

**ANGLAIS****Surveillance Drones**

- Surveillance drones or unmanned aerial systems (UASs) raise significant issues for privacy and civil liberties. Drones are capable of highly advanced surveillance, and drones already in use by law enforcement can carry various types of equipment including live-feed video cameras, infrared cameras, heat sensors, and radar. Some military versions can stay in air for hours or days at a time, and their high-tech cameras can scan entire cities, or alternatively, zoom in and read a milk carton from 60,000 feet. They can also carry wifi crackers and fake cell phone towers that can determine your location or intercept your texts and phone calls. Drone manufacturers even admit they are made to carry "less lethal" weapons such as tear gas¹ or rubber bullets².
- Thanks to a provision in the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012, drone use in the United States is set to expand rapidly over the next few years. The Act includes provisions to make the licensing process easier and quicker for law enforcement, and by 2015, commercial entities will also be able to apply for a drone authorization.
- In January 2012, EFF sued the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) under the Freedom of Information Act to determine which public and private entities had applied for authorization to fly drones. In response to the lawsuit, the FAA has released lists of the 60 public entities and 12 private drone manufacturers that have sought permission to fly drones in the US. The agency has also released several thousand pages of records related to the entities' drone license applications.
- The FAA has yet to provide information on how these drones will be used. EFF has also partnered with MuckRock, the open government organization, to conduct a "drone census" with the goal of determining just that. "We have provided an easy-to-use form that ordinary citizens can use to file a public records request with their local police agency to ask what type of surveillance the agency plans to conduct with drones, if any, and what type of privacy protections it is providing its citizens".
- Privacy law has not kept up with the rapid pace of drone technology, and police may believe they can use drones to spy on citizens with no warrant or legal process whatsoever. Several bills are currently going through Congress, which attempt to provide privacy protection to Americans who may be caught up in drone surveillance. As the numbers of entities authorized to fly drones accelerates in the coming years—the FAA estimates as many as 30,000 drones could be flying in US skies by 2020—EFF will continue to push for transparency in the drone authorization process and work to ensure the privacy of all Americans is protected.

<https://www.eff.org/fr/issues/surveillance-drones>

FOOTNOTES:

1. gaz lacrymogène

2. balles en caoutchouc

Epreuve du 1^{er} Groupe

READING COMPREHENSION

(8.5 marks)

A. Match ideas with the corresponding paragraphs of the text.

(2.5 marks)

Ideas	Paragraph n°
1. Opening perspectives for drone use in the USA	-----
2. The voting of laws and regulations to achieve transparency in flying drones authorization.	-----
3. Legal decisions to make public the names of organizations allowed to use drones	-----
4. Surveillance capacities of drones	-----
5. Citizens' demands on the way drones are being used	-----

B. Say whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose T or F and justify quoting from the text. (3 marks)

6. Surveillance drones are highly advanced devices, but they have a limited range of detection. **T / F**
Justification: -----

7. Reforms on law enforcement for drones tend to restrict their use. **T / F**
Justification: -----

8. The American citizen is involved in the process of regulating how drones will be used. **T / F**

9. Legal measures have been taken in advance, which guarantee protection of liberties. **T / F**
Justification: -----

C. Complete the fact file using information from the text. (2 marks)

DRONES SURVEILLANCE IN THE USA

Agency regulating drone use :	10. -----
New legal arrangements due to the reform:	11. ----- 12. -----
Entities authorised to fly drones	13. ----- 14. -----
Problems raised by drone surveillance:	15. ----- 16. -----
The fundamental social value EFF intends to protect	17. -----

D. Find in the text words corresponding to the following definitions. (1 mark)

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
a. Aircrafts without human pilots on board (para. 1)	18. -----
b. Proposed legislations under consideration for approval by Congress (para. 5)	19. -----
c. Watch someone secretly without their knowing it. (para. 5)	20. -----
d. A proceeding in a court of law brought by one party against another (para 3)	21. -----

E. LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE (7.5 marks)

Reformulate the sentences using the prompts given. (3 marks)

22. He asked the lawmakers to issue laws regulating surveillance drone use in the country.
 He had -----

23. The growing use of drones in industry will reduce workers' exposure to hazardous situations.
 The more the use of drones in industry, -----

24. The EFF sued the FAA because they didn't know how drones would be used.
 Had the EFF known -----

Epreuve du 1^{er} Groupe

F. Complete the sentences using the word or expression in bold with the correct prefix. (1.5 marks)

e.g.: manned systems ---->unmanned systems

25. With the FAA Modernisation and Reform Act of 2012, Americans are **able to** get drone license quickly.
The FAA Modernisation and Reform Act of 2012 will ----- Americans to get drone license quickly.

26. Privacy advocates fear that the citizens will not feel **easy** about the use of drones when they know that what they do in private can be shown in public.
Privacy advocates fear that the citizens will feel ----- when they know that what they do in private can be shown in public.

27. The EFF has been complaining about a drone use based on processes which are **not legal**.
The EFF has been complaining about a drone use based on processes which are -----.

G. Reformulate using the correct form of the verbs in the box to replace the words in italic in the sentences. (2 marks)

SPY ON/ CARRY OUT / CATCH UP / BRING DOWN

28. Under EFF pressure, American police have **reduced** the number of surveillance drones on American citizens.
Under EFF pressure, American police have-----
-----.

29. The authorities have decided not to **conduct** an opinion poll on the use of surveillance drones this year.
The authorities have decided not to -----
-----.

30. The new legislation which is going through Congress will not allow drone users to **watch secretly** any citizens' activities.
The new legislation which is going through Congress has provisions that will prevent drone users from-----
-----.

31. As drone use in the United States expands, the number of honest American citizens **involved** in drone surveillance might increase.
As drone use in the United States expands, the number of honest American citizens -----
-----.

H. Ask questions corresponding to the words or expressions in bold. (1 mark)

32. Some military drone versions can stay in air **for hours** at a time.
-----?

33. Their high-tech cameras can read a milk carton from **60,000 feet**.
-----?

I. WRITING: (4 marks)

34. **Choose one topic and write a passage of not more than 150 words.**

Topic One:

Citizens in most developed countries are confronted with security problems. Sophisticated systems like drones are used to improve citizens' safety. Do you think that the loss of privacy which can result from that situation is too high a price to pay?

Topic Two:

Modern technologies are created by humans to help them in various activities. These technologies tend to create great dependence. It seems that we cannot do without machines. Do you think we should let machines control our lives? State your opinion.