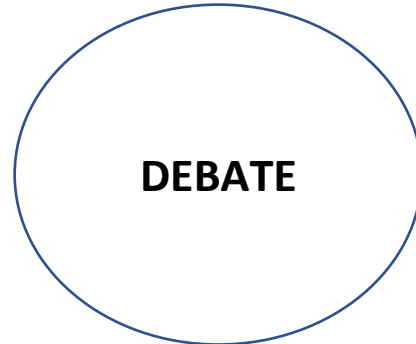
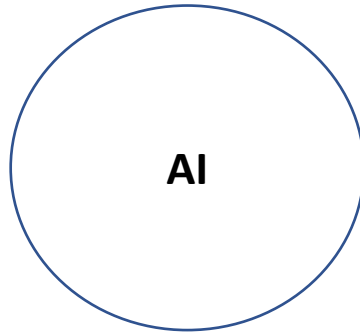


PART 1

AI DEBATE – CHEAT GPT?

Vocabulary

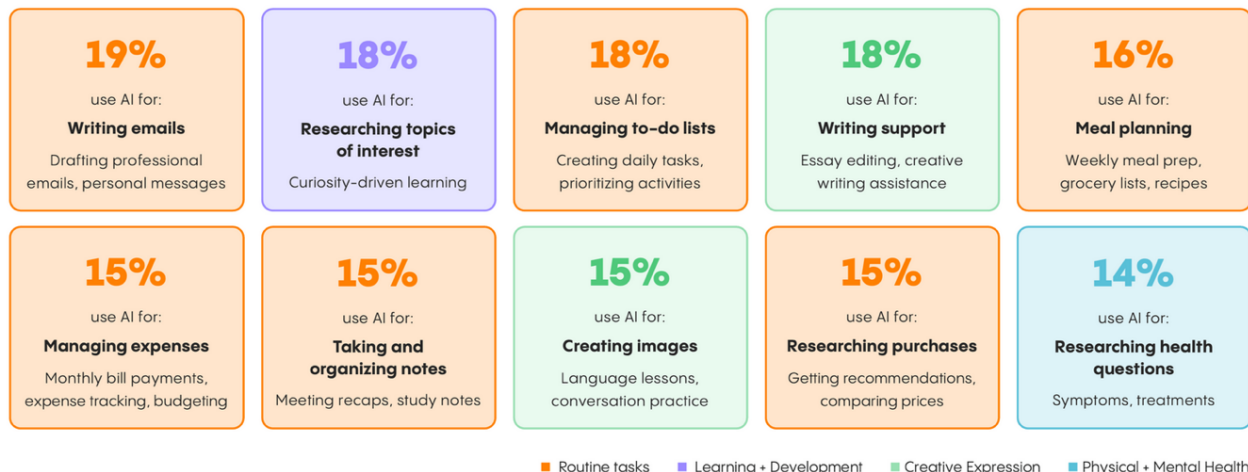


DOC 1

MENLO
VENTURES

Top 10 Most Common Ways People Use AI in Everyday Life

AI usage for a specific activity among all U.S. adults



© 2025 Menlo Ventures

Menlo Ventures is an investment company specialized in AI and based in California.

Analyse the document (figures and categories). What can you conclude about the current daily use of AI by Americans?

Vocabulary - Read doc 2 and 3 and find the equivalent in English :

Doc 2 : résultat : lancer / démarrer: qui consomme beaucoup d'énergie : point de vue / positionnement : automatiser : sous-traitance / externalisation :

Doc 3 : accélérer/booster : avoir du succès (une idée qui va prendre): inciter : en mouvement : escroquer :

DOC 2 AI is a force for good – and Britain needs to be a maker of ideas, not a mere taker

By Will Hutton – *The Guardian*, January 26th 2025

It was only 11 years ago that Prof Stephen Hawking declared that explosive and untrammelled growth in artificial intelligence could menace the future of humanity. Two years ago, more than a thousand leaders in artificial intelligence, fearing “loss of control” given its exponential growth to outcomes unknown, called for an immediate six-month pause in AI research pending the creation of common safety standards. France and India co-hosted last week an international summit in Paris searching for accords to ensure the safety of AI.

