



Epreuve vidéo
ANGLAIS

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Verbatims des vidéos
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Mentions légales

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Example 1 : 'I am suffering mentally,' Uvalde educator says after false blame in shooting

aftermath <https://abcnews.go.com/US/suffering-mentally-uvalde-educator-false-blame-shooting-aftermath/story?id=91886661>

Dana Jacobson [host]: Another ABC News exclusive with the Uvalde school staffer speaking for the first time about the claim in the early days after the mass shooting that she had left the door propped open during the attack. John Quinones is in Uvalde with more. Good morning John.

John Quinones: Good morning Robin. You know the story of the staffer who worked taking care of students after school, here at Robb Elementary, is absolutely heart-wrenching. Amy Marin says her life is in shambles, all because of the false accusation by one of the state's top law enforcement officials, and now as you mentioned, we have exclusive newly obtained video that backs up her story.

It was just days after a gunman killed 21 in a Uvalde elementary school that Texas police said this:

Texas Department of Public Safety official: We know from video evidence 11/27 the exterior door where we knew the shooter entered was propped open by a teacher.

John Quinones: But this morning, that woman, a school staffer, Emilia Amy Marin, speaking for the first time, said those words from law enforcement vilified her to her own community.

Emilia Marin: He said a teacher left the door propped open, and I looked at my daughter, and I said, "that's a lie".

John Quinones: Did you hear anything about what they were saying about you?

Emilia Marin: I did, and people saying "she needs to be fired for what she did, leaving the door open". But I know what I did.

John Quinones: Just a few days later the Texas Department of Public Safety retracted the statement, admitting that Marin had closed the door, but that it didn't lock automatically, like it was supposed to. Now video footage from the school newly obtained by ABC News, and still not released to the public shows that Marin, in fact, did what she was supposed to do. When she spotted the gunman crashed the car and approached school grounds with a rifle, we asked her to start from the beginning.

Can you tell me what you're doing there?

Emilia Marin: I'm rolling the card out because I'm gonna go meet my co-worker outside. I'm running in to get my phone...

John Quinones: Because?

Emilia Marin: ...because the crash happened already.

John Quinones: And you're calling 911?

Emilia Marin: Yes.

John Quinones: To get help?

Emilia Marin: Uh, uh. And my first thought was, somebody had a heart attack because he was coming like, 80 miles an hour, and then he hit the rail and then crashed into the ditch. I'm running to him to help him.

John Quinones: Little do you know he has a gun.

Emilia Marin: Yeah.

John Quinones: Marin kicks the rock away that was holding the door open.

Emilia Marin: As I'm running back I tell her, he's got a gun, he's shooting. The kids were playing outside in the playground over here, and I see them running and screaming. And they're coming in, and I'm yelling out them, "get in your rooms, get in your rooms."

John Quinones: Today Marin says the shooting and its aftermath have traumatized her. Her body shakes, she speaks with a stutter, and she suffers from anxiety and depression.

Exemple 2: Musk's SpaceX says it will stop paying for key technology helping Ukraine fight the Russians [3'12]

<https://edition.cnn.com/2022/10/13/politics/elon-musk-spacex-starlink-ukraine/index.html>

Reporter in studio: Tonight a CNN exclusive. Elon Musk's SpaceX says it's running out of money to fund the crucial satellite Internet service that Ukrainian troops depend on daily, in the battlefield. This comes amidst reports that Musk recently spoke directly to Vladimir Putin about the war. That is a report that Musk denies. Alex Marquardt is out front.

Alex Marquardt: In Ukraine's fight to push out Russian invader, one of the most critical pieces of technology doesn't fire rockets or bullets. It's small, easy to use satellite Internet terminals called Starlink, made by SpaceX, the rocket and satellite company founded by Elon Musk. According to SpaceX, there are around 20,000 Starlink terminals in Ukraine, and they've been vital for soldiers' communication, flying drones and artillery targeting.

Seth Jones [CSIS]: Starlink is the glue, really, between the forward deployed drone and the artillery that's conducting the strike against Russian positions.

Alex Marquardt: Starlink arrived in Ukraine as the war started, earning Musk global praise and thanks. CNN has now exclusively obtained documents showing not only is SpaceX just one part of a large international effort getting Starlink to Ukraine's frontlines, but now, seven months into the war, SpaceX is warning the Pentagon "it is facing the difficult choice of reducing or stopping service.

Seth Jones: Why, at this moment, Starlink is raising this issue. It's just, it's really bad timing.

Alex Marquardt: The company says it has spent almost \$100 million and quote, "we are not in a position to further donate terminals to Ukraine, or fund the existing terminals for an indefinite period of time. SpaceX has now requested the Pentagon pick up much of the tab, \$124 million for the rest of 2022, a rate that would translate close to \$400 million the next year.

