

Ticket to disaster



~~Ne pas faire de tableau~~

~~Rédiger sans plan~~

~~Faire le plan à la fin ????~~

~~Boucler le tout en 1h20 et faire une sieste.~~

~~Red flag mistakes~~ 

A AMELIORER

- Concision
- Déséquilibre (début trop long / fin trop rapide)
- Reformulation

“CCTV is used to monitor corpses” 😯

FABRIQUÉ EN FRANCE

LES CAHIERS BORDAS



conçus par Laura Lefebvre
et Clémence Baudiment,
graphopédagogues

du CE1
au CM2
7-11 ans

Cahier pour améliorer son écriture

pour droitier et gaucher

Avec un sous-main
pour bien placer
son cahier



La La La La La La
La petite Ourse La petite Ourse
La petite Ourse
Je rêve d'explorer la galaxie.



Je rêve d'explorer la galaxie.

bordas

Met chief rejects calls to scrap live facial recognition at Notting Hill carnival

Rajeev Syal Home affairs editor Tue 19 Aug 2025 (*The Guardian*)

The Metropolitan police commissioner has hit back at demands to drop the use of live facial recognition cameras at this weekend's Notting Hill carnival over concerns of racial bias and an impending legal challenge.

Mark Rowley wrote in a letter that the instant face-matching technology would be used at Europe's biggest street carnival "in a non-discriminatory way" using an algorithm that "does not perform in a way which exhibits bias".

He was responding to a letter from 11 anti-racist and civil liberty organisations, disclosed in the *Guardian*, that urged the Met to scrap the use of the technology at an event that celebrates the African-Caribbean community. [...]

Campaigners claim the police have been allowed to "self-regulate" their use of the technology because of the lack of a legal framework and deploy the technology's algorithm at lower settings that are biased against ethnic minorities and women.

In his letter sent to the NGOs and charities, Rowley acknowledged that previous use of the technology at the carnival in 2016 and 2017 did not build public confidence. The Met's former facial recognition system, which has since been improved, incorrectly identified 102 people as potential suspects and led to no arrests.

Civil liberty groups have called on the Met to drop the use of LFR cameras after a high court challenge was launched last month by the anti-knife campaigner Shaun Thompson. Thompson, a Black British man, was wrongly identified by LFR as a criminal, held by police, and then faced demands from officers for his fingerprints.

Responding to Rowley's letter, Rebecca Vincent, the interim director of the civil liberties group Big Brother Watch, said: "With no legislation governing live facial recognition, no governmental framework as promised by the home secretary, and a crucial judicial review pending, why the rush to accelerate use of this Orwellian technology? We're meant to operate on the basis of 'policing by consent', yet no one has consented to this, and certainly not the attendees of this cultural celebration. We all want criminals off the streets, but turning carnival into a mass police lineup is not the way to do it."



The Economist	The Conversation	The Guardian	Cartoon
<p>CCTV is everywhere in the UK</p> <p>Riots in the UK (2024) : police are using CCTV AND facial recognition to identify rioters</p> <p>→ compare live images with pictures of people that may be suspicious → fast and efficient</p> <p>The population tends to support the use of facial recognition (60%)</p> <p>K Starmer is planning to use it more and more</p> <p>BUT : questions about regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -No legislation -When can it be used : unclear -What system are the police using? → could lead to racial discrimination or mistakes <p>This could lead to more angry or negative reactions.</p> <p>So clear regulation is needed.</p>	<p>Facial recognition is gaining momentum</p> <p>Will keep growing in the years ahead</p> <p>→ citizens' faces may soon be scanned as soon as they go out.</p> <p>This raises questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no problem for people who respect the law? -threat to privacy & freedom : <p>Now, the police can match sb's face with their names & addresses (≠ what CCTV used to do)</p> <p>Everybody makes mistakes = can more easily be identified</p> <p>People with a record can be tracked even if they haven't done / aren't doing anything wrong</p> <p>Risk of more racial profiling</p> <p>Can be used to identify protesters → threat to free speech and the right to protest</p> <p>In Facial Recognition violated the rights of citizens, it will deter them from publicly speak their mind = dangerous.</p>	<p>Notting Hill Carnival in London</p> <p>Calls for the police to stop using LFR</p> <p>Rejected by the police</p> <p>Concerns : lack of regulation bias against ethnic minorities and women</p> <p>Past (2016-2017) → many mistakes / But the system has been improved</p> <p>But mistakes still happen.</p> <p>Critics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for a legal framework No need to rush Orwellian technology Goes against the principle of "policing by consent" 	<p>Airport</p> <p>The FR based system identifies the traveler And knows everything about him</p> <p>What he did earlier that day</p> <p>What he did in the past</p> <p>Very intrusive</p> <p>The passenger looks disgruntled</p> <p>Could this foreshadow what the world will be like if LFR becomes widespread?</p>

