

UNIT 15. LESSON 22

CYBER CRIME: THREAT AND PROTECTION

Get ready!

Before you begin the lesson, talk about these questions.

1. What types of computer crime do you know?
2. Do computer crimes commit in your country? In near by countries.

VOCABULARY

Task 1. Listen and read the new words then copy out them into your notebooks.

privacy – daxlsizlik / неприкасновенность (*частной жизни*)

gain – ega bo‘kmoq, kasb etmoq, erishmoq, sazovor bo‘lmoq / приобретать

news items – informatsion ma’lumotlar / информационные видеосюжеты

post – pochta orqali jo‘natmoq / отправлять по (*электронной*) почте

chat – so‘zlashuv / разговор (*по интернету*)

to reveal – oshkor qilmoq / разоблачать

extent – hajm / объём, размер

perpetrator – huquqbuzar / злоумышленник, правонарушитель

affected individuals – shaxslarni ta’sirida bo‘lgan / личность находящаяся под влиянием

transactions – kelishuvlar / труды, сделки

account – bank hisobi / счёт в банке

vulnerabilities – zaif / уязвимость, ранимость

occur – sodir etmoq / происходит, встречается

fraud – firibgarlik / мошенничество, обман

corporation – uyushma / объединение

infringement – qonunni buzish / нарушение закона

unauthorized – taqiqlangan / запрещённый, недозволенный

hardware – qattiq disk / жёсткий диск, оборудование

data – ma’lumotlar / данные, факты, сведения

target – nishonga olmoq / целиться, намереваться

garnered – yig‘moq / копить, собирать

gamut – diapazon, spektr / диапазон, спектр

investor postings – sarmoya tikuvchi shaxs internetdagi xabari / инвестор (*вкладчик*), «постинг» (*сообщение на интернет форуме*)

promote a stock – zahirani boyitmoq / повышает запас

investment – bankga pul qo‘yish / инвестирование (*вложение денег*)

offer – taklif qilmoq / предлагать

to encourage – qo‘llab-quvvatlamоq / поддерживать, поощрять

altered – qayta ishlab chiqilgan / переработанные

purport – mohiyat / суть, смысл

encompasses – o‘z ichiga olmoq / заключать

access logs – ro‘yxatdan o‘tish uchun ruxsat olmoq / получать доступ к регистрациям

auditing software – komputer dasturlarini tekshirish / проверка компьютерных программ

encryption – shifrlab qo‘yish / зашифровывание

utilize the trademarks – savdo belgisidan foydalanish / использовать торговую марку

manage the risks – taqiqni boshqarish / управлять угрозой

deployed – joylashtirmоq / размещать

firewall – himoya uskunasi / межсетевой экран, брандмауэр

Task 2. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F)

1 _ privacy

3 _ unauthorized

5 _ a laptop

2 _ infringement

4 _ vulnerability

6 _ software

A breaking of a law

B programs and other operating information used by a computer

C invasion of someone's life

D a microcomputer that is portable and for use while traveling

E illicit, prohibited

F sensibility

READING

Task 3. Listen and read the following text then answer the questions.

Computer crime

With the popularization of the Internet, interest in computer crime and privacy has gained momentum. News items describe identity theft, credit cards numbers posted on chat rooms, and child pornography web sites. Investigations have yet to reveal the extent or perpetrators. However, affected individuals have already experienced fraudulent financial transactions on personal accounts.

Information systems vulnerabilities cover more territory than just personal losses. Computer information systems are vulnerable to physical attacks, electronic hacking, and natural disasters.

Discussion is divided into types of computer crime, information systems and technology vulnerabilities, and ways to manage the risks.

Typically, computer crime can be categorized by the type of activity which occurs four basic categories are utilized in describing computer crime. These are: theft, fraud, copyright infringement, and attacks.

Theft in computer crime may refer to either unauthorized removal of physical items such as hardware or unauthorized removal or copying of data or information.

Fraud on the Internet may run the gamut from credit card offers which are utilized only to capture personal information.

Copyright infringement. This type of computer crime encompasses use of software, music, etc which is not appropriately acquired. Software piracy occurs more easily with the ability to post files for downloading all over the world.

