

Devoir surveillé – Espace privé, espace public

Axe culturel 2 — Frontières entre vie privée et vie publique dans le monde anglophone (programme de 1^{re} LVA)

Durée : 120 min – Sans document – Sur 20 points · Anglais (LVA) 1^{re}

Nom : _____ Date : _____ Note : _____ / 20

Les réponses doivent être rédigées et justifiées. Soigne l'orthographe et la présentation.

Exercice 1 – Compréhension écrite — The window that never closes (4 pts)

Read the text carefully, then answer the four questions in English, in full sentences. Every morning, Maya walks from her flat to the bus stop, and she has counted the cameras: eleven of them in less than a mile. Britain has one of the densest networks of CCTV cameras in the world, and most people, like her father, have stopped noticing them. 'They are part of the street furniture now,' he says. 'They keep us safe, and I have nothing to hide.' Maya is not so sure. Last term, a photograph of her arguing with a friend in the school yard was posted in a group chat; within two days it had reached three hundred phones. Nobody had filmed her from a lamppost. Her classmates had done it themselves, and they had not asked. That is what she finds hardest to explain to adults. The cameras belong to the council, and there are rules: signs on the wall, a limited retention period, a form to fill in if you want to see the footage. The phones belong to everybody, and the only rule is the one each person decides to follow. Her grandmother grew up in a village where privacy simply meant closing the curtains at night. Maya's generation lives behind a window that never closes. 'I don't want to disappear from the internet,' she says. 'I want to choose what people see of me, and when.'

- a) a) Where does the scene take place, and how many cameras does Maya count on her way to the bus stop ? (repérage)
- b) b) In your own words, explain the difference Maya sees between the council's cameras and her classmates' phones. (sens global)
- c) c) What does her father's sentence 'I have nothing to hide' reveal about his attitude to surveillance ? (inférence)
- d) d) Explain the meaning of the final image: 'a window that never closes'. (expression à expliquer)

Exercice 2 – Lexique — le vocabulaire de la vie privée (4 pts)

Complete each sentence with the word or phrase that fits. Write the full sentence.

- a) a) The company apologised after a massive data ___ exposed two million accounts.
- b) b) Advertisers ___ users across websites in order to build a commercial profile.
- c) c) A ___ is a person who reveals secret practices inside an organisation.
- d) d) Collecting information without asking is a breach of ___ : the user never agreed to it.

Exercice 3 – Tournures d'analyse (4 pts)

Rewrite each sentence by inserting the phrase that matches the indication in brackets.

- a) a) (traiter de) This documentary ___ the surveillance of citizens in the United Kingdom.
- b) b) (cela suggère que) ___ privacy has become a political question, not only a personal one.
- c) c) (cependant, en tête de phrase) ___, no camera has ever prevented every crime.
- d) d) (à mon avis) ___, consent should be explicit, informed and revocable.

Exercice 4 – Repères culturels et faux amis*(4 pts)*

Answer briefly in English (a and b), then translate into English (c and d).

- a) a) Which amendment of the American Constitution protects citizens against unreasonable searches, and in which year was it adopted ?
- b) b) Who revealed the mass surveillance programmes of the NSA, and in which year ?
- c) c) « Actuellement, il existe des preuves solides de cette collecte de données. »
- d) d) « Les réseaux sociaux brouillent la frontière entre vie privée et vie publique. »

Exercice 5 – Expression écrite*(4 pts)*

Write about 150 words on the following subject: 'Nothing to hide, nothing to fear.' Do you agree ? You must respect the four requirements below.

- a) a) Longueur et structure : environ 150 mots, organisés en trois paragraphes (position, argument principal, nuance ou conclusion).
- b) b) Lexique : employer au moins quatre termes de l'axe (privacy, surveillance, personal data, consent, CCTV, digital footprint...).
- c) c) Exemple : citer au moins un repère anglophone précis et daté.
- d) d) Charnières et point de vue : au moins trois connecteurs différents (however, on the one hand, all in all...) et une prise de position personnelle explicite.

Bon courage !