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Ready-to-Use English Lessons by Sean Banville

Level 3
Tech support scams on the rise

24th June, 2016

http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1606/160624-tech-support.html

Contents

Please try Levels 0, 1 and 2 (they are easier).

THE ARTICLE

Fraudsters are using a new method to trick people into parting with their money. They are pretending to be technical support teams of people's ISP (Internet Service Provider). The new scam is very realistic and can trick even experienced Internet users. The fraudsters are targeting the IP (Internet Protocol) of computers – this is a particular computer's online ID number. Once they have the IP, the victim gets a pop-up window with a message that says the ISP has "detected malware" on the computer. The victim is then advised to call a phone number for help. The Internet security company Malwarebytes said: "The scammers are trying to get people to call them. People are literally paying to be scammed."

Malwarebytes said most of the scams so far have been detected in the USA and UK, but they will spread worldwide. Jerome Segura, a malware expert at Malwarebytes, told the BBC: "It caught me by surprise and I almost thought that it was real. It was a page from my ISP telling me my computer was infected. It was only when I looked in closer detail that I saw it was a scam." The fraudsters are infecting online adverts. Once an infected ad appears on your screen, the virus works out your IP number. You do not even need to click on the ad for the virus to do this. Malwarebytes' advice is to call the tech support number you received when you signed up for the Internet, and to not trust numbers in pop-up windows.

WARM-UPS

1. TECH SUPPORT: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about tech support. Change partners often and share your findings.

2. CHAT: In pairs / groups, talk about these topics or words from the article. What will the article say about them? What can you say about these words and your life?

> fraudsters / a new method / technical / experienced / message / malware / scam / detected / worldwide / computer / infected / detail / virus / tech support / pop-up

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

3. DANGEROUS: Students A **strongly** believe being online is dangerous; Students B **strongly** believe it isn't. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. ONLINE DANGERS: What are the dangers of being online and how can we keep safe? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	What you know	**How to protect against it**
Phishing		
Stalkers		
Cyber-bullying		
Identity theft		
Malware		
Credit card theft		

5. TRICK: Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "trick". Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

6. COMPUTER HATES: Rank these with your partner. Put the things you most hate at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- Pop-up windows
- Frozen screen
- Lost data
- Ads on websites

- Having no wi-fi
- Spam mail
- Slow downloads
- Sites asking you to login

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

1. TRUE / FALSE: Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

a. Fraudsters are using an old method to trick people out of their money.   **T / F**

b. The scam cannot trick experienced Internet users.   **T / F**

c. Victims are asked to call a phone number in a pop-up window.   **T / F**

d. The article says people are trying to get the scammers to call them.   **T / F**

e. Most of the scams found have been in the USA and UK.   **T / F**

f. A malware expert said the new scam did not surprise him.   **T / F**

g. The fraudsters use online ads to try and get your IP number.   **T / F**

h. The expert advised people not to trust phone numbers in pop-ups.   **T / F**

2. SYNONYM MATCH: Match the following synonyms from the article.

1.	method	a.	target
2.	realistic	b.	got
3.	detected	c.	specialist
4.	victim	d.	exactly
5.	literally	e.	globally
6.	worldwide	f.	way
7.	expert	g.	be sure of
8.	call	h.	authentic
9.	received	i.	found
10.	trust	j.	phone

3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

1.	Fraudsters are using a new method to	a.	far
2.	They are	b.	ID number
3.	the victim gets a pop-	c.	to call them
4.	this is a particular computer's online	d.	surprise
5.	The scammers are trying to get people	e.	when you signed up
6.	most of the scams so	f.	trick people
7.	a malware	g.	out your IP number
8.	It caught me by	h.	pretending
9.	the virus works	i.	expert
10.	the tech support number you received	j.	up window with a message

GAP FILL

Fraudsters are using a new (1) _____ to trick people into parting with their money. They are (2) _____ to be technical support teams of people's ISP (Internet Service Provider). The new scam is very (3) _____ and can trick even experienced Internet users. The fraudsters are targeting the IP (Internet Protocol) of computers – this is a (4) _____ computer's online ID number. Once they have the IP, the (5) _____ gets a pop-up window with a message that says the ISP has "detected (6) _____ " on the computer. The victim is then (7) _____ to call a phone number for help. The Internet security company Malwarebytes said: "The scammers are trying to get people to call them. People are (8) _____ paying to be scammed."

