

# PREMIÈRE

## Enseignement Commun

### Évaluations Communes




**SUJET**

**2019 • 2020**

 [www.freemaths.fr](http://www.freemaths.fr)

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE																					
Nom de famille (naissance) : <small>(Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)</small>																					
Prénom(s) :																					
N° candidat :											N° d'inscription :										
<small>(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)</small>																					
Né(e) le :			/			/															



1.1

<h2>Évaluation Commune</h2>
<b>CLASSE :</b> Première
<b>VOIE :</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Générale <input type="checkbox"/> Technologique <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Toutes voies (LV)
<b>ENSEIGNEMENT :</b> anglais
<b>DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE :</b> 1h30
Niveaux visés (LV) : LVA <b>B1-B2</b> LVB <b>A2-B1</b>
Axes de programme : Axe 6
<b>CALCULATRICE AUTORISÉE :</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non
<b>DICTIONNAIRE AUTORISÉ :</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non
<input type="checkbox"/> 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.
<input type="checkbox"/> 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.
<input type="checkbox"/> Ce sujet contient des pièces jointes de type audio ou vidéo qu'il faudra télécharger et jouer le jour de l'épreuve.
<b>Nombre total de pages :</b> 4

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

#### **Facial recognition is now rampant. The implications for our freedom are chilling**

Last week, all of us who live in the United Kingdom, and all who visit us, discovered that our faces were being scanned secretly by private companies and have been for some time. We don't know what these companies are doing with our faces or how long they've been doing it because they refused to share this with the *Financial Times*, which reported on Monday that facial recognition technology is being used in King's Cross and may be deployed in Canary Wharf, two areas that cover more than 160 acres<sup>1</sup> of London.

We are just as ignorant about what has been happening to our faces when they're scanned by the property developers, shopping centres, museums, conference centres and casinos that have also been secretly using facial recognition technology on us, according to the civil liberties group Big Brother Watch. But we can take a good guess. They may be matching us against police watchlists, maintaining their own watchlists or sharing their watchlists with the police, other companies and other governments. [...]

With more than 6m CCTV (closed-circuit television) cameras in the UK, and 420,000 in London, we are primed to think that facial recognition technology is like CCTV and any concerns are soothed<sup>2</sup> by arguing that "if we have nothing to hide, we have nothing to fear" and that it's worth sacrificing privacy and civil liberties if it helps to catch criminals. This misses the dangers that this technology poses. It does not work as well on people with darker skins, women and children – well over half the population – who are at risk of being misidentified and having to prove their innocence. This violates a core tenet of living in a liberal democracy – that we are innocent until proved guilty.

Even if it worked to a high degree of accuracy (it will never be 100%), it still transforms us all into possible suspects, whose innocence must be proved by continuously checking us against watchlists. It risks a chilling effect on our rights to

<sup>1</sup> An acre is a unit of area; 160 acres is roughly equal to 0.65 km<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> To sooth: to calm, to ease.

assemble and to free speech, because people may not want to exercise these rights if it means they will end up on a watchlist.

30 Our biometrics can be stolen, as the *Guardian* reported last week, but we cannot reset our face the way we can reset our usernames and passwords. It makes us vulnerable to tyrants, for whom a technology that tracks us without our knowledge offers new possibilities to persecute according to our ethnicity, religion, gender, sexuality, immigration status or political beliefs. [...]

35 What we know is that our face is not protected under British law, unlike other biometrics such as DNA and fingerprints. That is because the government has failed since 2012 to pass legislation updating our biometrics protections. [...] Parliament must protect all our biometrics in law immediately, so that Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* can be fiction of our lives, not a fact.

*The Guardian*, 18 August 2019

## Document B

5 It was terribly dangerous to let your thoughts wander when you were in any public place or within range of a telescreen<sup>3</sup>. The smallest thing could give you away. A nervous tic, an unconscious look of anxiety, a habit of muttering to yourself – anything that carried with it the suggestion of abnormality, of having something to hide. In any case, to wear an improper expression on your face (to look incredulous when a victory was announced, for example) was itself a punishable offense. There was even a word for it in Newspeak<sup>4</sup>: *facecrime*, it was called.

George Orwell, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, 1949

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

- What is the nature of document A? Of document B?
- What topic do these two documents share?
- What is similar and what is different in the contexts they describe and the concerns they express?
- To what extent does document B illustrate the concerns of document A?

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<sup>3</sup> Telescreens operate as televisions, security cameras and microphones.

<sup>4</sup> Newspeak in Orwell's novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is a controlled language of limited grammar and vocabulary, meant to restrict freedom of thought and thus make it impossible to oppose the totalitarian regime of Big Brother.

## 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 have been given an action camera for your birthday, so that you may film yourself playing sport or simply moving around. One of your friends does not want to be filmed. Imagine your conversation.

### Sujet B

“One of the biggest transformations we have seen in our society is the diminution of the sphere of the private. We must reasonably now all regard the fact that there are no secrets and nothing is private. Everything is public.” Philip K. Dick (American writer, 1928-82)

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