

The end of A world : social fragmentation



The end of A world : social fragmentation



1. What would be the definition of environmental racism from the show?

2. Quote data supporting the existence of environmental racism in the US:

3. What is the key data proving the existence of environmental racism according to the journalist? Explain.

4. What are the medical consequences of air pollution?

5. Can you remember what is the joke corresponding to the photograph and how it is related to the subject?



6. Quote one spatial or geographic example of environmental racism.



7. Mention a historical factor of environmental racism.

8. Give your own definition for "redlining".

9. What is the information that checked you the most?

10. Now come up with your own jokes for the following information.

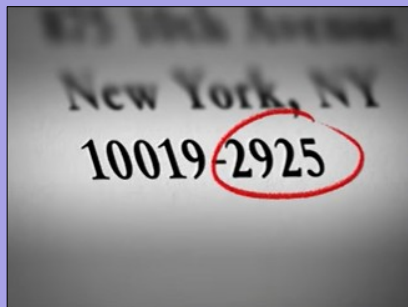
Companies planned for their oil pipeline to take a very delicate path through Mississippi, winding down to South Memphis, cutting through several historically black communities while a new forest reserve existed. One would cut through predominantly white wealthier neighborhoods, such as Germantown and Collierville.

Environmentalists clearly shouldn't just be about protecting wild spaces. Humans do need protection too.

Federal law doesn't require its agencies to tell tenants a rat is located in a dangerous site: the places are checked, but the people at risk are not notified.



The end of A world : social fragmentation



The end of A world : social fragmentation



10. Now come up with your own jokes for the following information.

Companies planned for their oil pipeline to take a very deliberate path through Memphis, winding down to South Memphis, cutting through several historically black communities while a more direct option existed, that would cut through predominantly white wealthier neighbourhoods, such as Germantown and Collierville.

.....
Environmentalism clearly shouldn't just be about protecting wild spaces. Humans do need protection too.

.....
Federal law doesn't require its agencies to tell tenants a unit is located in a dangerous site: the places are classified, but the people at risk are not notified.
.....

The end of A world : social fragmentation



10. Now come up with your own jokes for the following information.

Companies planned for their oil pipeline to take a very deliberate path through Memphis, winding down to South Memphis, cutting through several historically black communities while a more direct option existed, that would cut through predominantly white wealthier neighbourhoods, such as Germantown and Collierville.

.....
Environmentalism clearly shouldn't just be about protecting wild spaces. Humans do need protection too.

.....
Federal law doesn't require its agencies to tell tenants a unit is located in a dangerous site: the places are classified, but the people at risk are not notified.
.....

The end of A world : social fragmentation



10. Now come up with your own jokes for the following information.

Companies planned for their oil pipeline to take a very deliberate path through Memphis, winding down to South Memphis, cutting through several historically black communities while a more direct option existed, that would cut through predominantly white wealthier neighbourhoods, such as Germantown and Collierville.

> Normally the shortest distance between two points is a straight line, not though any black people who happen to be living nearby. (08:29)

> The least surprising thing there is that the white wealthy suburb is called Germantown: that is the name you give your community when Aryanville feels a little too obvious.

Environmentalism clearly shouldn't just be about protecting wild spaces. Humans do need protection too.

> Maybe conservationists could redirect some of the resources to environmental justice that they've been completely wasting on pandas: we spent so much time saving them and why exactly? They don't want to be here, they don't **** each other, they spend most of their time falling off something. It's time to let them go as fast as they let go to whatever they are holding. (10:47)

Federal law doesn't require its agencies to tell tenants a unit is located in a dangerous site: the places are classified, but the people at risk are not notified.

> It's like putting a "do not lean over the fence" sign at a bear exhibit and having it face the bear site. True, the information is technically out there, but it is not really doing much to improve public safety. (13:22)

The end of A world : social fragmentation



Black Americans are exposed to 38 percent **more polluted** air.

They are 75% **more likely** to live in communities that border a plant or a factory.

The stakes could not be **higher**.

