

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE Nom de famille (naissance) : (Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)	
Prénom(s) :	
N° candidat :	
Né(e) le :	
	N° d'inscription :

(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)

1..1

Compréhension de l'oral, de l'écrit et expression écrite

L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'**axe 4** du programme : **Citoyenneté et mondes virtuels.**

Il s'organise en trois parties :

- 1. Compréhension de l'oral ;**
- 2. Compréhension de l'écrit ;**
- 3. Expression écrite.**

Afin de respecter l'anonymat de votre copie, vous ne devez pas signer votre composition, ni citer votre nom, celui d'un camarade ou celui de votre établissement.

Vous disposez tout d'abord de **cinq minutes** pour prendre connaissance de **la composition** de l'ensemble du dossier et des **consignes** qui vous sont données.

Vous allez entendre trois fois le document de la partie 1 (compréhension de l'oral).

Les écoutes seront espacées d'une minute.

Vous pouvez prendre des notes pendant les écoutes.

À l'issue de la troisième écoute, vous organiserez votre temps (**1h30**) comme vous le souhaitez pour rendre compte **en français** du document oral et pour traiter **en anglais** la compréhension de l'écrit (partie 2) et le sujet d'expression écrite (partie 3).

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE

Nom de famille (naissance) :

(Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)

Prénom(s) :

N° candidat : N° d'inscription :

(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)

Né(e) le :

 Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

1.1

Les documents :

- Document audio

Titre : *Artificial Intelligence, a threat to democracy*, computer scientist Dame Wendy Hall

Source : Skynews, 15 June 2023

- Texte

Artificial intelligence is powering politics – but it could also reboot democracy

In 1999, at the peak of internet utopia, tech idealists promised that the decentralising nature of the internet would radically reform power dynamics, and democracy could be reborn.

5 Fast forward 25-odd years and we know the opposite has happened: truth and trust have been eroded, democracy has failed to reform for the digital age and the relationship between those in power and those who elect them is strained to breaking point. It's at this moment that we are seeing the proliferation of generative AI, and understandably the response has been a mixture of hysteria and hope.

10 The hysteria about killer robots risks masking the real societal impacts that industrial revolutions inevitably have, sifting winners and losers, and disrupting ways of living in more subtle and sometimes pernicious ways. But there *is* hope for democracy in the AI revolution – if we put the right guardrails around it.

15 If we make AI work for democracy, then in 10 years' time our information ecosystems could be vastly improved to support democratic decision-making. We could train AI to value verified information, and serve it in ways that make the most complex information more accessible to more people.

20 Politicians could be more trusted to do the right thing by people, because they've learned new ways to involve people in decision-making. AI citizens' assemblies could help people and politicians to navigate through the trade-offs¹ required to tackle the big problems. These concepts are not entirely outlandish. Polis is one such tool, developed in the US and used to shape policies most extensively in Taiwan, including to design regulation for Uber. Deceptively simple, Polis maps people's views according to consensus, rather than division, and gives people options to suggest policy ideas.

¹ compensation, compromise

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE
Nom de famille (naissance) :
(Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)

Prénom(s) :

N° candidat :

N° d'inscription :

Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Né(e) le :

(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)

1.1

25 In the UK, we at Demos have worked with the Cabinet Office on Polis projects to engage experts and the public in the 2021 integrated review of security, defence, development and foreign policy. Andrew Gray, an independent candidate in July’s Selby and Ainsty byelection², is using it to power all his policies, declaring himself the first AI-powered politician.

30 In a decade’s time we could repair the relationship between state and citizen. It could facilitate dialogue between MPs³ and constituents⁴, enabling elements of direct democracy to supplement our representative system. AI could also allow for the better use of citizens’ data to target public services, interventions and support people on a more human level. AI could be used to guide people to access help from the state.

35 But this will only happen if we make it happen. Because right now the incentives to develop generative AI are all commercial, with investors steering the development of the technology in ways that threaten to further leave democracy behind – not least because the talent, expertise and infrastructure follows the money, rather than where it could be used for common good.

40 The Labour peer Jim Knight, who has been close to the latest digital bills going through parliament, makes a startling point: there are four legislative processes regarding digital under way at the moment, if you include the AI white paper published earlier this year. None of them mention protecting or promoting democracy as an explicit aim. Instead, they are concerned with online safety, digital markets and data protection. Democracy is the elephant in the room.

45 Without focusing explicitly on the potential for AI to improve democracy – or at least do no harm – it will most probably corrupt. Distrusted information will proliferate, further eroding trust. But without explicitly updating our democracy to encompass more participatory activities that could be facilitated through these technologies, we will increasingly be left in a system that is centuries out of date, trying to govern in a world
 50 that moves at completely different speeds and in completely different ways. We have to learn this time.

Polly Curtis, *The Guardian*, 28 Jul 2023

² partial election
³ Members of Parliament
⁴ voters

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE Nom de famille (naissance) : (Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)	
Prénom(s) :	
N° candidat :	
Né(e) le :	
	N° d'inscription :

(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)

1.1

1. Compréhension de l'oral (10 points)

En rendant compte, en français, du document, vous montrerez que vous avez identifié et compris :

- la nature et le thème principal du document ;
- la situation, les événements, les informations ;
- les personnes, leur fonction ou leur rôle et, le cas échéant, leurs points de vue et la tonalité (comique, ironique, lyrique, polémique, etc.) de leurs propos ;
- les éventuels éléments implicites ;
- le but, la fonction du document (relater, informer, convaincre, critiquer, dénoncer, divertir, etc.).

2. Compréhension de l'écrit et de l'ensemble du dossier (10 points)

Compréhension du texte

Give an account of the text, **in English** and in your own words, focusing on the positive and negative consequences of artificial intelligence on Britain's political life and explaining the two major obstacles to the protection of democracy when it comes to AI.

Compréhension de l'ensemble du dossier (document audio et texte)

In the video and text, consider how and why politicians and voters should keep artificial intelligence at a distance.

3. Expression écrite (10 points)

Vous traiterez **en anglais**, et en 120 mots minimum, **l'un des deux sujets suivants au choix** :

Sujet A

In your opinion, to what extent should artificial intelligence be used as a tool in order to make political decisions? Justify your answer.

Sujet B

In your opinion, can humans remain in control of artificial intelligence? Justify your answer.