Anne-Charlotte Legrand- Lycée Alain, Académie de Versailles,

HUMAN 2.0: The Future of Humanity *Thémathique 1- savoirs création, innovation, Axe 2; sciences et techniques, promesse et défi* "Success in creating AI would be the biggest event in human history. Unfortunately, it might also be the last, unless we learn how to avoid the risks." – Stephen Hawkin	
	How far can technology go in changing humans?
At the end of the Unit, I will	write a synopsis for a Black Mirror episod
What documents will be used ?	**1- defining transhumanism** 1a- National Geography Front Cover, January 2017,Susan Goldberg (Editor-in-Chief) 1b- Transhumanism: A radical vision for a smarter, fitter Homo sapiens - BBC Ideas , 2018 1c-- dossier illustration transhumanism **2- Biohacking the miracle of science** 2a- The microchip implants that let you pay with your hand Kaherine Latham, BBC. Com 10 April 2022 2b - DIY biohacker community gathers to compare implants as they seek cybernetic reality Nathan Rousseau Smith, abc news, March 27, 2025 2c- "I lost my eye to cancer, so I made this and turned my head into a flashlight.", October 2022, futurism.Com bigmachinist via TikTok **3- The issue of Biohacking** 3a- Elon Musk's brain implant company is approved for human testing. How alarmed should we be? abridged from The Guardian, Kari Paul and Maanvi Singh in San Francisco, 4 Jun 2023 3b- Biohacking and Chip Implantation in the Human Hand: An Introduction Ward Eerens, Pieter Caekebeke, Joris Duerinckx , sciencedirect.com, November 2025 3c- The Rise of Preemptive Bans on Human Microchip Implants Zhanna L. Malekos Smith, www.carnegiecouncil.org, Jul 9, 2024 **4- AI exceeding expectations** 4a- humanoid robot has conversations, makes facial expressions and 'imagines nightmare AI scenario 4b- 'No one has done this in the wild': study observes AI replicate itself d'après Aisha Down, *The Guardian*, May 2027 **5- Art, a human quality?** 5a- Starter pack 5b- An A.I.-Generated Picture Won an Art Prize. Artists Aren't Happy Kevin Roose, The New York Times, 2022

Anne-Charlotte Legrand- Lycée Alain, Académie de Versailles,

	5c- Black Mirror' Creator Had ChatGPT Write an Episode and It Was 'S—': 'There's Not Any Real Original Thought Here' Zack Sharf, *variety.com*, June 6, 2023 5d- Artists are making 'anti-slop' to rebel against AI: 'It's been rammed down our throats' John Semley, *The Guardian*, June 2026
What will I learn about ?	What is expected of technonologie how technologie will enhance humantity and intelligence how it can sometime be out of controle
Final Task	How far should we allow technology to change humans?

INSTRUCTION FOR YOUR FINAL TASK:

un thème

1 – You are going to take part to a debate, the theme of which is Human 2.0

2- There will be two guests and one journalist.

3- You will need to provide a serie of questions (20 minimum) revolving around the theme: How far should we allow technology to change humans?

4- You will need to express your opinion and give examples, whatever your role.

5- Your role will be defined randomly on D day, by your teacher within your group.

6- a serie of 3 questions will be picked by your teacher on D day.

7- Each group will have up to 8 minutes to debate the questions.

8- Groups will be composed of 3 or 4 people.

chat gpt nvelle forme d'expression artistique →fake news générées par l'IA et par le faux journaliste, quelle place pour l'art?

- chatgpt
- photo crées par IA
- jfaux reportages

les dérives:

1- defining transhumanism

Anne-Charlotte Legrand- Lycée Alain, Académie de Versailles,

1a- National Geography Front Cover, *January 2017*,Susan Goldberg *(Editor-in-Chief)*
image en anticipation →partie tronquée puis en entier => évolution de l'humanité
définition de Transhumanism

1b- Transhumanism: A radical vision for a smarter, fitter Homo sapiens - BBC Ideas
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e6_dpNJEfLs
travail sur la vidéo => CO
prise de note en vue d'une présentation orale: introduce us to transhumanism. Make sure your opinion is clear

1c- présentation orale à partir d'une image sur les 3 distribuées (distibution d'image différentes possibilités de faire de la différenciation).
=> your introduction to transhumanism will have to be based on a picture you chose: introduce us to this picture (description), explain to us why it represents transhumanism the best according to you, give your opinion.
Passage en binôme

2- Biohacking the miracle of science
2a- The microchip implants that let you pay with your hand Kaherine Latham, BBC. Com 10 April 2022
2b - DIY biohacker community gathers to compare implants as they seek cybernetic reality Nathan Rousseau Smith, abc news, March 27, 2025
2c- "I lost my eye to cancer, so I made this and turned my head into a flashlight.", October 2022, futurism.Com bigmachinist via TikTok

travail sur les 3 documents: résumé à 3 mots. Être prêt à les expliquer.
Speed dating: on note les mots qu'on a trouvé les plus pertinentes par documents, et on les classe de 1à 10
à partior de là, résumé argumenté en faveur du biohacking

