DS de méthodologie – 23 janvier 2026 – MPSI 2

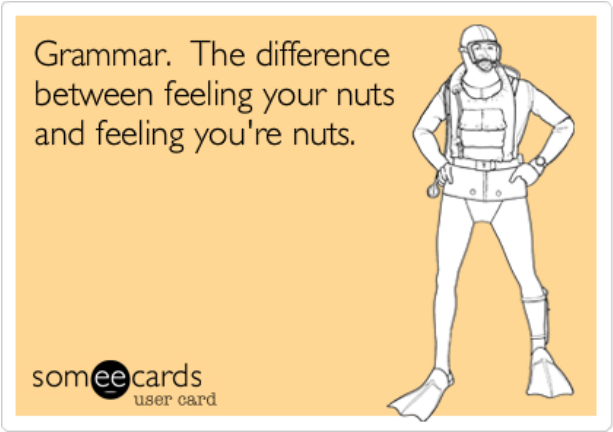
Sujet calibré pour 2h mais vous disposez de 3h
Aucun dictionnaire ou calculatrice autorisé

A l'aide du document-réponse fourni, vous effectuerez le travail préparatoire à la synthèse des documents suivants :

1. Un article du *Times,* publié le 9 décembre 2025
2. Un article de la *BBC*, publié le 27 novembre 2025
3. Un dessin humoristique de Ben Jennings, datant du 12 novembre 2025
4. Un article tiré de la revue scientifique *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, publié le 20 juin 2025

Vous relèverez les informations principales de chaque document et proposerez un titre, une problématique et une introduction (barème précisé sur le document-réponse).

Pensez aux prépositions (by pour l'auteur/créateur, from pour l'origine, on pour un site, in pour un journal // on + jour et in + mois ou année).



DOCUMENT 1

FOLLOW AUSTRALIA'S SOCIAL MEDIA BAN OR SCAR GENERATIONS

The Times, John Nash, December 9, 2025

Without action, we face a societal catastrophe caused by young people's access to social media. We've been told repeatedly there's no evidence for restricting children's access, or that we are trying to shut the stable door after the horse has bolted. Both claims are demonstrably false. By every metric — mental health, educational attainment, cognitive ability, crime, economic productivity — children are being harmed.

When a young girl removes a picture from TikTok, the platform shows her content related to body image within seconds. Is it surprising she may develop eating disorders? When a young boy sees graphic violence glamorising knife crime without searching for it, is it surprising he turns to acting out what he has seen?

The statistics are clear. Since 2016 there has been a 477 per cent rise in children's contact with mental health services. Over the past decade, there has been a sevenfold rise in young girls admitted to hospital with eating disorders. Rates of suicide, depression, anxiety, self-harm and attention deficit among teenagers have shot up.

Social media is at the centre of county lines and radicalisation. This year the heads of counterterrorism policing, MI5 and the National Crime Agency issued a summer-holiday warning urging parents to keep children safe online. More young people than ever have been arrested for terrorism offences. Teachers say social media is the main cause of disruptive behaviour. The NEU, the biggest education union, is in favour of a ban.

Today, Australia is making a brave stand, banning children under 16 from social media. So is Malaysia. President Macron wants to do the same. Denmark, Spain, Norway, New Zealand and Greece are considering it. Last month the European parliament voted overwhelmingly in support. Britain is being left behind.

For 40 years I have been a tech investor. I believe in technology's power to change lives. I just believe we should give children more time before they can use these platforms.

Polling shows huge support: 75 per cent of adults, including 75 per cent of Labour voters, support raising the minimum age to 16. Young people themselves recognise the harm: 78 per cent of Gen Z say they would try to delay their child using social media as long as possible.

The government can act. My amendment to the Children's Wellbeing and Schools Bill would adopt the Australian model. It costs nothing, is overwhelmingly popular, and would begin to reverse a crisis damaging generations.

Lord Nash is a former Conservative education minister

DOCUMENT 2

BAN HARMFUL CONTENT FROM SOCIAL MEDIA INSTEAD OF US, SAY AUSTRALIAN TEENS

Doug Faulkner, *BBC*, November 27, 2025

Social media companies and the Australian government should be using their resources to remove predators and harmful content from platforms rather than banning under-16s, teenagers challenging the law have said. From 10 December, social media firms - including Meta, TikTok and YouTube - must ensure that young Australians cannot hold accounts on their platforms.

Campaigners and the government say the law is necessary to protect children from harmful content and algorithms that can promote it to users. But the policy is being challenged in the nation's highest court by two 15-year-olds, backed by a rights group, who say it robs them of their right to free communication.

One of them, Noah Jones, told BBC Radio 4's Today programme there were bad things online but that did not mean banning under-16s was the right answer.

"We shouldn't be using the resources and money of these social media platforms to try to avoid fines from our government," he said. "They should be using this money and resources to try to get rid of the predators and harmful content out there."

Macy Newland, who is bringing the challenge alongside Noah, admitted that she believed there were problems with social media, gaming and screen time in general. But she told the BBC they also brought "so much good", such as education, communication and inclusion with society. Ms Newland said that, rather than a blanket ban, what was needed was better education about online harms, enhanced safety measures - such as age verification - and resources about how to use social media appropriately. The pair argue the ban would impact their relationships and particularly their sources of knowledge about politics.

"Democracy doesn't start at 16 as this law says it will," Ms Newland said.

DOCUMENT 3



DOCUMENT 4

STRATEGIES FOR LIMITING HARMFUL CONTENT ON SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

Jasleen Chhabra *et al.,* "Social Media and Youth Mental Health: Scoping Review of Platform and Policy Recommendations", June 20, 2025

While social media companies have introduced various content moderation tools to reduce harmful content on their platforms, many reports (10/18, 56%) highlighted that existing strategies are insufficient to prevent young people from being exposed to digital harms and advocated strongly for improved content moderation practices and policies. This aligns with empirical evidence that indicates that more than 3 in 4 young people report exposure to digital hate content and findings indicating that young people are approximately 4 times more likely to see posts related to self-harm or suicide relative to those aged >25 years. Perspectives on moderation strategies were mixed, with some (6/18, 33%) advocating for increased investment in human moderators, whereas others (5/18, 28%) recommended greater use of AI-facilitated moderation. This comes in the wake of many social media companies' retrenchment of content moderation workforces in recent years (eg, Meta's decision to replace paid moderators with "voluntary community notes" on its platforms). However, as noted throughout the literature, overreliance on AI-facilitated moderation and natural language processing techniques warrants careful consideration. AI moderation tools often fail to recognize and remove iterations of banned material (eg, terms such as "unaliving" or hashtags such as #suwerslide instead of #suicide).[…]

Recommendations also emphasized that social media companies must be held responsible for young users' exposure to harmful digital content through legislative enforcement of compliance. Strong support was expressed for legislative changes to support ensuring the liability of social media companies for harmful content being created and disseminated on their platforms rather than allowing for immunity. Crucially, regulations and moderation practices […] should be continually reviewed and adapted to ensure that they are responsive to technological advancements and emerging digital safety issues, such as the use of "bot accounts," AI-generated content, and encoded file formats, and responsive to changing digital landscapes to avoid the "legal lag".