

Data and freedom

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 (d'une information) / vie privée* → 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*

monitor / watch: *surveiller*

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: *fuir / faire fuiter / fuite*

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

In the U.S., 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 media¹, 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 so as to run targeted advertising for its clients, including "leave" campaigners in the 2016 Brexit referendum, and Donald Trump's 2016 presidential campaign.

In recent years, journalists have investigated two instances of spyware used by governments or businesses to spy on politicians and journalists, among others: **NSO Group's Pegasus**, discovered in 2016; and **First Wap's Altamides** (Advanced Location Tracking and Mobile Information and Deception System); discovered in 2025.

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.

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

a catch: *une difficulté, un casse-tête*

balance: *équilibrer*

ID: *identification documents*

sound (adj.): *sain, sûr*

pop out: *go out*

van: *camionnette*

commodity: *marchandise*

boast: *se vanter (de)*

bargain basement prices: *very low prices*

scrabble off: *try to go away*

the responsibility lies with...: *the responsibility belongs to...*

override: *passer avant*

prurience: *dirty curiosity*

greed: *avidité*

currency: *monnaie*

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

You will hear forms of the following words:

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?

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.