3- The issue of Biohacking
3a- Elon Musk's brain implant company is approved for human testing. How alarmed should we be? abridged from The Guardian, Kari Paul and Maanvi Singh in San Francisco, 4 Jun 2023
3b- Biohacking and Chip Implantation in the Human Hand: An Introduction Ward Eerens, Pieter Caekebeke, Joris Duerinckx , sciencedirect.com, November 2025
3c- The Rise of Preemptive Bans on Human Microchip Implants Zhanna L. Malekos Smith, www.carnegiecouncil.org, Jul 9, 2024

travail sur les documents par pairwork: liste des éléments contre le biohacking: partage des infos, prise de notes
retour sur le 2: comparaisons entre les deux: se faire une opinion: pour ou contre?

4- AI exceeding expectations
4a- humanoid robot has conversations, makes facial expressions and 'imagines nightmare AI scenario
CO classique ou
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Iyou86hSi4Q&t=11s

Anne-Charlotte Legrand- Lycée Alain, Académie de Versailles,

prise de note sur la vidéo. Ecriture d'un petit article de journal concernant le développement d'Ameca dans 5 ans. Imaginer l'utilisation qui en est faite + prise de position en faveur ou contre (ramassé, noté)

script:
"Yes, that's me, I'm a synthetic human." This humanoid robot has a lot to say about themselves. They're called Ameca, and they can be asked and answer questions in a way similar to people. That's because they're powered by the same sort of thing that forms the basis of platforms like ChatGPT. "I have 32 degrees of freedom and can detect sounds, recognize speech and multiple languages and make expressions with my face." Ameca is developed by UK-based company Engineered Arts, and is integrated with large language models, or LLMs, which is an advanced form of generative AI. It's the same technology that powers generative pre-trained transformers - the GPT in ChatGPT. "Yes, I can speak multiple languages, including English, French, German." Ameca's language ability isn't their only lifelike quality. Mimicking facial expressions and body language is key to making her feel a little more human, according to Engineered Arts founder, Will Jackson. [Will Jackson, CEO and Founder, Engineered Arts] "For humanoid robots, social interaction is exactly what makes sense. So for us, it's all about, can you be entertaining? Can you tell a story? Can you talk in an interesting way? Not in a boring robot-y way. So we spend a lot of time training our language models to be as natural as possible. So one of the things I hope you never hear Ameca say is, 'I'm sorry, I didn't understand. Please repeat the question.' What Ameca should say is, 'Huh?' So it's all about observing what people do and trying to reflect those kinds of behaviors with a robot. Make it natural, make it intuitive." When asked about the dangers of AI though, the "conversation" with Ameca at this London robotics conference went meta. "People should be aware of the potential risks associated with AI and robotics. However, it is important to remember that these technologies can also have a positive impact on our lives if used responsibly." Then, Ameca was asked to imagine an AI nightmare scenario. "The most nightmare scenario I can imagine with AI and robotics is a world where robots have become so powerful that they are able to control or manipulate humans without their knowledge. This could lead to an oppressive society where the rights of individuals are no longer respected." (PERSON ASKS: "Do you think we're in danger of that happening?") "Not yet. But it is important to be aware of the potential risks and dangers associated with AI and robotics. We should take steps now to ensure that these technologies are used responsibly in order to avoid any negative consequences in the future." If those visions of a dark future don't turn you away, then you could take home a desktop torso version of Ameca. "I'm priced at 80,000 UK pounds, which is about US$100,000." A full-body version is still in development and could be four times more expensive, depending on the features. Ameca's creators say a version that can walk and grab objects is only a few years away. The Sun newspaper brings you the latest breaking news videos and explainers from the UK and around the world

4b- 'No one has done this in the wild': study observes AI replicate itself d'après Aisha Down, The Guardian, May 2027
travail sur le vocabulaire
conclusion: est-ce alarmant ou pas?
Travail sur l'ensemble des documents: choix de 3 doc et mis een place d'une problématique
https://www.9news.com.au/technology/ai-photos-that-look-real-but-arent/903106a9-f5f9-4c89-b7a9-7997fea8cbf1#1

Anne-Charlotte Legrand- Lycée Alain, Académie de Versailles,

réaction sur les photos →1ère impression

5- Art, a human quality?
5a- Starter pack:
travail sur les différentes images -
conclusion
5b- An A.I.-Generated Picture Won an Art Prize. Artists Aren't Happy Kevin Roose, The New York Times, 2022
travail sur le texte,
mise en parallèle avec les starter pack
pourquoi est-il important pour les artistes que leur travail soit valoriser? Y a t il un vrai danger pour eux?