Black Americans are nearly **three times as likely** to die from exposure to pollution.

The zip code is **the most important** predictor of health and well-being.

The end of A world : social fragmentation

Superlative structure	Short adjective	Long adjective	Some exceptions :
	+ the + adjective + -est - the least + adjective	+ the most + adjective - the least + adjective	
Comparative structure	Short adjective	Long adjective	
	+ adjective + -er + than - less + adjective + than	+ more + adj + than - less + adj + than	
	= as + adjective + as		

The double comparative:
 Example: The more, the merrier.
 The smaller chips become, the more Quantum physics interferes.

The end of A world : social fragmentation

The comparative and superlative structures

Translate the following sentences resorting to the appropriate comparative or superlative structure.

Superlative structure	Short adjective + the + adjective + -est - the least + adjective	Long adjective + the most + adjective - the least + adjective	Some exceptions : good > the best bad > the worst far > the furthest the furthest
	Comparative structure	Short adjective + adjective + -er + than less + adjective + than = as + adjective + as	Long adjective + more + adj + than less + adj + than The double comparative: Example: The more the monster The smaller chips become, the more Quantum physics interferes.

a. Il y a toujours autant de gens qui pensent que le chômage est le pire des maux.

b. Il est beaucoup plus riche maintenant. Quand je pense qu'il a gagné plus d'argent que moi en travaillant moins.

c. Il y a en hiver deux fois plus d'ouvriers absents qu'en été.

d. Leur production de pétrole est dix fois plus élevée que leurs besoins.

e. Moins il y aura de voitures dans le centre des villes, plus la vie sera agréable.

The end of A world : social fragmentation

The **comparative** and **superlative** structures

Translate the following sentences resorting to the appropriate comparative or superlative structure.

Superlative structure	Short adjective + the + adjective + -est - the least + adjective	Long adjective + the most + adjective - the least + adjective	Some exceptions : good > the best bad > the worst far > the furthest the furthest
	Comparative structure	Short adjective + adjective + -er + than - less + adjective + than = as + adjective + as	Long adjective + more + adj + than - less + adj + than The double comparative: Example: The more, the merrier. The smaller ships become, the more Quantum physics interferes.

a. Il y a toujours autant de gens qui pensent que le chômage est le pire des maux.

There are still as many people who believe that unemployment is the worst of all evils.

b. Il est beaucoup plus riche maintenant. Quand je pense qu'il a gagné plus d'argent que moi en travaillant moins.

He is much richer now. To think that he has earned more money than me while working less.

c. Il y a en hiver deux fois plus d'ouvriers absents qu'en été.

There are twice as many workers absent in winter as in summer.

d. Leur production de pétrole est dix fois plus élevée que leurs besoins.

They produce ten times as much petrol as they need.

e. Moins il y aura de voitures dans le centre des villes, plus la vie sera agréable.

The fewer cars (there are) in town centres, the more pleasant life will be.

Adapted from Rotgé, Wilfrid, Michèle Malavieille, George Mutch, *Exercices de thème grammatical anglais*.

The end of A world : social fragmentation

Version

Population panic lets rich people off the hook for the climate crisis they are fuelling

Rising consumption by the affluent has a far greater environmental impact than the birth rate in poorer nations

When a major study was published last month, showing that the global population is likely to peak then crash much sooner than most scientists had assumed, I naively imagined that people in rich nations would at last stop blaming all the world's environmental problems on population growth. I was wrong. If anything, it appears to have got worse.

