

**Week 1**

Licence 3

# General Comprehension

- 1) When does the video take place? day of the week, time, place.
- 2) Give all the information you can about Ameer : her age, her living place, her occupation
- 3) How does the voice qualify the United Kingdom?
- 4) What are the different items allowing to trace Ameer's activity? Give them in chronological order
- 5) What is said about the amount of time the CCTV images are kept? Who decides for that?
- 6) How long does the transport system keep track of Ameer's journeys?
- 7) The tracking system is said to be used for two main reasons : which ones?
- 8) How many times has Amy been caught on camera between the time she left home and an hour later?
- 9) What is the function of the "trained operators"?
- 10) What is the Data Protection Act?
- 11) How does the government justify the monitoring of emails?
- 12) Why do petrol stations monitor the number plates?
- 13) What is the Human Rights Act?

It's 6.59 am on Tuesday and Ameer is just waking up. She's 23, lives in London and works as a secretary in an office. She is just a normal person going about her normal business. Ameer thinks she has total privacy but she's wrong. She doesn't know it but Ameer lives in the most watched country on the planet: the United Kingdom. When Ameer's alarm goes off, she switches her mobile phone on. Immediately her phone sends a signal to the nearest phone masts. This means her mobile phone company can now see her location. Also able to track Ameer's location, is her boyfriend: he signed up for a facebook application called Sniff that allows him to pay 50 p in return for details of where Ameer's phone is at any given moment provided it's switched on. Ameer had to agree to being tracked but she doesn't know when or how often he requests her location. ¶

Ameer knows her building has security cameras but she is so used to them that she doesn't pay attention. All the images of Ameer entering and leaving her apartment are being recorded on a DVD by her landlord. The information commission recommends only keeping the images for as long as necessary but no maximum time is given. It's up to her landlord to decide. ¶

It's 8 am and Ameer has arrived at the tube station. She owns a pre-paid oyster card which allows her to travel around London on public transport. Ameer's oyster card contains a radio frequency identification chip, meaning it records information about every journey Ameer makes using the card and stores it for 8 weeks. When she registered, she had to give her name, address and photo so every journey she makes using the card can be linked with her identity. When she tops up the oyster card with money, she pays with her credit card. Each time she uses her credit card the bank logs the time, location of the shop and how much she spent. ¶

This information is often used to trace the movements of missing persons but it's also being used to track people suspected of committing a crime. ¶

This information is often used to trace the movements of **missing persons** but it's also being used to track people suspected of **committing a crime**.

It's 8:42 am. Ameerah left her house an hour ago but already she has been **caught on camera 19 times**. Now she is in the city centre that number starts to shoot up: there are cameras in shops, on buildings and on the street.

These street cameras are owned by the council and are **monitored 24 hours a day all year round** by trained operators. Under the Data Protection Act, there are strict **rules to follow**: operators are only allowed to zoom in on people they suspect are committing or about to commit a crime: anything else is considered an **invasion of privacy**.

8:58 am: and Ameerah is arriving at her office: the building is one of the growing number with **fingerprint scanners**. The scanner recognizes 20 small points on Ameerah's finger, which are turned into code compared against the original fingerprint she gave. If the code matches, the door opens. If it doesn't? the door remains closed. The fingerprints themselves aren't stored but German researchers said they turned the code back into a fingerprint meaning potentially the print could be stolen. Other people though would say it's easier to get Ameerah's fingerprint on the glass door she closes behind her.

Like many UK companies the policy at Ameerah's office is to monitor all her **email and internet usage** to ensure she is working effectively. By law, every internet service provider also has to keep information about every email sent or received in the UK for a year. They must give this information to any public body which makes a lawful request. The government says the data, which doesn't include the email content is **vital for crime and terror inquiries**.

1.04 pm and Amee is at a local supermarket getting lunch. After choosing a sandwich Amee goes to the check-out to pay. She has a loyalty card which gives her one point for every pound she spends. Each time she swipes it, the card gives the supermarket information about exactly what Amee has bought and because Amee gave her address when she signed up for the card, they send her special offers tailored around her buying habits. As well as monitoring emails and web use Amee's company monitors telephone calls and being a secretary Amee makes a lot of them. [...]