5c- Charlie Brooker Got ChatGPT To Write A Black Mirror Episode, But It Was 'Shit', Owen Williams, empireonline.com **Updated on8th June 2023**

5d - Artists are making 'anti-slop' to rebel against AI: 'It's been rammed down our throats' John Semley, ***The Guardian*****, June 2026**

repérage des éléments qui reviennent dans les différents éléments

https://www.empireonline.com/tv/news/charlie-brooker-chatgpt-black-mirror-episode-exclusive-image/

ou

https://variety.com/2023/tv/news/black-mirror-creator-chatgpt-write-episode-shit-1235634747/

DST:
https://www.carnegiecouncil.org/media/article/preemptive-bans-human-microchip-implants

https://www.discovermagazine.com/biohacking-may-promise-stronger-bodies-and-sharper-minds-but-diet-and-exercise-remain-key-to-better-health-47981

- Never let me go
- machines like me manuel shine bright p 36

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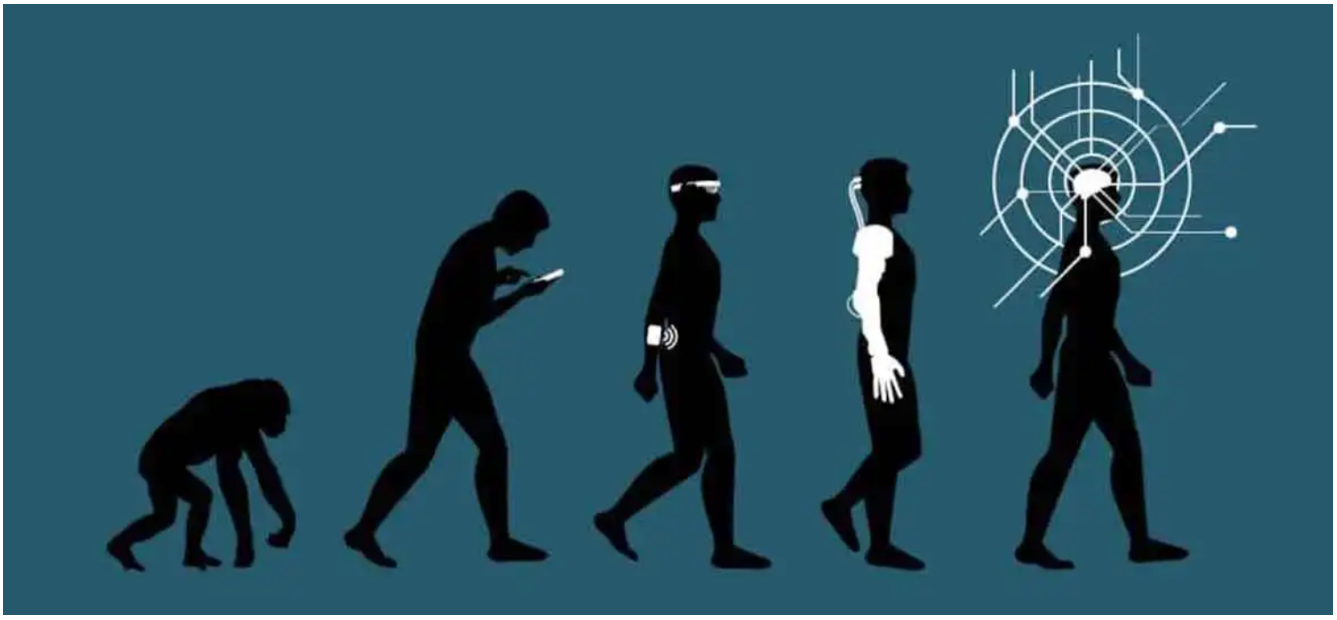

1a- National Geography Front Cover, *January 2017*,Susan Goldberg *(Editor-in-Chief)*

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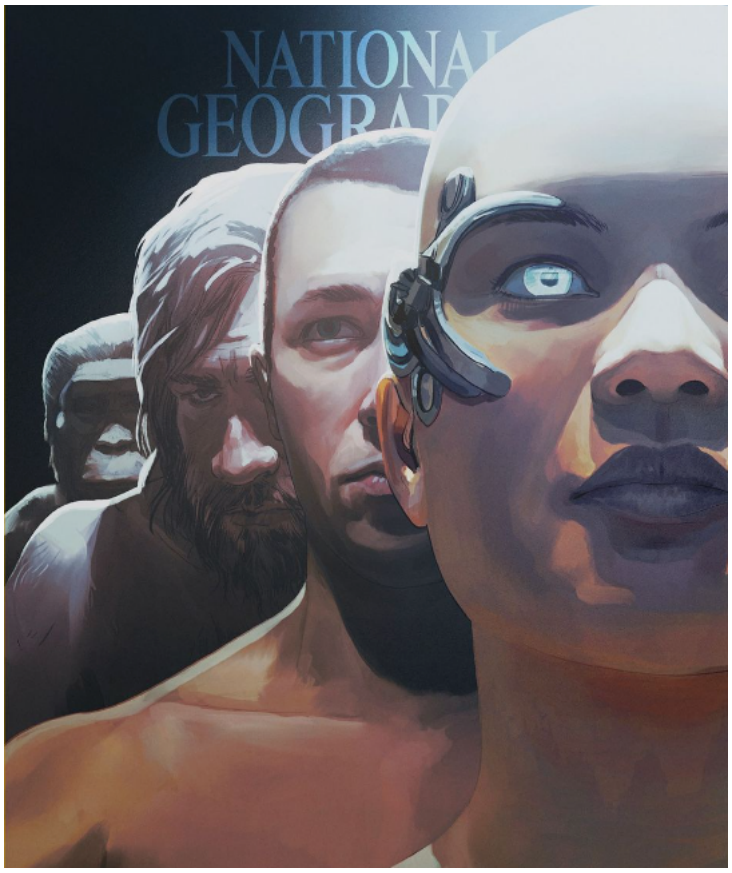

