

## Présentation du cours



## Présentation du cours

- **Déroulé du TD de L2 S4 L.V. Anglais**
- **Bibliographie**
- **Modalités de contrôle des connaissances**
- **Introduction**
- **Remise des copies**



### Présentation du cours

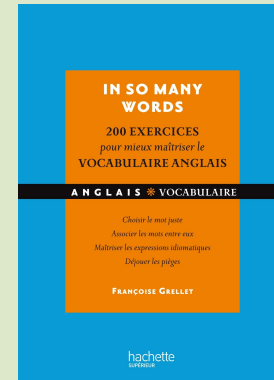
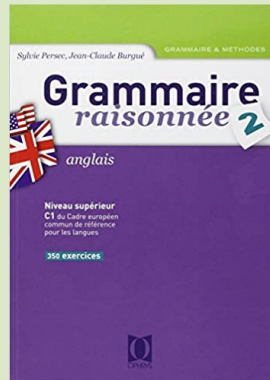
- **Déroulé du TD de L2 L.V. Anglais**
  - ✓ Contact : [morgane.augris@univ-orleans.fr](mailto:morgane.augris@univ-orleans.fr)
  - ✓ Descriptif du cours

### Absences

- La présence au TD est obligatoire.
- Appel toutes les semaines.
- En cas d'absence justifiée, vous disposez de 5 jours pour transmettre le motif ou le certificat.
- À partir de 20 % d'absence au TD, vous serez considéré comme ABI.

## Présentation du cours

- **Bibliographie**



**Célène :**

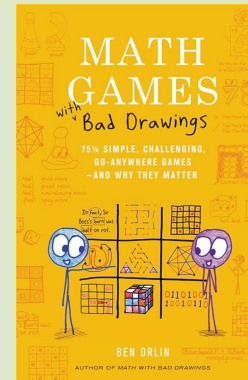
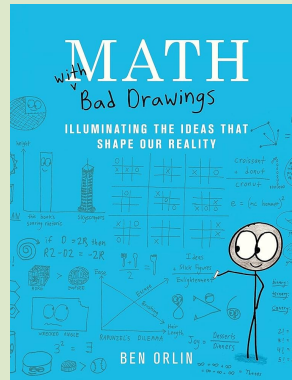
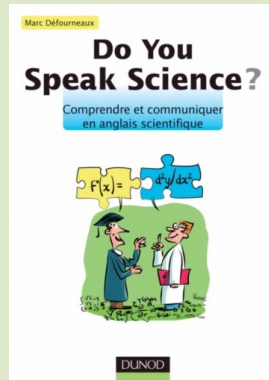
« Anglais Sciences Semestre 4 SOL4AG24 »

Bas de page : TD AUGRIS



## Présentation du cours

- **Bibliographie**



**Célène :**

« Anglais Sciences Semestre 4 SOL4AG24 »

Bas de page : TD AUGRIS

## Groupe verbal :

1. Oubli du -s à la troisième personne du singulier du présent (forme simple et formes auxiliées), ainsi que tout autre erreur de conjugaison de base (\*you is)
2. Les verbes irréguliers
3. Les constructions auxiliées, en particulier *have + en, be + ing, be + en*
4. Forme du verbe après un auxiliaire de modalité

## Groupe nominal :

1. Les adjectifs : invariables et placés avant le nom qu'ils qualifient
2. "article zéro" (= pas d'article) devant les noms "abstrait" (*life, death, nature...*) et les noms propres, y compris accompagnés d'un titre
3. Les noms à pluriel irrégulier (*teeth, children...*)
4. Les pronoms : respecter l'accord en genre et en nombre avec l'antécédent

## Syntaxe :

1. Construction des phrases négatives
2. Construction des questions, directes et indirectes
3. Ordre Verbe-Objet-Adverbe dans la phrase simple (ex : *He likes coffee very much*)

