

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.)

Né(e) le : / /

 Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

1.1

ÉPREUVES COMMUNES DE CONTRÔLE CONTINU

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 2

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

L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'axe 2 du programme : **Espace privé et espace public.**

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)

We Built an “Unbelievable” (but Legal) Facial Recognition Machine

Most people pass through some type of public space in their daily routine — sidewalks, roads, train stations. Thousands walk through Bryant Park every day. But we generally think that a detailed log of our location, and a list of the people we're
5 with, is private. Facial recognition, applied to the web of cameras that already exists in most cities, is a threat to that privacy.

To demonstrate how easy it is to track people without their knowledge, we collected public images of people who worked near Bryant Park (available on their employers' websites, for the most part) and ran one day of footage through
10 Amazon's commercial facial recognition service. Our system detected 2,750 faces from a nine-hour period (not necessarily unique people, since a person could be captured in multiple frames). It returned several possible identifications, including one frame matched to a head shot of Richard Madonna, a professor at the SUNY
15 College of Optometry, with an 89 percent similarity score. The total cost: about \$60.

“My first reaction was, ‘Oh my god, that is unbelievable,’” Dr. Madonna said, after we reached him and explained the experiment. [...]

In our exercise, we built a database using only photos from public websites, and we obtained Dr. Madonna's consent before publishing this story. We've deleted the images and data that we collected and are no longer monitoring the Bryant Park
20 cameras.

Over decades, businesses and individuals have installed millions of cameras like the ones we used, inadvertently setting up the infrastructure for mass surveillance. In the past, a human would have to watch the video feed to identify people, making it impossible to comprehensively record everyone's movements. But the accuracy and
25 speed of modern facial recognition technology means that building a dragnet surveillance system is now feasible.

The law has not caught up. In the United States, the use of facial recognition is almost wholly unregulated. [...]

The cameras in Bryant Park were installed more than a decade ago so that
30 people could see whether the lawn was open for sunbathing, for example, or check

how busy the ice skating rink was in the winter. They are not intended to be a security device, according to the corporation that runs the park.

35 But our experiment shows that a person equipped with just a few cameras and facial recognition technology can learn people's daily habits: when they arrive at the office each day, who they get coffee with, whether they left work early. When we identified Dr. Madonna, he was on his way to lunch with a job candidate — an example of how the midday outings of even law-abiding citizens can sometimes be sensitive information.

40 The police and governments may also have access to a vast network of cameras. Combine that with a comprehensive database of faces — like a driver's license database — and it's possible to track citizens throughout an entire region in real time. There is no evidence that this is happening on a wide scale in the United States. But that's not because the technology doesn't exist. Last year, companies claimed they could compare live feeds to a database of billions of faces.

45 Authorities have used facial recognition to track down criminal suspects and find missing children. But civil liberties advocates warn about the chilling effect on free speech if the government could monitor everyone's whereabouts — or, say, identify individuals at a protest. This is not a purely hypothetical concern: During 2016 protests after Freddie Gray died in the custody of Baltimore police, law enforcement used facial recognition on social media images to identify protesters with outstanding warrants.

50 "Once the government has the ability to track us and identify us wherever we go, it is impossible to speak and participate in society anonymously," [J. Lynch, surveillance litigation director at the Electronic Frontier Foundation] said.

The New York Times, April 16, 2019

Answer in **English**, using your own words:

1. Say what you have understood about:
 - a. the nature and the topic of the document;
 - b. the experiment that was carried out and its results;
 - c. the issues that this experiment highlights.
2. How objective do you think the document is?
3. Comment on the tone and purpose of the document.

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

New York Times readers have posted reactions to this report:

"This surveillance is unacceptable! It's a complete violation of my privacy!"

"I feel so much safer with all these video cameras around!"

The technology won't go away, so we'd better think of solutions, rather than just complain...

Which of these reactions do you agree with most? Do you have yet another opinion? Support your point of view with arguments and examples.

Sujet B

Discuss the following statement: "We are rapidly entering the age of no privacy, where everyone is open to surveillance at all times; where there are no secrets from governments."

William O. Douglas (former American politician)