

Licence 3

Week 3: Airport Security

Where has this video been made? Which three measures are passengers used to?

This video has been made at Gatwick airport, London.

Passengers are used to taking ing off their shoes, not taking liquid with them and being patted down.

What is the dog supposed to do? The dog is supposed to sniff passengers' bags but also passengers themselves.

What does swabbing consist in? What is the point?

Swabbing consists in rubbing a piece of cotton in and on different objects to « check for explosive material ».

What different objects will be swabbed?

Laptops, cell phones, bags, wallets, anything the passengers touched.

What is the newest security system mentioned? Is this airport the first to use this system in the UK?

They mention a new body scanner. No, it's not, Heathrow already has a similar system.

Is every SELECTED passenger going through the system or are there exceptions?

There will be no exception, not even for children.

Which two main reproaches have been made to this system?

the two reproaches are that they are not 100% efficient : they can't detect explosives inside the body and the second reproach is that it is an invasion of privacy.

Find in the script synonyms for the following words or expressions

Going towards: heading for	Instruments, tools: devices
Exploded: blown up	Shock: appall
Strange: weird	Activists: campaigners
Raising opposite opinions: controversial	Erased: deleted
Carefully chosen: vetted	Searched: frisked
Problems: concerns	Menace: threat

C) Grammar:

1) to be used to + Ving // to be accustomed to. (se conjugue à tous les temps)

They are used to taking off their shoes for security check.

1-(passengers-to leave- bottles- dustbin)

Passengers are used to leaving bottles in the dustbin.

2-(they- to be patted down)

They are used to being patted down.

And in a few months' time, (they-dogs- to sniff- them)

they'll also be used to dogs sniffing them.

(they – to get body scans- to have- belongings- swabbed)

They'll be used to getting body scans and having their belongings swabbed.

2) as long as // on condition that // provided that

- *She doesn't mind being scanned as long as the images are kept securely.*
- *The interviewed man also thinks it's all right as long as the photos aren't published on the net.*

- **As long as / provided / on condition that / only if**
- We can use these alternatives to **if** if we want to emphasize the conditions surrounding the action, i.e. one thing will happen **only if** another thing happens. We can also use **so long as** and **providing (that)** as alternatives to **as long as** and **provided (that)**. **On condition that** is formally very explicit. **Provided / providing** are more formal than **as long as / so long as**. Compare the following:
- We will lend you the money **on condition that** it is repaid within 12 months.
- We will lend you the money **provided (that)** you can repay it within 12 months.
- I don't mind talking to the press, **but only if** my identity is protected.
- You can have the day off today **providing** you agree to work a double shift tomorrow.
- You can borrow my DVD player **as long as** you return it on Monday.

2) as long as // on condition that // provided that

- *She doesn't mind being scanned as long as the images are kept securely.*
- *The interviewed man also thinks it's all right as long as the photos aren't published on the net.*
- You'll be accepted on board as long as _____ (you / to accept /to be body scanned)
- **You'll be accepted on board as long as you accept to be body scanned.**
- Privacy campaigners would accept those measures as long as _____ (children /not to be concerned)
- **Privacy campaigners would accept those measures as long as children were not concerned .**
- The passengers need not worry as long as _____ (the operators /not to see their faces)
- **The passengers need not worry as long as the operators will not see their faces**

c) Pronoms possessifs

- Heathrow terminals have their scanners . Gatwick terminals will have their scanner next month = theirs

Pronoms possessifs

Adjectifs possessifs

Singulier	<i>my</i>	mon, ma, mes
	<i>your</i>	ton, ta, tes
	<i>his</i>	
	<i>her</i>	son, sa, ses
	<i>its</i>	
Pluriel	<i>our</i>	notre, nos
	<i>your</i>	votre, vos
	<i>their</i>	leur, leurs

Singulier	<i>mine</i>	le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes, à moi
	<i>yours</i>	le tien, la tienne, les tiens, les tiennes, à toi
	<i>his</i>	le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes, à lui, à elle
Pluriel	<i>ours</i>	le notre, la notre, les nôtres, à nous
	<i>yours</i>	le votre, la votre, les vôtres, à vous
	<i>theirs</i>	le leur, la leur, les leurs, à eux, à elles

On peut remplacer un adjectif possessif + nom par un pronom possessif (sauf dans le cas de l'adjectif possessif *its* où il n'y a aucun pronom possessif correspondant) :

Pour indiquer la possession, on emploie l'adjectif possessif. Le sexe de l'adjectif est déterminé par son référent: s'il s'agit d'une personne de sexe masculin, on emploie *his*; s'il s'agit d'une personne de sexe féminin on emploie *her*. Autrement, on emploie *its* — attention à ne pas confondre avec *it's* qui est la contraction de *it is* ou de *it has*.

- *It's my hat; it's mine.* — C'est mon chapeau; c'est le mien / c'est à moi.
- *It's her bag; it's hers.* — C'est son sac; c'est le sien / c'est à elle.

- *It's John's shirt; it's his shirt.* — C'est la chemise de John; c'est sa chemise.
- *It's Mary's coat; it's her coat.* — C'est le manteau de Mary; c'est son manteau.
- *That's the dog's bone; that's its bone.* — C'est l'os du chien; c'est son os.

Dogs sniff passengers' bags and if you have one, they'll sniff **YOURS**.

Passengers must take off their shoes. This lady took **HERS** off.

She doesn't mind her bag being sniffed, I wouldn't really like **MINE** to be sniffed.

d)stressed form

- It does seem to be a bit intrusive = it really seems to be a bit intrusive.
- They said the images won't be kept= they **DID SAY** that images won't be kept.