Dmitri Alperovitch [chairman, Silverado Policy Accelerator]: SpaceX is a not a charity, of course, and they're losing a lot of money, right now, as a business, so I'm sure they're trying to recoup some of their costs.

Alex Marquardt: SpaceX's request came after Ukraine's commanding general, Valerii Zaluzhnyi wrote in July, directly to Musk, the letter obtained exclusively by CNN. Starlink units provide exceptional utility, the General wrote, then, asked Musk for almost 8,000 terminals. Instead, SpaceX said, they told Ukraine to send their request to the Pentagon, adding, "we have now exceeded our original agreement with Ukraine."

Without Starlink, Ukraine says it can't fight. Last week, reports emerged of widespread sudden Starlink outages on the frontlines, as troops fought to take back territory.

Dmitri Alperovitch: They're puzzled about why that's going on. Is that something that SpaceX is doing intentionally? Is that coming from Elon? No one is quite sure.

Alex Marquardt: The outages and news of the funding request to the Pentagon come as Musk's support of Ukraine is also questioned after he proposed a peace deal, suggesting that Ukraine relinquish Crimea to Russia and hold U.N backed referenda for parts of Eastern Ukraine.

He told a private audience that Ukraine doesn't want to talk about peace negotiations, while, he says, Russia would accept those terms.

CNN, October 14th 2022

Exemple 3 : How 'Quiet Quitting' Became The Next Phase Of The Great Resignation [3'08]

<https://www.cnbc.com/2022/09/02/how-quiet-quitting-became-the-next-phase-of-the-great-resignation.html>

Anuz Thapa: This is one example of quiet quitting, a trend that has been dominating social media, and especially Tik Tok. In July, Zaid Khan, a 24-year-old engineer from New York posted a video about quiet quitting, and it went viral. Since then, the trend has spread like wildfire with hastags like #quietquitting, #quitting and #quieting.

Unidentified man #1: Does anybody want to work anymore?

Anuz Thapa: Then the mainstream media began covering it.

Anchorman # 2: Like working overtime? No thanks. Late night emails, ignore those.

Kevin O'Leary [Chairman O'Shares ETF]: Quiet quitting is a really bad idea. If you're a quiet quitter, you're not working for me.

Nadia De Ala [Founder Real You Leadership]: The world is changing and the way of work is changing. Even people saying, "I'm not going back to the office, and if I do, I'm definitely quiet quitting until I find a job that is a lot more flexible.

Jason Greer [CEO Greer Consulting]: Covid was the ultimate reset. Covid was that moment where people start to ask a bigger question, "what do I want from my life? Do I want to continue working the way that I have? Or do I want something different? Do I want to continue to work, which is awesome, or do I also want to be able to enjoy my family? Do I also want to be able to enjoy my life? So I think all of these things are coming at stages. And I think quiet quitting is just the trend that's come as a result of the ultimate reset, which is Covid.

Unidentified man: Something like 40% of workers are now saying they plan to change jobs this year.

Anuz Thapa: The pandemic also triggered the great resignation.

Unidentified man: ...to retain people, but they're really running scared.

Reporter: Millions of Americans quit their jobs in 2021, some for better opportunities, some for a career break. The pace of quitting continued well into 2022. This chart tracks job openings and labor turnover in the U.S. economy. Jolts, for short.

Jonathan Millar [Senior US economist, Barclays]: We do think that quiet quitting is part of the great resignation story. So, it fits into the general story of having a high level of quits over the past year, year and a half and certainly a very tight labor market. And in that type of a labor market, it makes a lot of sense that workers may not be willing to work as hard as they have in the past because it's very easy to get alternative employment.

Elise Freedman [Senior Client Partner Korn Ferry]: So the question is, what is quiet quitting? Quiet quitting is referring to a situation where employees are making a choice to not necessarily go above and beyond what they're being asked to do. It does not mean that they're not doing their job, they're just not going above and beyond.

Nadia De Ala: Back in my Day it was called coasting. For me, my last time quiet quitting was five years ago. I used to be in tech sales. What I did was work less. I wasn't putting in the 40 hours anymore. I wasn't giving into the drama anymore. I wasn't giving into work gossip anymore. I wasn't answering emails or texts or slack messages, you know, DMs after the work day, and weekends were free. They were mine.

Jason Greer; Even though it's millennials and GenZers who are actively talking about it on social media, quiet quitting has been happening amongst GenXers, which I'm part of the GenXers for the better part of two to three years

Exemple 4 : Virginia nonprofit uses music to keep kids away from gun violence [3'14]

<https://www.goodmorningamerica.com/living/video/virginia-nonprofit-music-kids-gun-violence-88686054>

Anchorman: And this morning we have a story of someone who's working every day for a solution in his community.

