Data, privacy and surveillance

data (pl.): *données*; metadata: *métadonnées*; a database: *une base de données*

a file: *un dossier*; compile a file: *constituer un dossier*

access (n./v.tr.): *accès* (gain access to information) / *accéder à* (try to access information)

gather, collect: *rassembler, collecter*; collection: *collecte* → collect / gather data: *collecter des données*; data collection: *collecte de données*; glean: *glaner*

process (v.): *traiter*

request: *demande* → a user data request: *une demande de données sur un (des) usager(s)*; turn over (data, information): *donner*

broker (n./v.tr.): *courtier / faire du courtage en [COD]*; brokerage: *courtage* → a data broker: *un courtier en données*; data brokerage: *le courtage en données*

data mining: *l'exploration de données*

hub: *moyeu → pivot (figuré)*, a data hub = a data management system (DMS): *un concentrateur*

private: *privé*, privacy: *caractère privé* → a breach of privacy, a privacy breach, an invasion/intrusion of privacy; invade/intrude someone's privacy

intrusive : *intrusif*

infringe (on): *contrevenir à, transgresser*, an infringement: to infringe (on) a rule, someone's privacy...

encroach on: *empiéter sur*, an encroachment

safeguard: protection

intelligence (!) = *le renseignement, l'espionnage (selon le contexte)*

keep tabs on = monitor, watch: *surveiller*

track s.o.: *suivre, pister*; a tracking device / system / software: *un dispositif / système / logiciel de suivi / localisation*

spy on s.o.: *espionner qqn*

hack / tap / bug a phone: *pirater (un téléphone)* → phone hacking / tapping / bugging: *piratage (d'un téléphone)*; hacker: *pirate (informatique)*

leak: *fuiter / faire fuiter / fuite*

phishing: *hameçonnage*; spear phishing: *harponnage, hameçonnage ciblé*

encrypt: *crypter*, encryption: *cryptage*; crack, break: *déchiffrer, percer (un code), percer (un système de protection...)*; lock: *verrou / verrouiller*; unlock: *déverrouiller*; backdoor: *littéralement : porte de derrière ; figuré : porte dérobée, accès caché*

overt / covert: *ouvert (officiel, non caché) / couvert (caché)*

relevant: *pertinent*; irrelevant: *non pertinent*

CCTV (closed-circuit TV): *vidéosurveillance*; a CCTV camera: *une caméra de vidéosurveillance*

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR): *le Règlement général sur la protection des données (RGPD)*

browse: *regarder (dans un magasin)*; *naviguer (sur internet)*; a browser: *un navigateur internet*; someone's browsing history: *l'historique de navigation de quelqu'un*

Vocabulaire employé dans les documents de colles : à apprendre également

rate: *noter, évaluer*; a rating: *une note/notation, une évaluation*

patterns: habits

raise eyebrows: *faire réagir, susciter des interrogations (lit. : faire lever les sourcils)*

law enforcement: *les forces de l'ordre (lit. l'application de la loi)*

creepy: frightening

a watchdog: a person or group who look out for abuses

a third party: *un tiers* (a party: a person or group of persons)

someone's whereabouts: *l'endroit où se trouve une personne*

repurpose something: *recycler (changer d'usage)*

from scratch: *en partant de zéro*

unbeknownst to [someone]: *sans que [quelqu'un] le sache*

nail down: *identifier, localiser*

injure: hurt

house of worship: *lieu de culte*

shelter: refuge

a (treasure) trove: a large quantity (of something valuable)

bankrupt: *en faillite*, bankruptcy: *faillite*

the IRS: the Internal Revenue Service (the US tax administration)

the VA: the Veterans Administration (veteran: *ancien combattant*)

across agencies: in several agencies / in all agencies

an avenue: a way (of doing something)

lawsuit: *poursuite judiciaire*

amidst: in the middle of

get wind: hear, learn

figure [something] out: *trouver la solution à; se débrouiller avec*

across the aisle: on both sides of the political spectrum

In the U.S., the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was created by the 1947 National Security Act. Its missions are to collect foreign information and to conduct secret operations abroad.

The National Security Agency (NSA) was created in 1952. Its mission is to collect information and data. In 2013, a former NSA contractor named Edward Snowden revealed extensive worldwide spying by the NSA.

In 2011, the British newspaper *News of the World* stopped publication after it was revealed that it, and other Murdoch-owned media[1], had spied on members of the royal family, celebrities and crime victims.

In 2018, Cambridge Analytica, a political consulting firm, shut down after it was revealed that it had illicitly collected Facebook user data, which enabled it to run targeted advertising for its clients, including "leave" campaigners in the 2016 Brexit referendum, and Donald Trump's 2016 presidential campaign.

In 2021, an investigation by a global media consortium provided evidence that mobile phones belonging to journalists, human rights activists and political dissidents around the world had been infiltrated by NSO Group's Pegasus spyware.

China implements a Social Credit System, which relies on mass surveillance and big data collection and processing to give people and businesses more or fewer rights based on their behaviour.