5.05 pm and Amee is getting a lift home with her boyfriend. Since 2006, some roads and most petrol stations have been fitted with cameras that read the number plates and send the information to the police to be crossed-checked against cars known to be stolen, uninsured or involved in crime. In central London, drivers also pay a congestion charge, cameras map the route and read the number plates to check which cars have paid the charge and which haven't. Police routinely use this information to reconstruct car journeys of persons of interest.

6.18 pm and Amee is back home. So far she has been located, tracked and monitored by her mobile phone, CCTV, travel card, credit card, email, internet, work phone, loyalty card and traffic cameras and she's unaware of most of it. But if she logs on to her social networking site, Amee's more than happy to tell people what she's been doing that day. She gives the information freely, so is privacy that important to her in the first place? The Human rights act was introduced in 1998 to define the rights that every single UK citizen has. Article 8 addresses the right to privacy, it says: everyone has the right for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.

- rings // goes off.
- go off intransitive verb inseparable
- 1. [leave] partir, s'en aller
- she went off to work elle est partie travailler
- 2. [stop operating - light, radio] s'éteindre
- [- heating] s'éteindre, s'arrêter
- [- pain] partir, s'arrêter
- the electricity went off l'électricité a été coupée
- 3. [become activated - bomb] exploser
- [- gun] partir
- [- alarm] sonner
- to go off into fits of laughter (figurative) être pris d'un fou rire
- 4. [have specified outcome] se passer
- the interview went off badly/well l'entretien s'est mal/bien passé
- 5. [fall asleep] s'endormir
- 6. (UK) [deteriorate - food] s'avarier, se gâter
- [- milk] tourner
- [- butter] rancir
- the play goes off in the second half la pièce se gâte pendant la seconde partie
- go off transitive verb inseparable (UK)
- (informal) [stop liking] perdre le goût de
- he's gone off jazz/smoking il n'aime plus le jazz/fumer, le jazz/fumer ne l'intéresse plus
- go off with transitive verb inseparable
- 1. [leave with] partir avec
- 2. [make off with] partir avec
- someone has gone off with his keys quelqu'un est parti avec ses clés

# Clip 1

Supervised// watched  
 position// location ( position  
 emplacement)  
 on condition that //provided  
 accept // agree  
 asks for// requests  
 proprietor// landlord ( propriétaire)  
 to be familiar // with to be used to

# Replacing But

- Ameer thinks she has total privacy, however, she's wrong.
- Ameer thinks she has total privacy, and yet, she's wrong.
- Although she thinks she has total privacy, she is wrong
- In spite of her thinking she has total privacy , she is wrong
- She thinks she has total privacy, nevertheless she is wrong.



## Clip 2- Double meaning :

*Find the right word and circle the meaning it has here:*

**Underground railway** or a chemist ( chimiste UK  
pharmacien) instrument = Tube ( other words:  
underground subway system

A mollusk French people eat or a travel card ( carte de  
transport)= oyster ( huitre)

A fried potato or an **electronic device** = chip ( puce  
electronique)

A shop or **to keep** = store ( conserver, mémoriser)

A piece of wood or **to record** =

CDs or **registers** = records



## 2°) You heard the verb TO USE

in the following sentences

*Ameé uses her credit card.*

*This information is often used to trace the movements of missing persons.*

*It's also being used to track people suspected of committing a crime.*

In the first clip you heard :

*She is so used to them ( CCTVS ).*

Rewrite this sentence adding the verb TO SEE

- She is so used to SEEING them

# Used To

## To be used to doing

**'to be used to doing' to say that something is normal, not unusual.**

Hans has lived in England for over a year so he is used to driving on the left now.

They've always lived in cold countries so they aren't used to the warm weather here.

## Used to do

'Used to do' is different from 'to be used to doing'.

**'used to' → something that happened regularly in the past but no longer happens.**

I used to drive to work but now I take the bus.