The Economist	The Conversation	The Guardian	Cartoon
CCTV is everywhere in the UK	Facial recognition is gaining momentum	Notting Hill Carnival in London	Airport
Riots in the UK (2024) : police are using CCTV AND facial recognition to identify rioters	Will keep growing in the years ahead → citizens' faces may soon be scanned as soon as they go out.	Calls for the police to stop using LFR Rejected by the police	The FR based system identifies the traveler And knows everything about him
→ compare live images with pictures of people that may be suspicious → fast and efficient	This raises questions - no problem for people who respect the law?	Concerns : lack of regulation bias against ethnic minorities and women	What he did earlier that day What he did in the past
The population tends to support the use of facial recognition (60%) K Starmer is planning to use it more and more	- threat to privacy & freedom : Now, the police can match sb's face with their names & addresses (= what CCTV used to do)	Past (2016-2017) → many mistakes / But the system has been improved But mistakes still happen.	Very intrusive The passenger looks disgruntled
BUT : questions about regulation -No legislation -When can it be used : unclear -What system are the police using? → could lead to racial discrimination or mistakes	Everybody makes mistakes = can more easily be identified People with a record can be tracked even if they haven't done / aren't doing anything wrong	Critics: Need for a legal framework No need to rush Orwellian technology Goes against the principle of "policing by consent"	Could this foreshadow what the world will be like if LFR becomes widespread?
This could lead to more angry or negative reactions. So clear regulation is needed.	Risk of more racial profiling Can be used to identify protesters → threat to free speech and the right to protest In Facial Recognition violated the rights of citizens, it will deter them from publicly speak their mind = dangerous.		

- Key questions

Is it a good way to fight against crime? 

To what extent can facial recognition be used for security purposes without becoming a threat to privacy in the UK? ✓

By using AI to protect them, how harmful does monitoring people become? ✓

Does facial recognition threaten the privacy and freedom of citizens or enhance security? ✓

Could facial recognition actually be more of a threat than a security tool? ✓

- INTRODUCTION

CONSIGNES DONNEES EN COURS

Pour ce devoir, l'introduction devra comporter

- Une accroche
- La présentation des documents (natures, source, date)
- Une problématique

❶ So-called overtourism has become a major concern in many popular places, especially since the end of the Covid-19 Pandemic. ❷ This is scrutinized¹ in an article from The New York Times published in January 2025, a graph and a 2024 article, both from the Economist, and an undated picture illustrating tensions between tourists and local residents. ❸ The documents raise the question of whether it is possible to control overtourism without jeopardizing² the economic advantages it provides.

~~Doc1 is an article about facial recognition. Doc 2 is also an article about about facial recognition.~~

~~In this synthesis, we are going to wonder if~~



¹ To scrutinize = examiner

² To jeopardize /'dʒeپəدارز/ = menacer / compromettre

For years, technology has been used in order to watch people. Three news articles published respectively in [The Conversation](#) in July 2023, [The Economist](#) in 2024 and [The Guardian](#) in 2025, and a cartoon by Steve Greenberg dated 2019 deal with the growing use of facial recognition systems. By using AI, to what extent does monitoring people become harmful for society?



Plan:

I. How facial recognition makes our society safer
+ the ~~the~~ things we should change

II. This technology turns our society into a dystopia.



To what extent is facial recognition a threat to people's rights?
plan détaillé :

I -

- facial recognition, at first, to identify visitors, and make people feel safe (doc 1)
- but people ask themselves questions about transparency
- people don't know how police uses it (doc 1)
- no law about the use of it, no legal framework (docs 1,3)
=> people worried
- so they don't know why using it when the lack of transparency makes people feel worried and suspicious (doc 3)

II -

Moreover,

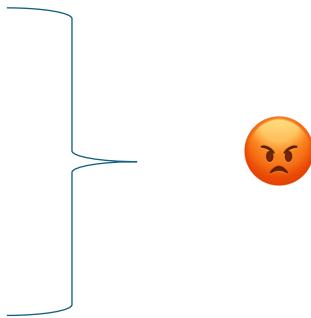
- people really suspicious about it:
 - threat to privacy and freedom (people's faces scanned everywhere as technology gaining momentum) (doc 2), used to identify protesters
so free speech and rights of protest endangered.
 - minorities can be discriminated against (Black man identified as a criminal) (doc 3)
- doc 4 → facial recognition dangerous for privacy

PLAN :

1st

2^{ndly}

Finally

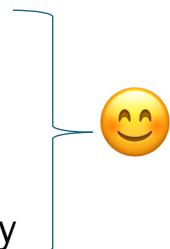


≠

True Facial recognition has a lot of advantages

BUT it is not regulated → leads to abusive use

SO regulation is needed since the technology is here to stay



- **TITRE INFORMATIF ET PRECIS**

Facial recognition = 

Is facial recognition a good idea? 