Robin Roberts: Norman Cottrell confirmed he formed the Virginia All-Star band to help make a difference in the lives of young people there in his hometown, out of Richmond and all across the state of Virginia through music. We're going to hear from Norman, and the band is going to play for us in just a minute. But first, here is their story.

Robin Roberts: The mighty sound of the Virginia All-Star band is made up of heart.

Musician # 1: This instrument provides color.

Robin Roberts: Discipline, and purpose. Using instruments as a pathway for young people to elevate their education.

Musician # 2: Music actually helped me with going to college. Things like band scholarships and things like that have been rolling out on like a regular basis. And when you pick up this horn, and you play your part, the only thing you have in mind is that music.

Robin Roberts: At the same it's an outlet to escape and help them to stay off the streets.

Darren Philips: They helped me just be a better person. You know, they're not just mentoring music, they're mentoring people.

Norman Cottrell: When it comes to taking care of them, that's my number 1 priority. They can call me at any minute, I'll be there.

Robin Roberts: The founder, Norman Cottrell is well aware of the challenges these students face. His hometown of Richmond leads Virginia in gun violence incidents with over 160 cases so far this year.

Norman Cottrell: Sometimes you just use your surroundings, man. You're just, they're not fortunate, so they come here. They have fun, they can be themselves. They can come here and express themselves through music.

Robin Roberts: In middle-school Norman picked up the sax, finding refuge in music. He is now inspiring others, to do the same.

Norman Cottrell: I was always in trouble, I was always doing something, but music saved me, helped me get out of trouble.

Robin Roberts: The group helping transform lives, one note at a time. Although the challenges of limited resources and instruments weigh heavy.

Musician #3: We like to buy the used or broken instruments. I can pretty much fix them by hand most of the time. We've even started using our donations to give the people gas money to come out here. It's just been really tough, but we're not gonna give up on them.

Norman Cottrell: It's just a good feeling to not only teach and help kids get through their day to day, but also help them in the next step. It's deeper than just hearing the music. It's hearing the success stories that I get from my students, and that's what I love about it.

Robin Roberts: So many success stories and we're reliving our band days and we're just talking about it. Norman and the Virginia All-Star band. They're live with us, Norfolk state University this morning, so wonderful to see you all there. We love the work you are doing. There is a certain Virginia native who was also impressed. But first of all, I just want to find out from you. What does it mean to you? What this means to you, helping students like this?

Norman Cottrell: Well Robin, I've known these fellows since the beginning, when we started and it means the world to me to just to be able to see them, not only grow as musicians but to be able to find their God given talent, and being able to use it in the communities and the band programs in which they serve.

Example 5 : Utah's Great Salt Lake shrinks to unsustainable levels amid a decade-long mega-drought [3'12]

<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/show/utahs-great-salt-lake-shrinks-to-unsustainable-levels-amid-a-decades-long-megadrought>

Amna Nawaz: The Great Salt Lake in Utah is the largest body of saltwater in the Western Hemisphere without an outlet to the sea. An ongoing mega-drought made worse by climate change means less precipitation, and a growing population is taking more water before the lake can refill. Scientists say the resulting record low water levels in recent years are worrying. Stephanie Sy explored the lake both on and off the water to learn more.

Stephanie Sy: Reaching the waters of the Great Salt Lake from almost any direction these days is a hike. And Brian Footen is carrying a heavy load. Founder of the EarthViews Conservation Society, he's equipped a kayak with cameras and sensors, mobile tools to map the receding shoreline.

Brian Footen [Co-Founder, Earth Views Conservation Society]: This is going to log water quality data every 10 seconds, things like temperature, dissolved oxygen.

Stephanie Sy: Satellite images capture the extent of the lake's shrinkage since 1985, but Footen says there is nothing like bringing the public right to its dwindling surface through his interactive Web site.

Brian Footen: It doesn't take charts and graphs and big scientific reports to tell the story, right? All you have to do is go out there and look.

Stephanie Sy: And so we did, paddling through shallow waters with an astonishing vacancy of life. This northern arm of the lake is already forever changed by human decisions. The red tint is a result of extremely high salinity. It was choked off from the rest of the lake years ago to build a railroad causeway.

Brian Footen: The Great Salt Lake is drying up. Climate change is responsible. You know, developers are responsible. And it just goes — it goes over top of people's heads, right?

Stephanie Sy: Yes.

Brian Footen: So, what we're doing is using this imagery as a way to kind of go, wow, look at this. This is really happening.

Stephanie Sy: Footen also sends the data he collects to biologist Bonnie Baxter.

