NOM : ……………………………………………..

PRENOM : ………………………………………….

NUMERO PARCOURSUP : …………………………

EPREUVE
D'ANGLAIS

Qui peut utiliser ce sujet d'Anglais ?
- Profil Violet **OUI** ✅
- Profil Jaune **OUI** ✅
- Profil Vert **OUI** ✅

DURÉE : 30 minutes
Coefficient 2

**Lisez attentivement les consignes afin de vous placer dans les meilleures conditions de réussite de cette épreuve.**

Vous devez traiter la totalité des 45 questions afin d'obtenir la note maximale.
L'usage de tout appareil électronique (connecté ou non) est interdit.
Aucun document autre que ce sujet et sa grille réponse n'est autorisé.

Attention, il ne s'agit pas d'un examen mais bien d'un concours qui aboutit à un classement.
Si vous trouvez ce sujet "difficile", ne vous arrêtez pas en cours de composition, n'abandonnez pas, restez concentré(e).
Les autres candidats rencontrent probablement les mêmes difficultés que vous !

**BAREME :**
Pour chaque question, une seule réponse est correcte. Afin d'éliminer les stratégies de réponses au hasard, **chaque réponse exacte est gratifiée de trois points,** tandis que **chaque réponse fausse est pénalisée par le retrait d'un point. Une question non traitée n'apporte et ne retire aucun point.**

1. **During this test, if you encounter a hard question, the best thing is to _____ and move on to the next one.**
    a. skip it up   b. leave it out   c. avoiding it   d. heed them

2. **POP Store offers a wide range of gardening tools and accessories, _____ can be ordered online.**
    a. all of which   b. in spite of   c. nevertheless   d. in addition

3. **In June 2020, archaeologists in Iceland announced _____ of a 130-foot-long longhouse that was built in the ninth century.**
    a. a discover   b. the discovered   c. to discover   d. the discovery

4. **She provided a vivid description of what life was like _____ the lockdown.**
    a. for   b. during   c. within   d. because

5. **Once you are aware of your values, _____ them guide your behavior.**
    a. allow   b. permit   c. enable   d. let

6. **The 'LoveLetter' malware is believed to have caused about 10 _____ dollars in damages.**
    a. billion   b. billions   c. billions of   d. of billions

7. **In 2016, Matthew Perry _____ BBC Radio 2 that he could not remember three years of filming during Friends.**
    a. tells   b. has told   c. is telling   d. told

8. **Subscribing takes less than a minute to set up, and you can _____ that you're making a big impact in support of open, independent journalism.**
    a. assure   b. be ensure   c. be rest assured   d. rest assured

9. **_____ to the late nineteenth century, Moku-hanga, or woodblock printing, was hand-printed using wood blocks and images from natural wood.**
    a. Prior   b. Before   c. Pending   d. Towards

10. **Chandler was _____ with addiction to drugs and attended rehabilitation clinics on multiple occasions.**
    a. struggled   b. battling   c. strife   d. contended

11. **If people start cutting back on eating out for lunch, _____ that affect the global economy?**
    a. do   b. did   c. does   d. ought

12. **The investigators have a new_____ in their search for the missing hikers.**
    a. advice   b. clue   c. progress   d. information

13. **Over the last 10 years, the company is estimated to _____ more than a billion dollars in huge infrastructure projects.**
    a. invested   b. be invested   c. investing   d. have invested

14. **In the second episode, Zoe was _____by her best friend Ella.**
    a. cancelling   b. gaslighted   c. ascetic   d. virulent

15. **A security analyst or cybersecurity analyst focuses on_____networks for breaches.**
    a. monitor   b. monitored   c. monitors   d. monitoring

16. What are your plans to _____ risks and threats to our data and privacy?
a. mundane   b. escalating   c. obscurely   d. mitigate

17. Social engineering is a manipulation technique that _____ human error to gain private information.
a. exploit   b. exploits   c. exploiting   d. exploited

18. The Equifax breach is one of the _____ data breaches of sensitive information.
a. more larger   b. most large   c. most largest   d. largest

