

Listening

7  Listen again and complete the conversation.

▶ 0:00 / 0:00  

Engineer: Hi, Sally. I understand you have some concerns about network security.

Owner: Yes. I really appreciate you coming in, Jeff. I could really use your help.

Engineer: Did you check the 1) like I suggested?

Owner: I tried to 2) with the password you sent me. But it still didn't work.

Engineer: Okay, I'll have to 3) at it myself.

Owner: Based on what you've seen, what changes do you recommend?

Engineer: Well, first of all, 4) upgrading your anti-virus software.

Owner: I had a feeling you would say that. Is it going to be expensive?

Engineer: Don't worry, you can upgrade for free. I'd also like to change your 5) .

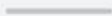
Owner: Okay. That sounds like a good idea.

Engineer: After that, I can reset the permissions on your 6) . Does that sound good to you?

Owner: It sounds good to me, Jeff. Just give me an estimate and we'll get started.

Listening

6  Listen to a conversation between a computer engineer and a business owner. Mark the following statements as *True* or *False*.

▶ 0:00 / 0:00   

- 1 The woman found an unauthorized user in the audit log.
- 2 The man recommends resetting SSL permissions.
- 3 The woman will pay extra to upgrade the anti-virus software.

☐ True ☐ False

☐ True ☐ False

☐ True ☐ False

Revision of the future tense

- 1 Read the table and complete the rules. Write *present continuous*, *will*, *present simple* or *be going to*.

The future tense

1. We use _____ to:

- Talk about the future.

It'll be spring soon.

- Make predictions.

The videogame will be a success.

- Make spontaneous decisions at the moment of speaking.

I cannot listen to music with this Mp3. I'll buy a new one tomorrow.

- Make promises.

I will help you with the database.

2. We use _____ to:

- Refer to plans and intentions.

I am going to make a cake for my brother's birthday.

- Predictions based on evidence.

Look out! You are going to fall.

3. We use the _____ to:

- Refer to arrangements.

I am visiting the doctor this evening at 7:30.

4. We use the _____ to:

- Talk about schedules.

The English class starts at 9.

2 Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the appropriate future tense in each case.

- a) The train from Madrid _____ (arrive) at 10 a.m.
- b) - I cannot take you to the airport, I'm afraid.
- Ok, don't worry. I _____ (call) a taxi.
- c) My parents _____ (buy) a new car because the black one is broken.
- d) Tomorrow at 4 we _____ (present) our new project at the Conference Centre.
- e) Don't worry. I _____ (help) you with your homework.
- f) I think I _____ (buy) a new pair of boots. It's so cold!
- g) When I retire, I _____ (travel) around the world.
- h) Look at those clouds! It _____ (rain)!
- i) She _____ (go) to the exhibition tomorrow.
- j) The second term _____ (finish) in March.

3 Write five questions to ask to your partner about his/her future plans.

- 1. _____ ?
- 2. _____ ?
- 3. _____ ?
- 4. _____ ?
- 5. _____ ?

5 Choose the best option.

- a) -I'm hungry -Oh, *I will / am going to* make a sandwich for you!
- b) My sister *is going to / will* study law in Manchester next year.
- c) The coach *leaves / is going to leave* in ten minutes.
- d) I think he *is going to / will be* successful in his field of study.
- e) Who do you think *is winning / will win* the next elections?
- f) I promise. *I will / am going to* clean my room.
- g) When *will you meet / are you meeting* the teacher? Tomorrow at 10 am.

6 Read the examples below and match them with the correspondent meaning.

- a) My brother is about to create his own website.
- b) Sheila is on the point of finishing her final paper.
- c) I was on the verge of calling the doctor when she got better.
- d) The end of the crisis is likely to take place next year.
- e) I am unlikely to pass the English exam if I don't study.

- 1. Express how certain we are that something will happen in the future.
- 2. Express that something is ready to happen in the near future.

7 Write sentences about you in affirmative or negative using the expressions in exercise 6.

a) Do my homework for tomorrow

b) Clean my room

c) Finish my studies

d) Look at my phone

Vocabulary

Computer security

1 What's the difference between *security* and *safety*?

- a) *Security / Safety* refers to the prevention from external attacks usually in technology.
- b) *Security / Safety* refers to the protection of your life in order not to be harmed.



2 Complete the following sentences with *security* or *safety*:

- a) The _____ of your computer is weak. You should install a new antivirus.
- b) We are worried about my grandmother's house. The _____ of her building seems weak since the walls have a lot of cracks.
- c) When you set up your new smartphone, you must follow the _____ tips provided in the instructions.
- d) One of the _____ tips that I was given when I was a child was to use a comfortable and good chair when using the computer.

