



WHO'S WATCHING YOU?



Scan to review worksheet

Expono code:
1A5X-P1LE-2IPK



1

Warm up

Look at the pictures and discuss the questions in pairs or small groups.



1. The Internet is sometimes called the information highway. What does this name mean to you? Why?
2. How do you think governments control the Internet or other communication technologies?
3. Why do you think governments want to have this control?



2

Focus on vocabulary**Part A: Match the vocabulary to the definitions.**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. spy <u>on</u> (v) | a. freedom to do or say whatever you want, often something bad or unacceptable |
| 2. <u>enable</u> (v) | b. to secretly watch someone or something |
| 3. <u>licence</u> (n) | c. to make it possible for someone to do something |
| 4. <u>bipartisan</u> (adj.) | d. involving two political parties |
| 5. <u>values</u> (n) | e. a system of government of a country in which one person has complete power |
| 6. <u>autocracy</u> (n) | f. beliefs about what is right or wrong, or what is important |
| 7. <u>democracy</u> (n) | g. a system of government in which the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives |

Part B: Now complete the following sentences with a word from Part A.

1. Lack of response may make criminals believe they have _____ to continue their crimes.
2. In some countries, it is not illegal for the government to _____ people. Anyone can be watched in secret at any time.
3. My father did not want to live in an _____. He thought people should have the right to vote and choose their government.
4. This device will _____ you to hide your location when you are using your mobile phone.
5. The right to vote is one thing that is necessary in order to have a _____.
6. Most laws do not have _____ support, but those that do are often very popular because the opinions of both political parties are represented.
7. He doesn't want to work for a company that watches its employees' social media accounts because it doesn't reflect his _____.

Now, discuss the questions below.

1. What are the alternatives to governments?
2. Are you happy with the government of your country?
3. What do you think of the governments in America and China?



3 Listening for main idea

Which statement is the best summary of the broadcast?



1. Huawei is a Chinese company that is the world's largest seller of mobile phone technology, but the US government does not think the company should not be doing business in the United States because the United States is a democracy.
2. Western governments have banned Huawei technology from their countries because the company is Chinese and this gives an unfair advantage to the Chinese government in business negotiations with western companies and governments.
3. Although Huawei is the world's largest seller of mobile phone technology, many western governments have barred the company from doing business in their countries because of the company's alleged ties to the Chinese government.

4 Listening comprehension

Listen to the broadcast again and decide if the sentences are true or false.

1. Huawei has had 180,000 employees since 1987. _____
2. Western governments are certain Huawei has stolen intellectual property from their countries. _____
3. Western governments are worried about the Chinese government using Huawei to spy on their countries. _____
4. The main reason for the ban on Huawei technology is based on US national security. _____
5. Nancy Pelosi's only concern about Huawei and the Chinese government is connected to national security. _____
6. The government in the United States is divided over the ban on Huawei technology. _____
7. The position of the US government is not stopping Huawei's economic growth. _____





5

Grammar: reported speech

Speech can be reported in two ways, direct and indirect. Read the examples. What do you notice about the punctuation, the pronouns, and the verb tenses?

Direct speech:

- The president of the organisation said, 'I think the law is unfair.'

Indirect speech:

- The president of the organisation said that she thought the law was unfair.

Punctuation:

- *Direct speech* uses commas and puts quoted speech in quotes.
- *Indirect speech* does not use quotes but often introduces the speech with that.

Pronouns:

- Indirect speech changes pronouns, from 'I' to 'she' in the example, to keep the speaker's original meaning.

Verb tenses:

- *Indirect speech* changes the verb tense of the *reported speech*, often shifting backwards in time, for example, from *simple present* to *simple past* or *simple past* to *past perfect*.

Note that the shift in tense is optional when reporting:

- **something that is still true:** *The solicitor said his client wants to negotiate.*
- **something that is a general truth:** *The professor said that the UK has a common law system.*

Read the sentences. Complete the sentences to make correct sentences in direct or indirect speech.