**We also use it for something that was true but no longer is.**

She used to have really long hair but she's had it all cut off.

to be used to doing

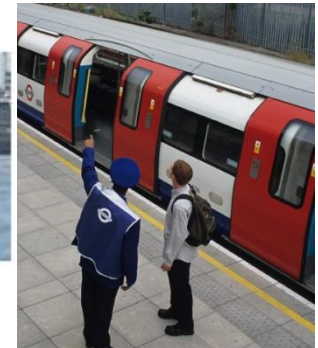
# Before its first use

- electronic ticket
- Order online: commander en ligne
- Tube stations: stations de métro
- newsagents: « magasin de journaux »
- Fill in a form: remplir un formulaire
- small charge (£3 in 2007):
- put credit: pay-as-you-go/ auto-top up/travelcards
- Discounts
- Adult rate
- student rate



# After you've used all your credit

- Reusable: réutilisable
- To top up: recharger
- Saving money: économiser de l'argent
- Pay as you go: recharger au fur et à mesure
- Single journey: aller simple
- Fare: tarif
- Credit
- Peak: (heure) de pointe
- Off-peak
- Tube
- Bus
- Tram
- Thames Clipper
- Yellow card reader : lecteur de cartes jaune
- Touch in
- Touch out



Compare **How long ago ... ?** (+ *past simple*) and **how long ... ?** (+ *present perfect*):

A: **How long ago** did it start raining?

B: It started raining **an hour ago**.

A: **How long** has it been raining?

B: It has been raining **for an hour / since 1 o'clock**.

A: **How long ago** did Joe and Carol first meet?

B: They first met **ten years ago**.

A: **How long** have they known each other?

B: They have known each other **for a long time / since they were at school**.

# Grammar

a ) answer the following questions :*It is now 8.42. It was 7.42 when Ameer left her house, so:*

How long ago did she leave it ? She left it an hour ago.

How long has she been up ? She's been up for almost 2 hours/ since 6.59.

How long ago did she arrive at the tube station ? She arrived at the tube station 42 minutes ago.

How long has she been travelling on the tube ? She's been travelling on the Tube for 30 minutes.

b) and find the questions which would give these answers:

She has been watched by video cameras since she left her flat. How long has she been watched by video cameras?

She used her oyster card a few minutes ago. How long ago did she use her oyster card?

The operator on duty ( de service) has been working all night. How long has the operator on duty been working?

He started work 6 hours ago. How long ago did he start work? ( work est ici un nom)

# Clip 4

## 1) Vocabulary

To grow: croître,  
pousser, grandir,  
augmenter

reste,  
demeure

enquête

F = empreinte digitale

fournisseur  
to provide = fournir

verre

s'assurer

contenu

demande

efficacement  
avec succès

en réalité  
en fait

conj: bien  
que

adv: pourtant

égal, licite, légitime

données

stocké, engrangé,  
emmagasiné

inclure

potentiellement

## Across

3. more and more important
4. you drink out of it
5. group that offers a service
6. \_\_\_\_\_ body, organisation
11. control
12. in an active way
13. however
14. kept
15. legal
16. information
17. incorporate

## Down

1. part of the hand allowing identification
2. investigation
6. possibly
7. stays
8. check
9. what is inside
10. demand



## What is the difference between efficient and effective?

"Efficient" means having a high ratio of output to input. Efficient also means means working or producing with a minimum of waste. Example 1: "An efficient test engineer wastes no time". Example 2: "An efficient engine saves gas".

"Effective" means producing, or capable of producing, an intended result, or having a striking effect. Example 1: "For automated testing, WinRunner is far more effective than an ordinary oscilloscope". Example 2: "For rapid long-distance transportation, the jet engine is more effective than a witch's broomstick".

# Legal/lawful

- Lawful: légal/licite/légitime
- Legal: juridique légal légitime
- Legal looks more to the form the appearance , and lawful to the spirit of the law. Legal is more appropriate for conformity of positive rules of law, lawful for conformity with ethical principal

- Find all instances of relative pronouns. Find instances where “ which” has been omitted. Why could they be omitted?
- 8.58 am : and Ameer is arriving at her office : the building is one of the growing number with fingerprint scanners. The scanner recognizes 20 small points on Ameer’s finger, which are turned into code compared against the original fingerprint she gave. If the code matches, the door opens. If it doesn’t? the door remains closed. The fingerprints themselves aren’t stored but German researchers said they turned the code back into a fingerprint meaning potentially the print could be stolen. Other people though would say it’s easier to get Ameer’s fingerprint on the glass door she closes behind her.
- Like many UK companies the policy at Ameer’s office is to monitor all her email and internet usage to ensure she is working effectively. By law, every internet service provider also has to keep information about every email sent or received in the UK for a year. They must give this information to any public body which makes a lawful request. The government says the data, which doesn’t include the email content is vital for crime and terror inquiries.

