

BREVET DE TECHNICIEN SUPÉRIEUR

GROUPEMENT 1

LANGUE VIVANTE ÉTRANGÈRE

SESSION 2003

- ÉPREUVE D'ANGLAIS -

SUJET

Durée : 2 heures

Le sujet est composé de 3 pages numérotées de 1/3 à 3/3.

L'usage du dictionnaire bilingue est autorisé.

Spécialités	Coefficient
ACTION COMMERCIALE	1,5
ASSURANCE	1
PROFESSIONS IMMOBILIÈRES	1
COMMUNICATION DES ENTREPRISES	1
BANQUE	1

CODE ÉPREUVE : LVE1 ANG	EXAMEN : BTS	SPÉCIALITÉ : GROUPEMENT 1
SESSION 2003	SUJET	ÉPREUVE : ANGLAIS
Durée : 2H00	Coefficient différent selon spécialité	N° sujet : 03GBO03
		Page : 1 / 3

Après avoir attentivement lu le texte ci-dessous, vous en ferez le compte rendu en **FRANÇAIS** et en 160 mots environ, à + ou -10% près.

Vous indiquerez le nombre de mots utilisés.

Toute présentation sous forme de notes sera pénalisée.

GO ON, WATCH ME

PEOPLE ARE VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERING THEIR PRIVACY

George Orwell¹ got it wrong. In the developed world, it is not the state that has ushered in a “Big Brother” society but society itself. Every day, people are adopting new technologies that trade a small amount of their privacy for greater convenience and security : credit cards, smart cards in electronic tollbooths, customer loyalty cards, cash-withdrawal machines... As for surveillance cameras, they have become so widely accepted that they have bred a genre of mass entertainment in the form of so-called reality TV.

Where the public wants security, the willingness to give up privacy is powerful. That bodes well for the companies hoping to sell personal location technology to people who want to monitor the movement of their pets and loved ones. Worries about child abductions, for example, mean that people are likely to welcome such devices.

But the loss of privacy may be less obvious where people trade privacy for convenience. For example, later this year, a smart card will be introduced to bring about cashless travel on London’s underground, buses and train services. Few of the 20m who use the capital’s underground will realise that the card will record their daily movements for billing purposes. Mobile-phone companies hold data on an individual’s calls and movements. Shops hold details of purchases. Such companies frequently argue that personal data is secure and inviolable. Yet the police, tax authorities and security services can usually gain access to such data to pursue an investigation or prosecution.

However, some think the toughest questions concern the minority who choose not to relinquish privacy for convenience or security, or those who do not have that choice – such as illegal immigrants. If basic services become inaccessible to people who choose not to (or cannot) carry a credit card, smart card or mobile telephone, say, there could be protests and other political pressure.

Such concern, however, will weigh little on the many who feel that they have nothing to hide. If the price of freedom is inconvenience and insecurity, the truth is that most people would welcome these sorts of Big Brother. Paradoxically, only government can protect civil liberties from Orwellian fate.

Adapted and abridged from *The Economist*, August 17th, 2002

¹ George Orwell (1903-1950): an English writer, best known for his two post-war novels about and against totalitarianism, *Animal Farm* (1945) and *Nineteen Eighty-four* (1949). “Big Brother is watching you” is a key phrase in *Nineteen Eighty-four*.

II – EXPRESSION

(10 points)

Answer the following questions in **ENGLISH**.

To what extent is this drawing an illustration of George Orwell's key phrase 'Big Brother is watching you'?

Considering your own professional field, do you feel that an employee's liberties are threatened? Justify your opinion. (250 words at least)

