Unit 1
Cybercrime

- **Learning Objectives**

  - To acquire the basic knowledge of cybercrime
  - To learn what "digital heart attack" is
  - To try to picture what the speaker is saying while listening
  - To become a confident speaker in public speaking

Section A Listening

Pre-Listening

Direction: Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. What are the advantages of the Internet over those traditional communication channels?

2. How can cyber security be guaranteed?

Warm-up Activities

⚙ Vocabulary

foil	[fɔɪl]	*v.*	stop someone's plan or attempt to do something 阻止；挫败
hacker	['hækɚ]	*n.*	someone who tries to break into computer systems, especially in order to get secret information 黑客
scam	[skæm]	*n.*	an illegal trick, usually with the purpose of getting money from people or avoiding paying tax 诡计；阴谋；骗局
aftermath	['æftɚmæθ]	*n.*	the situation that results from an important event, especially a harmful one 后果；余波
devise	[dɪ'vaɪz]	*v.*	have the idea for something and design it 设计；发明；策划；想出
agenda	[ə'dʒɛndə]	*n.*	a list of the items that have to be discussed at a meeting 议事日程

1 Activity One

Direction: In this section, you will hear a news report. After listening, you should choose the best answer to each question. Now listen to the news report.

1. What is the percentage that the global cyber security market is expected to grow in the next five years?

   A. 112.

   B. 121.

   C. 212.

   D. 211.

2. Which of the following is threatened by scams across the world nowadays?

   A. Organizations.

   B. Individuals.

   C. Corporations and government.

   D. All of the above.

3. Which of the following is **NOT** the thing that computer hackers steal?

   A. Credit card numbers.

   B. Bank account information.

   C. Insurance number information.

   D. Tax records.

4. How much did the world's biggest economies lose due to cybercrime in 2014?

   A. 200 billion dollars.

   B. 445 billion dollars.

   C. 170 billion dollars.

   D. 50 billion dollars.

5. How many victims of cybercrime are there in the U.S. each year?

   A. 13 million.

   B. 14 million.

   C. 15 million.

   D. 16 million.

6. Which region has the largest presence of data centers in the U.S. and perhaps the planet?

    A. Ohio.

    B. Virginia.

    C. Washington.

    D. Texas.

While-Listening

Text A A Digital Heart Attack

⚙ Vocabulary

coronary	['kɔrənɛrɪ]	*adj.*	surrounding like a crown (especially of the blood vessels surrounding the heart) 冠的；花冠的；冠状的
vulnerable	['vʌlnərəbl]	*adj.*	weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally 易受攻击的；易受伤的
countless	['kaʊntləs]	*adj.*	too numerous to be counted 无数的；多得数不清的
ironically	[aɪ'rɑnɪklɪ]	*adv.*	If you say something ironically, you say the opposite of what you really mean, as a joke. 嘲讽地；挖苦地
transaction	[træn'zækʃn]	*n.*	a piece of business; an act of buying or selling something 交易
authority	[ə'θɔrətɪ]	*n.*	an official organization or government department that has the power to make decisions 行政管理机构
flaw	[flɔ]	*n.*	a fault in something that should not be there 瑕疵；缺点
patch	[pætʃ]	*n.*	a piece of computer program code written as a temporary solution for dealing with a virus in computer software and distributed by the makers of the original program 补丁

② Activity Two

Direction: In this section, you will hear a passage. After listening, you should choose the best answer to each question. Now listen to the passage.

1. What is the Heartbleed bug?

   A. A coronary condition.

   B. A disease.

   C. A software flaw.

   D. A kind of virus.

2. What is Open SSL?

   A. It's virus that puts two-thirds of the world's websites vulnerable to attack by hackers.

   B. It's software that was designed to make the Internet more secure.

   C. It's virus that cannot be deleted by ordinary customers.

   D. It's software that was designed to clean all the trash in computers.

3. Where is Open SSL applied in different countries?

   A. It is applied mainly in businesses and governments.

   B. It is used in military.

   C. It is used in universities.

   D. It is applied in banks.

4. According to Mr. Sander, which of the following is **NOT** true about the Heartbleed bug?

   A. It is like a faulty part in nearly every make and model of a car.

   B. It cannot be recalled.

   C. Big web companies can take immediate measures to cope with it.

   D. Millions of smaller businesses can solve the problem as well.

5. How dangerous is the Heartbleed bug?

   A. It won't allow a computer at one end of an encrypted link to send occasional signals to the computer at the other end of it.

   B. It will check whether other computers are still online.

   C. It could let a hacker damage the computers at the other end.

   D. It allows a hacker with knowledge of the bug to replicate the signal and use it to steal all manners of data from a remote computer.

6. What is the cure for Heartbleed bug?

   A. Applying a software "patch".

   B. Choosing new encryption keys to replace those that may have been compromised.

   C. Customers will often need to change their passwords.

   D. All of the above.

③ Activity Three

Direction: Listen to part of the passage again and fill in the blanks with what you have just heard.

No matter who is to **1.** _____ , this episode is another reminder of the security challenges companies face as ever more economic activity **2.** _____ online. According to E-Marketer, a research outfit, worldwide business-to-consumer E-commerce sales are likely to grow by just over a fifth this year, to $1.5 **3.** _____ . That is a huge commercial opportunity, but it will also encourage cybercrooks to target businesses even more **4.** _____ .

