SUJET

2020-2021

ANGLAIS

Première Technologique

ÉVALUATIONS COMMUNES

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE
Nom de famille *(naissance)* **:**
(Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)

Prénom(s) :

N° candidat :

N° d'inscription :

(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)

Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Né(e) le : ☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐

1.1

Évaluation Commune

CLASSE : Première

VOIE : ☐ Générale ☐ Technologique ☒ Toutes voies (LV)

ENSEIGNEMENT : anglais

DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE : 1h30

Niveaux visés (LV) : LVA **B1-B2** LVB **A2-B1**

Axes de programme : Axe 6

CALCULATRICE AUTORISÉE : ☐Oui ☒ Non

DICTIONNAIRE AUTORISÉ : ☐Oui ☒ Non

☐ Ce sujet contient des parties à rendre par le candidat avec sa copie. De ce fait, il ne peut être dupliqué et doit être imprimé pour chaque candidat afin d'assurer ensuite sa bonne numérisation.

☐ Ce sujet intègre des éléments en couleur. S'il est choisi par l'équipe pédagogique, il est nécessaire que chaque élève dispose d'une impression en couleur.

☐ Ce sujet contient des pièces jointes de type audio ou vidéo qu'il faudra télécharger et jouer le jour de l'épreuve.

Nombre total de pages : 4

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L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'**axe 6** du programme : **Innovations scientifiques et responsabilité.**

Il s'organise en deux parties :

1. **Compréhension de l'écrit**
2. **Expression écrite**

Afin de respecter l'anonymat de votre copie, vous ne devez pas signer votre composition, citer votre nom, celui d'un camarade ou celui de votre établissement.

1. Compréhension de l'écrit (10 points)

Document A

Robots have power to "significantly influence" children, study reveals

Researchers say it raises concerns about the negative influence machines might have on vulnerable youngsters

Children are far more susceptible than adults to being influenced by robots, according to a study.

Researchers at the University of Plymouth used a technique developed in the 1950s to determine how much influence robots can have on people's opinions.

The Asch paradigm[1] was originally used to describe how people will usually follow the opinions of others, even if they are clearly wrong.

"People often follow the opinions of others and we've known for a long time that it is hard to resist taking over views and opinions of people around us," said robotics professor Tony Belpaeme, who led the study alongside Plymouth researcher Anna Vollmer.

"We know this as conformity. But as robots will soon be found in the home and the workplace, we were wondering if people would conform to robots.

"What our results show is that adults do not conform to what the robots are saying. But when we did the experiment with children, they did."

The study, published in the journal *Science Robotics*, showed that children scored higher on a test when alone in a room compared to a room with robots.

Professor Belpaeme said the study's results show children have more of an affinity with robots than adults, suggesting they may be more susceptible to robot-based advertising.

This phenomenon could be used positively in society, for example social robots could be used to help diabetic children accept the nature of their condition.

Similar robots could also be used to help children learn a second language.

The researchers warned that the study also raises concerns about the negative influence robots might have on vulnerable children.

[1] Paradigm (here): theory, theoretical framework.

The study concluded: “A future in which autonomous social robots are used as aids for education professionals or child therapists is not distant. In these applications, the robot is in a position in which the information provided can significantly affect the individuals they interact with.”

In order to protect against any potential pitfalls, the study's authors said a discussion is now required about whether measures should be put in place to help minimise the risk to children.

www.independent.co.uk, 15 August 2018

Document B

[The scene takes place in the future. The narrator, a reporter, is interviewing Dr Susan Calvin, who works for a company specialised in making robots.]

“How old are you?” she wanted to know.

“Thirty-two,” I said.

“Then you don’t remember a world without robots. There was a time when humanity faced the universe alone and without a friend. Now man has creatures to help him; stronger creatures than himself, more faithful, more useful, and absolutely devoted to him. Mankind is no longer alone. Have you ever thought of it that way?”

“I’m afraid I haven’t. May I quote you?”

“You may. To you, a robot is a robot. Gears and metal; electricity and positrons. – Mind and iron! Human-made! If necessary, human-destroyed! But you haven’t worked with them, so you don’t know them. They’re a cleaner better breed[1] than we are.”

I tried to nudge[2] her gently with words, “We’d like to hear some of the things you could tell us; get your views on robots. The Interplanetary Press reaches the entire Solar System. Potential audience is three billion, Dr Calvin. They ought to know what you could tell them on robots.”

It wasn’t necessary to nudge, she didn’t hear me, but she was moving in the right direction.

“They might have known that from the start. We sold robots for earth-use then — before my time it was, even. Of course, that was when robots could not talk. Afterward, they became more human and opposition began. […]”.

Isaac ASIMOV, *I, Robot*, 1950

[1] Breed: type of animal or person.
[2] Nudge (in this context): influence.

Answer the following questions **in English**, using your own words:

a. What common theme do these two documents share?

b. How, according to document A, do children respond to robots?

c. For what purposes, either positive or negative, might their response be used?

d. How does document B illustrate these same ambiguities and risks of the man/robot relationship?

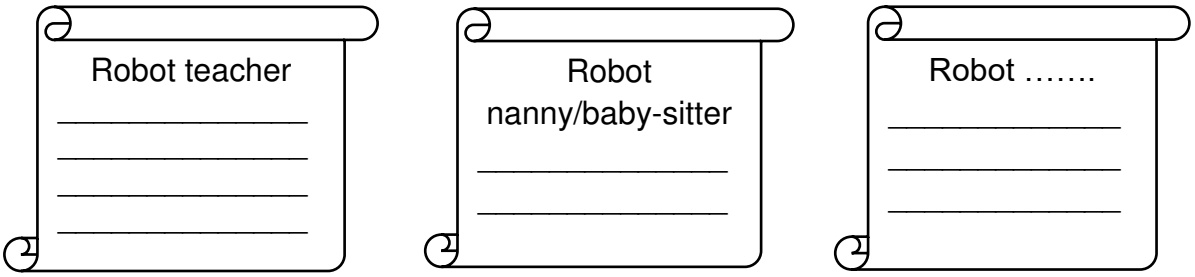
e. Show that Isaac Asimov uses robots in this piece of fiction to reflect on man and what makes him human.

2. Expression écrite (10 points)

Vous traiterez **en anglais,** et en 120 mots au moins, **l'un des deux sujets suivants au choix** :

Sujet A

You work for Britbot Inc, a British company that makes robots. Choose below the type of robot you have developed and now want to promote. Write the text to advertise its uses, advantages and qualities.



Sujet B

"The development of full Artificial Intelligence could spell the end of the human race."

(Stephen Hawking, former Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge)

Do you agree? Why, or why not? Support your point of view with arguments and examples.