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L3 MIASHS

ENGLISH

SEMESTER 2

1. New technologies and privacy
2. Smart cities

Calendar

- Week 1 – Week 6: classes
- Week 6: **Mid-term test** on linguistic points seen in class (**10 pts**)
- Week 7- 9: classes
- Week 10: **Intermediate task** (a listening comprehension + written expression: **25 points**)
- Week 11: EASTER MONDAY (no class)
- Week 12: **Role play** in groups of 3 to 5 students (**15 pts**)

- Extra points will be given to those students who participate in class on a regular basis.

Improve your skills at home

The listening comprehension task is usually difficult for students. In order to train, you should for example pay attention to the lyrics of songs you like or watch series and films with (English) subtitles.

CLES

A titre de rappel, l'université permet aux étudiant·e·s de valider leurs compétences en langues en passant le CLES, le Certificat de compétences en Langues de l'Enseignement Supérieur, une certification nationale accréditée par le Ministère de l'éducation nationale.

1. IS PRIVACY DEAD?

I. Pre-listening activities

A. Brainstorming: what are the words you associate with privacy?

.....
.....

B. Groupwork: create a **mindmap** on “privacy”



C. Definition

With (or without) the help of the mindmap, write a definition of privacy in the information age:

.....
.....

II. Listening comprehension

Is Privacy Dead?

The Inquiry, BBC World Service, 9 Oct 2017

Part 1

1. Fill in the blanks

“It seems like every week now we hear about a _____ being _____ and private _____ being _____.”

2. How many Americans were the victims of the last hack?

45 million	145 million	155 million
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3. True or false?

The journalist feels involved by the protection of his data.	T	F
He checked to see if his email address had been hacked.	T	F

His data has been compromised several times.	T	F
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4. Fill in the blanks

“But I’m guessing I’m not _____. Most of us are probably a bit _____ when it comes to our _____ privacy, _____ how _____ our data is and _____ of how much we’re giving to companies, _____ what they’re doing with it.”

5. How is the smartphone described by the interviewee?

A tracker	A policeman	A gadget
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6. What did the smartphone allow the guest speaker to do?

8) What are Ben Wizner's two occupations?

Part 2

1. How does Ben Wizner define “privacy”?

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2. What does happen every time we use new technologies?

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3. Complete Ben Wizner's sentences

“We use Google _____ ; Google is using our searches _____. All of the information that you type into that bar is going into _____ that that company _____ .”

Part 3

1) Fill in the blanks

“So are we just making an _____ ?
 It's literally _____ for a _____ to read all of those _____. If they
 did, they would _____ months of the year just reading _____ .
 What we all do _____ is we click “Agree”. In _____ terms, we've consented. In
 _____ terms, have we consented?”

2. What can companies guess about you? Tick the right answer(s).

Your sexual orientation.		Your health status.	
Your likes and dislikes.		Your work.	
Your infidelity.		Your behaviour.	

3. What is this data used for? Tick the right answer(s).

To know more about us.	
To advert stuff we like.	
To promote any product.	
To sell us goods.	
To deliver us some products and services.	
To check if we can qualify for some products or services.	

4. What is the business model of the technology-driven world?

“ _____ for _____ .”

2. ESSAY WRITING

I. Logical connectors

A. Underline the logical connectors in the text

Privacy, the safeguarding of personal information and the right to control its dissemination, is a paramount aspect of individual autonomy. In today's digital age, where interconnectedness prevails, the discussion surrounding privacy has become increasingly complex and multifaceted.

Primarily, privacy is crucial as it ensures the protection of sensitive data. It shields individuals from unwarranted intrusion, preserving their dignity and autonomy. However, in the digital realm, maintaining privacy has become progressively challenging due to the ubiquity of social media and online platforms. Consequently, people must remain vigilant in safeguarding their personal information.