1. Ms Juarez said, "I'm not going to accept any new clients."
- Ms Juarez said that _____ to accept any new clients.
2. The judges said, "We are unhappy with the statue."
- The judges said that _____ unhappy with the statue.
3. The attorney said that the government had not considered her client's basic human rights.
- The attorney said, " _____ client's basic human rights."



6

Legal vocabulary

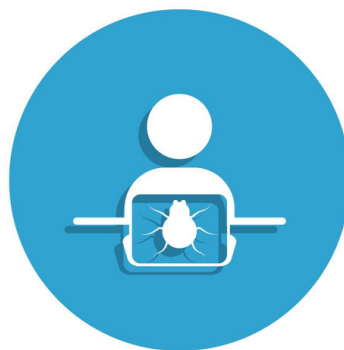
Part A: Complete the chart with the correct forms for the different parts of speech.

verb	noun	adjective
(1)	modification	modifying/(2)
delete	(3)	deleted
(4)	target	(5)
assist	(6)	assisted

Part B: Read the paragraph. Choose the correct answer.

The authorities have asked for _____¹ in hacking social media accounts of individuals they believe are criminals. The _____² accounts are believed to be used in international criminal activity. It is important that this hacking remain secret so that the individuals do not _____³ their accounts because if these accounts disappear, there will be no way to locate the individuals. Furthermore, the hacking should remain secret so that criminals do not have time to make any _____⁴ because such changes may damage the evidence.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. a. assist | b. target | c. deletion | d. assistance |
| 2. a. assisted | b. target | c. deleted | d. targeted |
| 3. a. delete | b. deletion | c. modify | d. modification |
| 4. a. deletes | b. modifies | c. deletions | d. modifications |





7 Reading: predicting content

Understanding text organisation.

Read the headings of the article. Match the sentences with the headings that most likely contain that information.

1. Individuals who are not the subject of the criminal investigation may have their data hacked.
 2. The law allows the authorities to access accounts of individuals they believe are involved in criminal activities online.
 3. The processes that the government uses to hack online accounts may find their way to criminals.
 4. In the past, individuals did not have to assist the government's hacking efforts.
-
- a. How is this different to previous laws?
 - b. What are the powers granted by the law?
 - c. What are the privacy concerns?
 - d. What are the security issues?

Now, read the text to check your predictions.

8 Finding vocabulary

Scan the article and find words or phrases which mean the same as the following.

1. _____ a legal document signed by a judge that gives the authorities the power to do something (n, para. 1)
2. _____ got something, especially in an official way (v, para. 2)
3. _____ general, without details (adj., para. 2)
4. _____ to use technology to watch something or someone, especially for security reasons (v, para. 2)
5. _____ to consider it right or acceptable to do something (idiom., para. 2)
6. _____ the state of being free from the attention of the public or authorities (n, para. 3)
7. _____ to make changes to something without permission, especially in order to damage it (phr. v, para. 4)



Who's watching you?

Government authority to monitor online activities

1. Should the authorities be able to spy on anyone's social media or other online accounts? Most of us would not want this, but in Australia, the police now have the authority to modify, add, copy or delete data when investigating serious online crimes. The organisation Digital Rights Watch says the law grants the authorities the right to investigate individuals and organisations without going through the process of getting a warrant. They also note that the government passed the law despite the opinion of a bipartisan committee that wanted to limit the powers granted by the new law.

2. **What are the powers granted by the law?**

Although the law usually requires authorities to obtain a warrant to investigate a subject, the law grants broad powers. Firstly, it allows authorities to secretly monitor devices or networks that are used or are likely to be used by an individual or organisation that is the subject of the warrant. Furthermore, the law allows the authorities to take control of an online account, like a social media account, in order to collect information for their investigation. In addition, authorities may copy, delete or modify the data on these accounts as they see fit. Finally, the law has an emergency authorisation power that, in some situations, allows these activities without a warrant.