19. Roadworks along Route A86 are expected to _____ traffic delays.
a. cause   b. annulling   c. result   d. return

20. I _____ deleted my first draft when my computer's software was upgraded.
a. accident   b. accidents   c. accidental   d. accidentally

21. Lubabah has just changed the date of her hotel _____ from November 3rd to November 9th.
a. action   b. account   c. reservation   d. direction

22. If you aren't satisfied with the_____, take it back within 30 days for a full refund.
a. purchase   b. purchased   c. purchasing   d. purchaser

23. Good _____ assembles concrete words into straightforward sentences.
a. writing   b. writers   c. written   d. writings

24. They are good friends, _____ they don't see each other very often.
a. although   b. despite   c. unless   d. whereas

25. If you place your _____ before December 12, shipping costs will be waived.
a. commands   b. purchasing   c. order   d. receipt

26. Although _____slim, the CanoPixel digital camera is packed with intuitive features.
a. instantly   b. conversely   c. amazingly   d. energetically

27. The incumbent board of directors of Gloria Moria Corporation has resolved more environmental issues than _____ group of directors that has served the company.
a. most of   b. all of   c. some more   d. any other

28. The_____ given by President Abraham Lincoln was one of the most famous speeches in the history of the United States.
a. addresses   b. address   c. addressable   d. addressed

29. Most of the influencers who had _____ for NFTs have gone back to promoting other ideas.
a. shilled   b. crucial   c. inculcate   d. fluctuate

30. The term _____ is often used interchangeably with naturalism, although these terms are not synonymous.
a. realism   b. realistic   c. that realism   d. for realist

31. I will never forget _____ Egypt with my parents as a child. It was so exciting.
a. visit   b. to visit   c. visiting   d. to visiting

32. Isn't it ironic that it was the worst student in our Literature class _____ later became a novelist?
a. which   b. what   c. who   d. whom

33. Could you please ask those _____ in the corridor to make less noise?
   a. wait   b. are waited   c. waited   d. waiting

34. According to our records, by this time next year they _____ living in that house for twenty-two years.
   a. were   b. are   c. will have been   d. would be living

35. The researchers found that the neurological roots of hallucination _____ in how the brain processes contradictory signals from the environment.
   a. lie   b. lies   c. is lying   d. lied

Part 2 Reading Comprehension
Governments must not rush into policing AI

A summit in Britain will focus on "extreme" risks. But no one knows what they look like

Will artificial intelligence kill us all? Some technologists sincerely believe the answer is yes. In one nightmarish scenario, AI eventually outsmarts humanity and goes rogue, taking over computers and factories and filling the sky with killer drones. In another, large language models (LLMs) of the sort that power generative AIs like ChatGPT give bad guys the know-how to create devastating cyberweapons and deadly new pathogens.

It is time to think hard about these doomsday scenarios. Not because they have become more probable—no one knows how likely they are—but because policymakers around the world are mulling measures to guard against them. The European Union is finalising an expansive AI act; the White House is expected soon to issue an executive order aimed at LLMs; and the British government will soon convene world leaders and tech bosses for an " AI Safety Summit " to discuss the extreme risks that AI models may pose.

Governments cannot ignore a technology that could change the world profoundly, and any credible threat to humanity should be taken seriously. Regulators have been too slow in the past. Many wish they had acted faster to police social media in the 2010s, and are keen to be on the front foot this time. But there is danger, too, in acting hastily. If they go too fast, policymakers could create global rules and institutions that are aimed at the wrong problems, are ineffective against the real ones and which stifle innovation.

The idea that AI could drive humanity to extinction is still entirely speculative. No one yet knows how such a threat might materialise. No common methods exist to establish what counts as risky, much less to evaluate models against a benchmark for danger. Plenty of research needs to be done before standards and rules can be set. This is why a growing number of tech executives say the world needs a body to study AI much like the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which tracks and explains global warming.

A rush to regulate away tail risks could distract policymakers from less apocalyptic but more pressing problems. New laws may be needed to govern the use of copyrighted materials when training LLMs, or to define privacy rights as models guzzle personal data. And AI will make it much easier to produce disinformation, a thorny problem for every society.