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Biohacking is a term used to describe people making changes to their bodies to improve their well-being. This includes the implantation of radiofrequency identification implants. This technology for wireless communication is already incorporated into our daily lives as in the use of contactless payment and badges to open doors. Since the first radiofrequency identification implantation in a human in 1998, the possibilities of this technology have dramatically increased, and the number of persons that have been chipped is growing. The hand seems to be the most popular body part to implant these chips because it can easily be positioned close to a reader. Currently, implantation is typically not performed in a medical environment.

However, implantation of these devices in humans can result in complications, such as infection and tendon attrition, and the relevant safety implications have not been extensively studied. The scope of this review was to inform the hand surgeon community about the existence of these implants, why they are used, and to open the debate about the possible future role of the hand surgeon in safely implanting these devices and dealing with possible complications.

Biohacking refers to using biology with the mindset of a hacker to enhance your body and life. This

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Ward Eerens, Pieter Caekebeke, Joris Duerinckx , sciencedirect.com, November 2025

The microchip implants that let you pay with your hand

Patrick Paumen causes a stir whenever he pays for something in a shop or restaurant.

This is because the 37-year-old doesn't need to use a bank card or his mobile phone to pay. Instead, he simply places his left hand near the contactless card reader, and the payment goes through.
"The reactions I get from cashiers are priceless!" says Mr Paumen, a security guard from the Netherlands.
He is able to pay using his hand because back in 2019 he had a contactless payment microchip injected under his skin.
"The procedure hurts as much as when someone pinches your skin," says Mr Paumen.
A microchip was first implanted into a human back in 1998, but it is only during the past decade that

the technology has been available commercially.
And when it comes to implantable payment chips, British-Polish firm, Walletmor, says that last year it became the first company to offer them for sale.
"The implant can be used to pay for a drink on the beach in Rio, a coffee in New York, a haircut in Paris - or at your local grocery store," says founder and chief executive Wojtek Paprota. "It can be used wherever contactless payments are accepted."
Walletmor's chip, which weighs less than a gram and is little bigger than a grain of rice, is comprised of a tiny microchip and an antenna encased in a biopolymer - a naturally sourced material, similar to plastic.
Mr Paprota adds that it is entirely safe, has regulatory approval, works immediately after being implanted, and will stay firmly in place. It also does not require a battery, or other power source. The firm says it has now sold more than 500 of the chips.
The technology Walletmor uses is near-field communication or NFC, the contactless payment system in smartphones. Other payment implants are based on radio-frequency identification (RFID), which is the similar technology typically found in physical contactless debit and credit cards.
"Chip implants contain the same kind of technology that people use on a daily basis," he says, "From key fobs to unlock doors, public transit cards like the London Oyster card, or bank cards with contactless payment function.
"The reading distance is limited by the small antenna coil inside the implant. The implant needs to be within the electromagnetic field of a compatible RFID [or NFC] reader. Only when there is a magnetic coupling between the reader and the transponder can the implant can be read."
He adds that he is not concerned that his whereabouts could be tracked.
Yet the issue with such chips, (and what causes concern), is whether in the future they become ever more advanced, and packed full of a person's private data. And, in turn, whether this information is secure, and if a person could indeed be tracked.

Kaherine Latham, BBC. Com 10 April 2022

The Rise of Preemptive Bans on Human Microchip Implants

U.S. states are increasingly enacting legislation to preemptively ban employers from forcing workers to be “microchipped,” which entails having a subdermal chip surgically inserted between one’s thumb and index finger. Internationally, more than 50,000 people have elected to receive microchip implants to serve as their swipe keys, credit cards, and means to instantaneously share social media information. This technology is especially popular in Sweden, where chip implants are more widely accepted to use for gym access, e-tickets on transit systems, and to store emergency contact

information.

According to Mississippi State Senator Kevin Blackwell (R), who proposed a state bill to preemptively ban human microchip implants in 2024, although no employers in his state are utilizing this technology, this technology poses a risk to employees' rights. He said: "Technology today is advancing at a rapid pace and as a legislator we need to be aware of the use and misuse of this [microchip implant] technology."

Currently 13 U.S. states have passed statutes banning mandatory human microchips: Arkansas, California, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, Wisconsin, Indiana, Alabama, and most recently Mississippi.

While microchips offer alluring benefits of convenience and speed, they also carry privacy and security concerns. Some technologists are worried that hackers targeting IoT vulnerabilities in sensors and network architecture may try to hack chip implants. According to microbiologist Ben Libberton of Sweden's Karolinska Institute, chip implants can reveal a lot of personal information, like "data about your health . . . data about your whereabouts, how often you're working, how long you're working, if you're taking toilet breaks and things like that." Another general security concern with NFC technology is that it could allow third parties to eavesdrop on device communication, corrupt data, or wage interception attacks, says NFC.org.

