Краснодарский университет МВД России

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК: ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-ТЕЛЕКОММУНИКАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE: INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Учебник

Краснодар
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Английский язык: информационно-телекоммуникационные
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Содержатся современные аутентичные профессионально ориентированные материалы, способствующие углублению знаний обучающихся по теме «Информационно-телекоммуникационные технологии в правоохранительной деятельности». Особое внимание уделяется профессиональной лексике, необходимой для деятельности будущих сотрудников органов внутренних дел в сфере безопасности информационных технологий.

Для профессорско-преподавательского состава, адъюнктов, курсантов, слушателей образовательных организаций МВД России и сотрудников органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Ключевым фактором совершенствования и оптимизации правоохранительной деятельности, как и любого федерального органа исполнительной власти, являются информационно-телекоммуникационные технологии, что особенно актуально в условиях информационно-технического прогресса.

Методическая организация учебника предусматривает выполнение целевых установок программы – научить будущих профессионалов – сотрудников полиции понимать и обсуждать литературу, связанную со всеми аспектами деятельности, направленной на борьбу с высокотехнологичными преступлениями, воспринимать на слух иноязычную речь и объясняться в определенных ситуациях профессионального характера на изучаемом языке по данной теме.

Развитие умений и навыков устной речи, чтения и письма происходит параллельно, на одном тематическом материале, комплексно-дифференцированно. Методическая система учебного пособия позволяет при достижении той или иной цели осуществлять вариативность обучения путем концентрации внимания на соответствующих видах речевой деятельности. Основные особенности данной системы сосредоточены в профессиональной направленности текстов и упражнений; взаимодействии видов речевой деятельности, реализуемой через комплексно-дифференцированную организацию усвоения устной речи, чтения и письма; цикличности работы; научно обоснованном отборе языкового и речевого материала; определенной последовательности представления языковых явлений и речевых моделей, устной речи и чтения, внутри одного крупного грамматического явления; системой подачи материала в соответствии с языковой системой; обеспечении обратной связи – текущей и итоговой.

Полный курс учебника включает в себя взаимосвязанные между собой тематические разделы, позволяющие поэтапно изучить становление и работу сотрудников органов внутренних дел, деятельность которых связана с информационно-телекоммуникационными технологиями: *Модуль I. Личные данные. Моя будущая профессия, Модуль II. Профессиональное образование в России. Краснодарский университет МВД России, Модуль III. Международное сотрудничество полицейских, Модуль IV. Понятие «преступление». Классификация преступлений. Кибертерроризм и экстремизм, Модуль V. Информационно-телекоммуникационные компьютерные технологии в расследовании преступлений, Модуль VI. Методы и системы защиты информации в борьбе с различными видами преступлений, Модуль VII. Понятие и проблемы информационной безопасности, Модуль VIII. Виды и способы защиты информации. Криптографическая защита информации, Модуль IX. Вредоносные компьютерные программы и защита от их воздействия*, а также *Приложения)*. Учебник «Английский язык: информационно-телекоммуникационные технологии в правоохранительной деятельности» предполагает взаимосвязанное прохождение лексического и грамматического материала и развитие речевых умений и навыков. Каждый раздел пособия включает профессионально направленные аутентичные и адаптированные учебные тексты (для изучающего, ознакомительного, просмотрового и поискового чтения), лексико-грамматические комментарии и упражнения. Для будущих сотрудников ОВД представляется необходимым овладение всеми видами чтения литературы по специальности на английском языке с целью получения профессионально значимой информации, т. к. при решении ряда профессиональных задач как вид речевой деятельности чтение широко востребовано.

В каждом разделе уделено значительное внимание лексическим единицам, которые были ранее введены или вводятся в данном

разделе, что снимает трудности в активизации новых лексико-грамматических единиц. Количество упражнений и разнообразие заданий способствуют совершенствованию навыков устной и письменной форм коммуникации.

Материал приложений (Приложение 1. Тест для самоконтроля сформированных компетенций, Приложение 2. Грамматический справочник, Приложение 3. Англо-английский словарь терминов киберпространства, Приложение 4. Краткий англо-русский словарь, Приложение 5. Англо-английский аудио словарь, Приложение 6 Новый англо-английский технический словарь, Приложение 7. Тексты для дополнительного чтения, Приложение 8. Тематические кроссворды) предназначен для самоконтроля и саморазвития слушателей.

Аутентичные профессионально-ориентированные тексты юридической тематики на английском языке могут быть использованы профессорско-преподавательским составом, адъюнктами, курсантами и слушателями образовательных организаций МВД России как для работы в аудитории, так и для самоконтроля. Обращается особое внимание на профессиональную лексику, необходимую для будущих сотрудников ОВД по специальностям 40.05.01 – правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности, 10.05.05 – безопасность информационных технологий в правоохранительной сфере, 40.05.03 Судебная экспертиза, желающими совершенствовать навыки чтения и перевода оригинальной литературы на английском языке по данной специальности.

MODULE I

PERSONAL DATA.

MY FUTURE PROFESSION.

Личные данные. Моя будущая профессия.

UNIT 1. About myself

Some new words for studying

cadet [kəˈdet] – курсант

freshman [ˈfreʃmən]- первокурсник

first–year student - первокурсник

Ministry of Internal Affairs (the Interior)[ˈmɪnɪstrɪɒvðiː ɪnˈtɪərɪə] - МВД

Investigator [ɪnˈvestɪgeɪtə] – следователь

Operative [ˈɒpərətɪv] – оперуполномоченный

do one’sbest [du: wʌn’zbest] – делать все возможное

InformationSecurityDepartment (ISD) [ɪnfəˈmeɪʃnsɪˈkjʊərɪtɪ dɪˈpɑ:tmənt]– отдел информационной безопасности

Security [sɪˈkjʊərɪtɪ] – безопасность

Private [praivit] - рядовой

Solve [sɒlv]-раскрывать

Prevent [prɪˈvent]-предотвращать

search for [sɜ:ʧfɔ:]-искать

digital [ˈdɪʤɪtl]-цифровой

cybercrime [saɪbəˈkraɪm] – киберпреступления

evidence [ˈevɪdəns] – улики

master [ˈmɑ:stə]-овладеть

techniques [techniques] – техника

tool [tu:l] - орудие

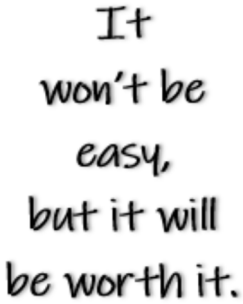
collect [kəˈlekt]-о - собирать

preserve [prɪˈzɜ:v] - сохранять

Read and translate the text

Let me introduce myself. My name is Peter Nikolayev. I am seventeen. I am a

future officer of Information Security. Information security refers to the processes and methodologies which are designed and implemented to protect print, electronic, or any other form of confidential, private and sensitive information or data from unauthorized access, use, misuse, disclosure, destruction, modification, or disruption.