Of all the many fears voiced about Donald Trump, last week’s scrapping of Joe Biden’s AI safety accords is among the most serious. AI companies had been compelled to share their safety testing of new models with the US government before they were released to the public, to ensure that they did not damage America’s economic, social or security interests. In particular, the order demanded common testing standards for any related “chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and cybersecurity risks”. No more.

Trump egregiously attacked Biden’s AI safety order as “anti-free speech” and “anti-innovation”. Then, Trump launched \$500bn spending over the next four years on the new AI Stargate project, with \$100bn for the immediate construction of the necessary AI infrastructure, including energy-hungry meta datacentres. The aim is to turbocharge American AI dominance so that it is US-built machines and US intellectual property that drives mass automation.

So it may. Goldman Sachs has predicted that 18% of all employment globally could be lost to automation in the near future – 300m jobs globally. Already, as the seasoned AI watcher Prof Anthony Elliot comments in his latest book, *Algorithms of Anxiety: Fear in the Digital Age*, outsourcing our decision-making to machines and their growing control – how we drive, what we watch or the pace at which we work – is provoking an epidemic of personal anxiety. AI may even take *our* jobs.

The difference in stance between Trump’s careless dismissal of these risks and the UK government’s AI Opportunities Action Plan, published earlier this month, could hardly be starker. AI, the plan observes, is a technology with transformative power to do good. DeepMind’s AlphaFold, for example, is estimated to have saved 400m years of researcher time in examining protein structures by deploying the computing power of AI. There are opportunities across the board – in personalising education and training, in vastly better health diagnostics, in exploring patterns in vast datasets enabling all forms of research to be done more exhaustively and faster.

But there is a tightrope to be walked. The plan acknowledges that there are “significant risks presented by AI” from which the public must be protected in order to promote vital trust. That implies regulation that is sufficiently “well designed and implemented” to protect the public while not impeding innovation. But Britain should not only be a *taker* of AI ideas from largely US companies on which we are reliant and that are set to build most of the datacentres – but a *maker* of AI. To “secure Britain’s future we need homegrown AI”, says the report. The prime minister, Keir Starmer, rightly endorsed the report: he will put “the full weight of the British state” behind all 50 recommendations.

There is an opportunity for the government to stand up for Britain, and in the process to forge new allies in the EU and beyond. We need our own Boston Tea Party – no AI without representation – and resist the attempted imperial sovereignty of American AI.

Analyse the different arguments which are developed in the article, focusing on the oppositions: *maker vs taker* / Trump vs UK government.

DOC 3

OpenAI's New Video App Is Jaw-Dropping (for Better and Worse)

By Mike Isaac and Eli Tan – *The NY Times* - Oct. 2, 2025

This week, we — the two authors of this article — spent hours scrolling through a feed of short-form videos that featured ourselves in different scenarios. In one hyper-realistic nine-second video, we were shown skydiving (and grinning) with pizzas as parachutes. In another, Eli hit a game-winning home run in a baseball stadium full of robots. In yet another, Mike was caught in a
5 “Matrix”-style duel against Ronald McDonald, using cheeseburgers as weapons.

The app we used was not TikTok, Instagram Reels or YouTube Shorts, the current leaders of short-form video. It was Sora, a smartphone app made by OpenAI that lets people create such videos entirely from artificial intelligence. Sora’s technology debuted last year, but its latest version — which is faster and more powerful and can incorporate your likeness if you upload images of your
10 face — was released on an invitation-only basis this week.

After we spent less than a day with the app, what became clear to us was that Sora had gone beyond being an A.I.-video generation app. The powerful A.I. model that Sora is built on makes it simpler to produce clips, giving people an almost unlimited ability to generate as many A.I. videos as they want. It was also disconcerting. Almost instantly, Sora’s early-access users were spinning up
15 videos made with copyrighted material plucked from pop culture. (We saw more “Rick and Morty” and Pikachu videos than we would have liked.) And when Mike posted one Sora video to his personal Instagram page, a half-dozen friends asked if it was him in the video, raising questions about whether we might lose touch with reality.

