



TRIBUNAL DE CUENTAS

**PROCESO SELECTIVO PARA EL INGRESO EN EL
CUERPO SUPERIOR DE AUDITORES
DEL TRIBUNAL DE CUENTAS**

*Resolución de 5 de octubre de 2022, de la Presidencia del Tribunal de
Cuentas (BOE núm. 298, de 13 de diciembre de 2022)*

TERCER EJERCICIO
(19 de julio de 2023)

IDIOMA INGLÉS

(1 hora)



1. TRADUZCA AL CASTELLANO EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO. (PUNTUACIÓN MÁXIMA: 2 PUNTOS)

Auditing Machine Learning Algorithms: A White Paper for Public Auditors

As AI and ML deployment intensifies, it will be imperative for public auditors to address the challenges posed by this progressively invasive technology.

Public authorities and government entities have already started developing and implementing Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) algorithms to improve public services and reduce costs.

While prospective gains are immense, this technology also presents new challenges and risks, such as data security, the possibility of automated and institutionalized unequal treatment, and mass production of incorrect or discriminatory decisions.

As AI becomes more prevalent, it will become increasingly necessary for Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) to audit applications that are based on AI and ML algorithms—usually performed as special performance or compliance audit cases. Additionally, AI models tend to be embedded in broader Information Technology (IT) infrastructures, which signals a need to incorporate IT audit elements.

Currently, limited guidance exists for public auditors on how to audit AI and ML algorithms. To bridge this gap, the Office of the Auditor General of Norway—together with data science colleagues from the SAIs of Finland, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom—developed “Auditing Machine Learning Algorithms: A White Paper for Public Auditors.”

This article briefly touches on some of the key points.

Project Management & Governance of AI Systems

Is highly specialized technical knowledge of AI models required to audit algorithms? Not necessarily.

Auditing an AI-system’s development has much in common with any project management audit. If a government agency has introduced AI in a specific setting, a very good and simple question may be, “Is there a clear goal on the desired achievement?” Further, if external consultants implemented the AI system, “Is there a sustainable structure to maintain the model once the consultants leave?”

To alleviate the need for specialized skills, it is essential the agency have ample documentation of model development and personnel in place who understand the model.

Source: INTOSAI Journal, 2021
(323 words)



2. LEA EL TEXTO Y RELLENE LOS HUECOS ESCOGIENDO ENTRE LAS OPCIONES PROPUESTAS (LETRAS A-H). (PUNTUACIÓN MÁXIMA: 1,5 PUNTOS)

(Se ofrecen un total de siete opciones para los cinco huecos. El número 1 es un ejemplo. Anote sus respuestas en la tabla que aparece al final del texto)

Authors file a lawsuit against OpenAI for unlawfully ‘ingesting’ their books

Mona Awad and Paul Tremblay allege that their books, which are copyrighted, were ‘used to train’ ChatGPT because the chatbot generated ‘very accurate summaries’ of the works

____(1)_____ have filed a lawsuit against OpenAI, the company behind the artificial intelligence tool ChatGPT, claiming that the organisation breached copyright law by “training” its model on novels without the permission of authors.

ChatGPT allows users to ask questions and type commands into a chatbot and responds with text that resembles human language patterns. The model underlying ChatGPT is trained with data _____(2)_____

This is the first lawsuit against ChatGPT that concerns copyright, according to Andres Guadamuz, a reader in intellectual property law at the University of Sussex. The lawsuit will explore the uncertain “borders of the legality” of actions within the generative AI space, he adds.

Books are ideal for _____(3)_____ because they tend to contain “high-quality, well-edited, long-form prose,” said the authors’ lawyers, Joseph Saveri and Matthew Butterick, in an email to the Guardian. “It’s the gold standard of idea storage for our species.”

The complaint said that OpenAI “unfairly” profits from “stolen writing and ideas” and calls for monetary damages on behalf of all US-based authors whose works were allegedly used to train ChatGPT. Though authors _____(4)_____ have “great legal protection”, said Saveri and Butterick, they are confronting companies “like OpenAI who behave as if these laws don’t apply to them”.