particular

method

malware

literally

realistic

advised

pretending

victim

Malwarebytes said most of the (9) _____ so far have been detected in the USA and UK, but they will (10) _____ worldwide. Jerome Segura, a malware (11) _____ at Malwarebytes, told the BBC: "It caught me by surprise and I almost thought that it was real. It was a page from my ISP telling me my computer was (12) _____. It was only when I looked in closer (13) _____ that I saw it was a scam." The fraudsters are infecting online adverts. Once an infected ad appears on your (14) _____, the virus works out your IP number. You do not even need to click on the ad for the (15) _____ to do this. Malwarebytes' advice is to call the tech support number you received when you signed up for the Internet, and to not (16) _____ numbers in pop-up windows.

detail

scams

screen

infected

trust

spread

virus

expert

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

1) Fraudsters are using a new method to trick people into _____ money
   a. partying with their
   b. part in with their
   c. patting with their
   d. parting with their

2) The new scam is very realistic and can trick even experienced _____
   a. Internet uses
   b. Internet users
   c. Internet usages
   d. Internet use is

3) a pop-up window with a message that says the ISP has "_____"
   a. detected malware
   b. detective malware
   c. detect it malware
   d. detect ad malware

4) The victim is then advised to call a phone _____
   a. number four help
   b. numbers for help
   c. numbers four help
   d. number for help

5) The scammers are trying to get people _____
   a. to called them
   b. to call them
   c. to calls them
   d. to calling them

6) Segura, a malware expert at Malwarebytes, told the BBC: "It _____."
   a. caught me at surprise
   b. caught me of surprise
   c. caught me as surprise
   d. caught me by surprise

7) It was only when I looked in closer detail that I _____ scam
   a. saw that was a
   b. saw it was a
   c. saw this was a
   d. saw I was a

8) The fraudsters are infecting _____
   a. inline adverts
   b. offline adverts
   c. online adverts
   d. an line adverts

9) Once an infected ad appears on your screen, the virus works _____ number
   a. out your IP
   b. in your IP
   c. over your IP
   d. up your IP

10) advice is to call the tech support number you received when _____
   a. you singed down
   b. you signed at
   c. you singed to
   d. you signed up

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

Fraudsters are using a new (1) _____ people into parting with their money. They are (2) _____ technical support teams of people's ISP (Internet Service Provider). The new scam is very realistic and (3) _____ experienced Internet users. The fraudsters are targeting the IP (Internet Protocol) of computers – this is a particular computer's (4) _____. Once they have the IP, the victim gets a pop-up window with a message that says the ISP has "detected malware" on the computer. The victim is then (5) _____ phone number for help. The Internet security company Malwarebytes said: "The scammers (6) _____ people to call them. People are literally paying to be scammed."

Malwarebytes said most of the scams (7) _____ detected in the USA and UK, but they will (8) _____. Jerome Segura, a malware expert at Malwarebytes, told the BBC: "It (9) _____ surprise and I almost thought that it was real. It was a page from my ISP telling me my computer was infected. It was only when I looked (10) _____ that I saw it was a scam." The fraudsters are infecting online adverts. Once an infected ad appears on your screen, the virus works out your IP number. You (11) _____ to click on the ad for the virus to do this. Malwarebytes' advice is to call the tech support number you received when you signed up for the Internet, and to (12) _____ in pop-up windows.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. Who is using a new method to trick people?