Worse still, being able to quickly and easily generate video likenesses of people could pour gasoline
20 on disinformation, creating clips of fake events that look so real that they might spur people into real-world action. While some of this was already possible with other A.I. video generators, Sora could turbocharge it.

It is early days, and there is no guarantee Sora will have legs. But OpenAI appears to have created the type of product that companies like Meta and X have sought to build: a way to bring A.I. to the
25 masses that people can share, enticing one another to create posts and regularly use their apps and services. The race to create similar apps is heating up. Last week, Meta released a social media feed in its dedicated A.I. app called Vibes, which uses an A.I. video generator from the start-up Midjourney. Google hosts Veo, its version of a similar product.

With the social internet moving people from sharing text messages to posting photos and now to
30 watching billions of hours of video, tech executives say A.I. video tools will be formative to the next generation of social media. “We felt that the best way to bring this technology to the masses is through something that is somewhat social,” Rohan Sahai, OpenAI’s product lead for Sora, said in an interview. “When you have such drastically shifting technology, our goal and philosophy as a company is to get it out there.” (The New York Times has sued OpenAI and Microsoft, claiming
35 copyright infringement of news content related to A.I. systems. The two companies have denied those claims.)

As Sora clips began circulating on X, TikTok and other social platforms this week, they were received with surprise, delight and disgust. One fear is that Sora will add to what has become known as “slop,” a disparaging term for the fast-growing number of nonsensical A.I.-generated videos
40 flooding social networks. Mr. Sahai, the OpenAI product leader, said that just as other social networks had democratized tools for creators, a significant amount of content, across the quality spectrum, would be produced with Sora, but that the highest quality work would rise to the top. He

noted that some jokes shared between friends might seem like nonsense to outsiders, but be fun and relevant to small groups. "One man's slop is another man's gold," Mr. Sahai said.

Hollywood has spent the past 36 hours concerned over how Sora could make it simple for users to rip off likenesses with no compensation. A day after the app's release, executives at the talent agency WME sent a memo to agents saying they would fight to defend their clients' work, according to a copy viewed by The NY Times. "There is a strong need for real protections for artists and creatives as they encounter A.I. models using their intellectual property, as well as their name, image and likeness," the memo said. WME said it had told OpenAI that all of its clients were opting out of having their likenesses or intellectual property included in Sora's videos.

What are the main benefits and risks of OpenAI's Sora app as described by the authors?

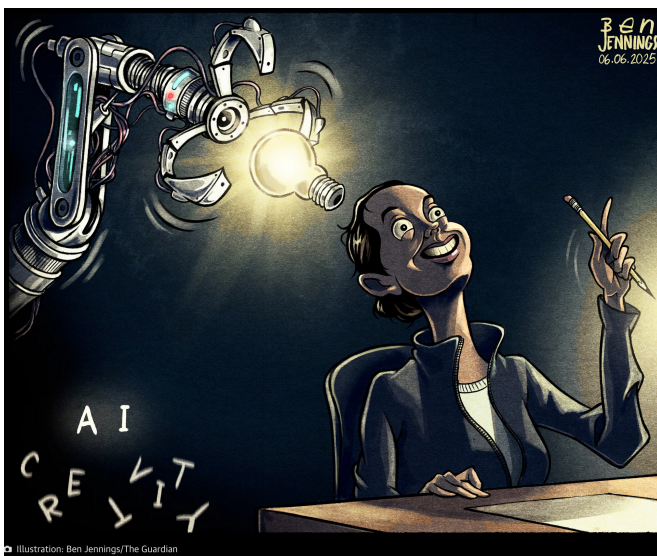
DOC 4

Is AI making you stupid? – Video – The Economist - August 2025

password: stupid. (or on cahier de prépa)

The
Economist

What are the potential long-term consequences of relying on AI for learning and problem-solving?



Cartoon by Fiona Katauska "How the tech industry wants you to think about AI", The Guardian, August 2025

