7 Working online

Starting point

1 Which online mobile devices do you have with you all the time?

2 How important is it for you to be online 24/7?

3 How do you feel when you can't access the Internet and go online? Give reasons for your answer.

Working with words | Online security

1 Work with a partner and discuss these questions.

1 How secure is your computer and data?
2 How do you protect your documents and data?
3 What makes a password weak or strong?

2 Read this article. What is the writer's main purpose?

- To report examples of cybercrime in businesses.
- To convince businesses to invest in online security.
- To explain that online security is important for businesses.

How safe is your business?

Spamhaus is an international non-profit organization based in Switzerland. One day, without warning, the Spamhaus servers were compromised and the website was down for nearly a week. The organization had become another victim of a cyberattack.

For Spamhaus, the attack was especially bad because the organization manages databases of spammers and blacklisted users for business corporations, governments and Internet providers. In other words, Spamhaus had a special understanding of online security. But even it couldn't prevent the cybercriminals.

It's a warning to all organizations and businesses that they are vulnerable to such attacks. And yet, in a recent survey by Deloitte of almost 2,000 executives, 79% were not confident about their company's level of online protection but only 58% planned to increase spending on their cybersecurity. This is a surprisingly low figure considering the risks.

Hackers can spend an average of 243 days on the victim's network before the company realizes there's a problem.

According to a recent study by Mandiant, a provider of corporate cybersecurity systems, there are three reasons for the lack of spending. Firstly, hackers can spend an average of 243 days on the victim's network before the company realizes there's a problem. Secondly, cybersecurity is cost-saving but not money-making, so investors are less interested in paying for it. And finally, many companies feel that if they follow basic procedures such as regularly changing passwords and encrypting files, then they are safe and don't need to invest in more security. They'd prefer to wait and see.

Unfortunately, as businesses become more and more reliant on the Internet, how can businesses afford not to spend more on cybersecurity?

3 The writer thinks we should spend more money on online security. Discuss these questions with a partner.

1 How does the writer support this view in the article?
2 Do you agree? Do you think this is true for your company? Why/Why not?

4 Match these words from the article in **2** to definitions 1–8.

compromised *was down* *hacker* *encrypt* *prevent*
vulnerable *network* *victim*

1 when a protected thing is no longer secure *compromised*
2 stopped working _____
3 person or organization who is attacked as a result of a crime _____
4 stop something from happening _____
5 weak or easily attacked _____
6 person who secretly looks at and changes information on a computer system _____
7 connected computers and devices for sharing information _____
8 make computer data impossible to read unless the user has a password _____

5 Have you or anyone you know ever been a victim of cybercrime? What happened? Why wasn't the data or identity secure?

6 ▶ 7.1 Listen to three people talking about online security. Match each person to the type of online security a–c.

Speaker 1: ___	a Regularly changing your log in details
Speaker 2: ___	b Making copies of documents and other data
Speaker 3: ___	c Checking for viruses

7 ▶ 7.1 Listen again. Match verbs 1–7 with nouns a–g.

1 upgrade	a data
2 back up	b files
3 encrypt	c documents
4 create	d scans
5 open	e attachments
6 share	f software
7 run	g a new password

8 Work with a partner. Make and ask each other questions with 'How often do you …?' and a verb and noun from **7**. Answer the questions and give reasons.

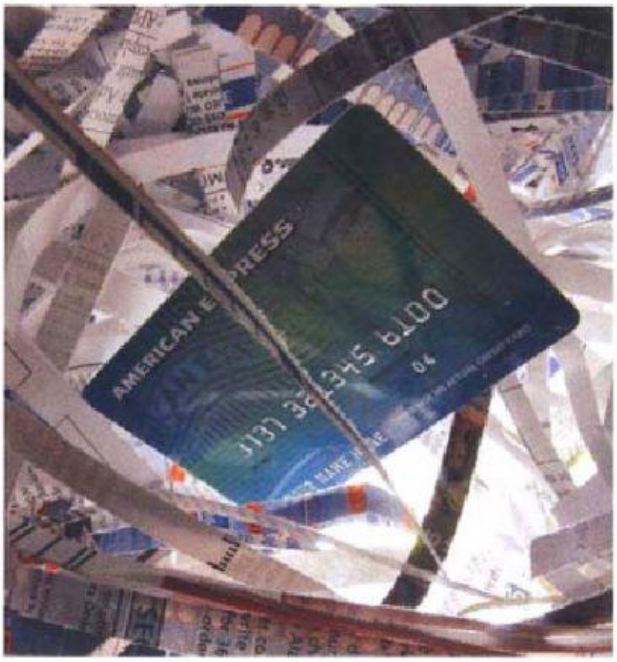
Example: *A How often do you upgrade your software?*
B About once every three years because new software is expensive.