This year I have finished secondary school and entered the Krasnodar University of the Interior. It was not easy to become a cadet, but I did my best to pass all the exams successfully. Now I am a freshman. I like studying here. Cadets’ life is hard to define. It is a time to have new experiences, meet new people, gain new perspectives and learn.

We study the fundamental techniques and tools utilized for collecting,

processing, and preserving digital evidence on computers, mobile devices, networks, and cloud computing environments. Our educational program includes Introduction on Cryptograthy, Information System Security, and Emerging Technologies in Cyber Security, Digital Forensic, Informatics and Mathematics and so on.

I am from the police officers family. It was my parents who encouraged and advised me to become an information security officer. On the one hand I'll continue our family occupation tradition; on the other handI have always given my preference to computer and information sciences.

I'd like to tell you some words about my family. We are three: my father, my mother and I.My father is 45 years old.He is a colonel of police. He is a cybercrime investigator.His task is to solve and prevent cybercrimes and cyber threats, to search for and find digital evidence.I am very proud of him. He is a model for me. My father is 2 years elder than my mother who is also a police officer. She is a major. She works as a crime psychologist at the Criminal Investigation Department.So we are a happy family and we are getting on well together.

EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Find English equivalents in the text

Первокурсник университета МВД
преступление
делать все возможное
предотвращать
раскрывать
цифровые улики
происходить из
искать и находить улики
отдел информационной безопасности

киберугроза

работать психологом

2. Read and translate, paying attention to the suffixes in word formation:

To investigate – investigator - investigation – investigational

To instruct – instructor – instruction – instructional

To inspect – inspector – inspection - inspectional

To educate – education – educational

To prevent – prevention - preventive

3. Give synonyms

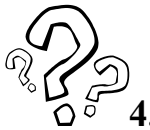
Ministry of Internal Affairs

Freshman

Investigator

Cadet

Profession



4. Answer the following questions

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. What is your occupation?
4. Where do you study at?
5. Why did you decide to enter the University of Interior?
6. Do you like to study here?
7. What do you learn at the University?
8. Who advised you to enter the University of Interior?
9. How many persons does your family consist of?
10. What relations do you have in your family?
9. What are your parents?
11. Can you describe your father?
12. Does he work? Where?

5. Make the word combinations using column A and B

A	B
to solve	cadet
to find	one's best
to do	evidence
to work as	crime
to become	cyber crime investigator

6. Use the word combinations to complete the sentences

1. The main duty of the police is …
2. I … … to enter this University.
3. My dream came true, I … …
4. … … is not an easy task.
5. Some years ago my brother …….

7. Translate into English using words from Active Vocabulary.

1. Меня зовут ….
2. Я курсант 1 курса Краснодарского университета МВД РФ.
3. Я окончил школу в этом году и поступил в университет.
4. Мне нравиться учиться в университете.
5. Наша образовательная программа включает такие предметы как криптография, безопасность информационных систем, цифровую криминалистику и т.д.
6. Мои родители – полицейские, и я тоже решил стать офицером полиции.
7. Мой отец следователь покиберпреступлениям. Он борется скиберугрозами и киберпреступностью. Он образец для меня.
8. Моя мама на 2 года моложе папы. Она – психолог.
9. Наша семья очень дружная.
10. Я горжусь своими родителями.

8. Complete the sentences according to the text:

1. At school I was good at … and …

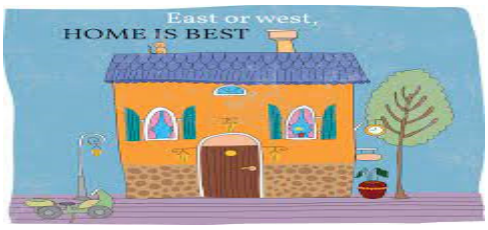
2. It was my … who advised me to become a … … ….

3. He is a … for me.

4. His task is to search … and find … evidence.

5. My father is … years elder than my mother.

9. Learn the English proverb about family and try to find Russian equivalents.



East or West, home is best

There is no place like home

Every bird likes its own nest

Every family has a skeleton in the cupboard.

10. Read and learn the report:

Attention ! (Shun !)

Comrade teacher, group … is ready for the English classes.

All (not all) are present. Some cadets are absent.

Comrade A. is ill (on duty-detail, at work, on leave, away on business)

The rest are present and correct.

The cadet on duty is B.

At ease! Sit down!

Note:

to be on duty – бытьдежурным

to be present (absent) – присутствовать (отсутствовать)

to be on leave – быть в увольнении

to be away on business – быть в командировке

to be on duty-detail –быть в наряде

Attention! Shun! - Внимание! Смирно!

Atease! - Вольно!

11. Learn the police ranks by heart

Звание (воинское)- [ræŋk] –rank

Старшийлейтенант -[ˈsiːnɪəleˈftenənt] –senior lieutenant

Генерал- [ˈʤenərəl] –general

Капитан - [ˈkæptɪn] – captain

Полковник - [kɜːnl] –colonel

Младшийлейтенант- [ˈʤuːnɪəleˈftenənt] – junior lieutenant

Лейтенант - [leˈftenənt] – lieutenant

Сержант -[ˈsɑːʤənt] – sergeant

Подполковник -[leˈftenəntkɜːnl] –lieutenant colonel

Старшина -[ˈsɑːʤəntˈmeɪʤə] – sergeant-major

Майор- [ˈmeɪʤə] – major

Рядовой- [ˈpraɪvɪt] – private

Генерал-майор- [ˈmeɪʤə-ˈʤenərəl] –major-general

Генерал-лейтенант – [leˈtenənt-ˈʤenərəl] - lieutenant general

Генерал-полковник - [kɜːnl-ˈʤenərəl] – colonel general

12. Read, translate and reproduce the following dialogue:

Two schoolmates meet at the University

A. – Hello, I'm glad to see you. Why are you here? Are you a cadet?

B. – Hi.Yes, I am. I'm a freshman.

A. – What faculty did you enter? What are you in future?

B. –I am a future cybercrime officer of the Information Security Department.

A. – This profession is very interesting but difficult. You have to study a lot to be a good cyber security officer.

B. –I know it. Do you remember at school I was good at Mathematics and Informatics, they were my favorite subjects.

A. – Well, I have to go. Let's meet a little later. Good buy

B. - Good luck.

13. You are future cyber security officer. Read three definitions of the term «cyber security» and answer «Why is cyber security so important? »

"Cyber security is primarily about people, processes, and technologies working together to encompass the full range of threat reduction, vulnerability reduction, deterrence, international engagement, incident response, resiliency, and recovery policies and activities, including computer network operations, informationassurance, law enforcement, etc."

