

1. According to the journalist, how was the portrait created? Answer the question in your own words. (80 words, $\pm 10\%$)

Rédiger une introduction ou une conclusion, parsemer sa réponse d'expressions comme "according to the journalist" **ne correspondent pas** aux attentes de l'épreuve. Les candidats sont censés ne fournir que des éléments proposés par le journaliste, entrer dans le vif du sujet en évitant les redites est donc un gage d'efficacité

A new portrait that is vaguely reminiscent of something painted by an old master is headed to Christie's New York auction block later this week, making it the first **computer-generated artwork** up for sale at a prestigious art house.

The print, called 'Edmond de Belamy', is a blurry depiction of what could be a 'man of the church' against a dark background, floating in the upper left corner of a gilt frame. It was created by Obvious, a Paris-based art collective that has been **using artificial intelligence to make a series of 'paintings'** since they began the project last year. Each image is printed on canvas with inkjet then 'framed and signed with the math formula' used to create it in the lower right corner, the group explains on its website.

"The whole process is about **humans having as little input as possible in the finished piece,**" Gauthier Vernier, one of three 25-year-olds who comprise Obvious, told Time.

Christie's says the trio – Vernier, Hugo Caselles-Dupré and Pierre Fautrel – are "engaged in exploring the interface between art and artificial intelligence." Their primary method is the use of Generative Adversarial Networks. **These are algorithms composed of two competing parts that ultimately teach themselves through trial and error, as opposed to being programmed by humans.**

Caselles-Dupré explained the process has two programs — on one side, the Generator and on the other the Discriminator: **"We fed the system with a data set of 15,000 portraits painted between the 14th century and the 20th. The Generator makes a new image based on the set, then the Discriminator tries to spot the difference between a human-made image and one created by the Generator. The aim is to fool the Discriminator into thinking that the new images are real-life portraits. Then we have a result."**

Obvious sold its first piece, 'Le Comte de Belamy', directly to a Paris-based art collector Nicolas Laugero-Lasserre, for €10,000 (more than \$11,000) in February.

"I just find it amazing that some young people built a program allowing the creation of an original artwork, based on a selection of the 'bests' from past art history," Laugero-Lasserre, said in an interview with Artnet News. He also called the approach "grotesque and amazing at the same time."

Adapted from www.npr.org, October 22, 2018

Il était pertinent de répondre en mentionnant le fonctionnement des deux programmes, leur nom, l'existence de la base de données parcourant les siècles, et la condition requise pour que le résultat soit imprimé.

The portrait was created using two Artificial Intelligence programs – the Generator and the Discriminator – which teach each other and learn from their mistakes, so much so that¹ hardly² any human intervention was needed. The Generator was given a data set of 15,000 existing portraits so that it could learn how to create one. The Discriminator then tried to spot³ the difference between the new paintings and the human-created ones. Eventually⁴, the Generator came up with⁵ a portrait that deceived⁶ the Discriminator, which thought a human had painted it.

88 words

¹ So much so that ... = A tel point que ...

² Hardly any = pratiquement aucun(e)

³ To spot sth = reconnaître / repérer qch

⁴ Eventually = Finally

⁵ To come up with (an idea / an excuse / a solution / a plan) = to suggest / to think of

⁶ To deceive / di'si:v/ sb = tromper / duper

2. What impact do you think artificial intelligence (AI) is likely to have on art and culture (painting, sculpture, music, cinema, literature, etc.)? (180 words, $\pm 10\%$)

Sortant du cadre de l'article qui sert de point de départ, la question appelle une analyse préliminaire des termes clés au brouillon afin que le candidat puisse proposer une réflexion personnelle rigoureuse et construite, nécessairement étayée par des exemples dans une langue authentique.

