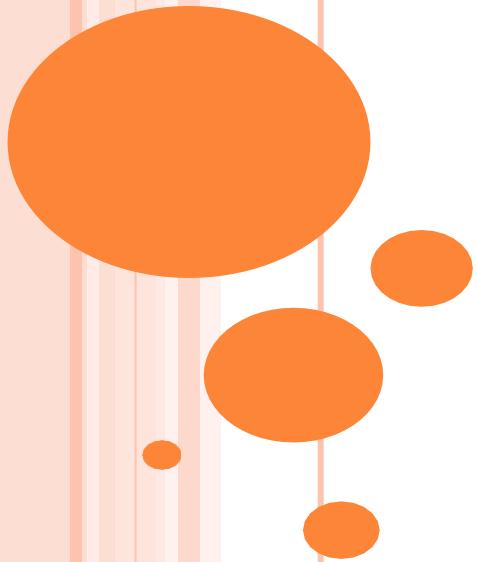# INTERNET SECURITY

Topic 7

Pages 58 - 66

P. 45, ex. 1

1. The WWW is also called the information __highway__
2. A link in a web page is a __hyperlink__ .
3. A website that offers a variety of services is called a __portal__ .
4. The first page of a website is the __home page__ .
5. A person who keeps a blog is a __blogger__ .
6. The manager of a web page is its __master__ .
7. An animal closely linked to the Web is a __spider__ .
8. Another word for a directory is __index__ (part of a computer's memory where information is stored, containing one or more files).
9. Another word for bookmark is __favourite__ .

DISCUSS.

1. What are the dangers of using the Internet?
2. Who is most susceptible to internet frauds?
3. How concerned are you about your online safety?
4. What are some examples of computer crime?
5. How could you prevent these computer disasters or limit their effects:

a) You open an email attachment and it contains a destructive virus

b) Your hard disk crashes and much of your data is lost permanently

c) Someone guesses your password and copies sensitive data?

copies   patching   reproduce   switched off   reproduction

infected   resident   detect   infects   computer system   host

The anatomy of a virus

A biological virus is a very small, simple organism that *infects* living cells, known as the *host*, by attaching itself to them and use them to *reproduce* itself. Similarly, a computer virus is a very small program that infects a *computer system* and uses its resources to reproduce itself. It often does this by *patching* the OS to enable it to *detect* program files, such as COM or EXE files. It then *copies* itself into those files. When the user runs an *infected* program, it is loaded in the memory carrying the virus. The virus uses a common programming technique to stay *resident* in memory. It can then use a *reproduction* routine to infect other programs. The process continues until the computer is *switched off*.

Brainstorm vocabulary related to cybersecurity.
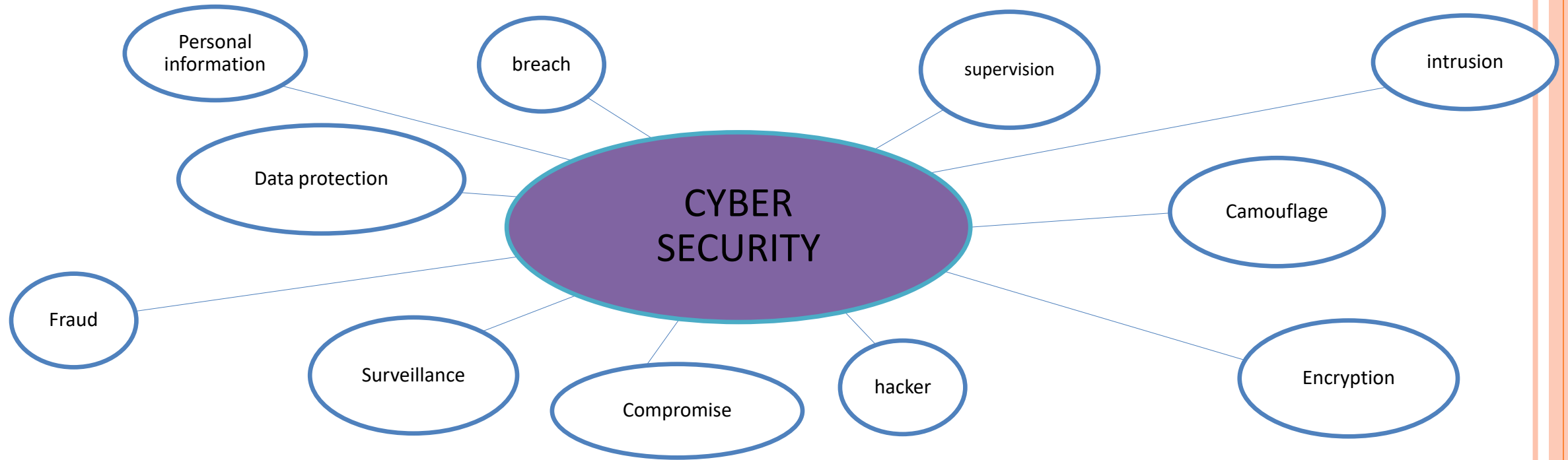
USE THE INFORMATION FROM PAGE 65, PART A TO FILL IN THE SENTENCES:

- downloading and distributing copyrighted content digitally without permission:___**PIRACY**___,
- the repeated use of electronic communications to harass or frighten someone:__**CYBERSTALKING**__ ,
- software that is specifically designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorized access to a computer system :___**MALWARE**___,
- person who breaks or violates a computer system remotely with bad intentions:___**CRACKER /BLACK-HAT HACKER**___,
- stealing user banking data by disguising as a credible organization and fooling the victim into opening an email:___**PHISHING**___,
- tricking people with the purpose of obtaining money:___**SCAM**___,

P.66, EX. 26.1
USE THE INFORMATION FROM PAGE 65, PARTS A AND B TO MATCH THE SENTENCES:

1. piracy - A
2. phishing - F
3. Trojan horse - D
4. scam - B
5. virus - E
6. cyberstalking - C

P.66, EX. 26.2
USE THE INFORMATION FROM PAGE 65, PART C TO FILL IN THE SENTENCES:

1. malware
2. digital certificate
3. firewall
4. spyware
5. virus
6. antivirus
7. scanner

PAGE 64 – MATCH THE CRIMES TO THEIR DESCRIPTIONS

Use the Internet to help you!

P.64 – KEY

1. F
2. H
3. C
4. A
5. E
6. G
7. B
8. D
9. J
10. I

PASSWORDS TO BE REPLACED BY WEB AUTHENTICATION

Page 58

Warm-up:

- Do usernames and passwords keep your accounts safe?

- Should fingerprints and facial recognition be used instead of passwords? Why (not)?

WHAT WILL WE BE ABLE TO DO WITH THESE BIOMETRICS IN THE FUTURE?

	WHAT WE COULD DO?	SECURITY RISKS
eyes		
fingerprints		
DNA		
voice		
face		

○ **Synonym match KEY**

1. worry – fret
2. credentials – ID
3. standard – guideline
4. universally – all over
5. accounts for – makes up
6. numbered – limited
7. efficacy – benefit
8. drain – burden
9. vulnerable – weak
10. achieved – attained

MULTIPLE CHOICE KEY, P. 59

1. A
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. A
6. D
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. B

Common prefixes in IT

Use the information from page 98 to fill in the exercises on page 99

Ex.33. 1, P. 99 – KEY

1. teleconferencing
2. non-volatile
3. supersites
4. semiconductors
5. intranet
6. interconnected

Ex.33.2, p. 99 – KEY

1. unformatted
2. extranet
3. transmission
4. reboot
5. microbrowser

Ex.33.3, p. 99 – KEY

1. uninstall
2. encrypted
3. decrypted
4. decompresses
5. debug
6. upload
7. update
8. defragment
9. upgrade