OR

Cyber security is the body of technologies, processes, and practices designed to protect networks, computers, programs and data from attack, damage or unauthorized access.

 The term cyber security refers to techniques and practices designed to protect digital data.

 The data that is stored, transmitted or used on an information system.

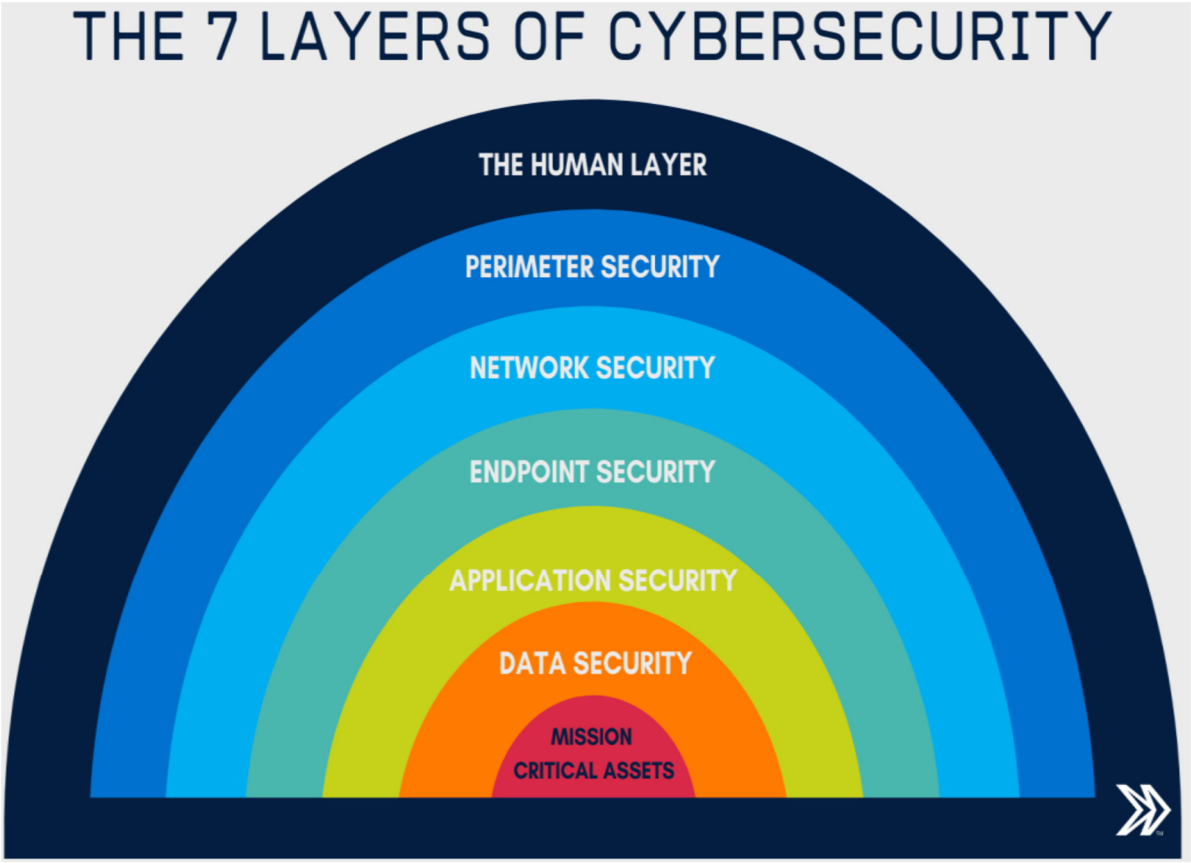
OR

Cyber security is the protection of Internet-connected systems, including hardware, software, and data from cyber attacks.

It is made up of two words one is cyber and other is security.

 Cyber is related to the technology which contains systems, network and programs or data.

 Whereas security related to the protection which includes systems security, network security and application and information security.



14. Read about the 7 layers of cyber security and discuss each of them

1. Mission Critical Assets – This is the data you need to protect

2. Data Security – Data security controls protect the storage and transfer of data.

3. Application Security – Applications security controls protect access to an application, an application's access to your mission critical assets, and the internal security of the application.