2. Who can the new scam trick?

3. What is the two-letter abbreviation for a computer's online ID?

4. What does a pop-up window say has been detected?

5. What does an expert say people are literally paying for?

6. Where have most cases of the scam been detected so far?

7. Who is Jerome Segura?

8. What are the fraudsters infecting to trick people?

9. Who did the company Malwarebytes advise people to phone?

10. What did an expert tell us not to trust?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

1) Who is using a new method to trick people?
a) journalists
b) fraudsters
c) tech support
d) ISPs

2) Who can the new scam trick?
a) fraudsters
b) tech support
c) experienced Internet users
d) scammers

3) What is the two-letter abbreviation for a computer's online ID?
a) SP
b) IS
c) PI
d) IP

4) What does a pop-up window say has been detected?
a) aware
b) malware
c) software
d) hardware

5) What does an expert say people are literally paying for?
a) to be scammed
b) adverts
c) ISPs
d) phone numbers

6) Where have most cases of the scam been detected so far?
a) the USA and UK
b) online
c) worldwide
d) on screens

7) Who is Jerome Segura?
a) a BBC reporter
b) an ISP boss
c) a fraudster
d) a malware expert

8) What are the fraudsters infecting to trick people?
a) numbers
b) a page
c) online adverts
d) details

9) Who did the company Malwarebytes advise people to phone?
a) fraudsters
b) Malwarebytes
c) a friend
d) their real tech support

10) What did an expert tell us not to trust?
a) ads
b) numbers in pop-up windows
c) the Internet
d) ISPs

ROLE PLAY

Role A – Pop-up windows

You think pop-up windows is the worst thing about computers. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't so bad. Also, tell the others which is the least annoying of these (and why): ads on websites, slow downloads or sites asking you to log in.

Role B – Ads on websites

You think ads on websites is the worst thing about computers. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't so bad. Also, tell the others which is the least annoying of these (and why): pop-up windows, slow downloads or sites asking you to log in.

Role C – Slow downloads

You think slow downloads is the worst thing about computers. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't so bad. Also, tell the others which is the least annoying of these (and why): ads on websites, pop-up windows or sites asking you to log in.

Role D – Sites asking you to log in

You think sites asking you to log in is the worst thing about computers. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their things aren't so bad. Also, tell the others which is the least annoying of these (and why): ads on websites, slow downloads or pop-up windows.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

1. WORD SEARCH: Look in your dictionary / computer to find collocates, other meanings, information, synonyms … for the words 'technical' and 'support'.

technical	support

- Share your findings with your partners.
- Make questions using the words you found.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

2. ARTICLE QUESTIONS: Look back at the article and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text.

- Share your questions with other classmates / groups.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

3. GAP FILL: In pairs / groups, compare your answers to this exercise. Check your answers. Talk about the words from the activity. Were they new, interesting, worth learning…?

4. VOCABULARY: Circle any words you do not understand. In groups, pool unknown words and use dictionaries to find their meanings.

5. TEST EACH OTHER: Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text:

• method	• far
• realist	• spread
• particular	• page
• once	• closer
• advised	• click
• literally	• trust

TECH SUPPORT SURVEY

Write five GOOD questions about tech support in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.
When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

TECH SUPPORT DISCUSSION

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. What did you think when you read the headline?

2. What springs to mind when you hear the word 'Internet'?

3. What do you think about what you read?

4. How worried are you about Internet security?

5. Have you ever had computer problems?

6. What do you do to keep your computer safe?

7. What risks are there of being online?

8. What do you think about pop-up windows?

9. What should you do if your computer is infected with malware?

10. Who is most at risk from scams like this?

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TECH SUPPORT DISCUSSION

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

11. Did you like reading this article? Why/not?

12. What is malware?

13. What other Internet scams do you know about?

14. How good are your online passwords?

15. What do you think about this scam?

16. Could fraudsters one day make the Internet too dangerous?

17. What do you think of online ads?

18. How safe is your computer?

19. What do you think of the advice given in the article?

20. What questions would you like to ask the fraudsters?

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

<u>STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)</u>

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

<u>STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)</u>

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

LANGUAGE - CLOZE

Fraudsters are using a new method to (1) _____ people into parting with their money. They are pretending to be technical support teams of people's ISP (Internet Service Provider). The new scam is very (2) _____ and can trick even experienced Internet users. The fraudsters are (3) _____ the IP (Internet Protocol) of computers – this is a (4) _____ computer's online ID number. Once they have the IP, the victim gets a pop-up window with a message that says the ISP has "(5) _____ malware" on the computer. The victim is then advised to call a phone number for help. The Internet security company Malwarebytes said: "The scammers are trying to get people to call them. People are literally paying to (6) _____ scammed."