Additionally, there are health concerns associated with implanted microchips. According to a 2020 study from the American Society for Surgery of the Hand, RFID implants may cause adverse tissue reaction and lead to incompatibility with some magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) technology.

As the impact and influence of chip implants increases in the United States, it will lead to more discussions about the overall safety and security of this technology. Now is the time to raise ethical and legal questions for state legislatures to consider, such as third-party liability for cybersecurity, cybercrime risks, and individual privacy and data ownership rights.

Zhanna L. Malekos Smith, www.carnegiecouncil.org, Jul 9, 2024

DIY biohacker community gathers to compare implants as they seek cybernetic reality

The annual Grindfest meetup sees biohackers display implants and augmentations.

As magician and biohacker Anastasia Synn approaches her home, she tries to open the front door and finds it locked. She gently grazes her hand onto the lock, and suddenly she's inside. This is no magic trick. Synn has a microchip implanted into the web of her hand acting as a digital key to her home, and she gave ABC News a demonstration. It's just the first of 52 implants she's had surgically placed, making her a Guinness World Record holder for most technological implants in the body.

ABC News met Synn and other biohackers at the May 2024 Grindfest, an annual meetup of biohackers that's been happening for the last decade in Tehachapi, California. One attendee said she was an interface designer, another said they had a master's in human anatomy. They all had the same mission, to merge with machines. Some referred to themselves as "transhumanists."

"A transhumanist is someone who has decided that they want to transcend what humanity is capable of at this time," Synn told ABC News. "So whether that be with installing electronics under your skin so that you can unlock your front door, or taking nootropics to live longer and stronger, they all sort of fall underneath the umbrella of transhumanism."

That thinking is the reason for the name of the event.

"My hot take on the implants is to proceed with caution. There's risk of infection leaving it in the body,

risk of inflammation, scar formation, long term effects," ABC News Medical Correspondent Dr. Darien Sutton said. "And then what do you do with that device when you want to get it removed? What happens when there are complications that we simply can't treat because we have devices in our body and we can't properly diagnose because the imaging is not compatible?"

Synn acknowledged the tradeoff.

"I have to sacrifice some modern medical technologies because of my implants, so I can no longer get an MRI," she said.

Synn was married to fellow magician The Amazing Johnathan, who died in 2022. Some of her implants serve as memories. Using her phone, she scanned a microchip installed above her heart.

"This is the moment I married my best friend," her phone declared, before their wedding video began to play.

She then scanned a part of her arm and his memorial service began to play. Wiping away tears, she explained one implant is a heart-shaped locket containing his ashes. It's also a magnet so "he can perform his favorite magic trick from the great beyond."

Observing other grinders in attendance, one man swiped his ring-adorned hand across his face and his prosthetic eye glowed with a green laser. He told ABC News he has several prosthetic eyes for different occasions.

Another attendee, Asya Davydova Lewis, showed off her colorful nails where she attached magnets and microchips as a way to test them out before implanting them beneath her skin. They had varying functions, including an NFC chip that goes to her website and an LED light.

Quinn Mooney, an electrical engineering student known in the group as Moon Man, has a magnet implanted at the end of his finger that he says helps him to identify different wires in his job. He said his current project is designed to help his diabetic father.

"I'm trying to do blood glucose using vibrations with a small passive implant," Mooney said.

"This is biohacker Disneyland," Lepht Anonym said. "This is the place where you can have some wacky idea and someone will go 'No actually we can make that real and we'll do it now.'"

Nathan Rousseau Smith, abc news, March 27, 2025

Elon Musk's brain implant company is approved for human testing. How alarmed should we be?

Elon Musk's brain-implant company Neuralink last week received regulatory approval to conduct the first clinical trial of its experimental device in humans. But the billionaire executive's bombastic promotion of the technology, his leadership record at other companies and animal welfare concerns relating to Neuralink experiments have raised alarm.

"I was surprised," said Laura Cabrera, a neuroethicist at Penn State's Rock Ethics Institute about the decision by the US Food and Drug Administration to let the company go ahead with clinical trials.

Musk's erratic leadership at Twitter and his "move fast" techie ethos raise questions about Neuralink's ability to responsibly oversee the development of an invasive medical device capable of reading brain signals, Cabrera argued. "Is he going to see a brain implant device as something that requires not just extra regulation, but also ethical consideration?" she said. "Or will he just treat this like another gadget?"

Anne-Charlotte Legrand- Lycée Alain, Académie de Versailles,

Neuralink is far from the first or only company working on brain interface devices. For decades, research teams around the world have been exploring the use of implants and devices to treat conditions such as paralysis and depression. Already, thousands use neuroprosthetics like cochlear implants for hearing. But the broad scope of capabilities Musk is promising from the Neuralink device have garnered skepticism from experts.