Moreover, the erosion of privacy can lead to various ramifications, including identity theft, data breaches, and surveillance. For instance, without adequate safeguards, personal data can be exploited by malicious entities, leading to financial loss or reputational damage. Consequently, stringent measures such as encryption and secure authentication protocols are imperative to mitigate these risks.

Furthermore, privacy is intertwined with fundamental human rights. It is intricately connected to freedom of expression and association. Without privacy protections, individuals may feel inhibited in expressing dissenting opinions or engaging in activities deemed controversial, leading to a chilling effect on societal discourse and progress.

Nevertheless, the quest for enhanced security often clashes with the right to privacy. Governments and corporations often justify intrusive surveillance measures in the name of national security or profit maximization. Striking a balance between these seemingly opposing interests necessitates transparent policies, robust legal frameworks, and ethical considerations.

Conversely, proponents argue that relinquishing some privacy is inevitable in today's interconnected world. They advocate for a redefinition of privacy norms, emphasizing the benefits of data sharing in research, innovation, and public health initiatives. Yet, this approach must be accompanied by stringent regulations and informed consent to prevent exploitation.

In conclusion, the discourse on privacy is intricate, with various perspectives and considerations. Balancing the need for security and innovation while upholding individual autonomy remains a formidable challenge. Nevertheless, it is imperative for society to strive towards comprehensive solutions that prioritize privacy rights without stifling progress in an increasingly interconnected world.

B. Classify them

Simple connectors:					
CAUSE AND EFFECT	COMPARE	CONTRAST	RESULT	EXAMPLE	SUMMARY

II. Méthodologie: rédiger un essai

Important: rester objectif / garder une certaine distance dans les propos.

1) Bien lire le sujet et surligner en couleur les mots-clefs qui permettent de comprendre et de bien cerner la question posée

2) Rédiger une introduction:

- Introduire le sujet
- Redonner la problématique (= l'axe = la question posée dans le sujet) en reformulant la question
- Donner le plan qui annonce le développement des idées

3) Rédiger votre développement en deux parties:

- Développer une seule idée par paragraphe, accompagné d'exemples ou d'anecdotes.
- Utiliser les expressions de l'argumentation et de transition afin d'avoir un texte cohérent, lisible, bien articulé et logique.
- Respecter un registre de langue soutenu
- Soigner la présentation en débutant chaque paragraphe par un alinéa
- Respecter le nombre de mots imposé

4) Rédiger une conclusion:

- Résumer ce qui a été mentionné dans le développement
- Donner son opinion personnelle OU Faire référence à une actualité récente en lien avec le sujet OU Ouvrir la réflexion en élargissant sur le sujet

3. AMAZON KEY

I. Pre-listening activity

1. Look at the title: what could the document be about?
2. Vocabulary: match the words and their definition

to take stock	réduire, diminuer
convenience	faire le bilan / point
to overlap	utilité, commodité
a pitch	argumentaire de vente
to cut back on	se chevaucher

II. Listening comprehension

**As Amazon Looks To Unlock Your Door,
Taking Stock Of Meaning Of Privacy**
NPR, Nov 8, 2017

1. What does “Amazon Key” consist in? Fill in the blanks.

“It’s a _____ solution for allowing _____ to be delivered _____ your home when you’re _____ .”

2. What and where does Mary Madden study? Fill in the blanks.

“She studies _____ at the _____ and _____ Research Institute.”

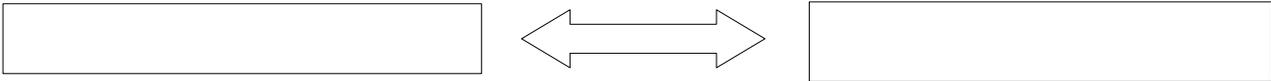
3. What does she point out? Tick the right answer(s).

In the past, security and privacy were two distinct ideas.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Security and privacy used to be similar notions.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Today, security and privacy are very different ideas.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Today, security and privacy are close concepts.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Today, security and privacy can be totally imbricated.	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. True or false?