Literary reference: George Orwell's novel *1984* (1949) describes a totalitarian state which makes the population aware of its surveillance through the allegorical character Big Brother.

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1   If you have forgotten who Rupert Murdoch is, look it up in the lesson on the media.

account: *compte, compte rendu*

conceal: hide

compile: put together

Speakers' Corner: a place where it is legal to make public speeches (the most famous one is in London's Hyde Park)

pipe up: speak

PR: public relations (an area comprising communication and

image management)

exposure: the fact of exposing

gross: severe, unqualified

on the record: public, official / off the record: confidential

W.H. Auden: an English poet of the first half of the twentieth century

titillation

Complete this script:

1. *Nina Robinson:* You're ... to a BBC Radio 4 ... for a ... ... with the ... ... and ... on the ... Timothy Garton Ash. In the ... ... of ..., he … ... the ... ... … ... in a ... ... we're ... more of our ... ... than ... .

Timothy Garton Ash: Some ... ... I had the ... ... of ... a ... that the Stasi, the ... ..., had ... on ... when I ... in ... . It contained ...-by-... ... of ... I'd ... and ... I'd ... as well as ... taken by a ... .

These ... we all have ... ... of far more ... ... What's more, we ... them .... You probably ... around in your ... a ... ... It's called a ... . Add to that all your ..., a ... ... of your ... ... and your ... ..., and you have a ... beyond a Stasi general's ... .

Most of that ... is held by ... ... and the big ... ... so some people now ... the ... of ... ... in ... and ....

→ What comparison does Timothy Garton Ash make? What is his point (= what does he want to say)?

The *ou ø ? Traduisez en anglais.*

La plupart des États, y compris les États-Unis, le Royaume-Uni et la France, surveillent les communications sur internet.

Timothy Garton Ash compare les géants de la technologie à la Stasi.

Les usagers des réseaux sociaux n'ont pas toujours conscience que des entreprises et des gouvernements collectent les données qu'ils produisent sur la toile.

2. I once ... at a ... ...-type event about ... ... at the Brandenburg Gate in ...—... by .... Then someone … ... from the ..., ... that the ... ... to ... ... is actually .... I didn't ... the ... ... man was best ....

As ... ..., ... and ... ... have also ... vast ... of ... with ... and ... ...

A basic ... of the ... age is that it's ... much ... to make ... ... and more ... to ... them .... The ... of ... things ... is a huge ... for ... ...: we can all be ... and ... now, but the ... of ... is also a ... ... issue.

→ What problem(s) does Timothy Garton Ash raise?

Prétérit ou present perfect *? Traduisez en anglais.*

Timothy Garton Ash a vécu en Allemagne dans les années 1980.

Le volume global des données électroniques a considérablement augmenté.

Edward Snowden a révélé les pratiques de la NSA.

1984 a été publié en 1949.

Les géants de la technologie ont considérablement grandi mais ont aussi connu des difficultés ces dernières décennies.

3. ... have long ... to keep the right ... between one ...'s ... to ... and someone else's ... to ... ... that .... When is ... in the ... ...? When is it a ... ... of ...?

That's ... ... against ... ..., but ... is also a ... for ... . Brian Cathcart, ... of ... at Kingston University:

Brian Cathcart: 'I think it's absolutely ... that we are ... to have ... which are ... and not ... with the ... ... our .... There is a ... ... and ... . We ... to be ... to ... our .... We ... to be ... to ... and ... and ... ... it being an ... process. These things are all contingent on some ... of ....'

Timothy Garton Ash: That's exactly right. The poet W. H. Auden once observed that if ... ... what ... ... about them in ... the ... ... would ... out. We might ask how he, a ..., knew that, but we take the poetic truth. Whatever ... ... rightly ..., it does not ... that what you ... you were ... only to the ... or ... who ... your ... is ... the ... day ... your ... purely for the ... of ... of ... .

→ What problem does Timothy Garton raise and what distinction does he make?

Pay attention to the following sentences:

- A video camera recorded a *News of the World* journalist instructing one of the girls to try to <u>lure Mosley into making</u> a Nazi salute. → *Revoyez le cours sur les constructions résultatives : V + COD + into / out of +Ving.*

- The paparazzi <u>are laughing all the way to the bank</u> and the wife of a future king has in practice no effective redress.

Traduisez en français :

She worked her way up to the presidency.

The police forced their way into the house.

He smiled his way out of their embarrassing questions.

Traduisez en anglais :

On ne peut pas entrer dans cette université en dormant, on y entre en travaillant.

Lance Armstrong a atteint la plus haute place du podium en trichant.

la n^ème *fois que :*

The nth time (that) est suivi de have + PP : present perfect au présent, plus-que-parfait au passé.

Exemple pris dans l'enregistrement : 'the first time a British prime minister has done so'

Traduire en anglais :

C'est la première fois que j'utilise Skype.

C'est la deuxième fois que cette entreprise est condamnée pour vol de données.

C'était la troisième fois que The News of the World *espionnait des personnes.*

C'était la quatrième fois que son téléphone portable était piraté.