- **Subject Pronoun or Object Pronoun?**
- Subject and object pronouns cannot be distinguished by their forms - who, which, that are used for subject and object pronouns. You can, however, distinguish them as follows:
- If the relative pronoun is followed by a verb, the relative pronoun is a *subject pronoun*. **Subject pronouns must always be used.**
- the apple **which** is lying on the table
- If the relative pronoun is not followed by a verb (but by a noun or pronoun), the relative pronoun is an *object pronoun*. **can be dropped in defining relative clauses**
- the apple (**which**) *George* lay on the table

## Defining Relative Clauses

Defining relative clauses (also called *identifying relative clauses* or *restrictive relative clauses*) give detailed information defining a general term or expression. Defining relative clauses are not put in commas.

Imagine, Tom is in a room with five girls. One girl is talking to Tom and you ask somebody whether he knows this girl. Here the relative clause defines which of the five girls you mean.

Do you know the girl who is talking to Tom?

Defining relative clauses are often used in definitions.

A seaman is someone who works on a ship.

Object pronouns in defining relative clauses can be dropped. (Sentences with a relative clause without the relative pronoun are called *Contact Clauses*.)

The boy (**who/whom**) we met yesterday is very nice.

- **Non-Defining Relative Clauses**

Non-defining relative clauses (also called *non-identifying relative clauses* or *non-restrictive relative clauses*) give additional information on something, but do not define it. Non-defining relative clauses are put in commas.

Imagine, Tom is in a room with only one girl. The two are talking to each other and you ask somebody whether he knows this girl. Here the relative clause is non-defining because in this situation it is obvious which girl you mean.

Do you know the girl, who is talking to Tom?

Note: In non-defining relative clauses, *who/which* may not be replaced with *that*.

Object pronouns in non-defining relative clauses must be used.

Jim, who/whom we met yesterday, is very nice.

- 3) if the data doesn't include the content of the emails what might they be interested in?
- BBC:
- Internet Service Providers will have to record who sent the email, to whom and when.
- The Home Office said the data was a vital tool for investigation and intelligence gathering.
- "It will allow investigators to identify suspects, examine their contacts, establish relationships between conspirators and place them in a specific location at a certain time.
- "Implementing the EC directive will enable UK law enforcement to benefit fully from historical communications data in increasingly complex investigations and will enhance our national security."

# Clip 5

loyalty card: carte de fidélité	rewards ( récompense) the customer for its purchases ( achats)
Tailored: fait sur mesure	specially made for the customer ( client)
Accounts: service comptabilité	special service in charge of money
echelon	a system which intercepts sent data ( les données envoyées)
showing up → show up:révéler	revealing
Amounts:s'élève à	adds up ( additionne)in number or quantity



2) Grammar - Turn the following sentences into reported speech:  
 When transforming questions, check whether you have to change:  
 pronouns  
 present tense verbs (3rd person singular)  
 place and time expressions  
 tenses (backshift)

Type	Example
<b>direct speech</b>	"I speak English."
<b>reported speech (no backshift)</b>	He says that he speaks English.
<b>reported speech (backshift)</b>	He said that he spoke English.

Type		Example
<b>with interrogative</b>	<b>direct speech</b>	"Why don't you speak English?"
	<b>reported speech</b>	He asked me why I didn't speak English.
<b>without interrogative</b>	<b>direct speech</b>	"Do you speak English?"
	<b>reported speech</b>	He asked me whether / if I spoke English.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Simple Present	Simple Past
Present Progressive	Past Progressive
Simple Past	Past Perfect Simple
Present Perfect Simple	
Past Perfect Simple	
Past Progressive	Past Perfect Progressive
Present Perfect Progressive	
Past Perfect Progressive	
Future I (going to)	was / were going to
Future I (will)	Conditional I (would)
Conditional I (would)	

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
now	then
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those

Can I speak to Christine?" Ameer asked if she could speak to Christine.

"There just seems to be a problem with one of our accounts." Ameer said that there just seemed to be a problem with one of their accounts.

"It's showing up that we spent and I don't think that that amounts right." Ameer stated that it was showing up that they had spent £80 and she didn't think that that amounted right.

"Are they listening to your phone calls?" The reporter wonders if they are listening to our phone calls.

"Who knows for sure?" He also wonders who knows for sure.

"How can we find out what the gvt won't tell us?" He finally asks us how we can find out that the government won't tell us.