**NB : La présence dans une copie de trois erreurs dans ces rubriques entraîne une baisse de 20% de la note globale.**



## Présentation du cours

- **Modalités de contrôle des connaissances**

**Modalités de contrôle des connaissances :**

Contrôle continu

**\*Etudiants régime général :**

1 devoir de CC1 (séance 7 – CO + CE) : 50 %

1 devoir de CC2 (séance 8 – Productions écrites) : 50 %

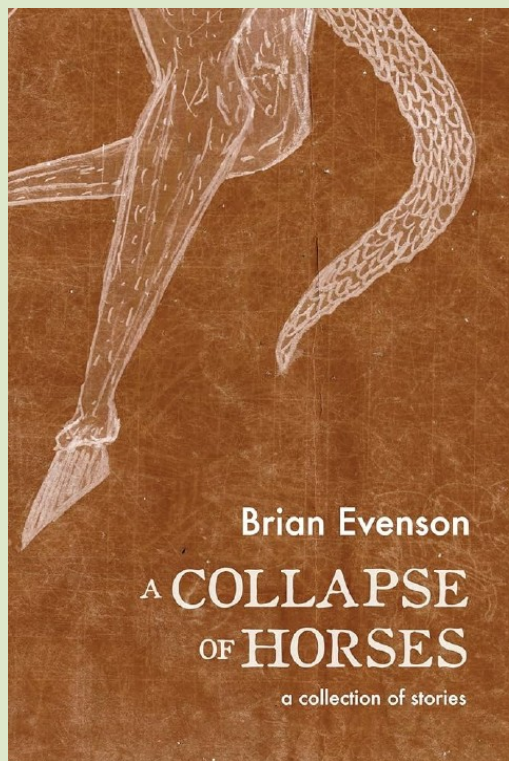
**\*Etudiants régime spécial ou ABJ :**

1 examen terminal (écrit – fin du semestre)

Les notes ne se négocient pas.



## Introduction

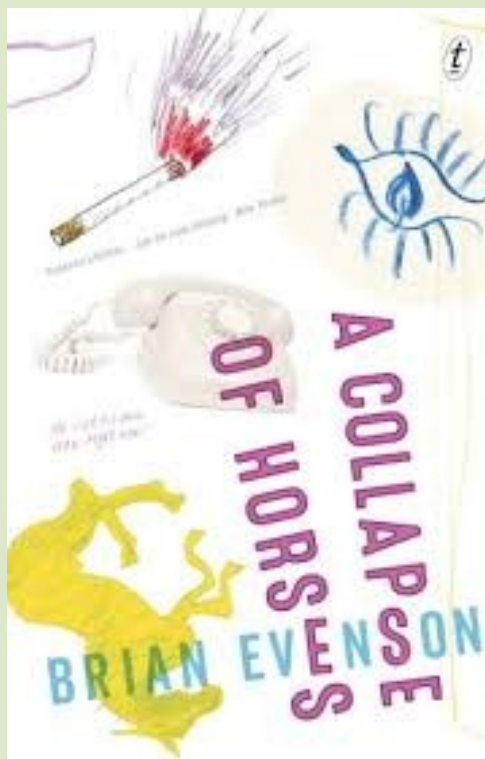


In groups, you will have to rely on both your analytical and creative skills to imagine the plot of the short story entitled

BearHeart™

1. Carefully analyze the title: you may pay attention to vocabulary, meanings and polysemy; grammar, syntax and structure; sounds; and visual or typographical aspects.
2. Use those elements to imagine the content of the story. What happens in “BearHeart™”? Develop with as many details as you can and choose a spokesperson to deliver your story.
3. To accompany your story and hypotheses, generate a picture that sums them up. You may use DeepAI for instance.

## Introduction



### BearHeart™

I.

1 The Donners, Michael and Lisa, first heard about BearHeart when they were at the obstetrician's office, about four months into the pregnancy. They were waiting at the counter, behind an almost-due Brazilian woman, and while the receptionist tried to locate some staff member named Marlie, who apparently could speak broken Portuguese, Michael started looking at the brochures and flyers spread to one side of the reception window. There was an invitation to be part of a study on weight gain and pregnancy, and a flyer for an exercise class. There were glossy infold pamphlets for IUDs and other contraceptives, as well as special high-resolution color ultrasound packages that produced the image of your baby in the womb matted with a pink or blue border, or, if you wanted to keep relatives guessing as to the gender, yellow.

2 And then there was BearHeart. There was a single flyer for it, buttered and a little wrinkled, with phone numbers at the bottom that you could tear off. BearHeart offered an ultrasound that would, they claimed, be covered by most insurance. They would not only provide the client the usual ultrasound image, but in addition, for a small fee of fifty dollars, they would make a high-resolution recording of the heart of the baby in question. This would be placed into a device that would be sewn into a silken fabric heart. This in turn would be placed inside a teddy bear, in its chest. Squeezing the chest just right would start the recording of the heart beating, which would run for thirty minutes.

