ECT2 Missaghi Haritoonian G.

Artificial Intelligence

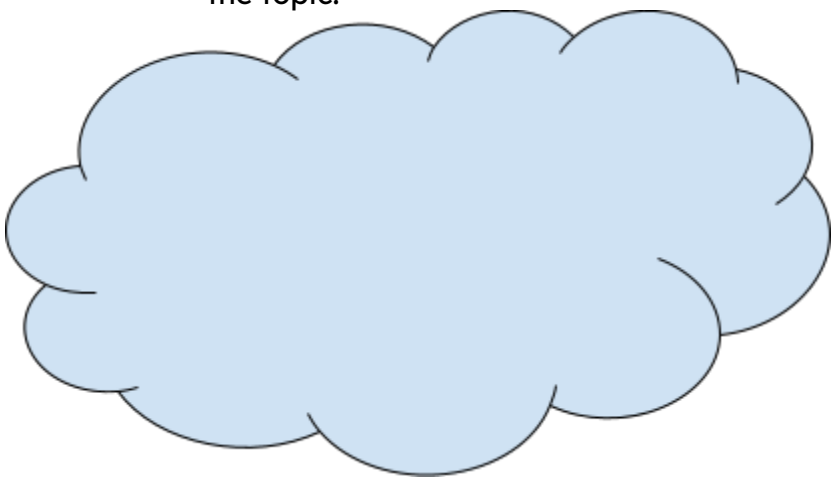
- ☐ Faire une fiche de vocabulaire sur la thématique
- ☐ Faire une fiche culturelle sur la thématique
- ☐ Faire les révisions sur Quizlet
- ☐ Sélectionner 3 documents du dossier
- ☐ Formuler une problématique en anglais
- ☐ Etre capable de rédiger une introduction construite

More on the topic:

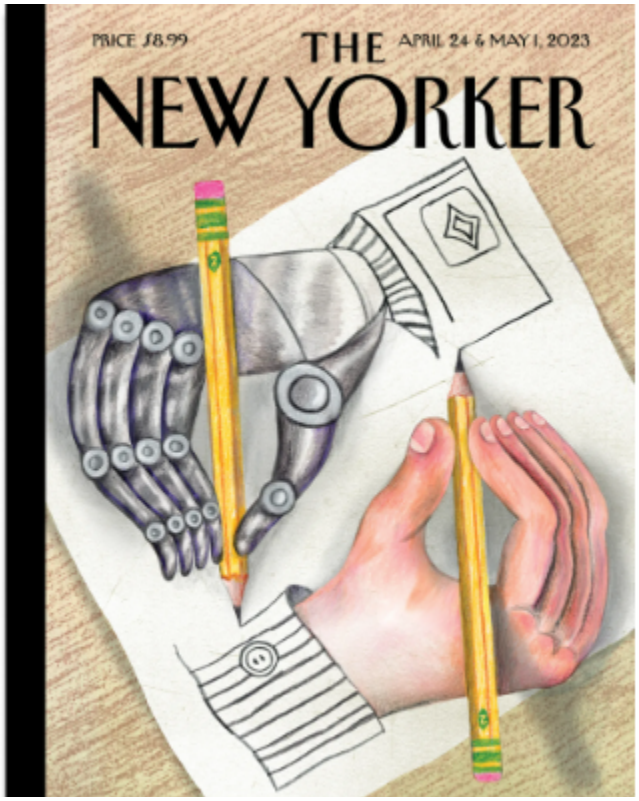
Series: *Real Humans* (2012), *Black Mirror* (Be right back, Metalhead, Hated in the nation,Nosedive, White Christmas…), *Westworld* (2016-2022), *Cassandra* (2025), *Upload* (2020-2022)
Movies: *2001, A Space Odyssey*, Stanley Kubrick (1968), *Star Trek* (1979), *Westworld* (1973), *The Matrix* (1999), *Ex Machina* (2014)
Books: *I, Robot*, Isaac Asimov (1950), *I, Robot* (2004), *Klara and the Sun*, Kazuo Ishiguro (2021), *William*, Mason Coile (2024), *The Minority Report*, Philip K.Dick (1991).

Document A - Joohee Yoone's "Drawing Hands with A.I."

1. Introduce the document.
2. Write as many words as you can related to the topic.



3. Imagine you're one of the magazine's editors. Write a speech to convince your colleagues to use this drawing as a cover.



Document B - The impact of AI in the workplace [Examining which careers are most at-risk for AI impacts - YouTube]

1. Which jobs are the most impacted by AI in your opinion? Explain why.
2. Watch the video and take notes.
3. According to the speaker, what is AI good at?
4. According to the speaker again, which positions are most at risk to be impacted by AI? What is the solution?
5. Classify your notes in 2 or 3 parts.
6. Explain those expressions:
   - AI proof job
   - Interpersonal aspects of humanity
   - Losing your job to AI

7. Develop those parts orally: summary + arguments + opinion (you can speak from notes)

Transcript:

Jobs report shows some job games in industries like healthcare, hospitality and leisure but concerns are growing about AI replacing some human workers. Major companies like Microsoft Walmart and Business Insider are laying off employees amid the rise of artificial intelligence in the workplace. A business reporter at Axios Nathan Bowie is here for more on that. Nathan thanks so much for coming on. You know our team has tracked down some spikes in AI related questions being asked on search engines and so we wanted to bring you on to get your take and to be able to give responses to some of that. One of the big questions is what jobs you think will be first to go and what layoffs you've seen so far because of AI. Well just this week for example Proctor and Gamble saying that it'll cut up to 7,000 jobs although they did not use the word AI they used the word digitization and automation so I think that sounds like AI because the positions that are at most risk are going to be positions that involve a lot of repeatable actions data entry data analysis anything that requires you to sort through all sorts of documents at scale. That's something that AI can do really easily. Is there a such a thing as an AI proof job ? I think that the most AI proof jobs are going to be jobs that involve a lot of human interaction because at the end of the day AI can't really replace those interpersonal aspects of humanity so just chatting with other people and trying to coordinate trying to innovate together. Those are the actions that I think AI won't really be able to replace but if it simply involves just raw memorization or the sort of communication that involves really basic words and phrases. Those are the kinds of things that AI can do very easily. I want to run you through some specific careers, the ones we got asked about the most just to get your take on how you think they will be impacted by AI or if they already have been, so kind of a speed round here. Accountants ? Definitely at risk. Accountants are in big trouble because data entry and analysis is very easily done by AI.

Data scientists ? Same thing I think in some ways, that'll be a little bit more insulated, only because if you can do analysis that the AI can't do that'll help preserve your job but again the AI is very good at sorting through numbers and figures. Radiologists? Well I think that medical physicians are in depends on the medical position I think radiologists are in trouble but on the other hand we already have a shortage of medical positions you know medical doctors for example so I'd be really surprised we see an uptick in unemployment in the healthcare sector but I do think AI is coming for some medical jobs. This is a big one.

What about digital marketers? yeah I think that it probably depends on what kind of digital marketing you do. But if you are doing the kind of marketing that simply involves very basic creation of advertisements that's something that the AI can do because AI is really good at creating visuals now and so I think if that's all you do, you're going to have to find a way to distinguish yourself.

And what about graphic designers? Another problem there because you know creating visuals creating charts is something that AI can do really well for example you can just feed into it a database and say "Please you know create a chart based on this." And it can do that pretty well. Get ahead of this, so many people left other jobs and careers that seem to be floundering to learn things like coding that was the job of the future. Right now they're hearing they're going to be replaced by AI.
So what skills should people be learning now to try to get ahead of this? I think it's a really good point, you know. There was a time when it felt like being a software coder was an insta job and now we're hearing that maybe you're at risk from AI and I think you are. I think the lesson here is that you don't really want to go into college or you know your master's degree and to learn a very specific skill because that could become outdated quickly. What you want to do is to learn how to learn. Which means essentially you'll be adaptable no matter where the economy goes because you will be able to change yourself and adapt to whatever happens in the future and you'll be able to learn the skills that'll keep you safe from losing your job to AI.

Language: (Bescherelle Malavieille Rotgé leçons 7 et 30)

1. Observez les formes soulignées dans la transcription.
2. Complétez le tableau suivant en classant les formes identiques dans une même case.

Formes	Valeurs	Traductions

Faire les exercices 2 et 3 p 69

Curiosity didn't kill the cat 🐱 What is the UBI?

Date:	**Subject:**	**Topic:**

Cues:	**Notes:**

Summary:

Document C - An AI video ad[1] is making a splash. Is it the future of advertising?

NPR, June 23, 2025

By Bill Chappell

In just 30 seconds, the video sprints from one unlikely scenario to another: a pot-bellied partier cradles a Chihuahua; a bride flees police on a golf cart; a farmer luxuriates in a pool full of eggs.

"Kalshi hired me to make the most unhinged NBA Finals commercial possible," the video's creator, P.J. Accetturo, said on X.

The Kalshi ad had a **high-profile** debut, appearing in the YouTube TV stream of Game 3 of the NBA Finals on June 11. That placement, and the over-the-top content, might suggest weeks of work by a team of ad agency creatives, film crews and actors at **far-flung** locations. But Accetturo says he used AI tools instead, taking just two days to create an ad whose tone flits between internet memes and Grand Theft Auto.

One week after its streaming debut, the video also racked up more than 3 million views on Kalshi's X account. It's also raising questions about how AI might reshape advertising budgets.

"We are incredibly pleased with the outcome and effectiveness of the ad so far," Kalshi media representative Jack Such told NPR. "It has generated a lot of buzz on social media."

Accetturo, an advertising veteran, says AI will be a big part of the industry's future. Experts who spoke to NPR tend to agree, even if they're not yet sure how much the technology might displace jobs.

Like earlier advances, AI "will lower the entry barrier for some of the smaller brands" who can't afford a traditional video ad campaign, according to Alok Saboo, a professor of marketing at Georgia State University.

How can AI make a wild video ad?

The process began with Kalshi giving Accetturo a list of themes, ideas and bits of dialogue, Such says. He then turned those concepts into a script and AI prompts — the instructions that tell AI systems what kind of content to generate.

"I co-write with Gemini (or ChatGPT) asking it for ideas, picking the best ones, and shaping them into a simple script," he wrote. He uses Gemini to convert the script into a detailed, shot-by-shot prompt for Veo 3. If the resulting video isn't what he's looking for, he puts the prompt back into Gemini, and asks for changes until he's satisfied with the **AI-created** footage.