Malwarebytes said most of the scams so (7) _____ have been detected in the USA and UK, but they will spread worldwide. Jerome Segura, a malware expert at Malwarebytes, told the BBC: "It caught me (8) _____ surprise and I almost thought that it was real. It was a page from my ISP telling me my computer was infected. It was only when I looked in (9) _____ detail that I saw it was a scam." The fraudsters are infecting online adverts. Once an infected ad (10) _____ on your screen, the virus works out your IP number. You do not (11) _____ need to click on the ad for the virus to do this. Malwarebytes' advice is to call the tech support number you received when you signed up for the Internet, and to not (12) _____ numbers in pop-up windows.

Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

1.	(a)	tricky	(b)	trick	(c)	trickster	(d)	tricked
2.	(a)	really	(b)	realistic	(c)	realism	(d)	reality
3.	(a)	target	(b)	targets	(c)	targeted	(d)	targeting
4.	(a)	particle	(b)	particular	(c)	particularly	(d)	particulars
5.	(a)	detective	(b)	detected	(c)	detection	(d)	defected
6.	(a)	have	(b)	do	(c)	be	(d)	take
7.	(a)	fur	(b)	farther	(c)	far	(d)	further
8.	(a)	on	(b)	at	(c)	by	(d)	to
9.	(a)	clothes	(b)	closet	(c)	closed	(d)	closer
10.	(a)	appears	(b)	arrears	(c)	adheres	(d)	all ears
11.	(a)	even	(b)	event	(c)	evens	(d)	evening
12.	(a)	belief	(b)	faith	(c)	trust	(d)	rely

SPELLING

Paragraph 1

1. a new <u>dohtme</u> to trick people

2. The new scam is very <u>ercistlia</u>

3. a <u>iurclraapt</u> computer's online ID number

4. the ISP has <u>eteddtec</u> malware

5. Internet <u>yrutiecs</u> company

6. People are <u>tlyeallri</u> paying to be scammed

Paragraph 2

7. they will <u>epsadr</u> worldwide

8. a malware <u>erxpte</u>

9. my computer was <u>tidecnfe</u>

10. I looked in closer <u>letadi</u>

11. Malwarebytes' <u>caiedv</u> is to call

12. when you <u>eidgsn</u> up for the Internet

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

( )   Protocol) of computers – this is a particular computer's online ID number. Once they have the IP, the victim gets a pop-

( )   worldwide. Jerome Segura, a malware expert at Malwarebytes, told the BBC: "It caught me by

( )   up window with a message that says the ISP has "detected malware" on the computer. The victim is then advised to

( )   realistic and can trick even experienced Internet users. The fraudsters are targeting the IP (Internet

(*1*)   Fraudsters are using a new method to trick people into parting with their money. They are pretending

( )   adverts. Once an infected ad appears on your screen, the virus works out your IP

( )   infected. It was only when I looked in closer detail that I saw it was a scam." The fraudsters are infecting online

( )   to be technical support teams of people's ISP (Internet Service Provider). The new scam is very

( )   support number you received when you signed up for the Internet, and to not trust numbers in pop-up windows.

( )   call a phone number for help. The Internet security company Malwarebytes said: "The scammers are trying to get

( )   Malwarebytes said most of the scams so far have been detected in the USA and UK, but they will spread

( )   people to call them. People are literally paying to be scammed."

( )   surprise and I almost thought that it was real. It was a page from my ISP telling me my computer was

( )   number. You do not even need to click on the ad for the virus to do this. Malwarebytes' advice is to call the tech

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

1. to using trick a people new Fraudsters method are .

2. online computer's particular a is This number ID .

3. message window - up a The victim gets a pop with .

4. number is to phone victim advised a The then call .

5. to to The trying people them are get call scammers .

6. have far so scams the of Most USA the in detected been .

7. was infected A page from my ISP telling me my computer .

8. fraudsters are infecting online adverts The .

9. virus ad click even You for on need do the the to not .