3 *A perfect gift for your newborn!* it exclaimed near the bottom of the flyer. *Babies find great comfort sleeping next to a bear that beats with the rhythm of their own heart! Give your child the gift of postwomb womblike comfort! Only fifty American dollars!*

4 Grimacing, Michael showed the flyer to the other half of the Donners, to Lisa, and watched as she read it.

5 "Weird, right?" he said.

6 "That can't be good for the baby," said Lisa. "Having its heart both inside and out at the same time. It'd be confusing."

7 "Sweetheart," said Michael. "The heart's not actually outside of the baby. It's just a recording."

8 "Still," said Lisa. "Would you want to curl up with a recording of your own heart?"

9 "I don't know," said Michael. "How do I know? I've never tried it."

Brian Evenson. « BearHeart ». *A Collapse of Horses*. Minneapolis : Coffee House Press, 2016, pp.122-123.



### Introduction



“**BearHeart™**” is the story of the eponymous stuffed bear, in which the recording of a baby’s heartbeat has been sewn. It is believed that the rhythm of the heartbeat will comfort the baby when they sleep. Tragically, the couple lose their baby and so they forget about the teddy bear. Until the recording starts playing and they realize they cannot get rid of BearHeart™, which keeps coming back to haunt them.

## Introduction

### Clues regarding the plot



What I find interesting about the title  
(objective identification):

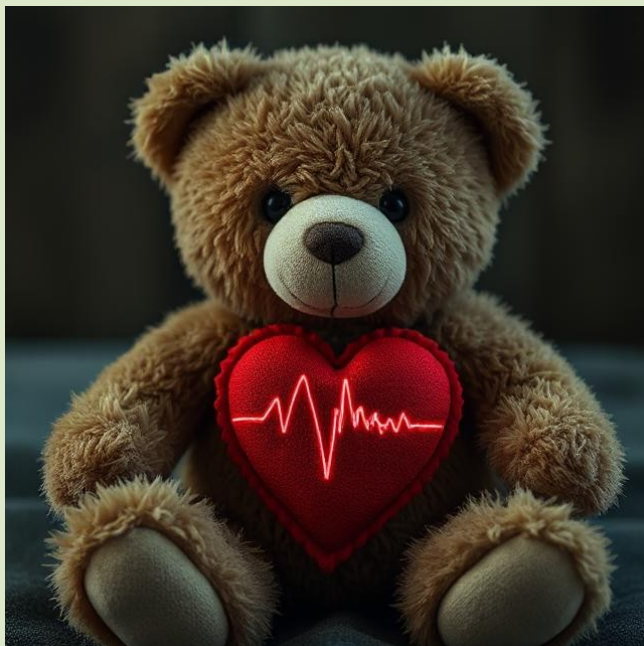
What it might reveal about the story  
(subjective interpretation):

#### THESE ARE JUST SUBJECTIVE IDEAS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- TM, trademark > BearHeart is an object, thus probably a teddy bear (connotation)
- Polysemy : “bear” refers to the animal; to the fact of carrying or giving birth to a child; to something you endure or try and tolerate
- Typographically, visually, the capital letters isolate the noun “ear” and the verb “hear” is present in heart > has to do with enduring the sound of the heart
- The repetition of “ear” under the surface encapsulates a form of harassment, something hard to put up with
- Typographically, visually, the letter t at the end looks like a cross > RIP, someone is dead
- The capital and final letters catch one’s attention visually: it seems like you can move from one to the next, B > H > t by losing something > as if the story was dealing with the still resonant echo of a loss > being haunted, harassed by a memory or trauma
- You have nine letters in BearHeart and the /B/ looks like a belly
- Syntax, word arrangement and grammar suggest the words have weirdly been glued together; what’s more, grammatically speaking, the name should rather be “Heartbear”, suggesting the bear fused with the baby and took a position or a place that is not its own, as if he had stolen the baby’s heart and place in the family
- The words glued together also materialize a sense of being trapped or imprisoned
- As far as sound patterns are concerned, the spelling of “bear” and “heart” (or even “hear”) looks the same, but does not sound the same; which suggests something uncanny, or a threatening double or doppelgänger