George Monbiot, *The Guardian*

The end of A world : social fragmentation

Version

Population panic lets rich people off the hook for the climate crisis they are fuelling

Les peurs suscitées par la croissance démographique dédouanent les riches de/permettent aux riches de se tirer d'affaire quant à la crise climatique qu'ils alimentent

Rising consumption by the affluent has a far greater environmental impact than the birth rate in poorer nations

La croissance/l'essor/l'augmentation/la hausse de la consommation par les riches a un impact environnemental beaucoup plus élevé/considérable que le taux de natalité dans les pays/nations plus pauvres

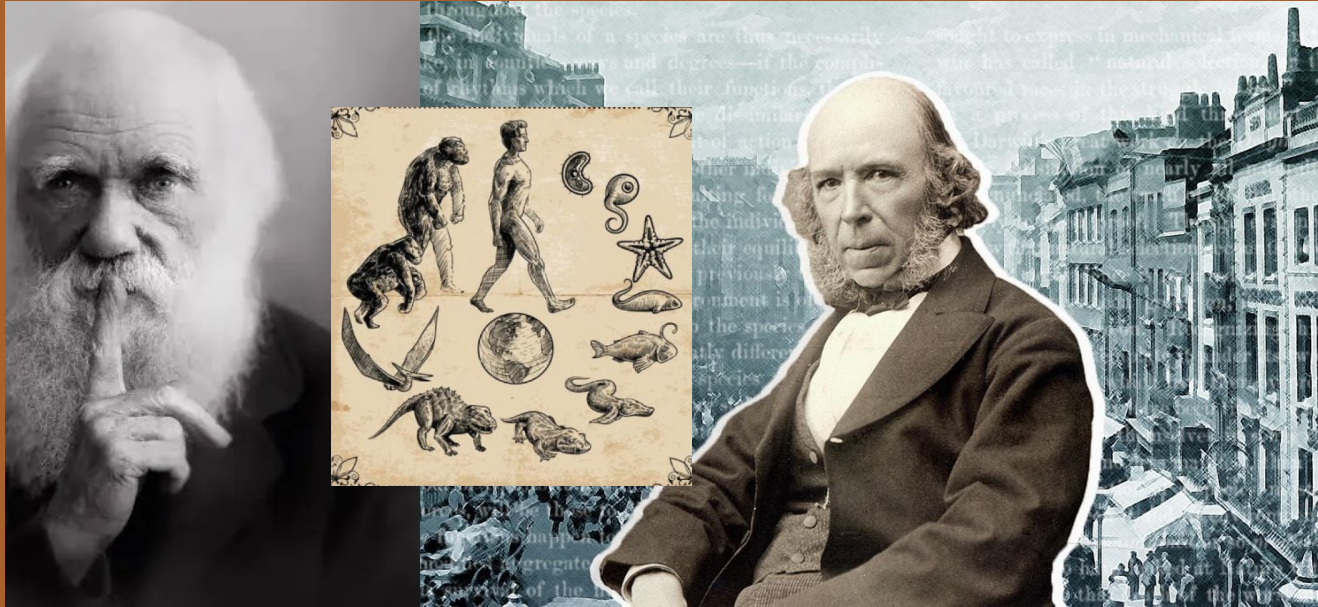
When a major study was published last month, showing that the global population is likely to peak then crash much sooner than most scientists had assumed, I naively imagined that people in rich nations would at last stop blaming all the world's environmental problems on population growth.

Lorsqu'une étude d'importance capitale/majeure fut publiée le mois dernier/*Suite à la publication d'une étude d'importance capitale/majeure le mois dernier, montrant que la population mondiale est susceptible d'atteindre son plus haut niveau/niveau maximum//de grimper puis de s'effondrer beaucoup plus tôt que la plupart des scientifiques l'avaient supposé, j'imaginai naïvement que les habitants/membres des nations riches arrêteraient enfin de faire porter la responsabilité de tous les maux/problèmes environnementaux mondiaux/du monde à la croissance démographique //d'accuser la croissance démographique de tous les maux/problèmes environnementaux mondiaux/du monde //de faire porter à la croissance démographique la responsabilité de tous les maux/problèmes environnementaux mondiaux/du monde.*

I was wrong. If anything, it appears to have got worse.

J'avais tort. Cela semble même avoir empiré.

