**PSI DS-CB2 type Mines-Ponts**

**08 – 03 – 2023**

**durée 1h30**

**☞** *Merci de composer sur deux feuilles doubles différentes, une pour chaque partie, et de sauter des lignes pour les deux exercices.*

**Partie 1 Traduction**

# La COP27, entre espoirs et déceptions

Le bilan des conférences mondiales sur le climat oscille inexorablement entre deux bornes : « accord historique » pour certains, « goutte d’eau » pour d’autres, les avis sont toujours très tranchés.

La COP27 n’échappe pas à ce paradoxe. D’un côté, le désir de faire entendre à l’opinion publique mondiale un message d’espoir, selon lequel la lutte contre le changement climatique fait des avancées majeures. De l’autre, la colère de constater que la prise de conscience est loin d’être à la hauteur des enjeux.

Tournant majeur il y a , effectivement, au moins dans le principe, d’autant plus que c’est la première fois qu’est reconnue la nécessité d’aider financièrement les pays les plus vulnérables au changement climatique quand bien même les moyens qui sont dévolus à cette cause juste restent dérisoires.

Toutefois, la création du fonds pour les « pertes et dommages »despays en développement, si important soit-il, masque à peine la procrastination sur le rythme de la réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre, qui constitue pourtant le cœur du problème. Tant que les engagements sur le sujet ne seront pas plus fermes, la communauté internationale pourra toujours se donner bonne conscience en se fixant des objectifs ambitieux, qui n’ont aucune chance d’être atteints, puisque les énergies fossiles resteront la drogue dure de l’économie mondiale.

Les participants se donnent rendez-vous à Dubaï en novembre 2023 pour la COP28 ; entre-temps, de nouvelles catastrophes climatiques se seront produites et dans leur sillage, de nouvelles victimes seront à déplorer.

*Le Monde, adapté de l’Éditorial du 21 novembre 2022*

☞ n’oubliez pas de traduire le titre ☺

**Partie 2 Expression écrite**

**Now AI can write students’ essays for them, will everyone become a cheat?**

[Rob Reich](https://www.theguardian.com/profile/rob-reich) *The Guardian* Mon 28 Nov 2022

Parents and teachers across the world are rejoicing as students have returned to classrooms. But unbeknownst to them, an unexpected insidious academic threat is on the scene: a revolution in artificial intelligence has created powerful new automatic writing tools. These are machines optimised for cheating on school and university papers, apotential siren song for students that isdifficult, if not outright impossible, to catch.

The breakthrough technology is a new kind of machine learning system called a large language model. Give the model a prompt, hit return, and you get back full paragraphs of unique text. These models are capable of producing all kinds of outputs – essays, blogposts, poetry, op-eds, lyrics and even computer code.

In the past six months, easy-to-use commercial versions of these powerful AI tools have proliferated, many of them without the barest of limits or restrictions. For a high school pupil, a well written and unique English essay on Hamlet or short argument about the causes of the first world war is now just a few clicks away.

While it’s important that parents and teachers know about these new tools for cheating, there’s not much they can do about it. It’s almost impossible to prevent kids from accessing these new technologies, and schools will be outmatched when it comes to detecting their use. This also isn’t a problem that lends itself to government regulation.

In this situation, the solution lies in getting technology companies and the community of AI developers to embrace an ethic of responsibility. Unlike in law or medicine, there are no widely accepted standards in technology for what counts as responsible behaviour. In law and medicine, standards were a product of deliberate decisions by leading practitioners to adopt a form of self-regulation. In this case, that would mean companies establishing a shared framework for the responsible development, deployment or release of language models to mitigatetheir harmful effects, especially in the hands of adversarial users.

What could companies do that would promote the socially beneficial uses and deter or prevent the obviously negative uses, such as using a text generator to cheat in school?

There are a number of obvious possibilities. Perhaps all text generated by commercially available language models could be placed in an independent repository to allow forplagiarism detection. A second would be age restrictions and age-verification systems to make clear that pupils should not access the software. Finally, and more ambitiously, leading AI developers could [establish an independent review board](https://hai.stanford.edu/news/time-now-develop-community-norms-release-foundation-models) that would authorize whether and how to release language models, prioritising access to independent researchers who can help assess risks and suggest mitigation strategies, rather than speeding toward commercialisation.

After all, it’s high time tech companies realised that their products need to go through a social assurance process before being released, to anticipate and mitigate the societal problems that may result.

In an environment in which technology outpaces democracy, we need to develop an ethic of responsibility on the technological frontier. Powerful tech companies cannot treat the ethical and social implications of their products as an afterthought. If they simply rush to occupy the marketplace, and then apologise later if necessary – a story we’ve become all too familiar with in recent years – society pays the price for others’ lack of foresight.

**Questions** *(do not forget to indicate the number of words for each question)*

1. What are in Rob Reich’s opinion the most appropriate ways to limit the detrimental effects of the AI tools he mentions in his article ? Answer the question in your own words. (80 words +/- 10%)

2. In your opinion, should we be afraid of digital technology and more particularly of AI and its uses ? Illustrate your answer with relevant examples. (180 words +/- 10%)