## Introduction



**Do you spot clues suggesting  
from the beginning of the story  
that things are going to turn  
bad?**


**Try and spot as many elements  
as you can.**

## Introduction

<b>Foreshadowing</b> <b>(hints that things are going to turn bad)</b>	<b>Textual element</b> <b>(what caught my attention)</b>	<b>Interpretation</b> <b>(what it might reveal about future events)</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The letter &lt;D&gt; at the end of the title looks like a cross, reminiscent of death (<b>typography, visual/figural aspect</b>)</li> <li>• Donners // donors &gt; the name of the characters may suggest they are actually, without knowing, giving their baby's heart to the teddy bear (<b>onomastics</b>)</li> <li>• “almost-due” might emphasize that things can go wrong</li> <li>• “broken Portuguese” “battered” “tear off” hint at a form of underlying violence (<b>semantic field</b>)</li> <li>• [b] and [r] alliterations at the beginning of the second paragraph echo a form of violence linked to the bear (<b>sound patterns</b>)</li> <li>• [s] alliterations at the end of the second paragraph suggest the devilish nature of the teddy bear ([s] being a hissing sound associated with snakes and devils) (sound patterns)</li> <li>• “silken [...] heart” might allude to a “sick heart” through a paronomasia <i>in absentia</i> (sound patterns)</li> <li>• “the baby in question” &gt; double-meaning &gt; the baby that is being talked about, or the baby whose existence is at stake, in question, threatened (<b>double-meanings</b>)</li> <li>• “gift” &gt; etymologically, “gift” means at the same time “present” and “poison” (<b>etymology</b>)</li> <li>• “postwomb womblike comfort” &gt; as if the child was never to live outside the womb, with an uncanny repetition that looks like a chiasmus &gt; the child is doomed (<b>syntax; repetition</b>)</li> <li>• “the other half of the Donners” &gt; normally, the mother and the child should amount to two thirds</li> <li>• “That can't be good for the baby” (<b>proleptic</b>)</li> <li>• “Sweetheart” &gt; <b>tragic irony</b></li> <li>• “Still” &gt; foreshadowing “stillborn”?</li> </ul>



## Terrific Machines

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## Terrific Machines





## Terrific Machines

### DAZED



#### Decoding Uncanny Valley make-up, TikTok's creepiest beauty trend

Something unsettling is happening across BeautyTok. The monumental rise of AI-generated content has led to a trend that's leaving viewers feeling uncomfortable – and not always for the reason you'd think.

The #uncannyvalleymakeup hashtag has quickly risen to 146 million views, with beauty creators cheekily using make-up to appear robotic, doll-like and not-quite-human. Each video is soundtracked by the same eerie and off-kilter chord tune, taken from the intro of "Breeze" by rapper The Business. It's not really something you want popping onto your explore page during a late-night scroll.

Techniques to create this uncanny look vary from person to person, but one common one is using a darker-than-natural colour, as well as contouring that often feels very theatrical. Eyes are made to seem smaller and cartoonish by using eyeliner that focuses on the centre of both lids. Occasionally there's a synthetic wig.

It's not just make-up; there's also an uncanny valley make-up-inspired filter for those who aren't handy with a make-up brush.

Dr Carl Szusterman, a researcher in Humanoid Robotics and Artificial Intelligence, says that humans try to achieve this 'uncanny valley' through make-up for years. Traditionally Geishas used white makeup to create a pale complexion, which was meant to recreate the beauty of porcelain ceramics, giving them an ethereal appearance to make them stand out.

"The Barbie look is a modern example of this. It's a way of using make-up to create a plastic-like light reflective skin complexion, or changing the contours of the face to emulate smooth doll-like features.

The uncanny valley hypothesis, from which this beauty trend takes its name, was first proposed in 1970 in an influential essay by Japanese professor of robotics Masahiro Mori. In it, he posits that we feel 'cold, eerie feelings' towards a robot or non-human if they become too human-like. You start to feel 'warm, fuzzy feelings' as you get closer to a human-like appearance. But if you go too far, for example, while watching a clip of Sophia the Robot, the Brexaction Cars musical remake, or The Polar Express. Mori's theory suggests that the brain rejects and accepts these human-like artificial entities.

The Uncanny Valley effect on TikTok

If a human is using make-up to appear more like a robot, then the viewer feels more comfortable.

Dr Dennis Klötter says that the viewer's brain is more likely to accept a human-like appearance when it is more realistic.

"It quickly became pretty apparent that not many people understood what 'uncanny valley' means – instead of 'they' they 'is happening'."

