**KEY**

**Pre-listening activities**

**I.**

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|  |  |  |
| LONDON(UK) | MADRID(Spain) | MOSCOW(Russia) |
| July 7th, 2005 | March 11th, 2004 | October 26th, 2002 |
| Al-Qaeda | Islamic militants | Chechen rebels |
|  |  |  |
| NEW YORK(USA) | KANO(Nigeria) | PARIS(France) |
| September 11th, 2001 | January 20th, 2012 | November 13th, 2015 |
| Al-Qaeda | Boko Haram | ISIS |

**III.**

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| --- | --- |
| **Endure** | to [suffer](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/suffer) something [difficult](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/difficult) or [unpleasant](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/unpleasant) in a [patient](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/patient_1) way over a long [period](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/period_1) |
| **Tip off** | to give someone a [warning](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/warning) or [secret](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/secret_1) [information](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/information) about something |
| **Scrutiny** | [careful](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/careful) [examination](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/examination) of someone or something |
| **Atrocity** | a [cruel](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/cruel) and [violent](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/violent) [act](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/act_2), often in a war |
| **Awareness** | [knowledge](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/knowledge) or [understanding](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/understanding_1) of a [subject](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/subject_1), [issue](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/issue_1), or [situation](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/situation) |
| **Disrupt** | to [interrupt](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/interrupt) something and [prevent](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/prevent) it from [continuing](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/continuing) by [creating](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/create) a [problem](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/problem) |
| **Plot** | a [secret](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/secret_1) [plan](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/plan_1) to do something [bad](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/bad_1), made by two or more [people](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/people_1) |
| **Militants** | someone who [uses](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/use_1) militant [methods](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/method) to [achieve](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/achieve) something |
| **Raid** | a [sudden](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/sudden_1) [short](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/short_1) [military](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/military) or police [attack](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/attack_1) |
| **Counter-terrorism** | the [actions](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/action_1) and [methods](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/method) that are [intended](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/intended_1) to [stop](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/stop_1) the [activities](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/activity) of [people](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/people_1) who use [violence](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/violence) to [achieve](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/achieve) [political](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/political) [aims](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/aim_1) |
| **Go to ground** | to hide from people who want to catch you, usually for a long time |

**Listening activities**

**IV.**

**5.000 –** number of Europeans who traveled to Syria to join the fight there

**Raffaello Pantucci –** the director of international security studies at the Royal United Services Institute

**France, Belgium and Germany –** there were raids going on to track suspected terrorists

**battlefield –** Syria and Iraq

**legislation –** that means you can be convicted for planning to join an organization or conduct a terrorist act abroad

**lone actor terrorist threats –** terrorist threats that don't appear on existing radars

**V.**

1. **What case did Mr.Pantucci mention when he was talking about the raids to track possible terrorists?**

Belgian case, they seem to disrupt what looked like a very active group of individuals who were plotting an atrocity.

1. **How do security agencies track someone who comes back from Syria?**

authorities have some awareness of them, the individual may have been on a broader security radar

1. **Why is it difficult to track suspected individuals?**

the huge number of people going back and forth and the relative ease of mobility from a lot of continental European countries to Turkey and ultimately to Syria and Iraq

1. **What are some European countries doing to disrupt terrorist networks?**

traditional counter-terrorism work

**Post-listening activities**

**VI.**

**Complete the prepositions into the text.**

1. Police in France, Belgium and Germany have swept \_\_\_up\_\_\_\_ more than two dozen suspected terrorists in the last couple of days as investigators search Western Europe \_\_\_for\_\_\_ possible militants.

2. At the same time, do some of these raids just tip \_\_\_off\_\_\_\_ other members of the network and they go to ground?

3. …….the individual may have been on a broader security radar, and then suddenly his telephone goes \_\_\_off\_\_\_ in Turkey.

4. There are some indicators of people they should be watching \_\_\_out\_\_\_ for.

5. Mr. Pantucci, what keeps you \_\_\_up\_\_\_ at night?

6. The point at which they become interested in these ideas to the point at which they take action is a process that can stretch \_\_\_\_over\_\_\_\_ almost a decade.

**Post-reading activities**

**IV.**

**Answer the questions.**

1. **According to the article, what is wrong with locking up suspected terrorists indefinitely?**

No one should be imprisoned, deported or executed without the independent judgment of a court of law. This is an essential part of what is known as the rule of law.

1. **What justification is given for compromising the principle that people should not be kept in prison without being given a fair trial?**

Extraordinary situations call for extraordinary measures.

1. **What is the criticism of the intelligence reports that often form the basis for the arrest of suspected terrorists?**

The reports relied on unproven allegations in foreign newspapers or on allegations from informers who were being paid and had reasons to lie.

1. **What is the alternative policy that has been adopted in Sweden?**

When evidence was lacking, they adopted the policy of releasing suspects and then keeping them under constant surveillance. The suspects know they are being watched and having their calls intercepted 24 hours a day.

**V.**

**Find the words or collocations in the text.**

1. detain
2. tried
3. contravene
4. execute
5. deported
6. plotting
7. trample
8. convicted
9. wreak havoc
10. prone
11. distorted
12. scrutiny
13. surveillance