"This took about 300–400 generations to get 15 usable clips," Accetturo said. He added, "Just because this was cheap doesn't mean anyone can do it."

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[1] To see the ad: Disney approved our insane AI Kalshi ad to run during the NBA Finals 🤣

So, how much did the AI ad cost?

Accetturo says the Kalshi ad ran alongside spots that likely cost hundreds of thousands of dollars and months to produce, while his ad took two days, and cost much less.

Kalshi's Jack Such declined to disclose Accetturo's fee for creating the ad. But, he added, "the actual cost of prompting the AI — what is being used in lieu of studios, directors, actors, etc. — was under $2,000."

How <u>might AI change</u> advertising?

Both Williamson and Saboo compare the buzz around AI to the hype that CGI[2] effects once enjoyed. And they note that this isn't the first AI ad to run during a big event. "When we asked [Gen-Z and millennial] consumers in August of last year, how positively do you feel about ads generated with AI, only 48% said that they felt positively towards **AI-generated** advertising," she says.

As for how today's marketing students see AI, Saboo says it's a mixed picture.

"The students on one hand are using these tools to improve whatever they are doing," Saboo says. "But as they move into the workforce, they are constantly being reminded of them having to compete with these tools. We like to tell them that in the end, whether they like it or not, they have to be good at them. They have to eventually think of [AI] as an extended version of Google or computers, or any of the tools that came before."

Asked about Kalshi's future plans, Such says the company wants to use AI in future advertising campaigns — but, he adds, "we will not completely abandon more traditional forms."

As Saboo puts it, "in the end, humans want to connect with humans."

1. In your opinion, what are the features of a good video ad?
2. Read the article and highlight the main elements: What is the article about?
3. Introduce the article.
4. Pick out 3 adjectives describing this ad.
5. List the main advantages of using AI. Rephrase the text (don't copy the text).
6. Vocabulary search:

Mentally unbalanced / ad / attracting the attention /vast /replace/not expensive to reveal/payment

7. In your opinion, what could the main consequences of AI-generated ads be ?
8. "48% said that they felt positively towards AI-generated advertising", what about you?

Tool box:	catchy	To build an emotional connection
Persuasive	Memorable	Make s.o. smile
Targeted	Ethical	unauthentic
Creative	Honest	deceptive
Effective	To launch a campaign	Unreliable
To stand out	To stick with you	Intellectual property
Bias /'baɪəs/	Poor designs	
	Environmental issues	

[2] Computer Generated Imagery

Language:

1. Observez les formes soulignées. De quoi se composent-elles ?
2. Quelle est la valeur de ce modal ? Par quoi pourriez-vous le traduire ? [3]
3. Relevez et réécrivez les questions présentes dans le texte. Commentez leurs structures.
4. Certains groupes nominaux sont en gras dans le texte. Qu'ont-ils en commun? Quelle est leur fonction?
5. Il est possible de comprendre le sens d'un adjectif composé en observant sa formation. Complétez le tableau ci-dessous:

Formation	Exemple
Adjectif + ……	Dark grey
Adjectif + participe passé	……
Adjectif + nom +ED	Aux yeux bleus : …… Étroit d'esprit: ……
Adjectif + ……+……;	easy-going
Adjectif + participe passé	Connu : ……
Nom+verbe +ing	Qui prend du temps: ……
Participe + nom + ed	Au cœur brisé: ……
…… + ……	navy-blue

Attention ! Les adjectifs composés sont invariables comme le sont toujours les adjectifs en anglais: three two-year-old boys

6. Traduisez la dernière partie du texte, de "How might AI change….." jusqu'à la fin.

Curiosity didn't kill the cat 🐱 What is AI?

[3] Voir le chapitre 25 (p58-59) du Bescherelle Malavieille/Rotgé

Document D – Robots take on some of the 'busy work' at US hospitals

Innovators are rolling out products aimed at relieving understaffing by automating mundane tasks. The Financial Times

Taylor Nicole Rogers in New York Published May 27 2025

Robots have assisted surgeons for decades, but now they are being deployed to new areas of US hospitals as the healthcare industry grapples with an acute shortage of workers.

One such robot is Diligent Robotics' Moxi, a four foot tall humanoid on wheels with one arm and heart-shaped LED eyes. At 30 hospitals across the US, Moxi automates so-called "hunting and gathering" tasks like trips to supply closets that pull nurses away from patient care.

Using Moxi's lockable storage compartment, a pharmacist in one hospital ward can securely deliver medication to a nurse caring for patients in another.

"We are just automating handoffs between two humans," says Andrea Thomaz, Diligent's chief executive. "Nursing officers want teams to be comfortable offloading tasks so they can focus on their clinical workflow."

Hospitals, nursing homes and physicians' practices **have long warned** that the growth of the healthcare workforce **has stagnated**, in a crisis that economists say could restrict access to medical care, particularly in retirement destinations. The Covid pandemic worsened the situation by pushing millions of demoralised and burnt-out workers out of the field entirely.

The US could have as many as 100,000 critical healthcare worker vacancies by 2028, according to a report by consultancy Mercer. While it projects a "modest surplus" of physicians, the need will be highest for medical assistants who take vital signs, change bed linen and bathe patients for comparatively low pay.

Robotics engineers say the solution could be automation. Though few aim to deploy robots to diagnose and treat patients, a wave of innovators are rolling out new products aimed at relieving understaffing by automating mundane tasks such as transporting lab samples, disinfecting equipment or cleaning floors.