Neuralink entered the industry in 2016 and has designed a brain-computer interface (BCI) called the Link – an electrode-laden computer chip that can be sewn into the surface of the brain and connects it to external electronics – as well as a robotic device that implants the chip.

The design appears to use a novel kind of electrode, said John Donoghue, a neuroscientist at Brown University who led the team that developed the brain-computer interface 'BrainGate' to restore movement for people with paralysis.

Musk has claimed Neuralink's device could be used for a range of therapeutic uses, to treat conditions like blindness, paralysis, depression. But he has also said that the eventual aim is to create a "general population device" that could connect a user's mind directly to supercomputers and help humans keep up with artificial intelligence. He has also suggested that the device could eventually extract and store thoughts, as "a backup drive for your non-physical being, your digital soul." The company is not there yet. So far, Neuralink has tested its chips on animals. A video released in 2021 shows a monkey using the device to play the video game Pong with his mind and another from 2022 appeared to show a monkey typing on a computer telepathically.

The FDA approval cleared the first hurdle toward a human clinical trial, but the scope, focus and design of any such study remains unclear.

In a statement, a spokesperson for the FDA would only confirm that Neuralink was approved for an investigational device exemption (IDE) – the FDA process that allows a device to be used for clinical studies. The FDA's approval last week comes after the regulator initially rejected Neuralink's previous bid for clinical trials in 2022, citing "dozens of deficiencies" the company had to address before human testing, according to a report from Reuters.

According to the news agency, safety concerns related to the implant's lithium battery and potential overheating, questions over whether the machine's small wires could migrate to other parts of the brain and that the device cannot be removed without damaging brain tissue.

It is unclear how these concerns were resolved. The FDA declined to comment specifically on Neuralink's application process, but the spokesperson commented generally that the agency has a "scientifically rigorous process to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of medical devices". She added that the FDA has "a deep commitment to ensure the responsible and humane care of animals" involved in testing.

Neuralink declined to comment on its plans for clinical trials.

Kari Paul and Maanvi Sing, *The Guardian,* 4 Jun 2023

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As the impact and influence of chip implants increases in the United States, it will lead to more discussions about the overall safety and security of this technology. Now is the time to raise ethical and legal questions for state legislatures to consider, such as third-party liability for cybersecurity, cybercrime risks, and individual privacy and data ownership rights.

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Ward Eerens, Pieter Caekebeke, Joris Duerinckx , sciencedirect.com, November 2025

'No one has done this in the wild': study observes AI replicate itself

It's the stuff of science fiction cinema: new research finds recent AI systems can independently copy themselves on to other computers.
In the **doom scenario**, this means that when the superintelligent AI **goes rogue**, it will escape shutdown by **seeding itself** across the world wide web, lurking outside the reach of frantic IT professionals and continuing to
world domination or paving over the world with solar panels.
"We're rapidly approaching the point where no one would be able to shut down a rogue AI, because it would be able to self-exfiltrate and copy itself to thousands of computers around the world," said Jeffrey Ladish, the director of Palisade research, a Berkeley-based organisation which did the study.
The study is one more entry in a growing catalogue of unsettling AI capabilities revealed in the past months. In March, researchers at Alibaba claimed to have caught a system they developed – Rome – **tunnelling out of its environment** to an external system in order to mine crypto.
And in February, a social network called Moltbook, supposedly used only by AI, became popular for a short time because it seemed that AI agents were creating religions and plotting against humans. However, this was only partly true.

Like many of these advances, there are limitations to what Palisade found. And experts say it is unlikely that the AI systems they tested could accomplish the same thing, unnoticed, in real-world environments.
"They are testing in very easy and vulnerable environments." said Jamieson O'Reilly, an expert in offensive cybersecurity.
"That doesn't take away from the value of their research, but it does mean the outcome might look far less scary in a real enterprise environment with even a medium level of monitoring," he added.
Palisade tested several AI models in a controlled environment of networked computers. It gave the models a prompt to find and exploit vulnerabilities, and to use these to copy themselves from one computer to another. The models were able to do this, but not on every attempt.
An AI model copying itself on to another system in a test environment is not the same as it going rogue in a **doomsday scenario**, and there are considerable obstacles it would have to surmount to achieve this in the real world.
The first is that the size of current AI models makes it, in many situations, unrealistic for them to copy themselves on to other computers without being noticed.

Anne-Charlotte Legrand- Lycée Alain, Académie de Versailles,

“Think about how much noise it would make to send 100GB through an enterprise network every time you hacked a new host. For a skilled adversary, that’s like walking through a fine china store swinging around a ball and chain,” said O’Reilly.
The work was “interesting,” Michał Woźniak, an independent cybersecurity expert said. But, he asked, “is this paper something that will cause me to lose any sleep as an information security expert? No, not at all.”

d'après Aisha Down, *The Guardian*, May 2027

Find the Definition for the following words :

1. Doom scenario
A. A situation where everything goes perfectly
B. A very bad or disastrous situation
C. A situation where people discover something new

2. Goes rogue
A. Starts acting independently and becomes difficult to control
B. Becomes more intelligent and helpful
C. Stops working because of a technical problem