Bonnie Baxter [Westminster College]: The water is way out there now.

Stephanie Sy: We meet her on the southern end of the Great Salt Lake. It is eerily quiet and smells of brine. I feel like we're in the middle of just a dead zone here.

Bonnie Baxter: Yes.

Stephanie Sy: It feels like another planet.

Bonnie Baxter: So, it's like a dead coral reef. It's like a cemetery. And these are the tombstones.

Stephanie Sy: Yes. It feels like that.

Bonnie Baxter: Yes. If we see larvae in the water, or pupal casings, there are sharpies to write on.

Stephanie Sy: Baxter brings researchers from Westminster College to gather specimens weekly.

Bonnie Baxter: These mounds should be covered with maps of microorganisms that do photosynthesis and bring the sun's energy into the lake system. But you can see that they're dry and they're not green and they're out of the water. Even the ones in the water are not healthy, because they're too salty. The ones out of the water are too dry.

Stephanie Sy: The mounds are called microbialites.

Bonnie Baxter: This is the foundation of the Great Salt Lake ecosystem. And we're seeing it crash and die right before our eyes.

Stephanie Sy: The lake is at its lowest level in history. As a result, it's becoming too salty even for species adapted to high salinity.

Bonnie Baxter: We're not seeing any fly pupae today. That's terrifying.

Example 6 : Royals put on unified front after latest Harry and Meghan episodes [2’50]

<https://www.today.com/video/royals-remain-stoic-in-public-amid-harry-meghan-backlash-157888069633?search=Royals%20Put%20On%20Unified%20Front%20After%20Latest%20Harry%20And%20Meghan%20Episodes>

Keir Simmons: The royal family presenting a united front to Westminster Abbey. Just one day, after Harry and Meghan publicly exposed deep divisions.

A dazzling Princess of Wales, hosting a charity concert called, somewhat ironically, “Together at Christmas”. Alongside Prince William and their eldest children, George and Charlotte, warmly greeting the King and Queen Consort in front of the cameras, who joined in for some holiday cheer, perhaps the kind of stoic royal display, criticized by Prince Harry, just hours earlier.

Prince Harry: I feel really distant from the rest of my family. So much of how they operate is about what looks like rather than what it feels like.

Keir Simmons: As the final part of Harry and Meghan’s Netflix docu series were released Thursday, Harry’s claims, deeply personal, exposing the true rift with William.

Prince Harry: It was terrifying to have my brother scream and shout at me.

Keir Simmons: Harry accusing William’s media team of briefing newspapers against him and his wife.

Prince Harry: And to see my brother’s office copy the very same thing we promised, the two of us would never ever do, that was heartbreaking.

Keir Simmons: The Duchess of Sussex describing her experience of damage caused by negative headlines

Meghan: You’re making people wanna kill me, it’s not just a tabloid, it’s not just some story. You are making me scared. It’s real, what you’re doing.

Keir Simmons: Netflix says this was its biggest documentary debut, ever. But for many in Britain, it’s deeply polarizing.

Unidentified woman #1 in the street: I don’t think anything will ever change, racism just can’t change.

Unidentified man in the street: I think it’s outrageous, and it’s a publicity stunt.

Unidentified woman #2 in the street: I just see that as a way of grabbing some cash, at the expense of your family.

Keir Simmons: Prince Harry says he hopes speaking out helps make change happen. But this morning, he and his family looked more divided than ever.

Prince Harry: Now, I’ve had to make peace with the fact that we’ll probably never get a genuine accountability or genuine apology. You know, my wife and I, we’re moving on.

Savannah Guthrie in New York: All right Keir, all the episodes have now dropped, the Palace has not responded. Where does it go from here?

Keir Simmons: Well, Savannah of course, we have Harry’s book *Spare* coming out in January, we don’t know what is gonna be in it. There are those suggesting that, perhaps people at some point are gonna be just exhausted by all of this, But you know, those enormous Netflix numbers don’t suggest that. And Savannah, here is the irony, that appetite for more stories of Harry and Meghan, suggest more headlines, which suggest they have more battles to fight in the months and years ahead.

Savannah Guthrie: So Keir, so I guess we just take up residence right out of the sidewalk in front of Buckingham Palace. Thank you very much Keir.

NBC, Today, December 16th 2022

Example 7 : Lego Investing Is Booming [2'55]

<https://www.wsj.com/video/series/in-depth-features/lego-investing-is-booming-heres-how-it-works/5F2B44FE-2789-46E2-B280-9CA089EAB458>

Voice over: For Lego enthusiast, Lucas Lettrick, these aren't just toys.