Even from a grammatical standpoint, the trend often falls flat. "Turning myself into uncanny valley" makes it more obvious that some creators are getting themselves into. After all, it's not always about being scientifically accurate – sometimes it's just about watching budding make-up artists and amateur entertainers have fun.

<https://www.dazeddigital.com/beauty/article/614201/decoding-uncanny-valley-make-up-tiktoks-creepiest-beauty-trend>

### 1. Read the text to learn more about "the uncanny valley effect."

### 2. Look at the structures highlighted in the first paragraph.

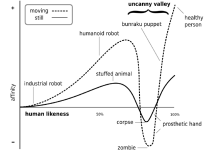
What do they have in common?

How is each of them called? How are they constructed? When should you use them?

- a. is happening
- b. has collapsed
- c. you'd think
- d. is soundtracked

### 3. Fill in the blanks of the text using the appropriate structure from the four above.

### 4. To check your understanding of the "uncanny valley effect", write down what Dr Dennis Klötter could be saying.




### Appendix: Additional vocabulary

Mar Definaux

## Do You Speak Science?

Comprendre et communiquer en anglais scientifique



**Unit 1: La chimie**

- 1. Le pH d'une solution est une mesure de son acidité.
- 2. Le pH d'une solution est une mesure de son acidité.
- 3. Le pH d'une solution est une mesure de son acidité.

**Unit 2: La physique**

- 1. La vitesse est une grandeur vectorielle.
- 2. La vitesse est une grandeur vectorielle.
- 3. La vitesse est une grandeur vectorielle.

**Unit 3: La biologie**

- 1. Le pH d'une solution est une mesure de son acidité.
- 2. Le pH d'une solution est une mesure de son acidité.
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## Terrific Machines



**1. Read the text to learn more about “the uncanny valley effect.”**

**2. Look at the structures highlighted in the first paragraph.**

What do they have in common? .....

How is each of them called? How are they constructed? When should you use them?

a. **is happening** .....

b. **has collided** .....

c. **you'd think** .....

d. **is soundtracked** .....

**3. Fill in the blanks of the text using the appropriate structure from the four above.**

**4. To check your understanding of the “uncanny valley effect,” write down what Dr Dennis Küster could be saying.**



## Terrific Machines



1. Read the text to learn more about “the uncanny valley effect.”

2. Look at the structures highlighted in the first paragraph.

What do they have in common? They all use auxiliaries (réviser les conjugaisons de “Be” + “Have”, s’assurer de pouvoir les conjuguer aux différents temps et personnes).

Les auxiliaires modaux ne se conjuguent pas!

How is each of them called? How are they constructed? When should you use them?

a. **is happening** Present Be + -ing

Subject + Be + Verb-ing

Le procès est en cours, n’est pas fini > le procès est inaccompli au moment où on parle

b. **has collided** Present Perfect

Subject + Have + Past participle

(regular past participle: Verb+-ed)

Temps du présent > on rattache le procès au présent > on fait un bilan ou on constate les effets de l’action

c. **you’d think** Modal + Verb in the infinitive

(here: “you would think”)

La valeur dépend du modal choisi (futur, volonté, possibilité, probabilité, conseil etc).

d. **is soundtracked** Passive voice

Subject + Be + Past participle

Le sujet mis en avant, contrairement à la voix active, est celui qui subit l’action.

Voix passive: Each video is soundtracked by the same tune.

Voix active: The same tune soundtracks each video.

## Terrific Machines



DAZED

Decoding Uncanny Valley make-up, TikTok's creepiest beauty trend

Something unsettling is taking place on our faces

November 27, 2023  
By Matt Bell

Something unsettling is **is happening** across BeautyTok. The monumental rise of AI-generated content **has** **collided** with the tail-end of this year's spooky Halloween transformations for an unnerving TikTok beauty trend that's leaving viewers feeling uncomfortable – and not always for the reason **you'd think**. The uncannyvalleymakeup hashtag has quickly risen to 146 million views, with beauty creators, chabky using make-up to appear robotic, doll-like and not-quite-human. Each video **is soundtracked** by the same eerie and off-kilter choral tune, taken from the intro of "Buttons" by rapper The Butterz. It's not really something you want popping onto your explore page during a late-night scroll.