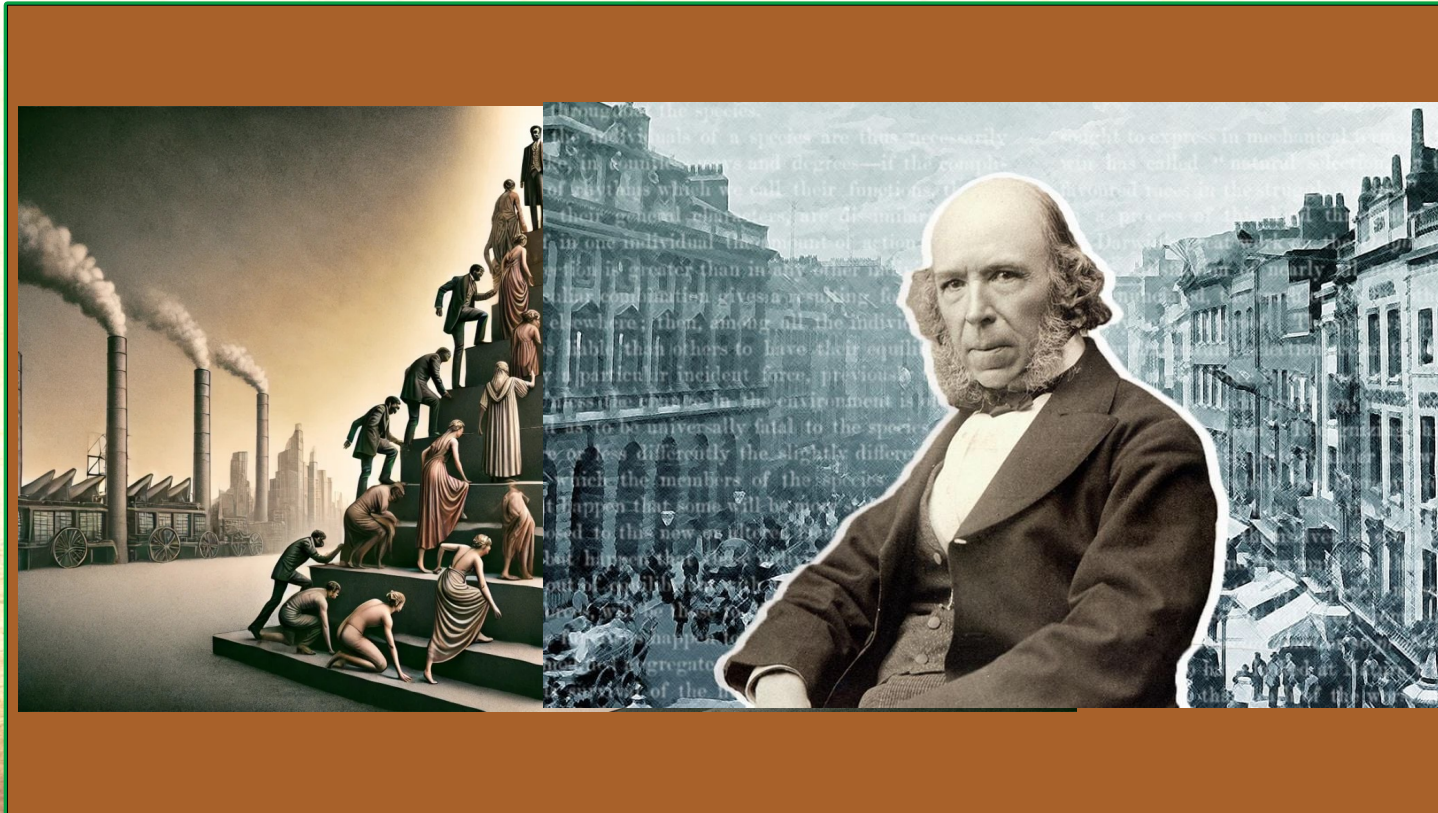
The end of A world : social fragmentation



Charles Darwin

Herbert Spencer

Evolution, Transition and Change



Evolution, Transition and Change



Social Darwinism:

“The Survival of the Fittest”

Social Darwinism applied evolutionary principles to human societies, economies, and politics.