Text B Cybercrime

⚙ Vocabulary

version	['vɜ�·ʒn]	*n.*	a particular form of something in which some details are different from earlier or later forms 版本
latest	['letɪst]	*adj.*	the most recent 最近的；最新的
alternative	[ɔl'tɜˈnətɪv]	*adj.*	(of two or more things) that may be used, had, done, instead of another 替代的；备选的；其他的
deliberately	[dɪ'lɪbərətlɪ]	*adv.*	doing something on purpose or as a result of careful planning 故意地；深思熟虑地
dystopia	[dɪs'topɪə]	*n.*	state in which the condition of life is extremely bad as from deprivation or oppression or terror 反面乌托邦；糟透的社会
apocalyptic	[ə,pɑkə'lɪptɪk]	*adj.*	relating to or involving predictions about future disasters and the destruction of the world 预示大灾难的；天启的

diabetic	[ˌdaɪə'bɛtɪk]	*adj.*	relating to diabetics 与糖尿病有关的
cryptography	[krɪp'tɑgrəfɪ]	*n.*	the science of analyzing and deciphering codes and ciphers and cryptograms 密码使用法；密码学

④ Activity Four

Direction: In this section, you will hear a passage. After listening, you should match the left column with the right column.

	Year		Event
1.	2011	**A.**	Barbie was hacked to say something unpleasant.
2.	2013	**B.**	A diabetic computer researcher showed how to disable, remotely and silently, the sort of insulin pump.
3.	2014	**C.**	In Las Vegas, wireless control of a car can be taken without going near it.
4.	2014.02	**D.**	Researchers discovered a botnet of digital video recorders (DVRs).
5.	2015.02	**E.**	More than 5 million home routers had been hijacked and used in denial-of-service attacks.
6.	2015.08	**F.**	Volkswagen appealed to an English court to block publication of work by a researcher.

⑤ Activity Five

Direction: Listen again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. When Barbie said "what's your favorite part about the city, the food, the fashion, the sights or the brothels", she knew exactly what she meant. (   )

2. Cars are vulnerable to hacking by rendering the brakes useless or disabling the power steering. (   )

3. Most cyber criminals are more concerned with developing malwares to hack ordinary people. (   )

4. Antivirus software is good at detecting hackers' malicious behavior and cleaning the infected computers. (   )

Post-Listening

Direction: Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. Has your computer been attacked? If yes, tell your story.

2. How can the trend of hacking be reversed in the near future?

Section B Speaking

Becoming a Confident Speaker

Stage fright is a common occurrence that some of the greatest public speakers in history have suffered from, including Mahatma Gandhi, Abraham Lincoln, and Winston Churchill. However, it is perfectly normal, even desirable, to be nervous at the start of a speech. Your body is responding as it would do to any stressful situation by producing extra adrenaline, which will make your heart race, your hands shake, your knees knock, and your skin perspire. Every public speaker experiences all these reactions to some extent.

Here are a number of time-tested ways you can turn your nervousness from a negative force into a positive one.

First, learning to give a speech is not much different from learning any other skill—it proceeds by trial and error. As time goes on, your fears about public speaking will gradually recede until they are replaced by only a healthy nervousness before you rise to speak.

Another key to gaining confidence is to pick speech topics you truly care about—and then to prepare your speeches so thoroughly that you cannot help but be successful. Confidence is mostly the well-known power of positive thinking. If you think you can do it, you usually can. So think positively.

Last but not least, don't expect perfection. It may help to know that there is no such thing as a perfect speech. In every presentation, every speaker says or does something that does not come across exactly as he or she had planned. But don't panic about being perfect or about what will happen if you make a mistake. Once you free your mind of these burdens, you will find it much easier to approach your speeches with confidence and enthusiasm.

Speaking Activity

Recently, various cyberattacks are reported all over the world. Not only governments, but also companies and individuals suffer a lot from divulging state secrets, business secrets as well as personal information, which also gives rise to a large number of economic losses. As a result, in the era of rapid development of network, we must take effective measures to protect our security of privacy and property. Consciousness of cyber security is the first step to enjoy the convenience of the Internet.

Now please bear in mind the skills about being a confident speaker and give a speech about what ordinary citizens can do to combat cybercrimes.

Section C Exam Spotlight

Activity One

Direction: In this section, you will hear a conversation. After listening, you should choose the best answer to each question.

1. One reason why Spiros felt happy about his marketing presentation was that _____.

   A. he was not nervous

   B. his style was good

   C. the presentation was the best in his group

2. What surprised Hiroko about the other student's presentations?

   A. Their presentations were not interesting.

   B. They found their presentations stressful.

   C. They didn't look at the audience enough.

3. After she gave her presentation, Hiroko felt _____.

   A. delighted

   B. dissatisfied

   C. embarrassed

4. How does Spiros feel about his performance in tutorials?

   A. Not very happy.

   B. Really pleased.

   C. Fairly confident.

5. Why can the other students participate so easily in discussions?

   A. Because they are polite to each other.

   B. Because they agree to take turns in speaking.

   C. Because they know each other well.

6. Why is Hiroko feeling more positive about tutorials now?

   A. Because she finds the other students' opinions more interesting.

   B. Because she is making more of a contribution.

   C. Because the tutor includes her in the discussion.

7. To help her understand lectures, Hiroko _____.

   A. consulted reference materials

   B. had extra tutorials with her lecturers

   C. borrowed lecture notes from other students

8. What does Spiros think of his reading skills?

   A. He reads faster than he used to.

   B. It still takes him a long time to read.

   C. He tends to struggle with new vocabulary.

9. What is Hiroko's research field?

   A. Environmental studies.

   B. Health education.

   C. Engineering.

10. Hiroko thinks that in the reading classes the students should _____.

   A. learn more vocabulary

   B. read more in their own subject areas

   C. develop better reading strategies