While nurses' unions across the US **have protested** over the rollout of AI to formulate care plans and schedule appointments, robotics **have received** a far warmer reception, according to a study published by researchers at the University of Texas Austin in medical journal JMIR Ageing. Kate McAfoose, president of Chang Robotics, says that offloading these operations and logistical tasks to robots can save nurses up to 40 per cent of their day.

"We're not trying to take any care providers' jobs," McAfoose says. "We're trying to bridge the gap in the labour shortage that's just continuing to get more and more aggravated."

The labour shortfall could not come at a worse time for hospitals. Populations across the globe are aging, with the World Health Organization forecasting that the

share of the global population older than 60 will double to 22 per cent by 2050. The trend is expected to strain healthcare systems as more people seek treatment for age-related diseases such as hearing loss, osteoarthritis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

But hospitals are challenging atmospheres for robots, which operate best in more controlled environments such as warehouses. Many hospitals are older buildings with hallways congested with vulnerable people and medical equipment.

However, recent advancements in artificial intelligence **have made** it possible for robots to navigate decades-old elevators and confusing corridor layouts by pressing buttons and opening doors on their own.

That is why Phil Zheng, chief operations officer of AI-powered service-robot maker Richtech Robotics, thinks robots cleaning floors, removing trash and delivering meals will become commonplace in US hospitals in the next five years.

Richtech initially designed robots to take on what he calls “busy work” in restaurants and hotels, but expanded into the healthcare sector after hospital administrators in Spartanberg, South Carolina approached the company for help delivering supplies from one part of the hospital to another.

Medbot, developed by Richtech, which can deliver items in a hospital.

That does not mean that engineers **have given up** on incorporating robotics into patient care, however. Robotics allows doctors to perform surgical procedures with smaller, more precise incisions than they can with conventional tools, often by operating the machines from a console inside the operating room.

“From a patient’s perspective, this can all seem a bit ‘space age’ and intimidating,” says Mike Marinaro, the executive vice-president of robotics maker Medtronic’s surgical unit. “But what the patient needs to know is these are better described as robot-assisted surgeries. There’s always a physician behind the robot.”

Engineers are divided on whether or not that <u>could change</u> as artificial intelligence continues to advance. The process of automating hospitals is still in its “infancy”, Zheng says.

1) Introduce the document.
2) Highlight the most important elements.
3) Classify them into two parts.
4) Explain the following sentence in your own words “Engineers are divided on whether or not that could change as artificial intelligence continues to advance.”
5) Find the words corresponding to the definitions:

a. To try to deal with a difficult problem
b. A lack of something
c. To depart from
d. To make a new product available for the first time
e. Ordinary and not interesting

f. To put pressure on

6) Write a 70-word paragraph to develop your 2 parts (in your own words).

7) "From a patient's perspective, this can all seem a bit 'space age' and intimidating," what's your opinion? (50 words)

Language:

1. Observez les formes en gras. De quoi se composent-elles ?
2. Donnez la valeur de chaque forme. [4]
3. Observez ce texte et sa traduction. Justifiez l'emploi des temps.

3. Depuis vingt-cinq ans, l'histoire des relations judéo-chrétiennes ressemble à une route cahoteuse, faite d'avancées et de reculs. *Nostra Aetate* rompait avec l'un des chapitres les plus sombres de l'histoire du christianisme, celle des expulsions et des conversions forcées de juifs. Des gestes symboliques – de celui de Jean XXIII recevant Jules Isaac en 1961 à celui de Jean-Paul II visitant la synagogue de Rome en 1986 – ont ouvert la voie à une réconciliation, un dialogue officiel, une réécriture des manuels... *(Le Monde)*	*Judaeo-Christian relations have had a bumpy ride over the last 25 years, sometimes slithering backwards as well as moving forwards.* Nostra Aetate *broke with one of the darkest chapters in the history of Christianity, that of expulsions and forced conversions of the Jews. Various symbolic gestures, such as when Pope John XXIII received the French historian Jules Isaac in 1961, or when Pope John Paul II visited a Rome synagogue in 1986, paved the way to a reconciliation, an official dialogue and a rewriting of school textbooks.* *(The Guardian Weekly)*

4. Traduisez les énoncés suivants en anglais[5]:

a) Le roman était sorti depuis quelques semaines, sans faire de vagues. (Le Monde)

b) Depuis quelques jours, Claude haïssait Fremigacci. (H. Thomas)

c) On ne le voyait plus guère chez Bonnet depuis que Zaza travaillait. (S. Signoret)

d) Depuis quelques temps Vincent sort la nuit, après que mes parents sont couchés… La semaine dernière, mardi je crois, la nuit était si chaude que je ne pouvais pas rester couché. Je me suis mis à la fenêtre pour respirer mieux. J'ai entendu la porte du bas s'ouvrir et se refermer. Je me suis penché, et quand i a passé près du réverbère, j'ai reconnu Vincent… Depuis que je suis averti, je surveille -oh ! sans le vouloir… et presque chaque nuit je l'entends sortir. (A. Gide)

<u>Curiosity didn't kill the cat</u> 🐱 What are Medicaid and Medicare?