*Spencer viewed society as an organism, evolving through competition and natural selection. He argued that social institutions, much like biological traits, develop to adapt to environmental challenges. As he wrote in *The Study of Sociology*: “Progress is not an accident, but a necessity. It is a part of nature.”*

Social vision

Foreign policy

Economics

Evolution, Transition and Change



Social Darwinism:

“The Survival of the Fittest”

Social vision

Individualism and Meritocracy: A core assumption of Social Darwinism is that individuals are responsible for their own success or failure. Spencer captured this ethos when he asserted: “The society exists for the benefit of its members; not the members for the benefit of society.” (*The Principles of Sociology*)

Economics

Opposition to State Intervention: Social Darwinists vehemently opposed policies aimed at redistributing wealth or aiding disadvantaged populations. Such efforts were viewed as unnatural and counterproductive to evolutionary progress. They believed that laissez-faire economics allowed the best and brightest to rise to the top, benefiting society as a whole. In his view, poverty and inequality were natural outcomes of this evolutionary process.

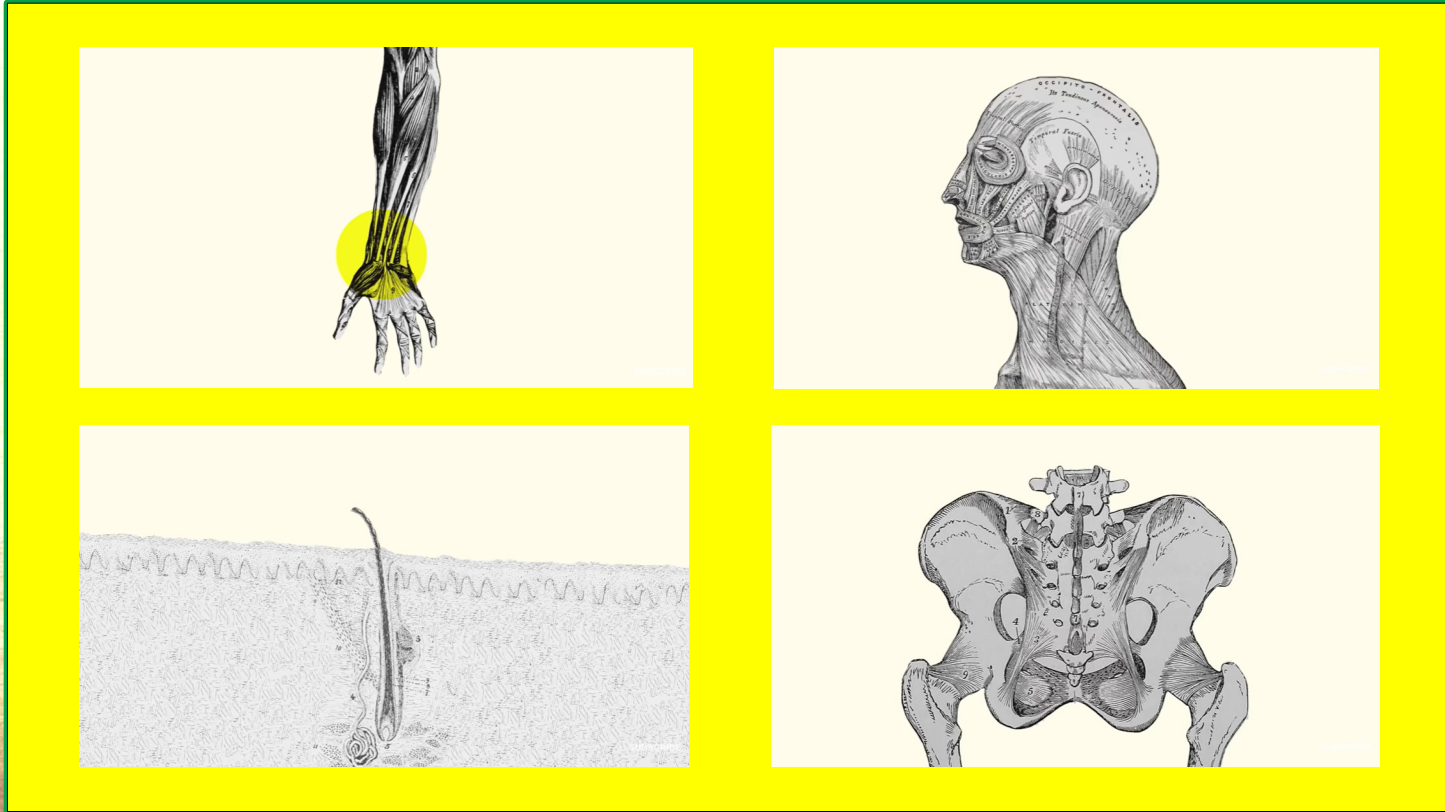
Foreign policy

Justification of Imperialism and Racism: The belief in the inherent superiority of certain races or nations was a corollary to Social Darwinist thought. Sumner declared: “Civilization is a product of those who have survived because they were better adapted to the conditions of life.”

Evolution, Transition and Change



Evolution, Transition and Change



Evolution, Transition and Change

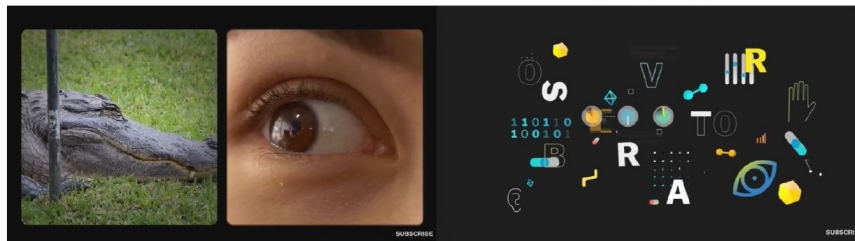
Second Part: Oral comprehension

Watch Vox's video about traces of evolution on the human body (00:00-03:24) and answer the following questions.



Read the questions before watching the video so you know what to expect.