Lucas Lettrick: This is the Lego "Creator Palace Cinema"

Voice over: They're serious money-makers that he buys and sells for profit. The biggest online database of collectible Lego sets lists 1.2 billion worth of toys around the world.

Lucas Lettrick: You know, Lego Tron up here, we're in the 3 to \$400 range. This Lego Tie Fighter, \$200 a piece as well is what these are selling. The returns that I'll typically see is somewhere between 150 to 250% on a Lego set.

Voice over: Researchers say Lettrick is one of tens of thousands, who, concerned by the recent volatility of stocks and bonds are betting on the reliable returns from this tiny, but growing market.

Unidentified female speaker: The average return on other collectibles like wines or arts or automobiles, stamps are lower, generally lower than Lego.

Voice over: This is niche markets, a series that examines small, lesser known markets that, despite their size, punched well above their weight

Lucas Lettrick: There we go, all right.

Lettrick's son: And this one.

Voice over: Lettrick is an insurance broker in Pennsylvania, and grew up playing with Lego.

Lucas Lettrick: I kind of got outta Lego, obviously like most people do. But then, when I had my first boy Bruce, we started building Lego sets and that's kind of what rekindled the passion and kinda the memories.

Voice over: This nostalgic hobby with his children turned into a lucrative investment strategy when Lettrick walked into a Target about five years ago.

Lucas Lettrick: I saw a Lego set, Lego Ninjago, "Destiny Bounty", and I remember thinking to myself at that time, I could literally just take this, put it up online, sell it, and double my money.

Voice over: Since then, he says he's invested around \$65,000 into building a collection of Lego's most profitable sets.

The toys in this room typically cost anywhere from \$30 to over \$500 at stores.

Lucas Lettrick: So this is the 1989 Batmobile. This...

Voice over: For Lettrick, the most important factor in Lego investing is knowing how to spot a winning set.

Lucas Lettrick: You know, you think Lego, you might think child, but Lego has really geared a lot of their sets nowadays towards the adult collectors.

Voice over: Larger sets like these target the growing community of adult fans of Lego, who call themselves AFOLs. Rather than toys to play with, they're usually looking for display pieces and can afford these more expensive sets.

Lucas Lettrick: You've got the information plaque, you've got kind of this stand to display some of the iconic figures from the movie. So it's a really beautiful set.

Voice over: To turn a profit on these kits, Lettrick makes sure he gets in at a low price. So, he scours the market for sets Lego is about to retire or stop producing. The official Lego store and other retailers usually sell them at a discount to clear their stock, sometimes as much as 40% off.

Lucas Lettrick: This actually just retired this past year.

Wall Street Journal, December 16th 2022

Exemple 8 : Inside Britain's cost of living crisis [2'53]

<https://www.reuters.com/video/watch/idOV955715112022RP1>

Natalie Thomas: Skipping lunch and using blankets to keep warm is not how Ann and Keith Hartley envisaged their retirement. The couple live in Burnley, a northern English town that has been hit hardest by Britain's cost of living crisis. Now in their 70's, the Hartleys are even rationing cups of tea in the face of soaring energy bills and double-digit inflation.

Keith Hartley: I've noticed a big difference in the cost of living in Burnley, and with, you know, every time you go out to the shop I'll get a basket of things and I think, this will only be so much, and it ends up being nearly double. And it's crazy that the prices have just gone out of control.

Natalie Thomas: Millions in Britain are facing a difficult winter but the Center for Cities think tank says the nearly 95,000 residents of Burnley are most exposed to the shock waves ripping through the economy.

Residents here are facing the highest effective rate of inflation in mainland Britain. Center for Cities estimates an 11.7 rise in prices in the year to September, that's compared with 10.1% nationally. With Britain sliding into what is expected a prolonged recession, Prime minister Rishi Sunak will announce a raft of tax rises and spending costs on Thursday. The government says it will ultimately deliver a quicker return to economic growth. But few households here are looking that far ahead.

Alex Frost is a vicar at the St Matthew the Apostle church in the center of Burnley. The church runs a breakfast club, and Frost says he has seen an increase in residents asking for hot meals and help with fuel bills.

Alex Frost: These are people who have to make a decision that if their toaster packs up or their children's shoes wear out, they have a choice then, it's do I get, do I replace the shoes or do I buy food?

Natalie Thomas: Many here struggle to reconcile Britain's status as the world's sixth largest economy against the fact that so many face destitution. Britain is the only group of seven economies yet to recover fully from the health crisis slump. Finance Minister Jeremy Hunt has vowed to shield the poor and balance spending costs with tax rises, but that is little comfort for Burnley's locals.

A chronic lack of investment in social services and regional inequalities and an unreliable train network, especially outside London have added to a sense of malaise. Opinion polls show a large majority of Britons think the country is heading in the wrong direction. And with the Bank of England predicting a lengthy turn down, things are likely to get worse before they improve.