[4] Chapitre 12 Bescherelle Malavieille Rotgé, exercices p33

[5] Initiation au thème anglais- Françoise Grellet

Document E - NHS will use AI in warning system to catch potential safety scandals early

The Guardian, June 30 2025, Harry Taylor

The NHS is to become the first health system in the world to use AI to analyse hospital databases and catch potential safety scandals early, the government has said.

The Department of Health and Social Care said the technology will provide an early warning system which could detect patterns or trends and trigger urgent inspections. The scheme is part of the 10-year plan for the NHS that is due to be published by Wes Streeting this week.

The government acknowledged the concern surrounding standards of patient care after "a spate of scandals including in mental health and maternity services".

Last week a national investigation into NHS maternity and neonatal services was announced by Streeting. It said the aim was to provide "truth and accountability" and it would look into issues over the past 15 years. It will report back in December.

A "signal system" will be launched across NHS trusts from November, using near real-time data to scrutinise higher than average rates of stillbirth, neonatal death and brain injury as part of the focus on maternity care.

Streeting said: "While most treatments in the NHS are safe, even a single lapse that puts a patient at risk is one too many. Behind every safety breach is a person – a life altered, a family devastated, sometimes by heartbreaking loss.

"Patient safety and power are at the heart of our 10-year health plan. By embracing AI and introducing world-first early warning systems, we'll spot dangerous signs sooner and launch rapid inspections before harm occurs.

"This technology will save lives: catching unsafe care before it becomes a tragedy. It's a vital part of our commitment to move the NHS from analogue to digital, delivering better, safer care for everyone."

In February, Nottingham university hospitals NHS trust (NUH) was fined £1.6m after admitting it failed to provide safe care and treatment to three babies who died within months of one another.

The Ockenden review, published in 2022, investigated 1,862 maternity cases at Shrewsbury and Telford NHS trust and found that hundreds of babies died or were seriously disabled because of its mistakes.

The new system is the latest deployment of AI in the NHS, as Labour tries to improve productivity in the health service as it provides extra funding.

The technology is already being used to detect cancers. In January, Keir Starmer also recalled in a speech how a stroke patient had been diagnosed quicker because of AI.

It is hoped the technology can reduce waiting times, one of the government's focuses since winning last year's election. The government has also pledged to improve IT systems and move the NHS from "analogue to digital".

There have also been indications that anonymised health data could be used to train AI, as Starmer said there was a "huge opportunity" to improve healthcare.
Prof Meghana Pandit, a co-national medical director of NHS secondary care, said: "The NHS in England will be the first country in the world to trial an AI-enabled warning system to flag patient safety issues which will rapidly analyse routine hospital data and reports submitted by healthcare staff from community settings.
"The move will turbo-charge the speed and efficiency with which we identify patient safety concerns and enable us to respond rapidly to improve patient care."
However, Prof Nicola Ranger, the general secretary of the Royal College of Nursing, said that the use of AI to maintain patient safety should not come instead of increased staffing.
Ranger said: "Technology will always have a role to play, but having the right number of staff on the frontline of care is the place to start the investment to make patients safe."
The government has also announced a partnership with supermarkets to help cut calorie consumption.
It could mean that stores are rearranged or products are reformulated to promote healthier options. The government said if everyone who is overweight in the UK cut their calorie intake by 200 calories a day, obesity could be halved. In practice this would mean 340,000 children and 2 million adults would no longer be obese.
The UK has the third-highest rate of adult obesity in Europe. The Department of Health and Social Care said it costs the NHS £11.4bn a year.
Streeting said: "Through our new healthy food standard, we will make the healthy choice the easy choice, because prevention is better than cure."
However, the Conservatives said it was a "nanny state" approach from ministers.
Helen Whately, the shadow work and pensions secretary, told Sky News: "They had 14 years in opposition to think about what they wanted to do about the NHS, they've had a year in government, and the number one thing in it seems to be hide the crisps."
She added: "Telling people what to buy, I think, is not up to government. I believe in personal responsibility."

1) Compare and contrast this document with document D.

2) Translate into French the excerpt in bold letters.

3) Do you think AI can be the solution to address healthcare issues?

Curiosity didn't kill the cat 🐱 What is a "nanny state"?

Document F- How China is using AI in classrooms.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JMLsHI8aV0g&t=88s

1) Watch the video and take notes.
2) Recap the main elements of its content during 3 minutes.
3) Analyze the content and give your opinion (5 minutes): to what extent do you think education should embrace AI?

Express your opinion in an essay:	I am convinced that……
Owing to…..	I have no doubt that …….
One justification for……..	I hold the impression that……
The first thing to consider……..	In my opinion, ……..
A further reason……..	In my view, …….
In conclusion …….	To my mind, ……..
Personally, …….	From my point of view, …….
I think that ……..	As far as I am concerned……..
I believe that…….	I consider it essential / crucial/
I deem it necessary / appropriate to….	Useful to ……..
I am under the impression that….	It is arguable/doubtful/obvious/ noteworthy/remarkable that…
I assume that….	It is worth examining/
Interestingly,….	investigating/ remembering/
Arguably, …..	pointing out / emphasizing that…
Obviously,…..	Surprisingly,……

Document G - 'Don't ask what AI can do for us, ask what it is doing to us': are ChatGPT and co harming human intelligence?
The Guardian - Helen Thomson -19 April 2025 (adapted)

Recent research suggests our brain power is in decline. Is offloading our cognitive work to AI driving this trend?

