

SECTION 1: CRITICAL READING

Read the text below by *Gary Marcus and Anka Reuel* and answer the questions that follow:

1 New generative-AI tools like Openai's Chatgpt, the fastest-growing consumer internet application of all
2 time, have taken the world by storm. They have uses in everything from education to medicine and are
3 astonishingly fun to play with. Although current AI systems are capable of spectacular feats they also
4 carry risks according to different stakeholders. Recently, Europol has warned that they might greatly
5 increase **cybercrime**; Many AI experts are deeply worried about their potential to create a tsunami of
6 **misinformation**, posing an imminent threat to the American presidential election in 2024, for example
7 and ultimately to democracy itself. Scientists have warned that these new tools could be used to design
8 novel, deadly toxins. Others speculate that in the long term there could be a genuine risk to humanity
9 itself by creating an atmosphere of total **distrust**.

10 One of the key issues with current AI systems is that they are primarily black boxes, often unreliable and
11 hard to interpret, and at risk of getting out of control. For example, the core technology underlying
12 systems like Chatgpt, large language models (LLMs), is known to "**hallucinate**", **making up false**
13 **statements**. Chatgpt, for example, falsely accused a law professor of being involved in sexual
14 harassment, apparently confused by statistical but irrelevant connections between bits of text that didn't
15 actually belong together. After an op-ed tried to clarify what had gone wrong, Bing Chat made a similar
16 error, and attributed it to information in *USA Today* that the **chatbot got completely backwards**.

17 These systems can also be used for deliberate abuse, from **disrupting elections** (for example by
18 manipulating what candidates appear to say or write) to spreading **medical misinformation**. In a recent
19 analysis of GPT-4, Openai's most advanced LLM, the company acknowledged 12 serious concerns—
20 without providing firm solutions to any of them. To remedy to such situations, in the past year alone, 37
21 regulations mentioning AI were passed around the globe; **Italy went so far as to ban Chatgpt**. But there
22 is little global co-ordination. Even within some countries there is a hodge-podge, such as different state
23 laws in America, or Britain's proposal to eschew a central regulator, leaving oversight split among
24 several agencies. An uneven, loophole-ridden patchwork is to no one's benefit and safety. Nor should
25 companies want to build a different AI model for each jurisdiction and face their own de novo struggle
26 to navigate legal, cultural and social contexts. Still, there is plenty of agreement about basic responsible
27 AI principles, such as **safety and reliability, transparency, explainability, interpretability, privacy,**
28 **accountability and fairness**.

29 It is in this context that we call for the immediate development of a global, neutral, non-profit
30 **International Agency for AI (IAAI)**, with guidance and buy-in from governments, large technology
31 companies, non-profits, academia and society at large, aimed at collaboratively **finding governance and**
32 **technical solutions** to promote safe, secure and peaceful AI technologies. The time for such an agency
33 has come, as Google CEO Sundar Pichai himself said on April 16th. What might that look like? Each
34 domain and each industry will be different, with its own set of guidelines, but many will involve both
35 global governance and technological innovation. A sample task of the IAAI could be to convene experts
36 and develop tools to tackle the spread of misinformation. On the policy side, it could ask, for instance,
37 how wide-scale spreading of misinformation might be penalised. On the technical side, the initial focus
38 should be on developing automated or semi-automated tools for answering fundamental questions, such
39 as "How much misinformation is out there?", "How rapidly is its volume growing?" and "How much is
40 AI contributing to such problems?" Existing technologies are better at generating misinformation than
41 detecting it. Considerable technical innovation will be required, and of great public benefit, but may or
42 may not be of sufficiently direct commercial interest – hence the need for independent support by an
43 entity like the IAAI.

44 To take another very recent example, systems with names like AutoGPT and BabyAGI have been
45 devised that allow amateurs to build complex and difficult-to-debug (or even fathom) assemblies of
46 unreliable AI systems controlling other unreliable AI systems to achieve arbitrary goals—a practice that
47 may or may not prove to be safe. As Marek Rosa, CEO of Good.AI, put it, we need new technical ideas
48 on "how to increase security (proactive defence) in a world where there are billions of AI
49 agents...running in apps and servers, and we don't know what they are talking about", perhaps

50 necessitating a kind of “antivirus [software] against AI agents”. A global alliance with top experts and
51 researchers on call would be able to give swift and thoughtful guidance on such new developments.
52 Designing the kind of global collaboration we envision is an enormous job. Many stakeholders need to
53 be involved. Both short-term and long-term risks must be considered. No solution is going to succeed
54 unless both governments and companies are on board, and it’s not just them: the world’s publics need a
55 seat at the table.

Gary Marcus is Emeritus Professor at NYU and was founder and CEO of Geometric Intelligence, a machine-learning company acquired by Uber. Anka Reuel is a PhD student in computer science at Stanford University and founding member of kira, a think-tank focusing on the promotion of responsible AI.

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DISPLAYING COMPREHENSION

A. Answer the questions below using your own words. (Heavy reproduction of the text language will be penalized).

- 1.1. Which of the potential threats of generative-AI tools highlighted by the author do you think are real and in what way do they constitute a threat to public safety and humanity at large?
- 1.2. Choose 3 of the most prevalent AI principles cited in the text that you think need to be addressed in the first place and highlight how they influence Internet users on the personal, social, or economic levels.