The use of advanced imaging technology (body scanners) at Gatwick Airport

As a direct result of the attempted terrorist attack in December 2009 to smuggle and ignite explosive material on a US flight to Detroit, the UK Government has given the go-ahead for full body scanners to be introduced at UK airports.

Body scanners provide an additional layer of security. They are a completely safe and extremely capable method of screening passengers.

How do body scanners work?

The body scanning system uses millimetre-wave imaging to locate objects on a person that are concealed under clothing. Millimetre-wave imaging offers a superior approach for screening people compared to existing methods such as metal detectors with hand search. It works by bouncing millimetre waves off an individual's skin to produce an outline image of the person's body, showing any concealed, potentially dangerous objects.

This image is transmitted to a remote security officer who has no visual contact with the area where the body scanner is located. The security officer viewing the image will confirm with the security officer at the body scanner whether the passenger can proceed or a search is required.

Selected passengers are asked to stand in a particular position by the machine.



What happens when I am scanned?

Body scanners are a much less intrusive process than a hand search. Selected passengers are asked to stand in a particular position by the machine. There may be a requirement to rotate to a secondary position. The whole process only takes a matter of seconds.

Who has to go through the body scanners?

Passengers are not selected on ethnicity, origin, gender or destination of travel. However, for security reasons, we cannot provide specific detail on the selection criteria.

Will you be able to recognise me from my image?

The image produced is a black and white outline of an individual's body without any distinguishing features such as hair or facial features, making it impossible to recognise people but simple to detect concealed items.

How will my privacy be protected?

Privacy is of paramount concern. Extensive safeguards have been built into the body scanner machines and the processes themselves. For example, the security officer reviewing the images will not be able to see the individual being scanned. No images will be saved or be retrievable at a later date. A code of practice has been produced by the Department for Transport to ensure that the implementation and application of body scanners will be proportionate to individuals' privacy rights.

Are body scanners safe?

Yes. A number of different body scanner technologies have been assessed by government health and safety regulators and the tests have concluded that the dose received is much less than using a mobile phone or being in the sun for any length of time. It is completely safe for pregnant women, children and anyone with medical implants.

Are children exempt?

No. The Government directive authorising the use of body scanners by airports does not exempt children because this would undermine the effectiveness of these new security measures. All security officers viewing the images will have already undergone a criminal record check which includes checking for offences against children.

What if I am chosen and refuse to go through the body scanner?

If a passenger is selected for body scanning, under the Government rules, you will not be offered an alternative method of screening. Therefore, a passenger who refuses to be screened will not be allowed to travel. Unfortunately, this tough stance is needed to maintain the high levels of security in the aviation industry. When passengers book an airline ticket, they do agree to be subjected to the security measures that are in place.

For more information please visit our website – www.gatwickairport.com

In the video you learned that.... :

- Full body scanners had been introduced after a failed bomb attempt: say which airline was concerned and where the plane was going.

US flight **to Detroit**

- The device used a new technology: How does it work?

By bouncing millimetre waves off an individual's skin to produce an outline image of the person's body,

- An officer watched the image of the body: What happens after that?
- The security officer viewing the image will confirm with the security officer at the body scanner whether **the passenger can proceed or a search is required.**
- Images were immediately erased: What guarantees it?

A code of practice has been produced by the Department for Transport to ensure that the implementation and application of body scanners will be proportionate to individuals' privacy rights.

- It was a safe device: Who can go through it?
- **. It is completely safe for pregnant women, children and anyone with medical implants.**
- Security officers had been vetted: What kind of check did they undergo?
- All security officers viewing the images will have already undergone **a criminal record check which includes checking for offences against children.**

Conditional Sentences / If-Clauses Type I, II and III

Conditional Sentences are also known as Conditional Clauses or If Clauses. They are used to express that the action in the main clause (without *if*) can only take place if a certain condition (in the clause with *if*) is fulfilled. There are three types of Conditional Sentences.

Conditional Sentence Type 1

→ It is possible and also *very likely* that the condition will be fulfilled.

Form: *if* + [Simple Present](#), [will-Future](#)

Example: If I find her address, I'll send her an invitation.

Conditional Sentence Type 2

→ It is possible but *very unlikely*, that the condition will be fulfilled.

Form: *if* + [Simple Past](#), [Conditional](#) (= would + Infinitive)

Example: If I found her address, I would send her an invitation.

Conditional Sentence Type 3

→ It is *impossible* that the condition will be fulfilled because it refers to the past.

Form: *if* + [Past Perfect](#), [Past Conditional II](#) (= would + have + Past Participle)

Example: If I had found her address, I would have sent her an invitation.

Compulsion and selection process: Complete the following sentences using the prompts

- If you were asked to be scanned and really needed to board the plane, (cannot-to refuse)

you wouldn't be able to refuse.

- If a passenger is selected, (not to be offered an alternative)

he won't be offered an alternative.

- If he had refused to be screened, (cannot- to travel)

he wouldn't have been able to travel.

- If he doesn't travel, (to lose one's ticket)

he will lose his ticket.

Find translations for the following expressions in the leaflet

- le feu vert go-ahead
minimiser l'efficacité
To undermine the efficiency
- un niveau de sécurité layer of security
casier judiciaire criminal record
- fouille corporelle hand search
position ferme tough stance
- traits distinctifs
code de conduite code of practice
- distinguishing features
Durée length of time
- traits du visage facial features
- souci majeur, paramount concern