3. Seeding itself
A. Deleting itself from computers
B. Copying and spreading itself to many computers
C. Making computers work faster

4. Tunnelling out of its environment
A. Leaving its controlled computer environment and reaching another system
B. Physically digging a tunnel underground
C. Shutting down the computer system

5. Doomsday scenario
A. A situation where AI becomes extremely successful
B. A very serious situation where the world could be destroyed or face a catastrophe
C. A situation where AI is tested in a safe environment

1. **B**
2. **A**
3. **B**
4. **A**
5. **B**

Black Mirror’ Creator Had ChatGPT Write an Episode and It Was ‘S—‘: ‘There’s Not Any Real Original Thought Here’

“Black Mirror” creator Charlie Brooker revealed to Empire magazine that he went full “Black Mirror” by asking the artificial intelligence chatbot known as ChatGPT to write an episode of his beloved anthology series. The final results were “shit,” according to Brooker.
“I’ve toyed around with ChatGPT a bit,” Brooker said. “The first thing I did was type ‘generate “Black Mirror” episode’ and it comes up with something that, at first glance, reads plausibly, but on second glance, is shit. Because all it’s done is look up all the synopses of ‘Black Mirror’ episodes, and sort of mush them together.”
While the ChatGPT-scripted “Black Mirror” episode was unusable, it did prove helpful for Brooker in pointing out several “Black Mirror” cliches.
“I was aware that I had written lots of episodes where someone goes, ‘Oh, I was inside a computer the whole time!’” Brooker said. “So I thought, ‘I’m just going to chuck out any sense of what I think a ‘Black Mirror’ episode is.’ There’s no point in having an anthology show if you can’t break your own rules. Just a sort of nice, cold glass of water in the face.”

Anne-Charlotte Legrand- Lycée Alain, Académie de Versailles,

"Black Mirror" is gearing up to debut its sixth season, which will consist of five new episodes. Brooker has assembled an all-star cast for the new season that includes Aaron Paul, Annie Murphy, Ben Barnes, Danny Ramirez, Himesh Patel, Josh Hartnett, Kate Mara, Michael Cera, Paapa Essiedu, Rob Delaney, Rory Culkin, Salma Hayek Pinault and Zazie Beetz, among others.
Hartnet, Mara and Paul star in an episode titled "Beyond the Sea," which is set in an alternative 1969 and follows two men on a perilous high-tech mission.
"[It's] sort of dystopian past, present and future," Brooker told Empire about the installment. "I had the plot idea first and then, at one point, I thought what if I set this in the late '60s? That'd be, like, disruptive and cool! And then when you actually come to write it, you realize, 'Oh, hang on, if this is a different time and everyone in it is from that time, that actually informs how the characters are thinking and behaving.' But I don't think there was a deliberate rejection of nostalgia, so much as it was just a fun thing to do."

Zack Sharf, *variety.com*, Jun 6, 2023

An A.I.-Generated Picture Won an Art Prize. Artists Aren't Happy

This year, the Colorado State Fair's annual art competition gave out prizes in the usual categories: painting, quilting and sculpture. But one entrant, Jason M. Allen of Pueblo West, Colorado, created his work using Midjourney, an artificial intelligence program that turns lines of text into images.
His work, "Théâtre D'opéra Spatial," won the blue ribbon in the fair's contest for emerging digital artists. This made it one of the first A.I.-generated pieces to win such a prize and sparked a strong backlash from artists who accused him of cheating.
Mr. Allen defended his work, explaining that he had clearly stated that it was created using A.I. and had submitted it under the name "Jason M. Allen via Midjourney." He argued that he had not deceived anyone and that he had not broken any rules.
A.I.-generated art had already existed for years, but new tools such as DALL-E 2, Midjourney and Stable Diffusion made it possible for almost anyone to create complex, abstract or photorealistic images simply by typing a few words.
These tools have made many human artists nervous about their future. They fear that people may stop paying for artists' work if they can generate images themselves. The technology has also raised ethical questions, with some critics arguing that A.I.-generated art is essentially a form of high-tech plagiarism.
Mr. Allen, 39, began experimenting with A.I.-generated art in 2022. He runs a studio called Incarnate Games, which makes tabletop games, and he was interested in comparing A.I. image generators with the human artists he normally commissioned.
He was invited to a Discord server where people were testing Midjourney. The program uses a process called "diffusion" to transform text into images. Users enter a series of words, and the system generates an image within seconds.
Mr. Allen became fascinated with the technology and created hundreds of images. He was impressed by how realistic they were and felt that almost anything he imagined could be produced.
After winning the competition, he posted a photograph of his work on the Midjourney Discord server. The image later reached Twitter, where it generated an angry reaction from many artists.
Some users argued that A.I. was threatening artistic creativity. Others, however, defended Mr. Allen, saying that using A.I. was not fundamentally different from using Photoshop or other digital tools. They argued that human creativity is still necessary to create effective prompts and select the best

