

Simon
Panchez
Franset

Synthèse d'Anglais

C'est une bonne synthèse qui a beaucoup progressé par rapport à la précédente - Vraies aug compris les attendus

note: appreciations: et les exigences de l'exercice et cette synthèse a beaucoup gagné en cohérence. L'examen continue de progresser et c'est un aboutissement par ce type de travail - attend à qq gros contenus lexicaux. Bonne ouverture du contenu du dossier à qq éléments liés et bonne construction générale - Tout cela est très encourageant.

Spread of information is truth now endangered?
indeed.

For about two decades, numerous causes, especially social media, changed the way we

inform. In this context, the dossier tackles the evolution of the liability of information and

⚠

consequences
iii: reliability

⚠

the consequences on our society through an opinion

high reliability
et sans grand
intérêt si on
n'y met pas

piece released in Granta, an essay released in The Guardian,

an article released in The Telegraph, all published

in 2016, and a cartoon from www.cartoonstock.com.

They raise the following question: To what extent has the status of truth evolved and how does

129 Q1 < it affect our current society?

To begin with, according to Grant's article, people seem not to care anymore about the truth! It can be mainly explained by two factors: social media and globalization. Indeed, the development of social media changed the way we inform, as The Guardian's essay points out: information is easy to find and spreads really fast. Yet, false information spreads ~~more~~ fast as well. And therefore, the truth is becoming impossible to spot.

160 Where before, newspapers set the norms of what is the truth for everyone, we are now flooded with information that we allegedly believe, without knowing if it's really true.

The cartoon shows two files of people, one writing enthus lines

200 for "misinformation" which seems ^{to go} really fast, and one
for "information" who seems ~~so~~ much slower.

220 It highlights the fact that we have not the time /
don't have
to verify that an information is true because the spread
of misinformation is too fast. Moreover, according

240 to Daniel Kahneman, we are prone to "re-^{-ing}image" the

per claim / past, adding to misinformation if we share our version

260 in social media. Furthermore, Granta's article

shows that globalization weakened the trust in politicians
doccuui top opide ; il faut expliquer.
or the media, leading into alternative ways of thinking,

280 yet even more likely to be misinformed. The disorientation

it engendered ^{engendered} also led to the claim that everyone is equal

300 regarding the entitlement to spread information, making

misinformation skyrocketing. All these causes made

320 the value of truth decreasing more and more. ← BV

This change in the way we see truth

bring many changes in ~~the~~ society. First, according
340 to the essay, it is really hard to encounter

something that dismisses what we believe ~~to~~ on social
↳ in

360 media and it's becoming worse as time goes. Therefore,

it creates closed groups of people that can

hardly communicate. For example, Tom Steinberg, an activist,

380 couldn't find someone publishing ~~and~~ advice opposed
about ~~exit~~ enter

400 to his, even if he searched it on Facebook. This kind of

group is a great danger for our society. However,

the opinion piece highlights that this bias of validation

420 surprisingly makes people lost. Plus, according to Daniel

Kahneman, people tend to prefer to listen to their emotions

440 instead of ^{being} rational ~~thought~~ and are prone to be impulsive

and to only see the short-term. All of this combined

460 with manipulation of facts can explain society

Similar events such as ~~the~~ Brexit or the election
of Donald Trump, which seems terrible for the
society as a whole on the long-end.

^{As a}
In conclusion, the downfall of the status
~~To conclude~~
of the truth is and will be at the root of
major society changes.

508 mots