However, it may be difficult to prove that authors have suffered financial losses specifically because of ChatGPT _____(5)_____, even if the latter turned out to be true. ChatGPT may work “exactly the same” if it had not ingested the books, said Guadamuz, because it is trained on a wealth of internet information that includes, for example, _____(6)_____

OpenAI has become “increasingly secretive” about its training data, said Saveri and Butterick. In papers released alongside early iterations of ChatGPT, OpenAI gave some clues as to the size of the “internet-based books corpora” it used as training material, which it called only “Books2”.

Source: the guardian.com



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OPCIONES:

A. being trained on copyrighted material

~~B. Two authors~~

C. with copyrighted works

D. ingesting internet information

E. that would allow free use of copyright material

F. that is publicly available on the internet

G. internet users discussing the books

H. training large language models

RESPUESTAS:

1	2	3	4	5	6
B					



3. LEA EL TEXTO Y ELIJA EL TÍTULO (LETRAS A-H) QUE MÁS SE ADECUA A CADA TEXTO (NÚMEROS 1-6). (PUNTUACIÓN MÁXIMA: 1,5 PUNTOS)

*(Se ofrecen un total de siete opciones para 5 títulos. El número 1 es un ejemplo.
Anote sus respuestas en la tabla que aparece al final del texto)*

Airport rules for 2023: when will the ban on liquids be lifted?

London City Airport and Teesside airports are the first to scrap 100ml liquid rule and the need to remove laptops for scanning.

Thanks to the introduction of new 3D scanners, Teesside Airport and London City Airport have both scrapped the requirement to remove liquids and laptops at pre-flight security checks. This game-changing technology will speed up the time it takes to get from the check-in desk to the gate and revolutionise a process that's been largely unchanged for almost two decades. *Here's what you need to know.*

TEXTO 1

Most airports around the world have a limit on the amount of liquids you can take through airport security in your carry on luggage. At the moment, the cap is 1 litre in most cases, split across containers with no more than 100ml of liquid, gel or cream inside. All of the liquids must be put inside a clear, resealable plastic bag that measures approximately 20cm x 20cm, and removed from your luggage to be scanned at airport security.

TEXTO 2

The government confirmed in December 2022 that airports will have until June 2024 to upgrade their screening equipment and processes, meaning the 100ml liquid rule will be extended to two litres. Teesside Airport and London City Airport have both now introduced the changes. In addition, the requirement to remove laptops from hand luggage has also been scrapped. Elsewhere, Shannon and Donegal airports in Ireland, which have 3D scanners in operation, have already lifted their bans.

TEXTO 3

CT Scanners such as the HI-SCAN 6040 CTiX — developed by London-based Smiths Detection and on trial at Heathrow since 2019 — use advanced x-ray technology to create layered 3D images that security staff can tilt and rotate in order to better identify the contents of cabin baggage. Coupled with the latest explosives detection capabilities, the new scanners can detect a threat without the need for hand baggage to be unpacked, liquids to be limited to 100ml or the use of clear plastic bags.



TEXTO 4

All you need is a biometric passport — which has an embedded chip containing unique identifiers such as face, fingerprint or iris data — and a boarding pass, and registration is quick and easy. The process can be completed at home, using a mobile phone to take a selfie, or at the airport, using self-service terminals that scan travel documents, take a high-resolution portrait and generate an encrypted biometric profile. Thereafter, bag drop, security, lounge access and boarding can be completed by simply glancing at facial recognition cameras at each barrier, thereby allowing fast-track progress from check-in to departure.

TEXTO 5

Easily identified by the gold camera logo on the cover, a biometric passport has a microchip embedded within it that contains identifying information such as your name, date of birth, fingerprints and facial and iris data. If your passport isn't biometric then it's probably out of date: every British passport issued since 2010 has the chip embedded.

TEXTO 6

Laptops, along with tablets, large cameras and any other electronic devices that currently need to be put on the belt in a separate tray can be left in your luggage where 3D scanners are in operation. In theory, this development, in conjunction with the end of the liquids ban, will greatly reduce the time taken for passengers to clear security.

Source: adapted from The Times.co.uk

OPCIONES:

- A. How do 3D scanners work?
- B. How does biometric technology work?
- ~~C. What are the current restrictions on liquids?~~
- D. What is a biometric passport?
- E. Will I still have to unpack my laptop at security?
- F. Will biometric technology also speed up the airport experience?
- G. Are there any other luggage restrictions?
- H. When might the rules change?

RESPUESTAS:

1	2	3	4	5	6
C					