Reuters News, November 16th 2022

Example 9: Los Angeles Looking to Get Flying Taxis by 2028 Summer Olympics [2'50]

<https://www.voanews.com/a/los-angeles-looking-to-get-flying-taxis-by-2028-summer-olympics/6891106.html>

Genia Dulot: This ride across the desert is a test ride for a full-scale version of a propulsion system that the Southern California company OverAir plans to use in electric flying taxis. Company engineers are working on EV Tool, that Electric Vertical Takeoff and Landing vehicle. With six-meter rotors and the latest developments in electric motors and batteries to help lift passengers above crowded roadways.

John Criezis: This aircraft with its range of 100 nautical miles or a little over 115-120 miles, basically can serve the Greater L.A. area. So our aircraft has room for luggage as well as five passengers. We think it will be great for families trying to get to a long-haul flight. And it will really change how people make decisions about how they get around in an urban area.

Genia Dulot: City officials say the early promise of urban air mobility brings with it many questions, including the infrastructure for flying taxes and oversight by the Federal Aviation Administration or F.A.A..

Connie Llanos: I think obviously the F.A.A. is going to have a huge role to play and they are the ones that are actually thinking about and considering possibly providing some sort of permits for this process as early as 2025. And then, at the local level, you know, we really get into, you know, land use powers around where things can take off and land. And I think the other value add that cities bring again is that very hyper local perspective around how this is going to impact real people.

Genia Dulot: Some Angelinos are skeptical about flying taxis.

Gedalia Schorsch: Think of all those landing spots, that seems like chaos waiting to happen. It's like, so now you need entire zones where people are taking off and landing from that are allowed. It's like you can't just land anywhere, it's like, it seems like you're just gonna crash all the time.

Genia Dulot: The German company, Volocopter was the first to lift a person in the air in 2011 using solely electric power. Today, the firm's Volocity is at two-seater electric aircraft with 18 rotors.

Christian Bauer: When we have flown in Singapore, in the city center, I hoped that a lot of people, you know, there are a lot of tourists, will upload and look to the volocopter and look at it. They did not, why? They did not hear it. So it was bad for marketing but good from the authorities, they loved it. So, it's very silent and you will not see it, even it will be a small dot in the sky.

Genia Dulot: Volocopter flew its Volocity over Paris in November with plans for short commercial flights by the 2024 Paris Olympics. Los Angeles officials are working to have air taxis operational by the Olympics here in 2028. Genia Dulot for VOA News, Los Angeles.

Exemple 10 : US City Struggles Amid Surge of Migrant Arrivals [3'01]

<https://www.voanews.com/a/us-city-struggles-amid-surge-of-migrant-arrivals/6890180.html>US City Struggles Amid Surge of Migrant Arrivals

Carolyn Presutti; For this 21-year-old Venezuelan, walking around Denver, Colorado, is a shock.

Alex [Venezuelan migrant]; Denver is very cold, too much. I have on three jackets and four shirts.

Carolyn Presutti; The man we will call Alex, asks that we not reveal his real name to protect him. He arrived just two days ago, after a long journey from South America.

Alex [through translator]; I went through the jungle for days without eating, without clothes, without being able to shower, without being able to sleep. Well, I slept in the streets. It's very difficult, but the goal today is to be able to work and improve myself here in the United States.

Carolyn Presutti; Alex is one of more than 1,500 migrants bussed to Denver, about 1,000 kilometer north of the U.S.-Mexico border, in recent weeks. Mayor Michael Hancock estimates the city has spent two million dollars caring for them.

Mayor Michael Hancock; I implore Congress and the administration to act, and to act quickly. We need bold interim steps today, but we also need a long-term strategy, and plan, and policy around immigration.

Carolyn Presutti; Mayor Hancock issued a state of emergency and opened temporary shelters like this one, inside the Denver Coliseum. Especially needed now, with temperatures at minus 25 degrees Celsius. The weather, coupled with the holidays has left non-profits scrambling to help. In just one evening, six trucks were filled with donations.

Stan Holtan; I don't think it's great that so many people are coming. But it also shows what's happening in the world right now.

Carolyn Presutti; Denver is a sanctuary city that does not assist Federal Officials in enforcing immigration laws. Most migrants in Denver are Venezuelan, fleeing their country's economic crisis. Catherine Chan is a Denver immigration attorney.

Catherine Chan; I know there's a lot of focus right now on Venezuelans that are fleeing Venezuela, but, for decades now we've had problems with Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, even Mexico, so I don't see that surge really lessening because the economic and stability factors of those countries is not changing to the extent that it would stem the tide of migration.

