Ce document a été numérisé par le <u>CRDP de Bordeaux</u> pour la
Base Nationale des Sujets d'Examens de l'enseignement professionnel.

Campagne 2012

BREVET DE TECHNICIEN SUPÉRIEUR

INFORMATIQUE DE GESTION

Options : - Développeur d'applications
- Administrateur de réseaux locaux d'entreprise

SESSION 2012

SUJET

ÉPREUVE E1-2 - LANGUE ANGLAISE APPLIQUÉE A L'INFORMATIQUE DE GESTION

Durée : 2 heures   **coefficient : 2**

Matériel autorisé : DICTIONNAIRE BILINGUE

CALCULATRICE NON AUTORISÉE POUR CETTE ÉPREUVE

Dès que le sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.
Le sujet comporte 3 pages, numérotées de la page 1/3 à 3/3.

Digital Diplomacy

For decades, U.S diplomacy was conducted behind closed doors along the corridors of power. That was before Facebook, Twitter and YouTube — and Alec Ross, senior adviser to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton.

5 Over the past two years, Ross, 39, has been incorporating those digital platforms into the daily lives of U.S. diplomats. Dozens of U.S. ambassadors around the world now use Facebook or Twitter, and the State Department boasts nine foreign-language Twitter accounts. These technologies, Ross argues, give the U.S. a new suite of tools for exerting "smart power" to advance its interests.

Ross's effort is a key component of Clinton's 21st century statecraft agenda, which aims to harness communications technology and information networks to address the U.S.'s grand challenges on the
10 international stage: aiding democratic movements, providing disaster relief and alleviating poverty. State Department officials used mobile text-message programs to raise money and coordinate aid following Haiti's devastating earthquake. They've joined with Mexican officials to set up an anonymous mobile-phone-based tip line in Juárez, a city ravaged by drug violence. They've worked to build an online map of land mines in Colombia. And they're exploring ways to help bring mobile
15 payment systems to famine-stricken East Africa.

Nowhere has the rise of digital networks been more dramatic than in the Middle East, where they played a crucial role in helping Arab Spring protesters speak out against and ultimately topple dictators in Tunisia and Egypt. It's no surprise that autocratic regimes in countries like Egypt, Syria and Tunisia — and most recently Libya — have attempted to stifle communication by shutting
20 down the Internet entirely.

Clinton has publicly condemned such efforts and earlier this year announced a $30 million initiative to "support digital activists and push back against Internet repression wherever it occurs". Ross declines to give details of the program but says, "We support technologies and train activists so that they can exercise their universal rights, including freedom of expression".

25 The agenda hasn't been greeted warmly by all players on the international stage. […] With over 400 million Internet users, China in particular faces a massive challenge in controlling online information. "The Chinese are grappling with the implications of a networked citizenry," Ross says. "Ultimately the future of the Internet in China will be determined by citizens under 25 who are growing up digitally." Last year, Clinton provoked anger from China when she urged U.S.
30 companies to join Google in resisting Chinese Web censorship.

The sinister use of technology by authoritarian regimes has prompted criticism of Ross and his colleagues' faith in the democratizing power of technology. "This is religion, not social science," says Evgeny Morozov, author of *The Net Delusion: The Dark Side of Internet Freedom*. He argues that the Internet is becoming less and less open as entrenched players, including states and
35 corporations, move to protect their interests. "My main criticism of the State Department is that their naive embrace of Internet freedom is just not realistic," he says. "As noble as this effort is, they are fighting an unwinnable fight."

Ross insists he doesn't take a utopian view of the power of information networks. "Technology takes on the values and intentions of its users", he says. "Governments that try to use these
40 networks to control their people are ultimately swimming against the tide of history". And therein lies the crux of Ross's position: technology is just a tool, for good or ill. It's up to people to decide how to use it.

Sam Gustin, *Time*, September 12, 2011

QUESTIONS

PREMIÈRE PARTIE (12 POINTS)

Après avoir lu le texte en entier, vous traduirez de la ligne 18 à la ligne 30 (*It's no surprise … Chinese Web censorship*).

DEUXIÈME PARTIE (8 POINTS)

Répondez en anglais aux **deux** questions suivantes et indiquez le nombre de mots.

1.   Do social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter or Google+ play a role in politics?

(80 words +/- 10%)   *(3 points)*

2.   "*Technology is just a tool.* […] *It's up to people to decide how to use it*". (l. 41) Do you agree? Give examples to justify your point of view.

(120 words +/- 10%)   *(5 points)*