10. when up support received signed tech you you The number .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

Fraudsters are using a new method to *tricky / trick* people into parting with their money. They are *pretending / pretended* to be technical support teams of people's ISP (Internet Service Provider). The new *scum / scam* is very realistic and can trick *even / ever* experienced Internet users. The fraudsters are *targeted / targeting* the IP (Internet Protocol) of computers – this is a *peculiar / particular* computer's online ID number. Once they have the IP, the *victim / victimise* gets a pop-up window with a message that says the ISP has "detected malware" on the computer. The victim is then *advice / advised* to call a phone number for help. The Internet security company Malwarebytes said: "The scammers are trying *to / for* get people to call them. People are literally paying *to / too* be scammed."

Malwarebytes said most of the scams so *fair / far* have been detected in the USA and UK, but they will *spreading / spread* worldwide. Jerome Segura, a malware *expertise / expert* at Malwarebytes, told the BBC: "It caught me *at / by* surprise and I almost thought that it was *really / real*. It was a page from my ISP telling me my computer was *infected / infection*. It was only when I looked in closer detail that I saw it was a *scram / scam*." The fraudsters are infecting online adverts. *Twice / Once* an infected ad *appears / appeals* on your screen, the virus works out your IP number. You do not even need to click on the ad for the virus to do this. Malwarebytes' advice is to call the tech support number you received when you signed *down / up* for the Internet, and to not trust numbers in pop-up windows.

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct.

INSERT THE VOWELS (a, e, i, o, u)

Fr__dst_rs _r_ _s_ng _ n_w m_th_d t_ tr_ck p___pl_ _nt_ p_rt_ng w_th th__r m_n_y. Th_y _r_ pr_t_nd_ng t_ b_ t_chn_c_l s_pp_rt t__ms _f p__pl_'s _SP (_nt_rn_t S_rv_c_ Pr_v_d_r). Th_ n_w sc_m _s v_ry r__l_st_c _nd c_n tr_ck _v_n _xp_r__nc_d _nt_rn_t _s_rs. Th_ fr__dst_rs _r_ t_rg_t_ng th_ _P (_nt_rn_t Pr_t_c_l) _f c_mp_t_rs – th_s _s _ p_rt_c_l_r c_mp_t_r's _nl_n_ _D n_mb_r. _nc_ th_y h_v_ th_ _P, th_ v_ct_m g_ts _ p_p-_p w_nd_w w_th _ m_ss_g_ th_t s_ys th_ _SP h_s "d_t_ct_d m_lw_r_" _n th_ c_mp_t_r. Th_ v_ct_m _s th_n _dv_s_d t_ c_ll _ ph_n_ n_mb_r f_r h_lp. Th_ _nt_rn_t s_c_r_ty c_mp_ny M_lw_r_byt_s s__d: "Th_ sc_mm_rs _r_ try_ng t_ g_t p__pl_ t_ c_ll th_m. P__pl_ _r_ l_t_r_lly p_y_ng t_ b_ sc_mm_d."

M_lw_r_byt_s s__d m_st _f th_ sc_ms s_ f_r h_v_ b__n d_t_ct_d _n th_ _S_ _nd _K, b_t th_y w_ll spr__d w_rldw_d_. J_r_m_ S_g_r_, _ m_lw_r_ _xp_rt _t M_lw_r_byt_s, t_ld th_ BBC: "_t c__ght m_ by s_rpr_s_ _nd _ _lm_st th__ght th_t _t w_s r__l. _t w_s _ p_g_ fr_m my _SP t_ll_ng m_ my c_mp_t_r w_s _nf_ct_d. _t w_s _nly wh_n _ l__k_d _n cl_s_r d_t__l th_t _ s_w _t w_s _ sc_m." Th_ fr__dst_rs _r_ _nf_ct_ng _nl_n_ _dv_rts. _nc_ _n _nf_ct_d _d _pp__rs _n y__r scr__n, th_ v_r_s w_rks __t y__r _P n_mb_r. Y__ d_ n_t _v_n n__d t_ cl_ck _n th_ _d f_r th_ v_r_s t_ d_ th_s. M_lw_r_byt_s' _dv_c_ _s t_ c_ll th_ t_ch s_pp_rt n_mb_r y__ r_c__v_d wh_n y__ s_gn_d _p f_r th_ _nt_rn_t, _nd t_ n_t tr_st n_mb_rs _n p_p-_p w_nd_ws.

