MPSI
AI
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1- "Here's how teachers can foil chat GPT", *The Washington Post*

2- Word bank / Key Vocabulary

3- Questions & Translation exercise

By the way, ChatGPT misspelled your name.

Here's how teachers can <u>foil</u> ChatGPT: Handwritten essays.

The era of deepfake authorship has arrived. Since the release in November of ChatGPT, the artificial intelligence program has impressed, entertained and caused more than a little <u>hand-wringing</u> about its ability to produce coherent and credible pieces of writing [...] Teachers might soon find it impossible to detect AI-generated text. "The College Essay Is Dead*," the Atlantic* declared.

That's unlikely. There are some obvious <u>workarounds</u>. For example, even laptop-equipped students wouldn't benefit from ChatGPT if they were required to write essays in class without the aid of their phone or an internet connection. But there's another fix — one that might have been worth <u>implementing</u> even before the arrival of ChatGPT: Make students write out essays by hand. Apart from <u>outflanking</u> the latest AI, a return to handwritten essays could benefit students in meaningful ways.

For one thing, neuroscience research has revealed that, to the human brain, the art of handwriting is very different from punching letters on a keyboard. Handwriting requires, precise motor skills – controlling the individual strokes and the pressure of the pen — that vary for each letter, and these stimulate greater activity in a broader group of brain regions when compared with typing. [...]

Especially <u>when it comes to</u> essay writing, producing something by hand is a fundamentally different task than writing on a computer. When you're writing by hand, you need to know where you're going with a sentence — what you want it to say, and the structure it will take — before you begin. If you don't, you'll have to cross things out or start over. Typing on a computer requires far less forethought; you can <u>dump out</u> the content of your brain and then hammer it into shape.

The dump-and-edit method isn't necessarily an inferior way to produce quality writing. But in many ways, it is less <u>challenging</u> for the brain — and challenging the brain is central to education itself.

"Handwriting requires you to put a filter on what you're prodicung in a way that typing doesn't," according to Karin H. James, a professor of psychological and brain sciences at Indiana University.

A return to handwritten essays wouldn't be easy for students. Schools have largely <u>surrendered to</u> a screen-dominated world, and the Common Core <u>curriculum</u> standards don't mandate <u>cursive</u> training for grades <u>K-12</u>. Most secondary school students, <u>never mind</u> <u>college</u> kids, <u>aren't accustomed to writing longhand.</u>

It wouldn't be easy on teachers either, who might have to reduce the length of assignments or allocate extra class time for completion. They'd also have the <u>chore</u> of reading <u>sloppy</u> text that wasn't neatly turned out by a word processor. But some might find all that preferable to <u>harboring</u> the constant suspicion that they're being <u>outwitted</u> by a bot.

Toward the end of the 19th century, health issues forced the German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche to abandon his pen in favor of a typewriter, a new invention at the time. Some of his friends noticed a change in his writing style — a change that one scholar later described as a departure from "sustained argument and prolonged reflection" to a <u>terser</u> "telegram style."

Nietzsche himself felt the change. "Our writing tools work on our thoughts," he observed. Ensuring that today's students have more than one writing tool at their disposal might pay off in ways experts can only beginning <u>to grasp</u>. Chat GPT and other AI-powered tehnologies will win only if we agree <u>to play on their home turf</u>.

"Here's how teachers can <u>foil</u> ChatGPT: Handwritten essays." – Key Vocabulary

to foil /fɔɪl/ : déjouer

hand-wringing /hænd ˈrɪŋɪŋ/ : inquiétude, anxiété

unlikely : improbable

workarounds : solutions de contournement

to implement /ˈɪmpləmənt/ : mettre en œuvre

to outflank /aʊtˈflæŋk/ : déborder, contourner

when it comes to sth / to doing sth : quand il s'agit de qch / de faire qch

to dump out : déverser, vider

challenging : stimulant, exigeant

to surrender to sb /səˈrendə/ : capituler devant qn

curriculum /kəˈrɪkjələm/ : programme scolaire

to mandate /ˈmændeɪt/ : exiger, rendre obligatoire

cursive /ˈkɜːrsɪv/ : écriture cursive/attachée

K-12 : de la maternelle à la terminale (système scolaire américain)

never mind /ˈnɛvər maɪnd/ : sans parler de, encore moins

college /ˈkɒlɪdʒ/ : université, établissement d'enseignement supérieur

accustomed to sth / to do<u>ing</u> sth : habitué à qch / à faire qch

longhand /ˈlɒŋhænd/ : écriture manuscrite

chore /tʃɔː/ : corvée

sloppy /ˈslɒpi/ : négligé, peu soigné

to harbor /ˈhɑːrbə/ : nourrir, entretenir

outwitted /aʊtˈwɪtəd/ : dupé, surpassé en intelligence

terse/ˈtɜːs/ : concis

to grasp : saisir / comprendre

home turf / tɜːf/ : terrain de jeu, domaine de prédilection

QUESTIONS

A) Reading comprehension

1 – Read the text

2 – Identify the major characteristics of the text (date, source, occasion for the text etc.)

3 – How is the text organized?

4 – What is the main thesis of the article?

5 – Prepare an introduction (see "La colle type" p3).

B) Summarize the article using the method described on pages 3 to 7 of your *"Livret de colles"*. (Imagine you're doing it for someone who hasn't read the article.)

C) Commentary – Find some points in the article that are worth commenting on, using the method described on pages 3 to 7 of your *"Livret de colles"*.

D) Translate the following text into English

Du paranormal au pays de ChatGPT ? La très populaire interface d'intelligence artificielle (IA) générative qui a fait connaître cette technologie a débloqué pendant plusieurs heures mardi, répondant aux questions des utilisateurs avec des phrases sans queue ni tête, un rappel que ces systèmes sont encore balbutiants. OpenAI, la start-up qui a lancé le programme fin 2022, a indiqué mercredi matin sur son site que ChatGPT fonctionnait à nouveau *«normalement»*.

Mardi après-midi, de nombreux utilisateurs ont mis en ligne des captures d'écran montrant des réponses incompréhensibles du modèle d'IA générative.

Sur le forum des développeurs qui utilisent les outils d'OpenAI, un utilisateur s'est plaint que toutes ses conversations avec le modèle de langage *«se transforment rapidement en grand n'importe quoi depuis trois heures»*.

OpenAI n'a pas fourni plus de précisions sur la nature de l'incident, qui rappelle que l'IA, même générative, n'a pas de conscience ni de compréhension de ce qu'elle *«dit»*.

Adapted from *Le Figaro,* 22 février 2024