Work with a partner. Discuss and write a list of guidelines for people working online at your company.

Example: *To prevent hackers, create a new password once every three months.*

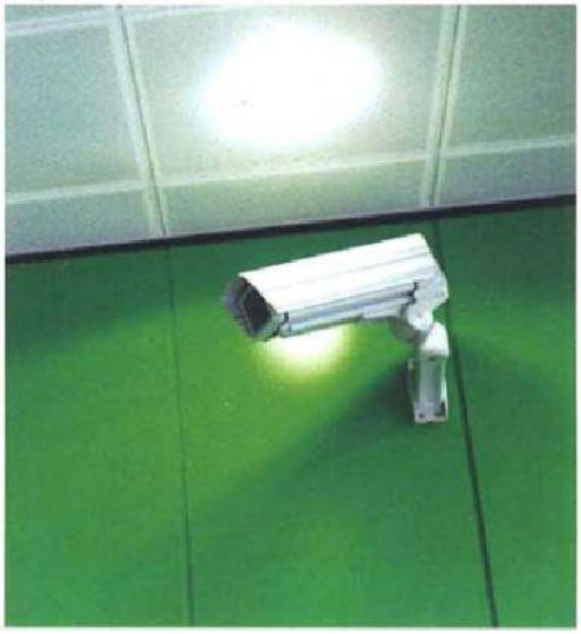
Credit agency reports security breach

More than 1,400 Canadians have been notified of a major security breach at Equifax Canada Inc., a national consumer-credit reporting agency. According to reports, unauthorized access was gained to the personal, detailed credit files which contained social insurance numbers, bank account numbers, home addresses, and job descriptions. With identity theft in Canada rising in one year from 8,100 to 13,000 reported cases, the industry is once again asking how to safeguard databases against identity theft, and deter people from entering the system without passwords.



Burglar doing 'overtime'

Police arrested a man last week for stealing from his company's warehouse. Over a period of three months, the employee used his own security pass to open up the warehouse in the middle of the night and load a van in full view of security cameras. The boxes contained DVDs and CDs. When police questioned security staff who were paid to monitor for such activity, they said, 'We thought he was just doing overtime.' A member of staff finally reported the man when he saw him selling DVDs in a street market on a Saturday afternoon. The company has decided to review its security procedures.



1 In each article, what was the security breach?
2 What was stolen in each case?
3 Who were the victims of each theft?

Find words in the articles in 1 to put into these categories.

Security measures	Security breaches
password	

3 **Work with a partner. Discuss questions 1–3.**

1 Has there ever been a security breach at work? If so, what happened?
2 What do you need authorized access for at work?
3 Which members of staff are responsible for security? What do they monitor?

4 **Find verbs in the articles in 1 to complete these verb + preposition phrases.**

1		2		3	
insure protect _____	+ against	stop prevent _____	+ (someone / something) from	check scan _____	+ for

5 **Look at these extracts from a credit card company information leaflet. Use a verb + preposition phrase from 4. Then work with a partner and compare your answers.**

1 You can _____ your card _____ loss for as little as €1 per month.

2 To _____ anyone else _____ getting your card by mistake, all cards are sent recorded delivery.

3 _____ the envelope _____ any signs that it might have been opened before you accept the delivery.

4 To _____ anyone else _____ using your card, make sure you sign it immediately.

5 To _____ _____ fraud, never write your PIN (Personal Identification Number) down – keep it in your head.

6 Make sure you _____ your monthly bank statement _____ any unauthorized use of your card.

6 **Work with a partner. Take turns to choose one of the security measures below and describe what it's for, using a verb + preposition phrase from 4. Your partner must guess what you are talking about.**

- PIN number
- password
- burglar alarm
- X-ray machine
- security pass
- CCTV
- lock and key
- antivirus software

Example: ***A*** *We use it to safeguard against other people taking our money.*
B *Is it a PIN number?*
A *Yes.*