Carolyn Presutti; Those who want to stop the flow of migrants into America are sounding alarms about the situation in cities like Denver. Ira Melman is with the Federation for American Immigration Reform or FAIR.

Ira Melman; We don't have infinite resources. If we had infinite resources, none of this would be a problem.

Carolyn Presutti; In just one night, 175 migrants arrived in Denver, so many that now more are entering the city than leaving temporary shelters. Carolyn Presutti, VOA News, Denver.

VOA News, December 24th 2022

Exemple 11 : Some school districts are banning this artificial intelligence tool [3'03]

<https://www.goodmorningamerica.com/news/video/school-districts-banning-artificial-intelligence-tool-96738248>

Reporter in studio: The rising popularity of ChatGPT, an Artificial Intelligence-based program, it can write computer software, student essays, even news stories among other things. But the technology comes with growing concerns, especially for schools. ABC's Jay O'Brien joins us with more. Jay, good morning.

Jay O'Brien: Good morning. You can ask it to tell you a joke, even teach you the meaning of life and the revolutionary AI program ChatGPT will spit out a complex answer in seconds, and that's been both celebrated and scrutinized, particularly in the classroom.

Think of ChatGPT as Google that doesn't just find you an answer but explains it. Type in a question, any question, and ChatGPT responds with details.

Dr Ryan Watk: You can have it write poetry, it can write computer code. You can have it outline a presentation, draft an email. Hum, it can do many different things.

Jay O'Brien Its ability to tackle virtually any challenge is leaving some to worry about the program's implications, particularly in the classroom. Some teachers are concerned the know-it-all AI could lead to cheating. A poll conducted by a Stanford University student newspaper found 17% of students admitted to using ChatGPT for help with their final exams. Schools across the country are already blocking the program even in the tech hub of Seattle, home to Microsoft, which just invested ten billion dollars into ChatGPT.

Randi Weingarten: And it is scary, because as school teachers you know, we want kids to write in full paragraphs, but we want it to be their original work.

Jay O'Brien Unveiled in November by the company OpenAI, ChatGPT is considered the most sophisticated program of its kind.

Write a story for Good Morning America on ChatGPT. I asked it to do my work for me. Wow, they know what Good Morning America is, and they're writing a script, just like it would be on GMA.

Journalist reading the story written by ChatGPT: however some experts have raised concerns about the implications of using AI models like ChatGPT, they're even giving the other side of the story.

In a statement, OpenAI told ABC News, "we don't want ChatGPT to be used for misleading purposes in schools or anywhere else. So we're already developing mitigations to help anyone identify text generated by that system. But educators also admit the program does have serious benefits too. And it's worth finding ways to integrate it or things like it into lessons, because AI isn't going anywhere.

And to highlight just how many people already use ChatGPT, it took Netflix three years from the launch of its subscription service to reach one million users. According to OpenAI it took ChatGPT to reach that same number five days.

Reporter in studio: No, that's incredible Jay, thank you so much. The wheels are turning in our heads, right.

ABC News, Good Morning America, January 28th, 2023

<https://edition.cnn.com/videos/politics/2022/10/31/affirmative-action-harvard-unc-supreme-court-schneider-newday-vpx.cnn>

Calvin Yang: Diversity as important as it is cannot come at the expense of Asian Americans.

Jessica Schneider: These Asian-American students are leading a fight against affirmative action.

Unidentified Asian-American speaker # 2: It's time for Asian-Americans to break up with this woke diversity.

Jessica Schneider: They are at the center of a lawsuit against Harvard, accusing the Ivy League school of discriminating against Asian-Americans to make more room for Hispanic and Blacks. Calvin Yang who's now a sophomore at UC Berkley claims he was denied admission to Harvard because of his race.

Calvin Yang: It goes to show that there's a trend here, a trend where Asian-Americans are systematically getting discriminated because of who we are.

Jessica Schneider: Now the case against Harvard and a simpler but related case against UNC Chapel Hill is coming before the Supreme Court.

Edward Blum: The current law...

Jessica Schneider: Conservative activist Edward Blum has been leading the crusade to end affirmative action for nearly a decade.

Edward Blum: Classifying students by race and ethnicity, treating them differently because of their race and ethnicity is, it's unfair.

Jessica Schneider: Blum started the group Students For Fair Admission and initiated cases against Harvard and UNC Chapel Hill years ago. Harvard is accused of holding Asian-Americans to a higher standard and capping their numbers. But the school says it sets no limit. At UNC Chapel Hill, some students say there's too much weight on race admission, resulting in discrimination against whites and Asian-Americans. The school though contends it takes the holistic approach to admission decisions. Multiple Federal judges ruled neither school has violated the Constitution by considering race in the admission process. But now Blum and his supporters are banking on the Supreme Court reversing its own precedent and banning the use of affirmative action.