Imagine you are a child in 1941, sitting the common entrance exam with just pencil and paper. You read: "Write, for no more than a quarter of an hour, about a British author." Today, most would instantly turn to AI tools like ChatGPT. Offloading mental effort to AI has become second nature, but some experts fear this is contributing to declining intelligence.

Concerns about technology's impact on cognition aren't new. Mobile phones, social media, and GPS have already changed how we think and function. Now AI co-pilots are

relieving us of cognitively demanding tasks—from taxes to therapy—raising the question: Are our brains free to engage in higher pursuits, or are they withering as we outsource thinking?

Psychologist Robert Sternberg warns the greatest threat isn't what AI might do to creativity or intelligence—but what it already has done.

Some studies show IQs rose throughout the 20th century (the Flynn effect) but have recently stagnated or declined. In the UK, the average IQ of a 14-year-old dropped by over two points between 1980 and 2008. PISA scores in maths, reading, and science are also falling, with signs of weaker attention and critical thinking.

Still, pointing solely at AI is too simplistic. Intelligence is shaped by many variables—nutrition, education, pollution, even pandemics. "We don't act in a vacuum," says Elizabeth Dworak of Northwestern University.

That said, AI's measurable impact on specific cognitive skills like memory and critical thinking is real. Studies show that using AI for memory-related tasks can weaken our own memory. GenAI tools let anyone generate answers, essays, and images in seconds, but this convenience may be harming cognitive development. As with muscles, disuse leads to atrophy.

Critical thinking is particularly at risk. Why reflect on a British author when AI can do it for you? Michael Gerlich's study in the UK found frequent AI users—especially younger ones—scored lower in critical-thinking tests. Another study by Microsoft and Carnegie Mellon showed that while AI improved efficiency, it fostered overreliance and reduced independent problem-solving.

Gerlich noted one participant who said, "I rely so much on AI that I don't think I'd know how to solve certain problems without it." Social media further amplifies the issue by delivering digestible content that doesn't require processing. Being served answers reduces our ability to assess information critically.

Creativity may also suffer. While AI can help generate ideas, these tend to be less diverse, meaning fewer true breakthroughs. Sternberg writes that GenAI may struggle to produce paradigm-shifting ideas humanity needs.

We should consider how we use AI. Marko Müller's research shows younger users benefit more creatively from social media than older ones—likely due to more active engagement. Meanwhile, John Kounios warns that AI-generated insights don't activate

the brain's reward systems the way human breakthroughs do, potentially impacting learning and motivation.

Sternberg suggests we stop asking what AI can do for us and start asking what it's doing to us. Until we know more, Gerlich argues we must train humans to be more human—fostering the critical, intuitive thinking machines can't replicate.

Document H - An opinion page

What's the appeal of AI? It will always reassure you.
The Guardian - Zoe Williams - 10 June 2025

At the start of the year, a friend asked artificial intelligence how to console his 10-year-old on the death of a pet. I thought this was the most ridiculous thing ever, given that ChatGPT didn't know the pet, or the 10-year-old. And surely the reason a pet's death occasions such unique grief is that pets are unique, and therefore cannot be imagined by a machine. So I assumed this wouldn't catch on – but then I have said that about every new invention, including but not limited to mobile phones, Google and Lime bikes.

Now everyone uses AI for everything, and I am slowly waking up to its appeal. Anthropic's Claude is apparently the more emotionally intelligent, but the beauty of it is that it's never so intelligent that it would tell you to grow up, get some backbone, and stop asking stupid questions. So you can go to it with anything: "My sister is using the same conditioner as me, and now our hair smells the same, which annoys me because my nice-smelling hair is a thing people always notice about me"; "My neighbour is waging a campaign of hate against me. How can I tactfully disengage?"; "My therapist always looks really bored."

The answer always comes back: "I'm sorry this has happened to you." And I don't care how clever you are, it is impossible not to be cheered up by this. Sometimes, you'll even find yourself murmuring: "Thank you, Claude, yes, it hasn't been easy." What follows is the longest imaginable answer, often with bolstering headings like: "Stand In Your Power; you chose the conditioner". If I had a criticism, it would be that it has a preference for grasping the nettle, which often looks a lot like needless escalation. But just because it's a computer doesn't mean you have to listen; you can just cherrypick the bits you like and ignore the rest, in which respect it is a lot like talking to a friend.

I still don't think it will catch on, and it remains a really bad use of the world's resources. But it's a pleasant mini-break in a land where someone, somewhere, has all the answers.

1) Read documents G and H.
2) Summarize them in 6 points
3) Do you use AI? What for?

Document I – An opinion page (type BCE)

Machine-learning systems are problematic. That's why tech bosses call them 'AI'

Adapted from The Guardian - 5 Nov 2022

Pretending that opaque, error-prone (=tending to make errors) ML is part of the grand, romantic quest to find artificial intelligence is an attempt to distract us from the truth.

One of the most useful texts for anyone covering the tech industry is George Orwell's celebrated essay, Politics and the English Language. Orwell's focus in the essay was on political use of the language to, as he put it, "make lies sound truthful and murder respectable and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind". But the analysis can also be applied to the ways in which contemporary corporations bend the language to distract attention from the sordid realities of what they are up to.

Are they watching us? A scene from the 1956 film version of George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four.