Proof of evolution that you can find on your body



Right or wrong? You do not need to justify your answer.

1. Some parts are said to have disappeared even though we needed them:
2. The palmaris longus tends to disappear in species that use their forearms to move around since it does not make any difference in grip strength:
3. The palmaris longus is the only useless muscle we're left with:
4. Apes do not spend a lot of time climbing trees:
5. An experiment with electrodes proved humans still move their ears to locate the source of sound:
6. The tailbone proves useful for the human body:
7. Scientists have experimented on genes to give birth to a human baby with a tail:

Evolution, Transition and Change

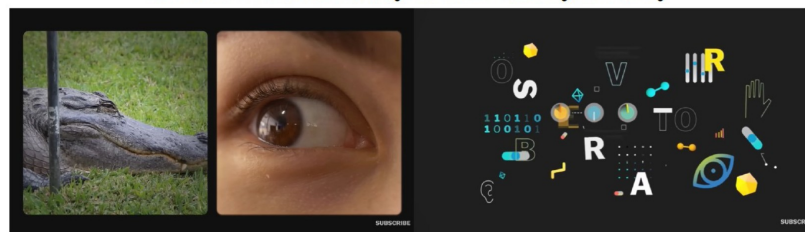
Second Part: Oral comprehension

Watch Vox's video about traces of evolution on the human body (00:00-03:24) and answer the following questions.



Read the questions before watching the video so you know what to expect.

Proof of evolution that you can find on your body



Right or wrong? You do not need to justify your answer.

1. Some parts are said to have disappeared even though we needed them: **Wrong**
2. The palmaris longus tends to disappear in species that use their forearms to move around since it does not make any difference in grip strength: **Wrong (most developed on those species, though it does not make any difference in grip strength)**
3. The palmaris longus is the only useless muscle we're left with: **Wrong (muscles attached to our outer ear)**
4. Apes do not spend a lot of time climbing trees: **Right**
5. An experiment with electrodes proved humans still move their ears to locate the source of sound: **Wrong**
6. The tailbone proves useful for the human body: **Right**
7. Scientists have experimented on genes to give birth to a human baby with a tail: **Wrong**

Evolution, Transition and Change



Answer the questions through complete sentences.