4. Endpoint Security – Endpoint security controls protect the connection between devices and the network.

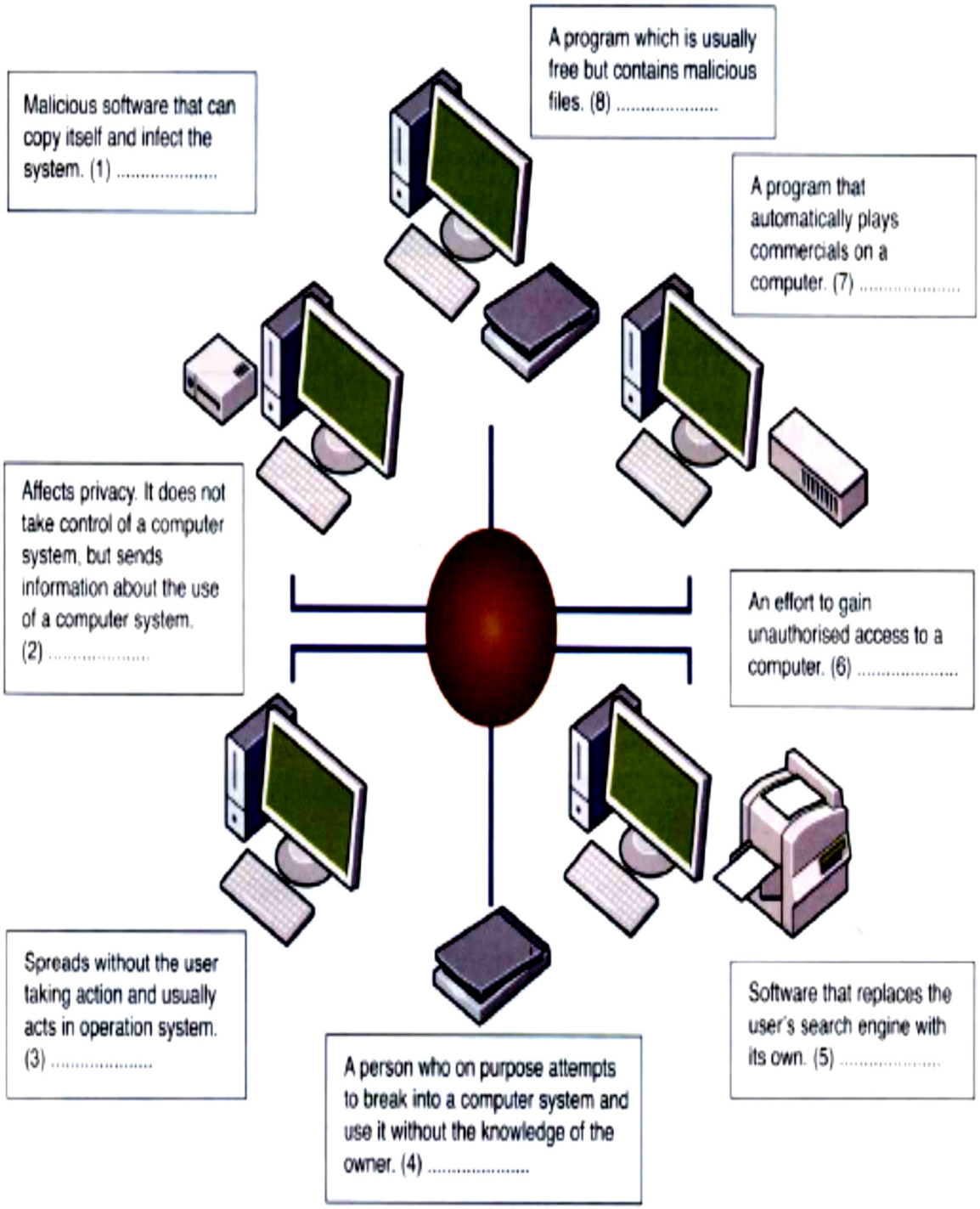
5. Network Security – Network security controls protect an organization's network and prevent unauthorized access of the network.

6. Perimeter Security – Perimeter security controls include both the physical and digital security methodologies that protect the business overall.

7. The Human Layer – Humans are the weakest link in any cyber security posture. Human security controls include phishing simulations and access management controls that protect mission critical assets from a wide variety of human threats, including cyber criminals, malicious insiders, and negligent users.

14. Match the words in the box with their description

adware hacker browser hijacker malware attack spyware
Trojan virus worm



Grammar reference

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

PLURAL NOUNS

Woodward ENGLISH

Regular Nouns
add -S

1 car	2 cars
1 dog	2 dogs
1 book	2 books
1 house	2 houses
1 apple	2 apples

Ends in S, CH, SH, X or Z
add -ES

1 bus	2 buses
1 match	2 matches
1 dish	2 dishes
1 box	2 boxes
1 quiz	2 quizzes

Ends in F or FE

remove F/FE	add -VES
1 leaf	2 leaves
1 wolf	2 wolves
1 life	2 lives
1 knife	2 knives
Exceptions:	*roof - roofs*
	cliff - cliffs

Ends in VOWEL + Y
add -S

1 day	2 days
1 key	2 keys
1 boy	2 boys
1 guy	2 guys
1 donkey	2 donkeys

Ends in CONSONANT + Y

remove Y	add -IES
1 city	2 cities
1 baby	2 babies
1 story	2 stories
1 party	2 parties
1 country	2 countries

Irregular Nouns

1 man	2 **men**
1 child	2 **children**
1 foot	2 **feet**
1 tooth	2 **teeth**
1 mouse	2 **mice**
1 person	2 **people**

Ends in VOWEL + O
add -S

1 zoo	2 zoos
1 radio	2 radios
1 stereo	2 stereos
1 video	2 videos
1 kangaroo	2 kangaroos

Ends in CONSONANT + O
add -ES

1 hero	2 heroes
1 echo	2 echoes
1 tomato	2 tomatoes
1 potato	2 potatoes
Exceptions:	*piano - pianos*
	photo - photos

No Change

1 sheep	2 sheep
1 deer	2 deer
1 fish	2 fish
1 series	2 series
1 species	2 species

1. Put the words in plural

A first-year student, a freshman, an investigator, an University, a future investigator, a future detective, my family, my child, a future officer,cybercrime, cyber threat,digital evidence.

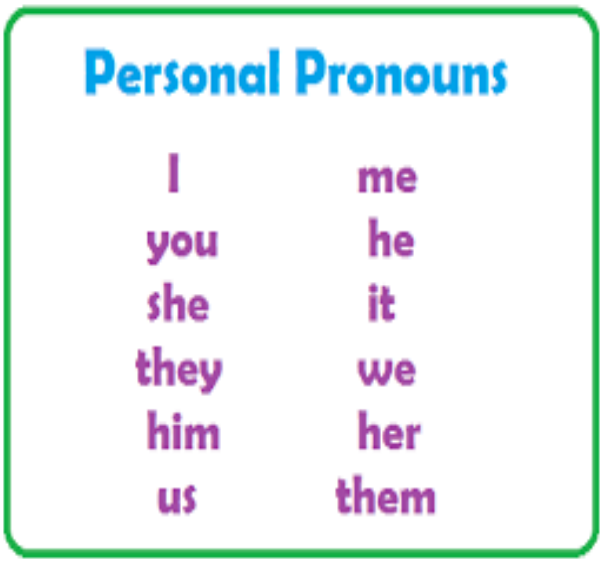
2. Put personal pronouns:

1. My profession is a programmer. … is very interesting but difficult.
2. My friend is not at the lesson now. ... is on duty detail.
3. Our fellow students are not future divisional inspectors. ... are cybercrime investigators.
4. This is a higher police school. …is University of the Interior Ministry.