Hasty regulation could also stifle competition and innovation. Because of the computing resources and technical skills required, only a handful of companies have so far developed powerful "frontier" models. New regulation could easily entrench the incumbents and block out competitors, not least because the biggest model-makers are working closely with governments on writing the rule book. A focus on extreme risks is likely to make regulators wary of open-source models, which are freely available and can easily be modified; until recently the White House was rumoured to be considering banning firms from releasing frontier open-source models. Yet if those risks do not materialise, restraining open-source models would serve only to limit an important source of competition.

Regulators must be prepared to react quickly if needed, but should not be rushed into setting rules or building institutions that turn out to be unnecessary or harmful. Too little is known about the direction of generative AI to understand the risks associated with it, let alone manage them.

The best that governments can do now is to set up the infrastructure to study the technology and its potential perils, and ensure that those working on the problem have adequate resources. In today's fractious world, it will be hard to establish an IPCC-like body, and for it to thrive. But bodies that already work on AI-related questions, such as the OECD and Britain's newish Frontier AITaskforce, which aims to gain access to models' nuts and bolts, could work closely together.

It would help if governments agreed to a code of conduct for model-makers, much like the "voluntary commitments" negotiated by the White House and to which 15 makers of proprietary models have already signed up. These oblige model-makers, among other things, to share information about how they are managing AI risk. Though the commitments are not binding, they may help avoid a dangerous free-for-all. Makers of open-source models, too, should be urged to join up.

As AI develops further, regulators will have a far better idea of what risks they are guarding against, and consequently what the rule book should look like. A fully fledged regime could eventually look rather like those for other technologies of world-changing import, such as nuclear power or bioengineering. But creating it will take time—and deliberation. ∎

This article appeared in the Leaders section of the print edition of The Economist, under the headline "Think, then act" Oct 26th 2023

Comprehension check

36. What is the main point of the article?
    A. Policymakers should rush to regulate AI to prevent doomsday scenarios.
    B. AI poses potential risks that require thoughtful and deliberate regulation.
    C. The world doesn't need an Intergovernmental Panel on AI to address extreme risks.
    D. Open-source AI models are the key to innovation and should be encouraged.

37. What is one of the doomsday scenarios discussed in the article regarding artificial intelligence (AI)?
    A. AI leading to global warming
    B. AI creating devastating cyberweapons
    C. AI causing natural disasters
    D. AI replacing human jobs

38. Why is it important to think about doomsday scenarios related to AI, as stated in the article?
    A. Because they are highly likely to occur soon
    B. Because policymakers need to prepare for possible threats
    C. Because they are already causing significant problems
    D. Because they are entirely speculative and not worth considering

39. In paragraph 2, the word mulling is closest in meaning to:
    A. speculating
    B. designing
    C. considering
    D. finalizing

40. What is the European Union in the process of finalizing?
    A. An executive order related to AI
    B. An AI Safety Summit
    C. An expansive AI act
    D. A regulatory body for AI research

41. What is the potential danger of policymakers acting hastily in regulating AI, according to the article?
    A. It may lead to global warming.
    B. It could create ineffective rules and institutions.
    C. It might cause AI to replace human jobs.
    D. It could accelerate AI innovation.

42. In paragraph 5, the word guzzle is closest in meaning to:
    A. distort
    B. consume
    C. disseminate
    D. improve

43. Why might hasty regulation stifle competition and innovation in AI?
    A. It would limit the use of copyrighted materials.
    B. It would only affect open-source models.
    C. It could entrench incumbent companies.
    D.It would encourage open-source model development.

44. What is one suggestion for how regulators can prepare for AI's potential perils without rushing into strict rules?
    A. Ban open-source AI models
    B. Develop voluntary commitments for model-makers
    C. Create binding regulations immediately
    D. Focus solely on extreme risks

45. What could a fully fledged regime for AI regulation eventually resemble, according to the article?
    A. A regime for regulating nuclear power
    B. A regime for governing natural disasters
    C. A regime for managing climate change
    D. A regime for space exploration

• • • FIN • • •

Ce sujet est la propriété intellectuelle exclusive du Concours Avenir. Il ne doit en aucun cas être emporté par les candidats à la fin de l'épreuve. Il doit être rendu à l'équipe surveillante en même temps que sa grille réponse associée.