of inspiration have ignited eras of innovation and discovery. The fact that we can visit them without leaving our homes shouldn't make a huge difference.

What is the journalist's position about the ongoing battle between the Internet Archive and publishers? (80w)

Supporting the IA, although he does acknowledge that publishers' concerns are legitimate.

- What is that dispute
- Publishers need to make a profit
- But banning the IA would have serious consequences both for libraries and for the access to information and knowledge
- Middle ground is needed

ORGANISER

- Un seul paragraphe pour la Q1
- Ne pas finir par un fait mais par une idée
- La dernière phrase ne doit JAMAIS commencer par “moreover”/ “furthermore” etc (valable en Q1, Q2, synthèse, colle)

Publishers do need to make a profit from the sale of books, whether printed or digital, to secure the future of the book industry and writers. Therefore, they feel threatened, and rightly so, by the Internet Archive sharing digital copies of books free of charge. Yet the Internet Archive is a treasure trove of knowledge and information, and making it a paying service would have dire consequences for libraries, the breadth of their collections and, consequently, for readers. So, hopefully a happy medium can be found.

Q2 – ESSAY

- Interdit de répéter la question
- Intro + 2 paragraphes + conclusion
- **Toujours** donner des exemples

Il est superflu de numéroter les paragraphes en les faisant commencer par *first, second, third*. Ces termes n'apportent aucune information et suggèrent au lecteur que l'ordre dans lequel les arguments apparaissent est totalement arbitraire et que ceux-ci n'ont aucun lien entre eux. De même *moreover* et *in addition* ne doivent pas avoir un but esthétique et être utilisés pour faire plaisir au jury, mais doivent correspondre à un véritable enchaînement logique des arguments.

2. In your opinion, how far can technology influence the way we read? Discuss, giving precise examples.

- **HOW FAR** ≠ **yes-no question**

→ to what extent / to what degree

- A LOT
- NOT MUCH
- NOT AT ALL

You can have access to many more books = 😞

You can have access to many more books so that may encourage you to read more = 😊

INFORMATION IS AT YOUR FINGERTIPS.

IT'S JUST A CLICK AWAY

LITERATURE has become A MERE CONSUMER
GOOD.

IT IS DISPOSABLE

The Summer's Most Unread Book Is...

A simple index drawn from e-books shows which best sellers are going unread.

The Wall Street Journal
JORDAN ELLENBERG
July 3, 2014 3:59 p.m. ET

It's beach time, and you've probably already scanned a hundred lists of summer reads. Sadly overlooked is that other crucial literary category: the summer *non-read*, the book that you pick up, all full of ambition, at the beginning of June and put away, the bookmark now and forever halfway through chapter 1, on Labor Day. The classic of this genre is [Stephen Hawking's "A Brief History of Time,"](#) widely called "the most unread book of all time."

How can we find today's greatest non-reads? Amazon's "Popular Highlights" feature provides one quick and dirty measure. Every book's Kindle page lists the five passages most highlighted by readers. If every reader is getting to the end, those highlights could be scattered throughout the length of the book. If nobody has made it past the introduction, the popular highlights will be clustered at the beginning.

Thus, the Hawking Index (HI): Take the page numbers of a book's five top highlights, average them, and divide by the number of pages in the whole book. The higher the number, the more of the book we're guessing most people are likely to have read. (Disclaimer: This is not remotely scientific and is for entertainment purposes only!) Here's how some current best sellers and classics weigh in, from highest HI to lowest:

"The Goldfinch" by Donna Tartt : 98.5%

This seems like exactly the kind of long, impressive literary novel that people would carry around ostentatiously for a while and never finish. But it's just the opposite. All five top highlights come from the final 20 pages, where the narrative falls away and Ms. Tartt spells out her themes in a cascade of ringing, straight-out assertions.

"Catching Fire" by Suzanne Collins : 43.4%

Another novel that gets read all the way through. "Because sometimes things happen to people and they're not equipped to deal with them" is the most highlighted sentence in the seven-year history of Kindle, marked by 28,703 readers. Romantic heat in the late going also helps to produce a high score.

"The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald : 28.3%

Like "Catching Fire," a love triangle set against a dystopian America deformed by vast inequalities of wealth and power. The most popular highlight isn't the boats against the current or the green light on the dock. In a nice piece of literary crowdsourcing, it's Nick Carraway's line, "Every one suspects himself of at least one of the cardinal virtues, and this is mine: I am one of the few honest people that I have ever known." It's the axis around which the novel spins.

"Fifty Shades of Grey" by E.L. James: 25.9%

Perhaps surprisingly, the top highlights here are family-friendly. You should apologize to the people you thought were reading this as pure smut, because they actually were just noting the names of the characters' favorite operas and marking, for further study, slogans like "The growth and development of people is the highest calling of leadership."

"Flash Boys" by Michael Lewis : 21.7%

Mr. Lewis's latest trip through the sewers of financial innovation reads like a novel and gets highlighted like one, too. It takes the crown in my sampling of nonfiction books.

"Lean In" by [Sheryl Sandberg](#) : 12.3%

The top highlight in this no-nonsense self-help book—"The most common way people give up their power is by thinking they don't have any"—is a sentence that Ms. Sandberg didn't even write: She attributes it to Alice Walker. Delegating and outsourcing are the keys to success for today's busy professional!

"Thinking Fast and Slow" by Daniel Kahneman : 6.8%

Apparently the reading was more slow than fast. To be fair, Prof. Kahneman's book, the summation of a life's work at the forefront of cognitive psychology, is more than twice as long as "Lean In," so his score probably represents just as much total reading as Ms. Sandberg's does.

"A Brief History of Time" by Stephen Hawking: 6.6%

The original avatar backs up its reputation pretty well. But it's outpaced by one more recent entrant—which brings us to our champion, the most unread book of this year (and perhaps any other). Ladies and gentlemen, I present:

"Capital in the Twenty-First Century" by Thomas Piketty : 2.4%

Yes, it came out just three months ago. But the contest isn't even close. Mr. Piketty's book is almost 700 pages long, and the last of the top five popular highlights appears on page 26. Stephen Hawking is off the hook; from now on, this measure should be known as the Piketty Index.

So take it easy on yourself, readers, if you don't finish whatever edifying tome you picked out for vacation. You're far from alone.

True, more and more people are using their smartphones to read the news or even books. But is it really different from what they have been doing until now?

Technology undeniably influences the way people live. But whether it can have an impact on the way they read remains to be seen

The way people read has already been changed by new technologies such as e-books. But whether technology is actually going to revolutionize reading remains to be seen.

1- It's more convenient

2 - But the quality of reading may be decreasing

All in all, people may take to reading thanks to technology, while the quality of reading may not be as good as it used to be. But at the end of the day, I do not think scrolling through books instead of turning pages will bring about a significant change.