8. Give the name of two fingers used to highlight the palmaris longus.

.....

9. How many people still have a palmaris longus on at least one of their arms?

.....

10. Why do mammals need goosebumps?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

11. When is the human being supposed to get a tail?

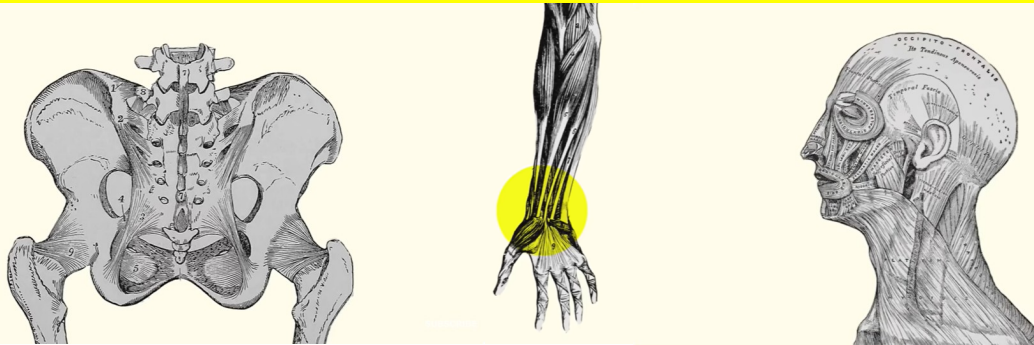
.....

.....

12. How many developing vertebrae are present in that tail?

.....

Evolution, Transition and Change



Answer the questions through complete sentences.

8. Give the name of two fingers used to highlight the palmaris longus.

Thumb and pinkie

9. How many people still have a palmaris longus on at least one of their arms?

85-90% (10-15% are missing it)

10. Why do mammals need goosebumps?

The raised hair increases the amount of space used for insulation, helping them stay warm. Through adrenaline it also helps some animals appear larger when they are threatened.

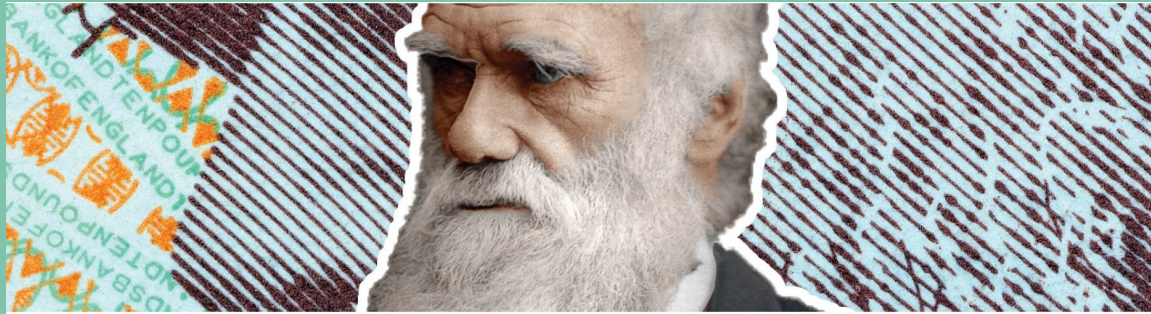
11. When is the human being supposed to get a tail?

Four weeks in gestation.

12. How many developing vertebrae are present in that tail?

Ten to twelve.

Evolution, Transition and Change



There are hundreds of stupid ways to die. The Darwin Awards are dedicated to documenting the best of them.

In groups, imagine what might have happened and write the follow-up to the narrative.

Sometimes it really is reasonable to work “harder” and not “smarter”. In 1996, a man in Bulgaria attempted to clean his chimney.

[illegible]