3.Translate:

1. Мы курсанты Краснодарского университета МВД РФ.
2. Мы будущие офицеры отдела информационной безопасности.
3. Наша будущая профессия трудная, но интересная.
4. Я первокурсник университета, а моя подруга – второкурсница.

4. Put the personal pronoun in brackets in the object form; translate the sentences



1. Take this program, but first read (it).

2. I meet (he) at the computer club.

3. Let’s speak about (she).

4. Informatics is necessary for (I), study (it) every day.

5. She needs (you) help.

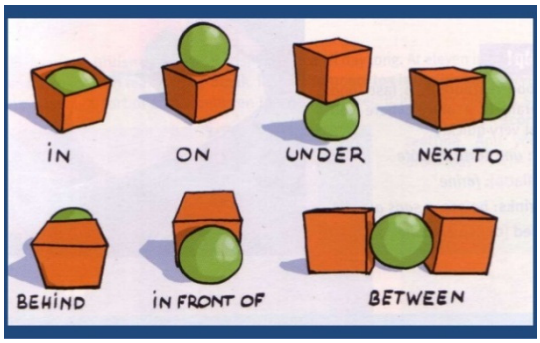
6. What do you know about (they)?

7. She is on leave, call (she).

8. I want to tell (we) a few words about my life.

9. Show (she) identity card .

5. Translate paying attention to the prepositions of place

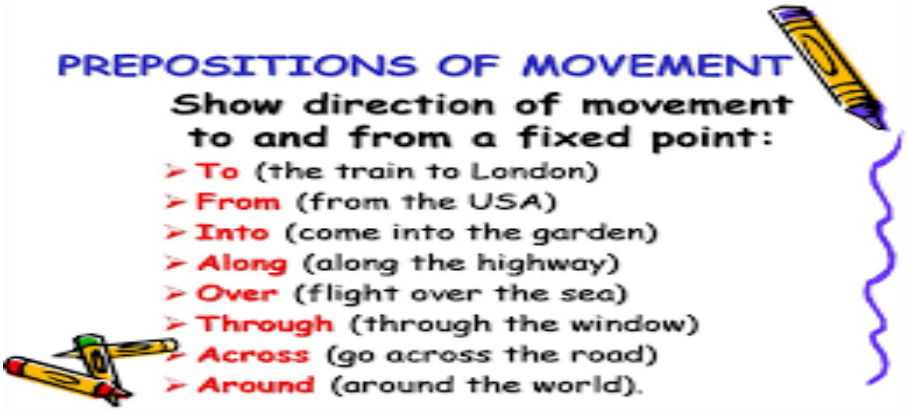


In the city center; in your computer; in the garden; in the newspaper: in front of the classroom; behind the box; behind the room; on the shelf; on the wall in front of you; on a plate; on page six; on the picture over the blackboard; on the first floor; next to our hostel; among our students; at the window; at the blackboard; at the door; at the bus stop; at the lecture; at school; at the seminar; around the table; around the stadium; between the tables.

Put in **in/at/on**.

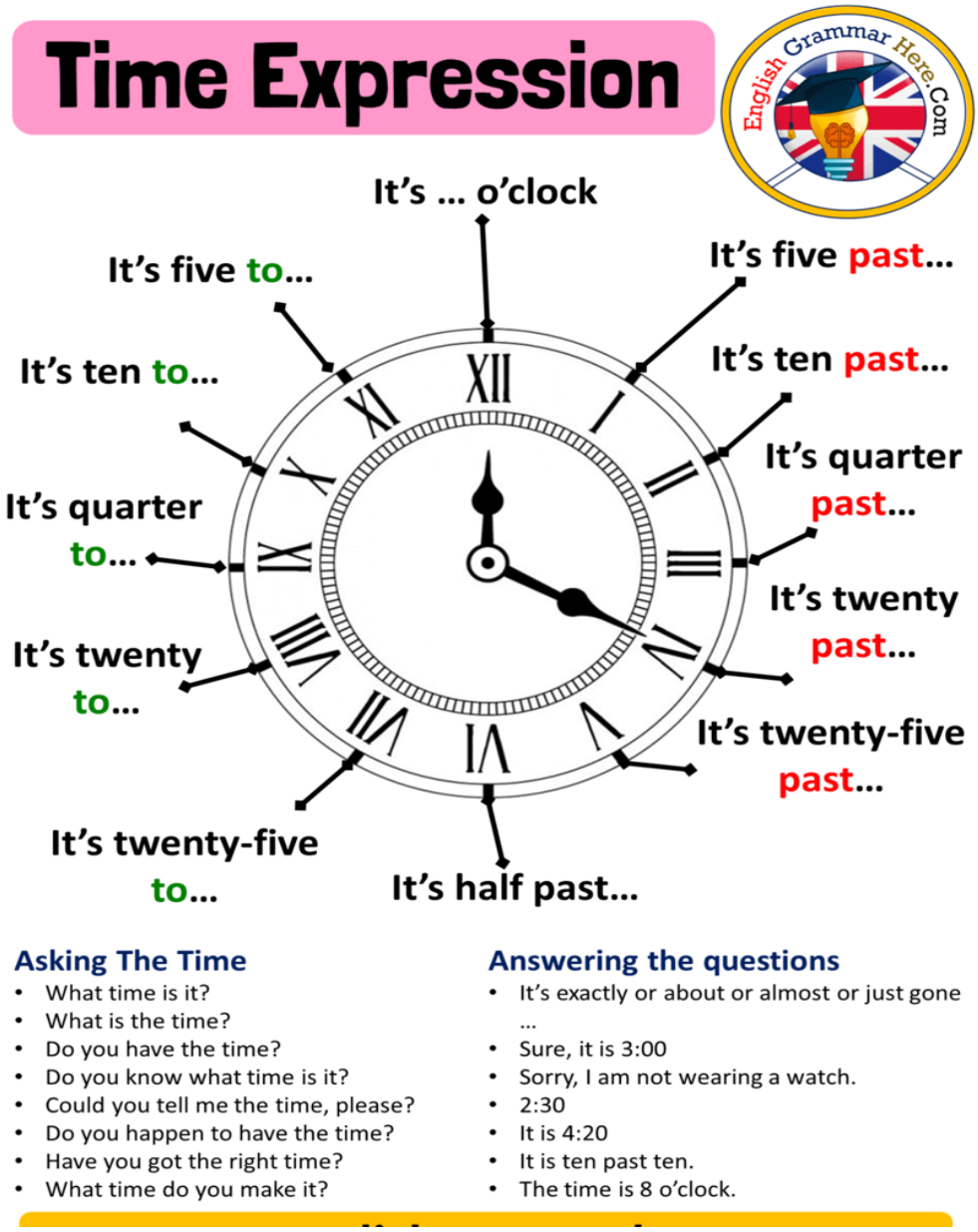
1 Helen is studying law *at* university.
2 There was a big table ..... the middle of the room.
3 What is the longest river ..... the world?
4 Were there many people ..... the concert last night?
5 Will you be ..... home tomorrow afternoon?
6 Who is that man ..... this photograph? Do you know him?
7 Where are your children? Are they ..... school?
8 George is coming by train. I'm going to meet him ..... the station.
9 Charlie is ..... hospital. He's going to have an operation tomorrow.
10 How many pages are there ..... this book?
11 'Are you hungry after your journey?' 'No, I had a meal ..... the train.'
12 I'm sorry I'm late. My car broke down ..... the way here.
13 'Is Tom here?' 'No, he's ..... his brother's.'
14 Don't believe everything you see ..... the newspaper!
15 I walked to work but I came home ..... the bus.