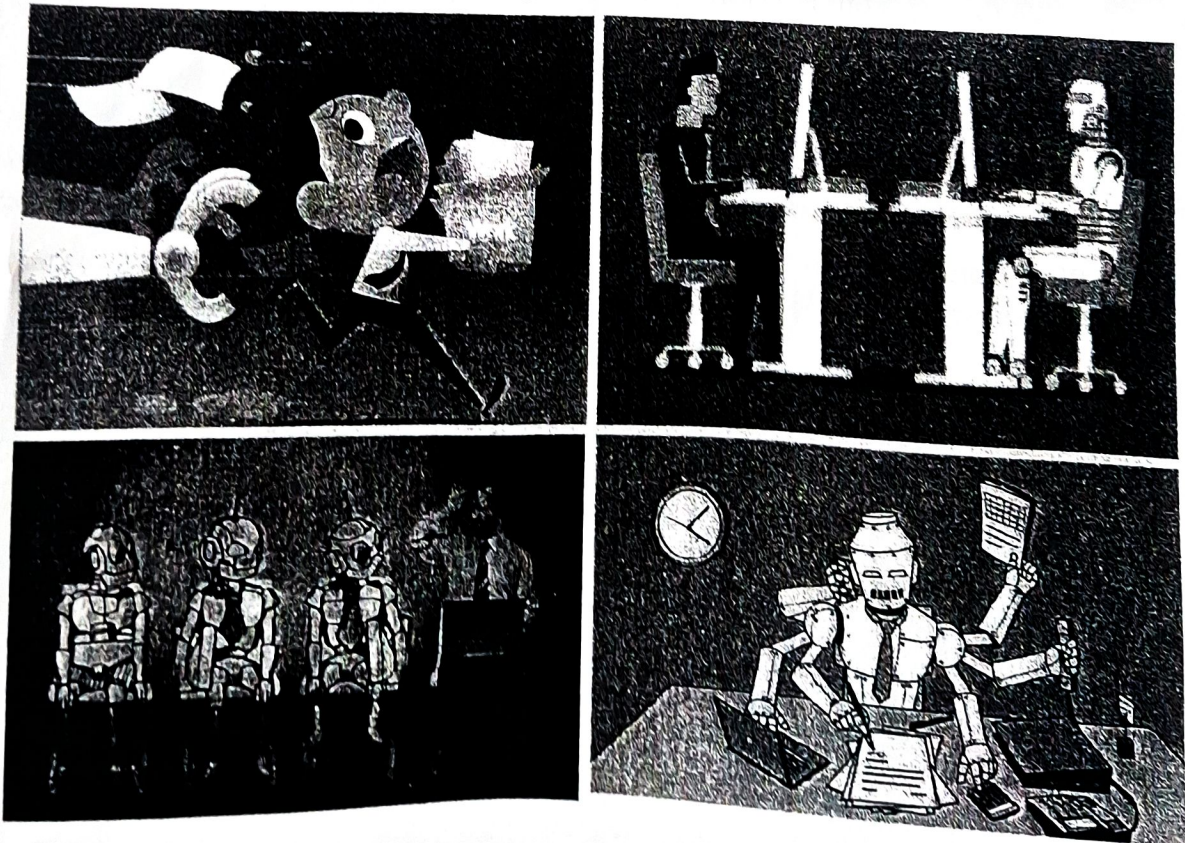
B. Paraphrase: Paraphrase the sentence below:

- 1.3. "No solution is going to succeed unless both governments and companies are on board, and it’s not just them: the world’s publics need a seat at the table". (Lines 50-52)

COMMENTING

Comment on the following statement. Do not exceed 100-word paragraph.

"Bring in the revolution"



SECTION 2: TRANSLATION

Version: Translate the following passage from English into French.

Fortunately, there is precedent for such global co-operation. At the end of the second world war, for example, nuclear weapons sparked deep fears and uncertainties about how the new technology would be used. As a response, 81 countries unanimously approved the International Atomic Energy Agency's statute to "promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies", with inspection rights. A different, softer kind of model, with less focus on enforcement, is the International Civil Aviation Organisation, in which member countries make their own laws but take counsel from a global agency. Getting to the right model, and making the right choices, will take time, wisdom and collaboration.

SECTION 3: WRITING

Choose ONE of the writing assignments below:

Topic 1: Relying exclusively on the documents in the test paper, write a synthesis that reacts to the following question/statement:

"Inappropriate management AI threats may eventually lead to complete chaos and consequently bring about the downfall of the human race."

- Document 1: the reading text (pp. 1-2)
- Document 2: the poster (p. 3)
- Document 3: the text to translate on Version (pp. 4)

Compulsory indications:

- Write your synthesis in 200- 250 words.
- Indicate the number of words between brackets at the end of your product (title included).
- Refer to the documents as (Doc 1, Doc 2, Doc 3).

Topic 2:

"In a world characterized by acute climate change smart technologies can help the industry of food engineering around the world to create and maintain more sustainable shared environments."

Write an argumentative essay where you discuss this statement taking into consideration the recent developments in the field of climate change and food engineering in Morocco and abroad.