Techniques to create this uncanny look vary from person to person, but will often include blocking out large portions of the eyebrow with concealer before filling in the hair using a darker-than-natural colour, as well as contouring that often feels very theatrical. Eyes **are made** to seem smaller and cartoonish by using eyeliner that focuses on the centre of both lids. Occasionally there's a synthetic wig involved, too. It's not just make-up: there's also an uncanny valley make-up-inspired filter so those who aren't handy with a make-up brush **can get involved** [...].

Dr Carl Strathmann, a researcher in Humanoid Robotics and Artificial Intelligence, says that humans **have been trying** to achieve this "uncanniness" through make-up for years. "Traditionally Greeks **were used** as an example of the uncanny valley effect in make-up, as the objective of their look was to recreate the locality of porcelain ceramics, giving them an ethereal appearance to make them stand out," he says. "The Barbie look **may be** a modern example of this. [It is a way of] using make-up to create a plastic-like light reflective skin complexion, or changing the contours of the face to emulate smooth doll-like features."

The uncanny valley hypothesis, from which this beauty trend takes its name, **was coined** in 1970 in an influential essay by Japanese professor of robotics Masahiro Mori. In it, he posits that we are inclined to feel "cold, eerie feelings" towards a robot or non-human if they become too human-like. You **may freak out**, for example, while watching a clip of Sophia the Robot, the live-action Curious Minkie, or The Polar Express. Mori's theory **was also supported** by a 2019 study, which identified the areas of the brain that reject and accept these human-like artificial entities.

[...] The Uncanny Valley effect on TikTok **has been covered**. "The Uncanny Valley Effect involves looking at an entity, usually some kind of robot, that may appear to be almost human at first glance but then you look a little closer and discover that it is actually not human." Dr Dennis Küster says. "If a human is using make-up to look less human, or less 'alive', then the later parts of this perceptual process differ because the result is the opposite". [...]

"It quickly became pretty apparent that not many people **along** the trend even understood what 'uncanny valley' means – instead of creating an 'almost human' look, they were treating it as though it were synonymous with anything creepy or weird, which isn't quite accurate". Even from a grammatical standpoint, the trend often falls flat. "Turning myself into uncanny valley" makes it more obvious that some creators **are trying** in without really understanding what they're getting themselves into. After all, it's not always about being scientifically accurate – sometimes it's just about watching budding make-up artists and amateur entertainers have fun.

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[...] [T]he Uncanny Valley effect on TikTok **has been reversed**. "The Uncanny Valley Effect involves looking at an entity, usually some kind of robot, that may appear to be almost human at first glance but then you look a little closer and discover that it is actually **not human**," Dr Dennis Küster says. "If a human is using make-up to look less human, or less 'alive', then the later parts of this perceptual process differ because the result is the opposite". [...]

"It quickly became pretty apparent that not many people **doing** the trend even understood what 'uncanny valley' means – instead of creating an 'almost human' look, they were treating it as though it were synonymous with anything creepy or weird, which isn't quite accurate". Even from a grammatical standpoint, the trend often falls flat. "Turning myself into uncanny valley" makes it more obvious that some creators **are joining** in without really understanding what they're getting themselves into. After all, it's not always about being scientifically accurate – sometimes it's just about watching budding make-up artists and amateur entertainers have fun.

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2. Look at the structures highlighted in the first paragraph.

[...] [T]he Uncanny Valley effect on TikTok **has been reversed**. “The Uncanny Valley Effect involves looking at an entity, usually some kind of robot, that may appear to be almost human at first glance but then you look a little closer and discover that it is actually *not* human,” Dr Dennis Küster says. “If a human is using make-up to look less human, or less ‘alive’, then the later parts of this perceptual process differ because the result is the opposite”. [...]

“It quickly became pretty apparent that not many people **doing** the trend even understood what ‘uncanny valley’ means – instead of creating an ‘almost human’ look, they were treating it as though it were synonymous with anything creepy or weird, which isn’t quite accurate.” Even from a grammatical standpoint, the trend often falls flat. “Turning myself into uncanny valley” makes it more obvious that some creators **are joining** in without really understanding what they’re **getting** themselves into. After all, it’s not always about being scientifically accurate – sometimes it’s just about watching budding make-up artists and amateur entertainers have fun.

<https://www.dazeddigital.com/beauty/article/61420/1/decoding-uncanny-valley-make-up-tikoks-creepiest-beauty-trend>

4. To check your understanding of the “uncanny valley effect,” write down what Dr Dennis Küster could be saying.