6. Translate paying attention to the prepositions of movement. Where? Where from?



1. Go to his office in the morning.
2. Take your dictionary from the desk.
3. Come into this computer laboratory to do exercises.
4. Go straight on along this street.
5. Look through the window. You can see a lot of interesting.
6. Go across the road to meet her.
7. You are lucky to go around the world.

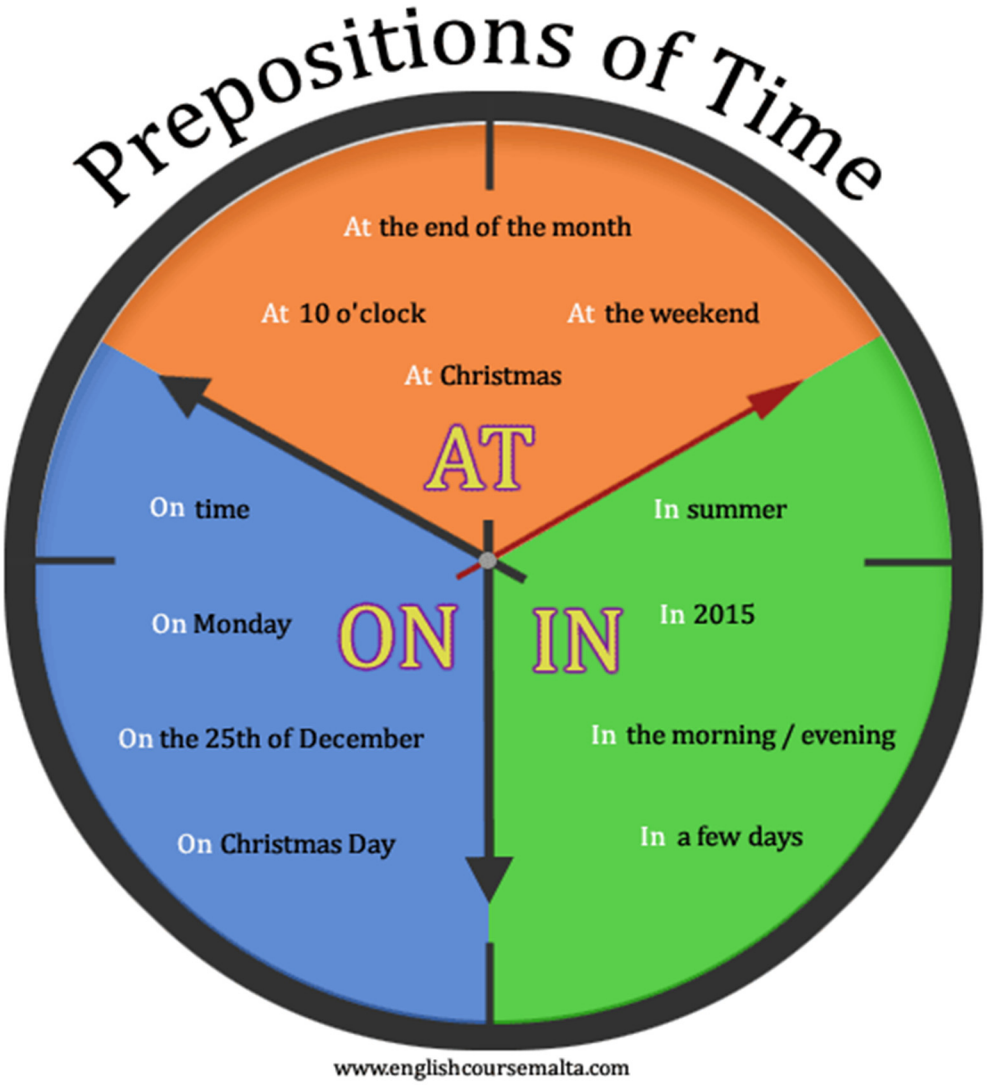
5. What time is it?



What time is it?

10 часовровно, 15 минутвторого, половинапятого, без 5 минутвосемь, без 15 минут одиннадцать, половина двенадцатого.

6. Put the right preposition of time into each gap.



1. It’s my birthday … Monday.
2. My brother was born … 8.45 … the morning …Saturday.
3. …summer it is usually hot, but it often rains … April and June. The best English weather is … spring and autumn.
4. I learned to drive a car …1980.
5. …7.30 every morning I am at my University.

6. Every Sunday … 3 hours he is in the computer laboratory.

7. Our working day lasts …6.15 … 17.45.

8. Our students began studying Criminal Law …last Friday.

Лицо	Настоящее время (1 форма)		Прошедшее время (2 форма)	
	ед.ч.	мн.ч.	ед.ч.	мн.ч.
1	I am	We are	I was	We were
2	—	You are	—	You were
3	He is She is It is	They are	He was She was It was	They were

7. Complete using the verb "to be".

1. Nick … my friend. He … a future cyber security officer**.**

2. I … a lieutenant of police.

3. My friend … not a cadet. … you a cadet? Yes, I ….

4. Computer Science and Informatics… very interesting subjects.

5. My friends … first-year students of the Krasnodar University of the Interior.

6. The Krasnodar University of the Interior … one of the colleges in the system of law enforcement.

7. It … interesting for me to read cybercrime literature.

8. Our special training … difficult but interesting.

8. Complete this e-mail with *am, is, are, their, our or my*.

Dear Colleagues

My name 1_____ Mary Smith and I 2_____ the IT Support team leader.