3. **How is this different to previous laws?**

Previous statutes, such as the Telecommunications Acts of 1979 and 1997, had greater privacy protections. Those laws, and others such as the Surveillances Devices Act of 2004, allow government authorities to hack accounts and monitor communications under certain situations. However, this new law allows "assistance orders", which could require individuals to assist the government's hacking or risk up to ten years in prison.

4. **What are the privacy concerns?**

The Office of the Australian Information Commissioner and others have also raised privacy concerns. The law may collect information about parties who are not under investigation because the law can authorise access to their computers, communication and data. The Human Rights Law Centre also argues the law's broad powers can force any individual with relevant knowledge of the targeted computer to carry out hacking activities. In some cases, this may be to the detriment of an individual's rights. Additionally, enabling law enforcement agencies to modify the data on these accounts is essentially allowing them to tamper with evidence in a criminal investigation.

5. **What are the security issues?**

Network security can be very hard to break, so hackers look for weaknesses in a system to gain access to unsecured data. Governments are also using these weaknesses for their own lawful hacking. The weaknesses are usually unknown to the software developers. If the government hackers found one of these weaknesses, the public should expect the government to report it to the software developer. The thinking is that the government should protect the public and by allowing these weaknesses to go unreported, the government is enabling hackers to hurt the public. Furthermore, the government's computer systems can also be hacked. Thus, the hacking tools used by the government can fall into the hands of criminals, which happened in 2016 when the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of the United States was hacked. The hackers published the CIA's hacking tools online. When information like this becomes public, there is a greater risk that it will be used by more criminal hackers.

6. Therefore, while it is possible to justify the law on the grounds of public safety over personal privacy, there is no doubt that the security issues it raises cannot be overlooked.



9

Reading comprehension

Read the article again and choose one correct answer.

1. Why did the Digital Rights Watch object to the law?
 - a. They thought there should be bipartisan support for the law.
 - b. They did not think the government should be allowed to spy on individuals.
 - c. They were not happy that the authorities could modify information on the accounts.
 - d. They did not think there should be a right to investigate without a warrant.

2. What was the opinion of the bipartisan committee that reviewed the law?
 - a. They were happy with the law so long as there was a modification about the need for a warrant.
 - b. They believed the law gave the authorities too much power.
 - c. They wanted more time to review the law and decide how it should be limited.
 - d. They thought the law was a very good one and did not require modification.

3. Which of the following is NOT one of the things allowed under the law?
 - a. The authorities can copy, delete or modify information on social media accounts in any way they like.
 - b. The authorities can set up a new account to create a trap for the subject of a warrant.
 - c. A warrant is not necessary in situations in which the authorities can show there is an emergency.
 - d. Social media accounts of individuals and organisations can be taken over by the authorities.

4. How might this law have an impact on the evidence of criminal investigations?
 - a. It has no effect on evidence that might be used in criminal investigations.
 - b. It may give criminals an opportunity to tamper with evidence that is against them.
 - c. It allows the authorities to create evidence if they create new accounts.
 - d. It gives the authorities the ability to modify or change evidence.

5. According to the author of the article, what is the main negative result of the law?
 - a. Issues related to national security
 - b. The lack of privacy of individuals
 - c. The fact that it does not support public safety
 - d. The ability of the government to search without a warrant



10 Talking point

Work in pairs and answer these questions.

1. Do you think it is fair for some governments, like the United States, to bar Huawei from doing business in their countries? Why or why not?
2. Do you know of any companies that are controlled by governments? What are the advantages and disadvantages of a company being controlled by a government?
3. The Australian law gave the authorities very broad powers over online accounts. Do you agree or disagree with this law? Why?

11 Optional activity/homework

Choose one question and write a paragraph (200 words). Ensure that you check your grammar, spelling and punctuation.

Topic 1

Is it ever acceptable for a government of a country to spy on people living in that country?
Why or why not?

Topic 2

How important is the need for a warrant when the authorities want to look at someone's online accounts? Why? Are there ever situations in which a warrant should not be necessary?
Why or why not?