

## NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Nowadays, it is very important to be computer-literate. In schools, pupils learn how to use a computer at an early age. Most pupils learn very quickly how to manipulate a mouse or have access to e-mails or find information on the Internet.

In Great-Britain, the government invested a lot of money to make sure that British pupils acquire basic computer skills.

### THE INTERNET AND E-LEARNING

In the USA, rural schools often have difficulties attracting and keeping teachers. Across the country, E-learning has changed from a technological curiosity to an integral part of rural school education, offering more class options to students and even educating teachers.

In recent years, local educators have created about 100 Internet-based public schools, often in partnership with private companies. Those schools have proven to be an attractive alternative for parents who wish to supervise their children's education at home or for students who are disabled.

### BUYING ON THE INTERNET = spending online

New technological developments such as the Internet have affected the way we buy, sell and market things. Businesses have adapted their current advertising techniques. Internet shopping overtook (= go beyond) purchases from mail order catalogues for the first time in 2004 in Great-Britain. Online booking travel accounts for an increasing share of the pie.

### VOCABULARY

What's the English for the following words ?

- Un navigateur = .....
- Un moteur de recherche = .....
- Se connecter à Internet = .....
- Un fournisseur d'accès à Internet = .....
- Les Internautes = .....
- Page d'accueil = .....
- Mettre à jour = .....

★ *Voir correction page suivante.*

VOCABULARY

## CORRECTION

What's the English for the following words ?

- Un navigateur = A BROWSER
- Un moteur de recherche = A SEARCH ENGINE
- Se connecter à Internet = TO LOG ON THE NET
- Un fournisseur d'accès à Internet = ISP = Internet Service Provider
- Les Internautes = WEB USERS
- Page d'accueil = HOME PAGE
- Mettre à jour = UPDATE

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## TD 1

*Sum up the following article :*

Published in *The Daily Mail* on July 9<sup>th</sup>, 2005

# Children buying into the Internet

MORE than half of children prefer shopping online to buying items in the High Street, research shows.

Around 61 per cent of young Internet shoppers said they found it easier to buy certain goods online than in stores.

Fifty-three per cent of children aged between seven and 16 said they had shopped on the Internet - 10 per cent more than in 2004, according to a survey commissioned by the Halifax bank.

Boys were more likely to be online shoppers than girls, with 60 per cent of boys saying they had bought items on the Internet, compared with 46 per cent of girls. The latter were more

## **Daily Mail Reporter**

likely to enjoy the actual High Street shopping experience.

Unsurprisingly, older children were more likely to shop online, with nearly three-quarters of 12 to 16-year-olds buying items over the Internet, something only 29 per cent of seven to 11-year-olds said they had done.

Researchers, who questioned 1,236 children aged from seven to 16, also found that those from well-off families were nearly 50 per cent more likely to shop online than children from poorer backgrounds.

The most common items for young people to buy over the Internet were CDs and tapes or

computer games and equipment, both at 45 per cent, while 43 per cent of children had bought DVDs and videos and 37 per cent had bought gifts.

Around 36 per cent of children had bought clothes online, 30 per cent had purchased books, 29 per cent mobile phones, 22 per cent had bought sportswear and equipment and 18 per cent cosmetics and toiletries.

Children spent most money on computer games and equipment, with 13 per cent saying they spent more than £20 online on these items a year, followed by 12 per cent who spent more than £20 a year on mobile phones and 11 per

cent who spent the same amount on clothes.

Cheryl Millington, head of savings at Halifax, said: 'We are not only seeing the emergence of a generation of young consumers, but also keen cyber-consumers.'

'While children often lead the way in Internet use within the family home, parents have an important role to play in ensuring they stay safe while online.'

Children living in Scotland were most likely to buy things over the Internet at 80 per cent, while those in the East Midlands were least likely to have purchased something online at 36 per cent.

"Children buying into the Internet"
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### SUMMARY

The ideas that should be found in the summary :

- A majority of children prefer shopping on the Internet rather than buying in shops.
- They find it easier.
- More boys than girls (who prefer going to the shops)
- The older the children are, the more likely they are to shop online.
- Children from deprived families are less likely to buy online than the better-off.
- Common purchases (= *achats*) : CDs, computer games and equipment, DVDs and videos. Other purchases : clothes, books, mobile phones, sportswear, cosmetics.
- A new generation of shoppers who enjoy buying on the Internet.
- Children have a leading role in the family concerning the Internet.
- Parents must make sure that their children are using the net safely.
- Disparities between the regions in the UK for online shopping

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## ARTICLE POUR L'ENTRAÎNEMENT

Published in *The International Herald Tribune* on 5-6 November, 2005

## Web to world

**I**n this season of disasters, compassion fatigue could easily set in. But the Internet could turn people into Web-surfing philanthropists who save the world a little bit at a time.

The tsunami, Hurricane Katrina and the Pakistani earthquake pelted the public with how huge and how personal disasters can be. But there are also the chronic disasters that don't grab morning headlines but do take a wrenching toll. Diseases prey on the world. Every day 30,000 children under age 5 die from what are largely preventable causes.

Aid workers know how to help. The vaccinations, vitamins, antibiotics and medicines that rich countries take for granted can have a miraculous impact in poor and developing countries, helping protect children against pneumonia, malaria, neonat-

al tetanus, and AIDS. But saving lives takes money.

The risk is that the continuous demands for aid will exhaust people, that they'll turn away thinking: I gave for the tsunami, or the flood, or at the office. The opportunity is to ask people to face the onslaught of bad news with the confidence that much of it can be beat.

In the same way that people check blogs and shopping sites, they could check sites that monitor the world's problems. They could see what Save the Children, Unicef, the Red Cross or others are doing — and spend \$15, for example, on earthquake relief in South Asia. It would be a way to engage with the world — and a way to merge the itch to spend money on the Web with the desire to do good.

— The Boston Globe