The IT Support team members 3_____ : Jack Coin, Suares and Bobby Perish.

Jack 4_____ our network administrator. Betty and Bobby 5_____ system maintenance officers.Their job 6_____ to keep our systems going.7_____ job is to support you. 8_____ contact number 9_____ 495 768 243.

Best regards

Mary Smith

Write a reply to the email. Introduce yourself and two people in your group.

9. Open the brackets and complete the following sentences:

1. I (to be) in Krasnodar in 2019.
2. My mother and father (to be) investigators some years ago.
3. He (to be) fond of Computer Security.
4. My schoolmate and I (to be) freshmen of the University.
5. His dream (to be) to become IT investigator.
6. I (to be) a police officer next year.
7. After graduation from the University we (to be) cybercrime investigators.
8. We (to be) very busy when we were taking midterm exams.

10. Complete the following sentences using the verb *to be*. Translate them.

1. A computer …a general purpose device that can be programmed to carry out a finite set of arithmetic or logical operations.

2. The first electronic digital computers…. the size of a large room.

3. This ….the essence of programmability.

4. A mechanical calculator ….a device that could perform all four arithmetic operations without relying on human intelligence.

5. Vacuum tubes …. electronic elements of a computer.

6. «Bugs» ….errors in computer programs.

7. Programming language ….a way of specifying programs for a computer.

8. A key component common to all CPUs (a central processing unit) …. the program counter.

11. Open the brackets and complete the following sentences with the verb to have:

1. We (to have) three or four classes a day.

2. I (to have) a lecture on Computer Programming once a week.

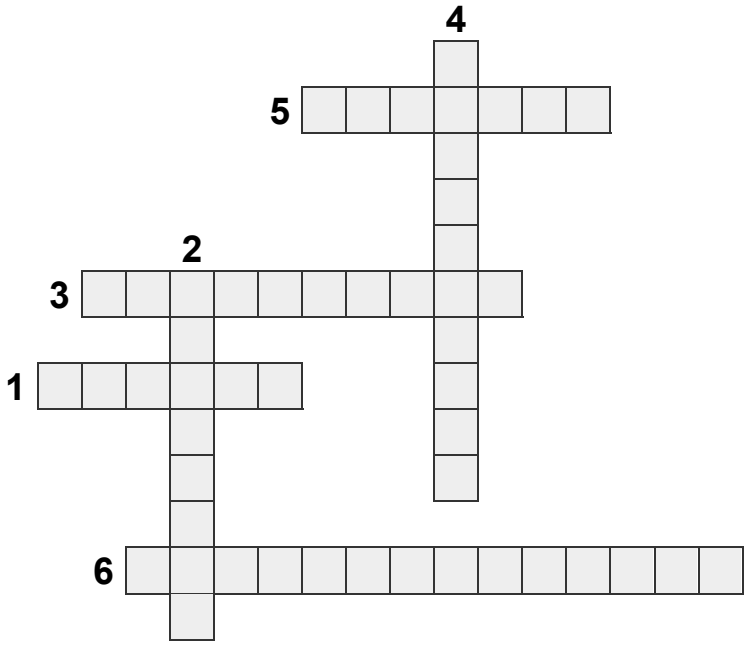
3. You (to have) many friends in our University.

4. He (to have) only one brother.

5. IP (Internet Protocol) address (to have) a group of numbers that identify a computer on a network.

6. Our group (to have) special training today.

Solve the crossword



Across:

1. a place where people, especially young people, can stay for a period when they study at the college, Institute and University
3. Institution of higher education
5. the careful study of the structure and behavior of the world, especially by doing experiments

Down:

2. Ministry of Internal Affairs
4. a part of division that is responsible for a particular part of its work
6. distance learning

Just for fun

Believe it or not, this story came out this year, even though January of 2020 feels like 10 years ago. Joseph Menn, who always has one or two truly shocking scoops a year, reported that the FBI convinced Apple to block its plan to encrypt its backup service iCloud. The folks at Cupertino were planning to make backups end-to-end encrypted, much like their messaging and video chat services iMessage and FaceTime. But then the feds changed their minds. This shows how cops and law enforcement agents can get around end-to-end encryption tapping into backups, which most people have enabled by default...and how Apple sometimes is happy to cave to the government.

Why didn’t the company move into the Castle in the Sky?

There wasn’t enough cloud storage.

Here's the first thing you can say when you meet someone:

1. Hello! How are you?
2. Hi. It's nice to meet you.
3. How is your day going?
4. What do you do?
5. Where are you from?

UNIT 2. My future profession

Some new words for studying

to unravel [tu: ʌnˈrævəl] – раскрыть, раскрывать

target [ˈtɑ:gɪt] – цель

threaten [θretn] – угрожать

according to [əˈkɔ:dɪŋtu:] – согласно

regulation [regjʊˈleɪʃn] - устав

security [sɪˈkjʊərɪtɪ] – безопасность

surround [səˈraʊnd] – окружать

cybercrime [saɪbəˈkraɪm] – киберпреступления

preserve [prɪˈzɜ:v] - сохранять

evidence [ˈevɪdəns] - улики

information systems and technologies [ɪnfəˈmeɪʃnsystemsændtechnologies] – информационныесистемыитехнологии

informatics [ɪnfəˈmætɪks] – информатика, теория информации, информатика

computer science[kəmˈpju:tə ˈsaɪəns] – наука о преобразовании информации

computer-based (high-tech) crimes[kəmˈpju:tə-beɪst(haɪ-tek)crimes] – преступления, совершенные с использованием компьютерных технологий

cyber-based terrorism[ˈsʌɪbə-beɪst ˈterərɪzm] – кибер-терроризм

computer intrusions[kəmˈpju:təɪnˈtru:ʒnz] – неправомерное

проникновение в базу данных с использованием компьютерных технологий

cyberfraud [ˈsʌɪbəfrɔːd] – кибер-мошенничество

espionage [espɪəˈnɑːʒ] – шпионаж

fraud [frɔːd]-мошенничество

scams [skæmz]-афера, мошенничество

phishing [ˈfɪʃɪŋ]-фишинг

cyberstalking [ˈsʌɪbə ˈstɔːkɪŋ]-кибер-преследование

harassment [ˈhærəsmənt]-домогательство

malware [ˈmælweər]-вредоносная программа

worm [wɜːm]-червь

disguise [dɪsˈgaɪz]-маскировать

spyware [ˈspaɪəweər]-шпионские программы

high-profile [haɪ-ˈprəʊfaɪl] – непримиримый

infringement [ɪnˈfrɪnʤmənt] – нарушение

intercept [ˈɪntəsept] – перехватывать

decipher [dɪˈsaɪfə] – расшифровывать

investigational techniques [ɪnvestɪˈgeɪʃnəltechniques] – тактикаитехникарасследования

Read and translate the text

We are freshmen of the Krasnodar University of the Interior. Training at the University is difficult but interesting. A state grant, medical services and other conveniences are at the cadets' disposal. We are future police officers so we wear police uniform. It's according to the regulation.