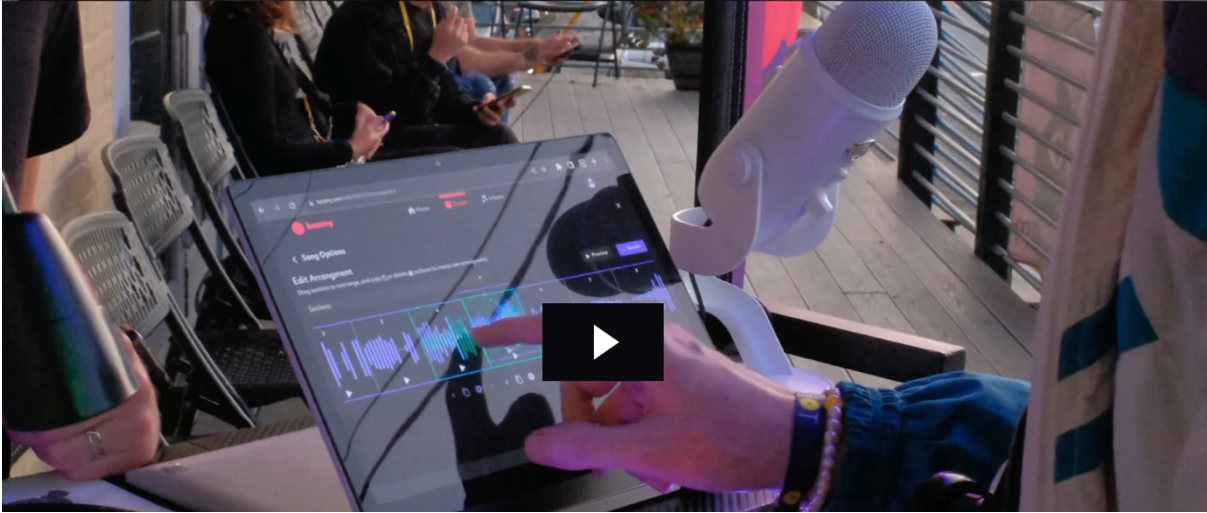
2. What impact do you think artificial intelligence (AI) is likely to have on art and culture (painting, sculpture, music, cinema, literature, etc.)? (180 words, $\pm 10\%$)

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MUSIC INTERVIEWS

The Beatles release a new song, with a little help from AI

November 4, 2023 · 8:13 AM ET
Heard on [Weekend Edition Saturday](#)



Scott Simon

3-Minute Listen [+ PLAYLIST](#)

The story behind what's being billed as the last Beatles song, "Now and Then."

[Transcript](#)

Une phrase de contextualisation efficace est attendue, suivie d'une **reformulation de la question** et d'une argumentation solide permettant au candidat de se prononcer. Tout plan passe-partout est exclu, au même titre que la réutilisation des arguments du texte. **L'annonce de plan est inutile**, et le nombre de mots, 180 +/- 10%, ne permet guère plus de **deux parties**.

PLANS

1- AI will have very little impact on culture

- a. First
- b. Secondly

OR

2- AI will have a major impact on culture.

- a. First
- b. Secondly

OR

3- AI will have a comparatively small impact on culture

- a. At first sight it offers huge possibilities
- b. But it's only a tool and it cannot emulate human creativity

OR

4- AI will have a pretty big impact on culture

- a. At first sight it is only a tool
- b. But the possibilities it offers are endless

Artificial Intelligence has undeniably transformed fields like science and medicine. But whether it can have an equally significant impact on art and culture remains to be seen.

AI can facilitate access to culture. Some museums use it to enhance the visitors' experience, using AI-powered robots to guide them through the various exhibits. This extends beyond museum walls. The Tate Gallery, for example, uses AI to enable the public to explore and understand some of its collections from home. Furthermore, AI can assist artists in their creative process. From songwriting to instrumental and vocal reproduction to mastering, the possibilities are endless for those writing music, whether they have a musical background or not.

However, AI falls short of human creativity. It learns from input and therefore it lacks intrinsic creativity. True, AI can mimic human creations, but can it create emotionally resonant works like Munch's *The Scream*, or write protest songs like Billie Holiday's *Strange Fruit*? I highly doubt it.

This suggests that the impact of AI on art and culture is bound to be limited. Machines are becoming more and more intelligent, but they are only a tool that would be useless without humans in the loop.

198 words



Strange Fruit (1939)

Southern trees bear strange fruit

Blood on the leaves and blood at the root

Black bodies swinging in the southern breeze

Strange fruit hanging from the poplar trees