

14.5 CCB n°1 Anglais

AQUAME

PSI

Length

C'est dans l'ensemble une bonne synthèse, avec une bonne structure du dossier.

Attention à ce que l'expression reste limpide ; vos juges parfois le lecture dans des méandres dont il a du mal à démêler le sens.

Title de 6

Has truth come to an end?

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The emergence of the Internet and the ubiquity of social media made us shift to less reliable ways to inform ourselves, to the point it has generally disrupted our perception of truth.

An opinion piece written by Peter Pomerantsev published in The Guardian and an extract of an essay of Katherine Viner editor-in-chief of The Guardian both from 2016 tackle the impact of technology on this disruption of truth but also on social causes of it. While a report from The Telegraph written by Ambrose Evans-Pritchard in 2016 explores more psychological explanations. The three articles come with an humorous cartoon showing two lines, one leading to "information" and one leading to "misinformation" the latter moving way faster.

The essay at hand! ponders how the following question: "How did we end up in a world where the distinction between truth and lies does not matter anymore?"

Some introduction

It is done that / this shift was generated by people

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* who won nobel-prize in 2002.

before all, and their usage of technology, but also because of psychological predisposition to this change.

Indeed, nowadays even the point of view of someone can be considered a fact according to Katherine Viner, you can not expect objective facts as claimed by the heads of Putin's propaganda networks, this and the fact that social media allows information (whether it is true or not) to spread in what is called information / disinformation cascades / made us reach a new peak regarding the relativity of truth.

This phenomenon is also increased by our unconscious bias to accept more easily something we want to have as the Guardian's editor-in-chief and M. Pomeroy agree to say. This bias can be explained by the irrational nature of human beings who take decisions based on short term arguments and on the spur of emotions according to Professor Kahneman. * As illustrated in the cartoon, we rather trust misinformation ^{out of} laziness but also because it seems more valuable since it is spread by a larger amount of people, as explained by online-barrister expert David Lyon.

Nevertheless, people have been influenced to alter that way, mainly by governments and big companies, but also by themselves.

Indeed, according to the nobel prize winner, it is globalisation who caused a major economic stress in the middle class, leading people to get sick of experts who reminded them how tragic their situation was as ~~explained~~ by Brexit leader Michael Gove (example sans effet si on n'a ni expertise ni pa)

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synthèse incorrecte
je ne comprends pas cet exemple!

ben clair

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Therefore people have the tendency to be nostalgic about of a time where their life was better. This explains of ancient times like wise Trumps want to "Make America Great again". It is this reshaping of the truth who lead to monsters? as natural it can be this reshape can be as explained by Barbara Kahneman and psychologist Svetlana Boyrn / but ab ??

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these cognitive biased paired with social media creating filter bubbles in order to trap us in a digital place with other people that think the same way as us as explained by Eli Pariser, really make us tunnel vision on our perception of truth, avoiding "mainstream" media because they don't fit our thoughts, which was proven to engender even more false information according to Gonta.

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Thus, this destructive environment and our overconfidence in our beliefs more all of our perception of truth wrong, this paired with technology companies dividing countries in half will ineluctably lead to mayhem.

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