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

fraudsters are using a new method to trick people into parting with their money they are pretending to be technical support teams of people's isp (internet service provider) the new scam is very realistic and can trick even experienced internet users the fraudsters are targeting the ip (internet protocol) of computers – this is a particular computer's online id number once they have the ip the victim gets a pop-up window with a message that says the isp has "detected malware" on the computer the victim is then advised to call a phone number for help the internet security company malwarebytes said "the scammers are trying to get people to call them people are literally paying to be scammed"

malwarebytes said most of the scams so far have been detected in the usa and uk but they will spread worldwide jerome segura a malware expert at malwarebytes told the bbc "it caught me by surprise and i almost thought that it was real it was a page from my isp telling me my computer was infected it was only when i looked in closer detail that i saw it was a scam" the fraudsters are infecting online adverts once an infected ad appears on your screen the virus works out your ip number you do not even need to click on the ad for the virus to do this malwarebytes' advice is to call the tech support number you received when you signed up for the internet and to not trust numbers in pop-up windows

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

Fraudstersareusinganewmethodtotrickpeopleintopartingwiththeir
money.Theyarepretendingtobetechnicalsupportteamsofpeople'sIS
P(InternetServiceProvider).Thenewscamisveryrealisticandcantrick
evenexperiencedInternetusers.ThefraudstersaretargetingtheIP(Int
ernetProtocol)ofcomputers–thisisaparticularcomputer'sonlineIDn
umber.OncetheyhavetheIP,thevictimgetsapop-upwindowwitham
essagethatsaystheISPhas"detectedmalware"onthecomputer.Thevi
ctimisthenadvisedtocallaphonenumberforhelp.TheInternetsecurity
companyMalwarebytessaid:"Thescammersaretryingtogetpeopletoc
allthem.Peopleareliterallypayingtobescammed."Malwarebytessaid
mostofthescamssofarhavebeendetectedintheUSAandUK,buttheywi
llspreadworldwide.JeromeSegura,amalwareexpertatMalwarebytes,
toldtheBBC:"ItcaughtmebysurpriseandIalmostthoughtthatitwasrea
l.ItwasapagefrommyISPtellingmemycomputerwasinfected.Itwason
lywhenIlookedincloserdetailthatIsawitwasascam."Thefraudstersar
einfectingonlineadverts.Onceaninfectedadappearsonyourscreen,th
evirusworksoutyourIPnumber.Youdonotevenneedtoclickontheadfor
thevirustodothis.Malwarebytes'adviceistocallthetechsupportnumbe
ryoureceivedwhenyousignedupfortheInternet,andtonottrustnumbe
rsinpop-upwindows.

FREE WRITING

Write about **tech support** for 10 minutes. Comment on your partner's paper.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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ACADEMIC WRITING

The Internet is more dangerous than the real world. Discuss.

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HOMEWORK

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find out more about malware. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. INTERNET SECURITY: Make a poster about Internet security. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. ONLINE DANGERS: Write a magazine article about online dangers. Include imaginary interviews with people who think we cane never be safe online, and with people who think we can.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).

5. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT? Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

6. LETTER: Write a letter to an expert on Internet security. Ask him/her three questions about it. Give him/her three of your ideas on how we can be safe online. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

TRUE / FALSE (p.4)

a F   b F   c T   d F   e T   f F   g T   h T

SYNONYM MATCH (p.4)

1.	method	a.	way
2.	realistic	b.	authentic
3.	detected	c.	found
4.	victim	d.	target
5.	literally	e.	exactly
6.	worldwide	f.	globally
7.	expert	g.	specialist
8.	call	h.	phone
9.	received	i.	got
10.	trust	j.	be sure of

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.8)

1. Fraudsters
2. Experienced Internet users
3. IP
4. Malware
5. To be scammed
6. The USA and UK
7. A malware expert
8. Online adverts
9. The real tech support number
10. Numbers in pop-up windows

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.9)

1. b   2. c   3. d   4. b   5. a   6. a   7. d   8. c   9. d   10. b

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Please check for yourself by looking at the Article on page 2.
(It's good for your English ;-)