Nowadays, a door only serves to keep your life secure.	T	F
Amazon Key is letting the company have access to your door.	T	F

5. How does it work?



6. What is the pitch as claimed by Amazon? Tick the right answer(s).

Amazon Key is easy to use.	
Amazon proposes a useful service for its customers.	
Amazon's deliveries are safe.	
People like your dog walker can enter freely into your home.	
Amazon Key lets you control the entry to your home.	

7. What are the risks? Circle the right answer.

physical	digital	physical and digital
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8. Give 2 examples of those risks:

1.
2.

9. True or False?

There are many regulations to limit what companies can do.	T	F
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10. Fill in the blanks

“Privacy researchers have been watching how _____ is evolving. A Carnegie Mellon study a few years back _____ how people were _____ on details they posted _____ while posting _____ of them in their friend _____ without thinking of Facebook and other _____ silently _____.”

11. Complete the sentence

“We are in a time where even people who study these issues for a living can't
.....”

III. Phonology: sentence stress

A. Listen again to some of the sentences in the audio document:

- *“Today, Amazon is rolling out Amazon Key. It is a high-tech solution for allowing packages to be delivered inside your home when you’re gone.”*

- *“If you think about the most basic way that people separate their public and private lives, it’s a door.”*

What can you deduce about the rhythm of the English sentence?

.....
.....
.....

B. Find the content and function words in the following sentence as well as the sentence stress:

“An Amazon Key will be one test for just how much we trust a company with access to our front door.”

Is the same pattern respected?

.....
.....

IV. Oral expression

In groups, answer the question below by **writing a short paragraph**.
Then **practice pronouncing** it by paying attention to the **sentence stress**.

Is new technology worth the loss of privacy?

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4. FACIAL RECOGNITION

I. Pre-listening activity

A. Brainstorming: What are the pros and cons of facial recognition?

PROS	CONS

B. Check the video for more examples

II. Listening comprehension

Is facial recognition tech safe or scary?

Sky News, Aug 23, 2017

1. What are the three verbs used to describe the work of facial recognition?

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2. Give the figures

Number of images held by the police	Percentage of the UK population

3. True or false?

It was the first time facial recognition was used at Notting Hill carnival.	T	F
Facial recognition has only been used in cultural events.	T	F

4. What are the risks associated with facial recognition according to the Independent Biometrics Commissioner? Tick the right answer

The police does not follow the guidelines proposed by the government.	
There is no official framework to guide the police on facial recognition.	
There should be an independent monitoring of what is done with facial recognition.	
Individual privacy is at risk with facial recognition.	
Facial recognition should be forbidden.	

5. Give two factors that have helped the development of facial technology.

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6. Fill in the blanks

This British company says its recognition system gets _____ times more _____ every _____ to _____ month.

7. What film reference is made by the person interviewed? _____

8. True or false?

Facial recognition is only used by a few police forces.	T	F
The police pays attention to privacy concerns when using facial recognition.	T	F
The Home Office has not yet published any guideline on the subject.	T	F

9. Fill in the blanks

“This should not be happening in a policy _____. That’s, I think, the key point. Then the government needs to _____ what its position is on this, how we _____ security against privacy, how we _____ the public that this technology is going to be used _____.”

10. Who else is interested in facial recognition?

the police	intelligence agencies	businesses
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11. What can facial recognition detect? Tick the right answer(s).

Your name		Your gender	
Your age		Your work	
Your distance to the camera		Your emotions	

III. Reminder: the comparative forms in English

A. The different comparative forms

Superiority	Inferiority	Equality

B. Examples

+	
-	
=	

B. Going further

.....

.....

.....

.....

IV. Oral expression

In teams, debate the pros and cons of facial recognition using

- logical connectors
- sentence stress
- comparative forms

5. HACKING

I. Pre-listening activities

Do you know what are the different types of hackers? Check the following video if you do not.

