

Proposition de corrigé d'anglais 2025 pour le concours Sciences Po en terminale

Reading comprehension

1. Europe and the United States should adopt a more flexible and balanced strategy on AI, by loosening excessive regulation in Europe while also rethinking how they use their power and cooperate with partners.
2. The development and use of synthetic data has allowed AI to keep improving, even though there were fears that real-world data would not be sufficient to train advanced systems.
3. The article suggests that the United States tends to use its power in a restrictive way, limiting access to its AI technologies through strict export controls, which can push allies towards Chinese solutions instead of encouraging genuine cooperation.
It argues that America would be more effective at keeping its allies away from Chinese AI if it shared its own technology more openly and relied on incentives rather than pressure.
4. The phrase means that Europe suddenly has a real opportunity to reduce its AI gap with other powers, but this will only happen if it gets rid of overly rigid rules and bureaucracy that currently hold back innovation.
5. The phrase means that, if the United States wants to remain the leading global power in AI, it must attract others by offering advantages and cooperation instead of relying on threats or coercive measures.

Essay

Should governments focus more on encouraging AI innovation or regulating its risks?

Artificial intelligence is transforming economies, security, and daily life, which forces governments to choose how to balance innovation and protection. In my view, they should prioritise encouraging AI innovation, while still establishing clear and targeted safeguards against the most serious risks.

First, innovation is essential for competitiveness and sovereignty. Countries that fall behind in AI may become dependent on foreign technologies, losing control over key

sectors such as defence, healthcare, and industry. By investing in research, supporting startups, and facilitating access to data, governments can create dynamic ecosystems that generate jobs and technological leadership. This does not mean ignoring risks, but recognising that without strong innovation, a country will simply end up importing other nations' tools and regulations.

However, innovation cannot be completely free of rules, because AI can also amplify inequalities, spread disinformation, or threaten privacy. Governments should therefore concentrate regulation on high-risk uses: for example, AI systems involved in critical infrastructure, biometric surveillance, or military applications. Instead of complex and heavy procedures that discourage smaller actors, authorities can impose proportionate obligations such as transparency about how algorithms work, impact assessments for sensitive uses, and sanctions for discriminatory or abusive practices. This more focused approach protects citizens without paralysing the entire sector.

Finally, encouraging innovation and managing risks are not mutually exclusive; in fact, they can reinforce each other. Clear and predictable rules can increase public trust and make companies more willing to invest, because they know the standards they must meet. International cooperation is also crucial, so that democratic countries set common norms rather than letting authoritarian regimes impose their own technological model. In that sense, governments should give priority to stimulating AI innovation, but smart regulation remains indispensable to ensure that this innovation truly benefits society.

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Voici un corrigé possible pour le sujet 2024.

Reading comprehension

1. Roald Dahl's books have been recently revised and edited to remove words, expressions and ideas that might upset readers, especially those related to appearance, race or gender.

2. Inclusive Minds aims to promote diversity and inclusion in children's literature by ensuring that books avoid offensive or discriminatory language and better reflect a wider range of identities.
3. The author believes that children should be trusted with the truth and exposed to the original texts, even when they contain outdated or offensive terms, rather than having books rewritten.
She argues that adults should use these problematic passages as opportunities to explain past prejudices and changing values, instead of hiding reality from young readers.
4. She means that when Dahl uses hurtful or stereotypical descriptions, adults can turn this into an educational opportunity to discuss why such language is wrong and how society's views have evolved.
5. She implies that if children develop harmful attitudes or behaviour, the main responsibility lies with their family environment and upbringing, not with the books they read.

Essay

Should children be protected from the horrors of the world?

Modern societies often hesitate between shielding children from violence and injustice, and preparing them to face a complex reality. In my view, children should not be completely protected from the horrors of the world, but they must discover them gradually, with explanations adapted to their age.

First, hiding all forms of violence or suffering can create an artificial image of the world. When young people later confront war, poverty or discrimination, they may feel betrayed and unprepared. History classes, for example, necessarily mention slavery, genocides or colonialism, not to traumatisise pupils but to help them understand how such events happened and why they must not be repeated.

Shielding children too much risks producing naive citizens who struggle to interpret current events such as conflicts or humanitarian crises.

However, it would be irresponsible to expose children to every horror without mediation. Graphic images of war, terrorist attacks or extreme cruelty can shock and frighten them. Adults therefore have a duty to filter information and to explain it in simple terms, focusing on empathy and solutions rather than sensational details. For

instance, one can talk about refugees by emphasising solidarity and the organisations that help them, instead of showing disturbing footage.

Finally, a balanced approach also depends on culture and historical context. After the Second World War, many survivors chose to speak to the next generation about concentration camps so that denial or indifference would never prevail again. At the same time, they adapted their stories to the age of their children and grandchildren. This suggests that the goal should not be to protect children from reality, but to accompany them in discovering it, at the right moment and with the right words. In that sense, children should be partially protected from the horrors of the world, yet never completely cut off from the truth.