The impact of facial recognition

The increase of facial recognition

The _____ impact of facial
recognition

- CONCLUSION

~~it is useful but it can be dangerous~~

~~People should be careful~~ → give me a break !

There ~~should/must~~ be other solutions

AVOID MODALS (subjective) → ~~we must / they should~~

Even if this technology is supposed to enhance security, Britons themselves , quite paradoxically, feel less safe because of it. As a result, more transparency and stricter regulations are needed to preserve the trust of citizens and democratic principles.

Facial Recognition: Security at the Cost of Liberty?

The recent expansion of facial recognition in Britain has sparked intense debate. Such is the issue addressed in this corpus – three articles respectively published in *The Economist* (Doc1) in 2024, *The Conversation* (Doc2) in 2023, and *The Guardian* (Doc3) in 2025, and a 2019 cartoon by Steve Greenberg (Doc4). As facial recognition seems set to become ubiquitous in public places, is it realistic to seek a balance between safety and liberty?

Britain is already one of the most surveilled countries, with CCTV cameras monitoring countless public spaces (Doc2). But facial recognition, which was introduced a few years ago, goes a step further, recognizing the names and addresses of those filmed (Doc2) and potentially accessing far more personal information (Doc4). Fast and efficient (Doc1), it has recently been used by UK police to deal with rioting. **Therefore**, facial recognition is gaining momentum, and Prime Minister Keir Starmer wants even more of it, with the support of a large part of the population (Doc1). **As a result**, Britons could soon have their faces scanned every time they go out (Docs 2 and 4).

One might argue that those who have nothing to hide have nothing to fear (Doc2). **So why** are some organizations so fiercely opposed to it? (Doc3). First, it can be used even when people have not done or are not doing anything wrong (Docs 2). **Thus, it** could represent a serious overreach into people's private lives (Doc4). This **could be even more worrying** for people that do have a criminal record (Doc2). Not to mention the fact that it may disproportionately affect marginalized groups because of higher error rates in recognizing women, and people of color. (Docs 1 and 3). The problem is that facial recognition in the UK remains largely unregulated. There is no national legislation or central register governing when, where, or how authorities can use it. **So**, it could easily be misused (Doc1). **That is why critics** even warn of a slippery slope to a dystopian or totalitarian society (Docs 2&3). **Indeed**, identifying protesters could potentially deter participation in demonstrations and stifle dissent, as people would not dare to freely speak their minds.

At the very least, clearer regulations are needed (Doc 1) if the government wants to retain the support of the population, but most critics agree that using facial recognition is counterproductive and means an inevitable slide towards a surveillance society. (400)

- Conciseness : How can you make the following sentences shorter?

As explained in the article from the Conversation ...

→

In the article from The Economist, it is said that...

→

- When can I use “Also,...” to start a sentence?

	OK ✓	NOT OK ✗
Oral test / Khôlle		
Q1 / Mines		
Q2 / Mines (Essay)		
Synthèse		
Opinion Piece (X-ENS)		

- When can I use the phrase “We will study ...” in an introduction?

	OK ✓	NOT OK ✗
Oral test / Khôlle		
Q1 / Mines		
Q2 / Mines (Essay)		
Synthèse		
Opinion Piece (X-ENS)		

- When can I use “We have to ...” or “People must ...” in a conclusion?

	OK ✓	NOT OK ✗
Oral test / Khôlle		
Q1 / Mines		
Q2 / Mines (Essay)		
Synthèse		
Opinion Piece (X-ENS)		

- When can I use “~~Also,...~~” to start a sentence?

	OK ✓	NOT OK ✗
Oral test / Khôlle		
Q1 / Mines		
Q2 / Mines (Essay)		
Synthèse		
Opinion Piece (X-ENS)		



- When can I use the phrase “~~We will study ...~~” in an introduction?

	OK ✓	NOT OK ✗
Oral test / Khôlle		
Q1 / Mines		
Q2 / Mines (Essay)		
Synthèse		
Opinion Piece (X-ENS)		



- When can I use ~~“We have to ...” or “People must ...”~~ in a conclusion?

	OK ✓	NOT OK ✗
Oral test / Khôlle		



- **Fix the mistakes :**

*this extract talks about

*The Doc2 rises the question of privacy.

*It shows us that ...

*It is used a lot on Britain, where we can see cameras everywhere.

*CCTV is everywhere in UK

*The article published on september talks about facial recognition.

*A caricature of Steve Greenberg

*As it is written in doc 1

*Like it is said in doc1

*Like is showing the cartoon, ...

*People privacy

*Citizen's freedom

*They are filmed everytime

*To arrest somebody because of his skin color

*Does facial surveillance should be reviewed/reconsidered?

*Does facial recognition is a threat?

*To what extend facial recognition can be controlled?

*To what extent has it an impact?