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II. Listening comprehension

Useful vocabulary: a key fob

This 'Gray Hat' Hacker Breaks Into Your Car – To Prove a Point

NPR, Feb 23, 2018

1. Complete the first sentence

“The Internet is in the midst of a _____. We won't just be using it to search for _____, watch videos or send email. It's going to _____ cars, washers, dryers, even _____. And that's what it means when you hear that phrase – ‘the Internet of _____.’”

2. How do you steal a car these days? With a

remote control	hammer	gadget
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3. Where are the journalist and her guest?

in a car park	in a studio	in California
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4. True or false?

Hacking into a car is a relatively simple process.	T	F
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5. How did Kamkar's gadget work? Tick the right answer(s).

The gadget hacks into the car computer.	
The gadget recognises a signal and copies it.	
The gadget identifies the type of car and how to open it.	
The gadget picks up on the car signal and modify it.	

6. Fill in the blanks

“Samy Kamkar is one of the most _____ hacker in America. He’s made a _____ out of working his way into network _____ .

7. True or false?

Hackers are like criminals.	T	F
Samy Kamkar is not a criminal.		

8. When and what did Samy Kamkar hack?

AGE	YEAR	SOCIAL NETWORK

9. How did he hack? Tick the right answer(s).

He hacked into the social network’s code.	
He found a way to accumulate the number of friends.	
He manipulated profiles to become a hero.	
He crashed the social network to access it.	

10. Fill in the blanks

He was arrested and _____ for _____. The judge found a punishment to _____ the crime: he was _____ from the Internet for _____ .

III. Grammar point: conditional

A. Types of conditional

- Type 0: General truths

.....
Ex: “*stealing a car is easy if you have the right gadget.*”

- Type 1: A possible condition and its probable result

.....
.....
- Type 2: A hypothetical condition and its probable result

6. HOW TO PROTECT YOUR PRIVACY

I. Pre-listening activities

A. Brainstorming: what are ways to protect privacy?

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.....
.....

B. Listen to the video without the image first to check if you have already got the answer.

C. Check with the image a second time for new ideas or new elements

II. Listening comprehension

**Turning To VPNs For Online Privacy?
You Might Be Putting Your Data At Risk**
By Lauren Silverman, *NPR*, August 17, 2017

1. Fill in the blanks

This _____, the federal government _____ rules that would have prevented Internet _____ from _____ your online activity. Well, now Comcast, AT&T and the like are _____ to take that personal data and _____ it with much less _____ of regulatory action.

2. What VPN stands for?

V	P	N
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3. What do people hope when they download VPNs? Tick the right answer(s).

They want to protect themselves from hackers.	
They don not want want the government to know what they do.	
They want to conceal their browsing.	

4. What is the VPN compared to?

a secret passage	a dark entry	a dark secret tunnel
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5. Why third parties can't see what you're doing?

The data is in a crypt.	The data is encrypted.	The data is cryptic.
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6. Who is Loraine Kanervisto? Where does she work?

Occupation	Work location

7. What are the reasons given by people around the world to use VPNs? Tick the right answer(s).

They do not want people to know where they are.	<input type="checkbox"/>
They want to hide their Web browsing.	<input type="checkbox"/>
They use it to work remotely.	<input type="checkbox"/>
They do not want their activities to be controlled by governments.	<input type="checkbox"/>
They fear the government is watching them.	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Why did she download a VPN?

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9. Fill in the blanks

She's not _____. NPR reached out to six _____ VPN companies, and all have seen _____ - _____ increases in _____ since Congress _____ internet privacy _____.

10. What does Ryan Dochuk explain about this change?

	before the change	after the change
Amount of information collected		

11. What is the problem with Internet service providers? Tick the right answer(s).

ISPs have various privacy policies.	<input type="checkbox"/>
ISPs do research on you.	<input type="checkbox"/>
ISPs can collect a lot of information on you.	<input type="checkbox"/>
ISPs provide a lot of services in your home.	<input type="checkbox"/>