The tech industry has been particularly adept at this kind of linguistic engineering. "Sharing", for example, is clicking on a link to leave a data trail that can be used to refine the profile the company maintains about you. You give your "consent" to a one-sided proposition: agree to these terms or get lost. Content is "moderated", not censored. Advertisers "reach out" to you with unsolicited messages. Employees who are fired are "let go". Defective products are "recalled". And so on.

At the moment, the most pernicious euphemism in the dictionary of double-speak is AI, which over the last two or three years has become ubiquitous (=is everywhere). In origin, it's an abbreviation for artificial intelligence, defined by the OED as "the capacity of computers or other machines to exhibit or simulate intelligent behaviour". An Ngram tool (which shows patterns of word usage) reveals that until the 1960s AI and artificial intelligence were more or less synonymous, but that thereafter they diverged and now AI is rampant (=widespread) in the tech industry, mass media and academia.
Now why might that be? No doubt laziness has something to do with it; after all, two letters are typographically easier than 22. But that's a rationalisation, not an explanation. If you look at it through an Orwellian lens you have to ask: what kind of work is this linguistic compression doing? And for whom? And that's where things get interesting.

As a topic and a concept, intelligence is endlessly fascinating to us humans. We have been arguing about it for centuries – what it is, how to measure it, who has it (and who hasn't) and so on. And ever since Alan Turing suggested that machines might be capable of thinking, interest in artificial intelligence has grown and is now at fever pitch with speculation about the prospect of super-intelligent machines – sometimes known as AGI (for artificial general intelligence).

All of which is interesting but has little to do with what the tech industry calls AI, which is its name for machine learning, an arcane (=mysterious or secret) and carbon-intensive technology that is sometimes good at solving complex but very well-defined problems. For example, machine-learning systems can play world-class Go, predict the way protein molecules will fold and do high-speed analysis of retinal scans to identify cases that require further examination by a human specialist.

All good stuff, but the reason the tech industry is obsessed by the technology is that it enables it to build machines that learn from the behaviour of internet users to predict what they might do next and, in particular, what they are disposed to like, value and might want to buy. This is why tech bosses boast about having "AI everywhere" in their products and services. And it's why whenever Mark Zuckerberg and co are attacked for their incapacity to keep toxic content off their platforms, they invariably respond that AI will fix the problem real soon now.

But here's the thing: the industry is now addicted to a technology that has major technical and societal downsides. CO2 emissions from training large machine-learning systems are huge, for example. They are too fragile and error-prone to be relied upon in safety-critical applications, such as autonomous vehicles. They incorporate racial, gender and ethnic biases (partly because they have imbibed the biases implicit in the data on which they were trained). And they are irredeemably opaque – in the sense that even their creators are often unable to explain how their machines arrive at classifications or predictions – and therefore don't meet democratic requirements of accountability. And that's just for starters.

So how does the industry address the sordid reality that it's bet the ranch on (=the industry has put all its money on) a powerful but problematic technology? Answer: by avoiding calling it by its real name and instead wrapping it in a name that implies that, somehow, it's all part of a bigger, grander romantic project – the quest for artificial intelligence. As Orwell might put it, it's the industry's way of giving "an appearance of solidity to pure wind" while getting on with the real business of making fortunes.

1- Who were the targets of Orwell's criticism in his 1946 book?

2- Who is the target today of a similar critical analysis made by the journalist?
3- Give an example of a positive application of AI.
4- List all the drawbacks of AI.
5- So what are the real aims of the tech industry?

THEME LEXICAL ET GRAMMATICAL

1) Intelligence artificielle et robotique suscitent débats, craintes et beaucoup de fantasmes.
2) Les chercheurs et les experts soulignent l'impérativité d'une démarche éthique dans le développement de ces technologies.
3) Quelques politiques se sont saisis de cette question, par exemple en proposant, comme Benoît Hamon, une taxation des robots.
4) Certains industriels sont trop repliés sur la seule dimension technique, restant hermétiques à des questions par exemple d'éthique, de responsabilité sociétale et juridique.
5) "L'éthique doit être présente dès le départ si nous voulons concevoir des robots en prenant en compte certains garde-fous.
6) Il ne s'agit pas de créer des machines inactives, mais au contraire d'anticiper les effets qu'elles auront sur la société.
7) Les chercheurs qui créent ces robots, les industriels qui les mettent en œuvre pour des applications particulières, doivent avoir ces questions en tête afin qu'ils soient mieux acceptés.
8) L'éthique est donc économiquement plutôt un bienfait," déclare Laurence Devillers, professeure et chercheur.
9) Dans un tel contexte et rapport de force, des règles et des standards paraissent nécessaires.
10) L'éthique ne peut pas être laissée aux fabricants. La question revient au politique ou à des comités indépendants. La réglementation devrait être internationale.
Il est nécessaire de "démystifier", notamment dans ce cas médiatisé d'un salarié tué par un robot.
11) Les juristes signalent que non, la machine n'a pas de conscience et qu'il s'agit dans cette affaire d'un accident du travail.
12) Des chercheurs s'opposent ainsi à la reconnaissance de la personnalité juridique du robot.
13) Dans ce cas, les acheteurs des robots auront davantage confiance. La notion de responsabilité ne doit pas faire peur aux industriels.
14) Pour réduire la fracture sociale et technologique, certains chercheurs et politiques proposent d'attribuer un revenu universel.