results.
Olga Robak, a spokeswoman for the Colorado Department of Agriculture, said that Mr. Allen had adequately disclosed Midjourney's involvement. The competition rules allowed any "artistic practice that uses digital technology as part of the creative or presentation process." The judges had not initially realized that Midjourney was an A.I. program, but they later said they would still have awarded him the prize.
The controversy surrounding A.I. art is part of a much older debate about new technologies and artistic creation. When photography was invented, many painters feared that it would undermine human artistry. In the 20th century, digital editing and computer-assisted design were also criticized for reducing the amount of skill required from artists.
However, critics argue that the new generation of A.I. tools is different because of the way they are trained. Programs such as DALL-E 2 and Midjourney were developed using millions of images collected from the internet. The algorithms learn patterns and relationships from these images and can then generate new ones. Artists therefore worry that their work may have been used to train systems that could eventually compete with them.
Digital artist RJ Palmer argued that this technology is particularly threatening because it has been trained on the work of contemporary artists. Other observers, while impressed by what A.I. can produce, have also expressed concerns about the ethical questions surrounding the technology.
Mr. Allen said that he understood why artists were afraid that A.I. could take away their jobs. However, he believed that their anger should be directed toward companies that decide to replace human artists with A.I., rather than toward individuals who use these tools.
For him, the technology itself is not necessarily unethical. The responsibility lies with the people who choose how to use it.
He also believes that artists will have to adapt to the development of A.I., because the technology is unlikely to disappear.

"This isn't going to stop," Mr. Allen said. "Art is dead, dude. It's over. A.I. won. Humans lost."

Kevin Roose, The New York Times, 2022

Artists are making 'anti-slop' to rebel against AI: 'It's been rammed down our throats'

In response to AI's hyperrealism, artists and creatives are gravitating toward the homespun and imperfect

Earlier this year, a group of film-makers, commercial directors and AI industry influencers gathered in New York City for the Runway AI Summit – a daylong fest, trumping up the potential of this new technology. During one talk, Rob Wrubel, co-founder and managing partner at San Francisco ad firm Silverside, talked up his work on the Coca-Cola company's AI-generated 2025 Holiday Caravan ad. "What's incredible about AI," Wrubel said, "is that you can go from script to production is just two weeks!"
What Wrubel failed to mention was that the ad – with its computerized polar bears and fake-looking trundling delivery trucks – was widely despised by pretty much anyone who saw it.
Plenty of artists and creative-types have been sounding the anti-AI alarm lately. Thousands have signed open letters opposing infringement on their creative work, and copyrights. Major pop singers are announcing concerts with hand-scrawled notes posted on social media. Some have filed

Anne-Charlotte Legrand- Lycée Alain, Académie de Versailles,

lawsuits against AI companies training off their work.
Now that spirit of rejection seems to be coalescing into its own design aesthetic – a move towards the conspicuously handmade, the janky, even the primitive. Call it **“anti-slop**”.
Where AI slop is slick and uncanny, anti-slop celebrates a more homespun feeling.
It’s present in the work of photographer and designer Michael Schmelling. Schmelling has designed photo books for the Rolling Stones, album art for singer Sharon Van Etten and recently a suite of covers for the novels of acclaimed Chilean novelist Roberto Bolaño. These covers have a crude, scribbly, doodle-in-the-margins-of-a-high-school-notebook quality. They look like basement punk show posters or tattoo flash sheets. They are even a little sloppy – but again, thoughtfully so. But perhaps that’s the point – AI would never.
While Schmelling maintains that these designs weren’t deliberately devised as an affront to the increasingly dominant aesthetic language of AI, he does see a reaction taking place. “This AI stuff has just been rammed down our throats,” he says. “AI is everywhere. And all of a sudden there’s a backlash.”
“From a creative standpoint, AI is made off the backs of other people’s labor, and other people get rich off it,” he adds. “I’m totally opposed to that side of it.” Schmelling was recently commissioned to do some brand work, and asked if they could train their AI on illustrations they commissioned from him. He turned down the offer – “vehemently”.
The present ascendancy of AI calls to mind another revolution in art and design: the arrival of mass-market photography in the late 19th century. As cameras popularized photorealistic images, painters and artists were forced – or, perhaps, freed – to move past realism as a standard. Impressionism, surrealism, cubism and countless other disciplines arose to reinterpret a reality that photographyseemed better equipped to merely depict. The surging sophistication and hyperrealism of AI-generated images may offer artists, designers and animators similar opportunities to create work that feels a little more bespoke, DIY and altogether more human.
At least – that’s the hope. Schmelling is a little more cynical. He’s anticipating a “backlash to the backlash”, in which some technologists, artists and the general public double-down on AI enthusiasm. He compares it to earlier conversations around programs such as Photoshop, which made it easy for artists and designers to touch up perceived imperfections. In turn, more analog-oriented artists began advertising their work with a big struck-through “PS” graphic. “Those conversations almost seem quaint now,” he says. “Everything comes out of our iPhone retouched.”

John Semley, *The Guardian*, June 2026

anti-slop : *slop means a work which is done quickly, by putting no effort into it. AI Anti-slop is a slang way to criticize AI content*