There are several classes of activities, which may also harm information systems and supporting technology. These activities fall within classes of **viruses, worms, Trojan Horse, time bomb, logic bomb, and trapdoors**.

Protecting systems and data with passwords, encryption, auditing software, and access logs is vital. These logical protections must be reviewed and analyzed in order to ensure the system has not been penetrated. Locations of computer systems must be hidden. Card key systems and login (logout) of entry and exit to computer systems should be a regular business procedure.

The major activity deployed by businesses to protect computer systems and data from electronic intrusion is the utilization of firewalls and virus protection software. Firewalls are utilized to establish a barrier between the business computer systems and the outside world.

SPEAKING

Task 4. Answer for questions. Use the text: Computer Crime.

1. What do news items describe on chat rooms and web sites?
2. Where may theft in computer crime refer to?
3. What activities may harm information system?

Task 5. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. _____ With the popularization of the Internet, interest in computer crime and privacy has not gained momentum.
2. _____ Information systems vulnerabilities cover more territory than just personal losses.
3. _____ Typically, computer crime can be categorized by the type of activity,

which occurs five basic categories.

4. _____ Protecting systems and data with passwords, encryption, auditing software, and access logs is not so vital.

WRITING

Task 6. Working on new words and expressions.

Word list: listen and copy out into your notebooks.

English	Uzbek	Russian
emerging	paydo bo‘layotgan	появляющееся
facilitate	imkon bermoq	способствовать
harassment <i>police harassment</i>	shilqimlik, tajovuz <i>politsiya tomonidan</i> <i>ta’qib qilinishi</i>	беспокойство, агрессия <i>преследование со стороны</i> <i>полиции</i>
range	qator	ряд
stalking	ta’qib qilmoq	преследовать
frontier	chegara, sarhad	рубеж
via computers	komputerlararo	(меж) сквозь компьютеры
small-scale	katta bo‘lмаган	небольшой
large-scale	yirik masshtabli	крупномасштабный
right up	—gacha; dovur; qadar	до; вплоть до
fraud	firibgarlik	мошенничество

Task 7. Read, copy out following sentences and translate them into your language.

1. Fraud is the crime of gaining money or financial benefits by a trick or by lying.
2. Corruption goes right up to the top.
3. A small-scale activity or organization is small in size and limited in extent.
...the small-scale production of farmhouse cheeses in Devon.
4. She suffered continual police harassment.
5. Police were stalking a drug dealer.
6. We are in the frontier West, the heartland of the American myth.

LISTENING

Task 8. Listen to the pamphlet about Computer crime and fill in the gaps.

Electronic crime. It is a new 1_____, and there are old, traditional forms of crime, being committed electronically, and 2_____ and the internet. But there are also new crime types 3_____. Electronic crime really does cross over a whole range of different crime types. And you can imagine 4_____ offences that may be facilitated via e-mail, 5_____, threatening e-mails, small-scale fraud offences, right up through to large-scale 6_____ committed via the internet.

Task 9. Listen and read the pamphlet again. *What kind of crimes are usually committed via the internet? Do electronic crimes are usually committed in your country?*

Task 10. Read the situations and try to make up dialogues.

Group must be divided into small teams of 3 or 4. Following situations must be given to each team.

A. "My girlfriend or rather ex-girlfriend bought some clothes using my card."

B. "I saw this advertisement on a web-site, offering really high profits for a small investment. I transferred \$1000 and I haven't heard anything since! Neither have lots more people, I understand!"

C. "I have a computer and Internet at home and this Internet company said I could compose advertising texts for them and be paid for them. But they charged me 50US\$ for their application form and another US\$50 for "distribution of my credentials" and I haven't heard from them since."

D. "Well, you know I like to collect coins. There was a great selection in an on-line auction. I paid \$200 for what was described as a 'Charles 1 token' (*жетон*). The Internet picture was certainly Charles 1, but when the coin arrived it was quite different and virtually worthless!"

E. "I wanted a list of properties. This Internet agency promised to supply the list and I transferred \$100 to the account but I haven't received the list and they don't reply to my e-mails."