

I. READING

Write T (True) and F (False) below.

1. 70% of UK people shop online at least one time per month.
2. Online shoppers can't always be guaranteed that their products will arrive safely.
3. According to law, when there is a problem with order around £ 20,000, it is covered if a credit card is used.
4. Up-to-date anti-virus software can always protect your device from hackers.
5. Sharing your electronic devices for online shopping can result in the system being hacked.
6. Recommended sellers are prone to hacking and selling cheap products.
7. Generally speaking, sellers have 7 days to cancel their customers' orders.
8. Sellers must have a list of the buyers' rights or else they won't sell their products.
9. There is no difference between 'https' and 'http' as long as there is a safe icon at the search bar.
10. This order confirmation comes with a special reference number for buyers to print and use for discount in the next purchases.

Write your answers below.

[illegible]



Top tips for safe online shopping

Currently, nine out of ten people in the UK shop online at least once a month. Experts predict that our spending on the internet over the next five years will grow by 129%. Read on to find out how you can protect yourself when you are shopping online.

1 E

When you buy things on the internet, there is always a chance that something may go wrong. The product could be broken when you get it, or it might not **turn up** at all. If this happens, your credit card will offer you the best protection. By law, your credit card company will cover anything that costs between £100 and £30,000 if there are any problems with your order. Which is why a credit card is the best way to pay.

2

Make sure that your device, for example your laptop or tablet, is safe to use at all times. It should be protected by **up-to-date** anti-virus software, and you should also install a personal firewall, which will stop **hackers** attacking your system. Check that your firewall is turned on before you start shopping, and when you finish be sure to **log out** of the system, especially if you share your computer with other people.

3

Take a minute to look at the website before you buy anything. Check that the company has a geographical address as well as a **landline** telephone number, and write down these details. It is generally better to use sellers that you know about or ones that have been recommended to you.

4

Sellers should have a list of all your rights (for example what to do if you have a problem with the item you bought, or if it hasn't arrived) somewhere on their website, and you need to read this before you decide to shop there. If you can't find the list, you should probably choose a different website. As a general rule, online companies usually give their customers seven days to cancel their order if they change their minds about their **purchase**. This week is called a 'cooling-off' period.

5

A special icon on your screen will tell you if the website you are using is safe. The icon is in the shape of a **padlock**, and you can find it on the browser bar at the bottom of the screen. Another indication of a safe website is its address. The address should begin with 'https' and not 'http' – the **s** stands for secure.

6

The final stage of online shopping is the order confirmation. This is proof that you have bought a product from this company, and it contains the special reference number for your order. You should always print this information and keep it somewhere safe – you might need it if there is a problem.