4 Read the following definitions and write the concept they refer to:

worm - hacker - spyware - trojan - cracker - malware - virus - adware

- a) A _____ is a person who breaks into a computer to obtain information.
- b) A _____ is a person who breaks into a computer for criminal aims.
- c) A _____ is a program that enters your PC and infects your computer.
- d) A _____ is a self-copying program that spreads and replicates itself.
- e) A _____ is a computer virus that looks like a useful program but it is not.
- f) _____ refers to malicious software.
- g) _____ collects information from your PC without your consent.
- h) _____ is software that shows popup advertisements on your screen.

5 Read the following security tips and complete them with the missing words:

username - https - spyware - password - padlock - message



- a) A secure web shows _____ in the address bar and a _____ icon next to the website's address.
- b) Create a _____ and _____ to have access to your computer system.
- c) Some programs show a warning _____ when they detect _____.

6 What is a cybercrime? Read the following text and learn about the most common ones:

Cybercrimes are a common threat for our computers. There are many of them but one could argue that the most widespread is piracy. Piracy is the illegal copying and distribution of copyrighted software, music or games. It is difficult to eradicate piracy because it has become one of the most common methods of downloading illegal material among common users. Plagiarism is another cybercrime that consists in pretending that someone's work is yours. One of the most dangerous cybercrimes today is phishing (password harvesting fishing). It is the attempt to get passwords for bank accounts or credit card numbers by using emails that look like they are from real organizations. People believe these messages and send private and personal information. IP spoofing is the creation of TCP/IP packets to make a computer look like another one in order to obtain unauthorized access. Finally, needless is to say that cyberstalking is the most worrying for parents and teenagers. It implies online harassment and abuse. This usually happens in chats or newsgroups and it is dangerous for young computer users that might be easily influenced.

1 Read the following text.

AVOIDING RISKS

- 1 Security is one crucial aspect when sending information online. Consider ordinary and common situations such as buying a flight ticket or buying a book online. These online purchases imply the introduction of your most personal information such as name, address, ID number and what is even more dangerous, your credit card number. This confidential information passes from
- 5 computer to computer on its way to the final destination, that is, the bookstore or the airline company. If one of the intermediary computers is infiltrated by **hackers**, your information can be stolen and copied.

- What should ordinary users do to avoid these risks? **Malware** can damage your computer. **Viruses, trojans, worms** or **spyware** can enter your PC and destroy important information. It is
- 10 recommended not to download **unknown programs** from the Internet which may end up being a risk for your PC and not to open **email attachments** unless you know the sender and the content of the message. Moreover, it is advisable to update your **anti-virus software** as often as possible since new viruses are created all the time.

- It is also necessary to set security alerts to protect your browser. For instance, there are browsers
- 15 that display a **lock** and allow the user to delete, disable **cookies** or prevent them from being created. A cookie is a small amount of data generated by a website and saved by your web browser. Therefore, disallowing cookies provides a higher level of privacy.

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SSL certificates are also a way to identify secure websites. These certificates are files installed on a website. They verify the authenticity of a company so online shoppers can trust the web and know that it is secure and reliable. It is advisable that users make sure that banking services, above all, use these digital certificates.

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Email privacy should also be taken into account. Your email can be read by thousands of people who may have access to it illegally. To protect a message, it should be encoded with encryption. **Encryption** changes data into a secret code so it can only be **decoded** and read by someone who has the correct decoding key. It is one of the most used medium of data transfer. To guarantee network security, **firewalls** are also used to limit the data that can pass through them and protect a server from damage by unauthorized users. It is also known that using **passwords** is a must if you want to protect your computer. All systems must be accessed by a password which should not be shared with others and should be changed often.

Reading comprehension

- 2 Read the text above and classify the words in bold into risks and security methods. You can add more examples. Then, say if you use any of these security methods to protect your computer.

RISKS	SECURITY

3 Answer the following questions according to the information in the text.

- a) Why is it risky to buy a flight ticket online?
- b) How can you protect your PC from malware?
- c) Why is it advisable to disallow cookies?
- d) Why do online shoppers make sure that some websites use SSL certificates?
- e) Can messages be decoded by any user?

4 Say if these sentences are true or false. Justify your answers.

- a) Buying online is always dangerous for online shoppers.
- b) Users can open email attachments provided that they know their sender.
- c) Ordinary users can disable cookies to protect their computers.
- d) SSL certificates are used by banking services to prove they exist and they are real.
- e) Decryption converts encrypted data back into its original form.
- f) Firewalls are used to transfer data.

5 Look for words in the text that have these meanings.

- a) Acquisitions _____
- b) Prevent _____
- c) Install, apply _____
- d) Consequently _____
- e) To ensure _____

6 Find words in the text that have opposite meanings.

- a) Irrelevant _____
- b) Safe _____
- c) Allowing _____
- d) Lower _____
- e) Mistrust _____
- f) Unreliable _____