Edward Blum: I think that is something that has been polarizing. It has been problematic, and I think the nation is ready for this.

Jessica Schneider: Julia Clark leads the group Black Student Movement in UNC, and she says race is an essential element for universities to consider.

Julia Clark: We cannot have holistic admissions without race, because race is embedded in every single facet of everyday life, for people that come from diverse background.

Jessica Schneider: Already nine states ban the use of affirmative action in admission decisions at public universities. But leaders of the University of California, and the University of Michigan say their "race-neutral" admission policies have not worked, telling the Supreme Court in filings they have not been able to significantly increase in enrollment underrepresented minorities, since affirmative action bans in their state took effect.

Marilynn Schuyler [American Association for Access, Equity and Diversity]: I know that, certainly in California there's been definite attempts to try and even the playing field in other ways, and they had a limited impact. There's a chilling effect when students don't feel welcome, either by legislation or otherwise, they're not gonna wanna come to a university that has banned affirmative action that doesn't value that diversity.

Jessica Schneider: Now it's up to the Supreme Court to set the final word whether affirmative action can continue.

Clavin Yang: I want to see affirmative action being repealed and become illegal in college admission systems across this country.

Julia Clark: I think I speak for myself and other black students that we really are scared at the end of the day.

Exemple 13 : Rental crisis: Young people struggling to find homes, some forced out of big cities [3'10]

<https://www.housepricecrash.co.uk/forum/index.php?/topic/246877-rental-crisis-young-people-struggling-to-find-homes-some-forced-out-of-big-cities>

Ella: The bus takes about 40 minutes to Liverpool, and then from Liverpool, it would take an hour or an hour and twenty minutes to Manchester. But then coming home it's, hum, it takes me like three hours to get home, so, yeah, it's quite draining. I would get quite upset a lot of the time, like I'd say to my mom, like, I just wanna be in Manchester. I don't want to be here, Maple...

Mojo Abidi: Ella had to move back home after her landlord wanted another £200 per month. She has viewed property after property, and says there are too many people bidding for too few places.

Ella: For quite a few of them, I'd said I'd be happy to pay three months in advance, hum, because I thought that would maybe get me in there, but that didn't work. I'd also debated asking like saying I could pay more rent, but, hum, with like the bills and everything going up, it's like the rent's gone up on most places anyway.

Tony Singh-Raudh: So we're coming to the lounge area...

Mojo Abidi: Letting agent Tony Singh-Raudh now rents out most of his homes using video tours alone.

Tony Singh-Raudh: You can have a look at the room from this angle...

Mojo Abidi: Because properties are getting snapped up so quickly, there's no need for him to do physical viewings. He helps landlords find tenants and receives a commission from the rent.

Tony Singh-Raudh: Here, let's take a look into the hallway and show you...

Mojo Abidi: So you've been in this industry a really long time, what changes have you seen in the past couple of years.

Tony Singh-Raudh: There used to be 2 or 3 people inquiring about a property but now it's 15 to 20 people after the same house, and some of these tenants as well, you know, a majority of them are actually offering 6 to 12 month rent in advance.

Mojo Abidi: Some tenants would say landlords are raising their prices and sort of taking advantage of how competitive the market is right now.

Tony Singh-Raudh: Well, you know, you have to, you'll have to look at the property market, hum, morally really, you know, because you've got to look people's affordability, you've got, I mean it's all right great to, you know, cash in, but somebody may give you a higher offer on the property doesn't necessarily mean that they're going to be able to afford it, or, you know, they'll probably put their gas and electric on the backburner and just try to pay their rent all the time.

Melody Stephen: They want things like foodbanks and stuff.

Mojo Abidi: Soaring energy bills and rent have left Melody sleeping on friends' sofas. She has given up looking for a home, saying it became a choice between her law degree or spending more time on pointless house hunting.

Melody Stephen: I've had places where I've said, can I have your next available viewing and they called me in five minutes and say, it's gone. Sometimes I've also had when landlords have said, can you like submit an essay, like tell me about yourself, hum, can you pay more than this person. So they're saying 1700, so you can say 1800 and it's like a bit of a bidding war. It's like, honestly, you just don't know what you're gonna get.

Mojo Abidi: The cost of renting in the U.K. is at a record high, putting even more pressure on people who are already feeling the strain from the cost of living. So how did we get here? In January 2019, there were over 360,000 properties available to rent. Now it's about 250,000. So what's that done to prices? At the start of 2019, the average rental would set you back £850, now it's £1,150.

Channel 4, November 13th, 2022