Document J - UN ARTICLE DU MONDE

L'intelligence artificielle infiltre le monde de l'édition

Adapté du Monde – 10 février 2022

Cette révolution technologique concerne déjà la traduction, s'immisce dans l'édition scientifique, juridique et les techniques de vente mais n'arrive encore qu'à titre expérimental dans la création littéraire.

En quoi l'intelligence artificielle (IA) va-t-elle révolutionner le monde de l'édition ? Les algorithmes font déjà partie de ce secteur puisque Amazon, par exemple, y investit fortement depuis des années pour vendre des livres adaptés aux goûts supposés de ses clients. Mais d'importantes transformations, parfois radicales, se profilent ou s'imposent déjà dans toute la chaîne du livre : la fabrication, la traduction, les méthodes de vente, la constitution de métadonnées, et ne devraient arriver qu'à plus long terme dans la création littéraire.

Pour Virginie Clayssen, directrice du patrimoine et de la numérisation chez Editis et présidente de la commission numérique du Syndicat national de l'édition (SNE), « le premier bouleversement concernera la traduction des ouvrages ». Des progrès considérables ont été réalisés en trois ans grâce aux technologies d'« apprentissage profond » et permettront d'augmenter, à moindre coût, le nombre de versions linguistiques des livres. Ce qui va donc accroître le marché des cessions de droits pour les éditeurs. A contrario, l'usage plus répandu de ces traductions par IA risque de fragiliser le métier déjà précaire des traducteurs littéraires ou, en tout cas, forcera ces derniers à s'adapter à cette nouvelle donne.

Ces perspectives créent des micromarchés. Avec l'université de La Rochelle, Geo Comix a développé une aide à la traduction destinée à la bande dessinée. En quelques clics, les nouveaux textes peuvent être intégrés dans des bulles adaptées au format de chaque langue. Le groupe Média Participations (Le Lombard, Dupuis, Dargaud…) a déjà intégré cette innovation.

Fortes résistances

L'IA envahit chaque jour davantage de domaines dans l'édition. Bookalope propose par exemple des outils de conversion de manuscrits de livres ou de livres déjà édités en une multitude de formats (audio, numérique…). « Là où il fallait une semaine pour transformer un ouvrage en version numérique, l'automatisation du nettoyage des contenus permet de réaliser ce travail en une heure », assure le fondateur de cette start-up, Jens Tröger. Un progrès considérable, mais qui ne l'empêche pas de se heurter à des résistances fortes pour imposer sa technologie puisqu'elle menace directement des centaines d'emplois.

1) Translate into English the passage in bold letters.

Document K - Thème littéraire (ECRICOME, 181 mots)

Tu as essayé d'être jeune pendant cinq ans. Quand tu es parti du lycée, seulement quelques jours après avoir commencé, tu as été embauché à l'usine du village mais tu n'es pas resté longtemps non plus, à peine quelques semaines. Tu ne voulais pas reproduire la vie de ton père et de ton grand-père avant toi. Ils avaient travaillé directement après l'enfance, à quatorze ou quinze ans. Ils étaient passé sans transition de l'enfance à l'épuisement et à la préparation à la mort, sans avoir le droit aux quelques années d'oubli du monde et de la réalité que les autres appellent la jeunesse - c'est une formule un peu bête, *les quelques années années d'oubli que les autres appellent la jeunesse*.

Toi pendant cinq ans tu as lutté de toutes tes forces pour être jeune, tu es parti vivre dans le sud de la France en te disant que là-bas la vie serait plus belle, moins écrasante de par la présence du soleil, tu as volé des mobylettes, tu as passé des nuits sans dormir, tu as bu le plus possible.

Extrait de *Qui a tué mon père*, Edouard Louis, 2018

Possible essays:

What are the basic differences between humans and AI? (Intelligence / feelings / past or childhood memories / creativity / autonomy…)

Robots, machines and computers versus humans: Are they friends or foes? Collaborators or assistants?

Is the creation of a rival to human intelligence the biggest threat facing the world?

Could robots or AI entities seize power one day and dominate humans?

Should innovation be at the service of man or man at the service of innovation?

Why do robots or humanoids tend to mirror humans rather than a distinct “race” or shape?

The development of AI will create geographical imbalance: new jobs will be concentrated in urban environments while rural areas might turn into deserts. What could be the consequences?

What are the advantages and the drawbacks of the universal basic income or the UBI? And a reduction in working hours?

What about the development of hybrid entities (human machines or mechanical humans), thanks to the development of synthetic tissues or organs. This is called transhumanism. Is it scary, or a hopeful development? Reality or science fiction?

Does the development of AI mean fewer jobs (i.e. in the manufacturing sector) or more jobs (in Research and Development)?

Tool box:	To generate content	To reduce waiting time	
To offload tasks to	A mixed picture	To train AI	
Automation	To compete with	To monitor	Environmental impact
Repeatable tasks	To relieve understaffing	Boost grades	Cool the hardware
Mundane tasks	Shortfall	Powerful algorithms	Sustainability issues
A shortage	To become commonplace	Concerns about	To pose a threat
To be adaptable	Space-age (adj)	To harm	
To be outdated	To advance	To rely on	
To reshape	To detect	To strain	
To displace jobs	To warn databases	Water and electricity resources	