We are future information security officers who should bring the skills and abilities needed to unravel today's sophisticated internet crimes.

While a detective or law enforcement investigator may investigate various types of crimes, an information-securityofficer is a specialist that is focused primarily on cyber, or internet-based, crimes such as cyber terrorism, cyber warfare, spam, harassment, cracking, and copyright infringement and so on.

Investigating cybercrimes will require you to have an understanding of cyber security, be knowledgeable of the law in regard to cybercrimes, and understand the methodology used in the preservation of evidence. In addition to being experienced in forensics, intrusion detection, malware analysis, basics of programming, risk analysis and mitigation, cloud security, offensive training (black hat), and security analysis, information security officers have a well-rounded skill set in the field of cyber security. That' why future information security officers study Computer Science, Informatics, Cryptography, Digital and Analogue Electronics, Programming Languages and Algorithms, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). They learn how to collect and preserve evidence from technological and Internet-based sources; to examine digital media on multiple operating system platforms; proven methods of conducting cybercrime investigations through hands-on exercises, scenario-based learning/training and lectures.

As it is in every institute of our country, social sciences are in the program of cadets' curriculum too. They are to form world outlook and improve general education.The knowledge of foreign languages is also an asset, since cyberspace is international and investigations can take place in different parts of the world.

The task of looking into the damage of cybercrime activity goes to the information security officer. The purpose of education is to expose cadets to a range of trends in cybercrime and to develop their ability to find and evaluate their value for cybercriminals.

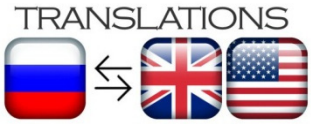
EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Read and translate international words

Computer, computation, cyber-crime, high-tech crime, computer-based crime, spam, Internet, cyberspace, police, uniform, criminal, mathematics, computer science, informatics, high-profile, programming, officer, information systems, cadet, user.

2. Find English equivalents in the text



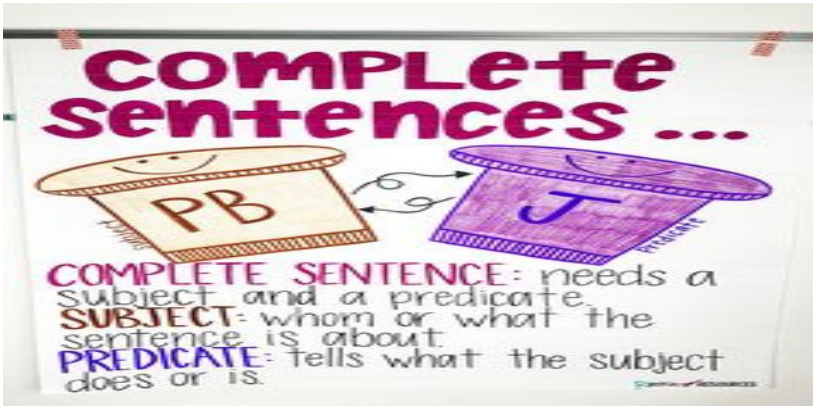
1. специальные предметы
2. угрожать национальной безопасности
3. профессиональные навыки
4. предупреждение преступлений
5. преступные цели
6. уголовное расследование
7. борьба с преступностью
8. офицер полиции
9. информационные системы
10. изучать предметы
11. нарушение авторских прав
12. обладать всесторонними навыками
13. предотвращение и расследование интернет преступлений
14. кибер мошенничество
15. овладеть тактикой и техникой расследования.

3. What types of cyber-crimes have you known from the text above? Fill in.

4. Match the words with their translation

occupation	информатика
informatics	кибер-терроризм
cyber-based terrorism	родзанятий
crime detection	кибер-мошенничество
espionage	офицер
officer	уголовный розыск
cyber fraud	шпионаж

6. Complete the sentences according to the text:



1. Computer crime refers to … … that involves a computer and a network.

2. Much of the work investigating a cybercrime involves … … … .

3. … cyber threats do not work in isolation, … learn the importance of working with other law enforcement agencies.

4. A cyber security officer … be a technical expert.

5. Investigating of cybercrimes can be … and …

6. Social educational subjects are … … of cadets' curriculum too.

7. The task of … into the damage of cybercrime activity … to the cyber security officer.

6. Make the word combinations using column A and B

A	B
Internet	analysis
police	crime
national	techniques
malware	officer
investigational	security

7. Match the words with the definitions

Computer	an illegal act for which someone can be punished

Uniform	the official or distinctive clothes or outfit (снаряжение) worn by the members of a particular group, as policemen or soldiers, esp. when on duty
Crime	anyone elected or appointed to an office or position of authority in a government, business, institution, society, etc.
Computer science	isa global network of billions of computers and other electronic devices.
Internet	a student of police or military school (institute, university)
Cadet	an electronic machine which, by means of stored instructions and information, performs rapid, often complex calculations or compiles, correlates and selects data.
Informatics	the study of complex systems, information and computation using applied mathematics, electrical engineering and software engineering techniques.
Officer	the study of information, computation and communication. This can apply to artificial systems, such as computers, or natural systems such as brains, genes and living cells. .

8. Make up the sentences

1. A computer can be	a. …is difficult but interesting
2. Training at our University	b. …a source of evidence
3. Our future profession is ….	c. …cyberspace has emerged as a national-level concerns
4. Computer crime refers to any …	d. …information systems and technologies
5. Net crime refers to criminal ...	e. …exploitation of the Internet
6. Government departments note that …	f. … crime that involves a computer and a network.

9. Agree or disagree using the models:

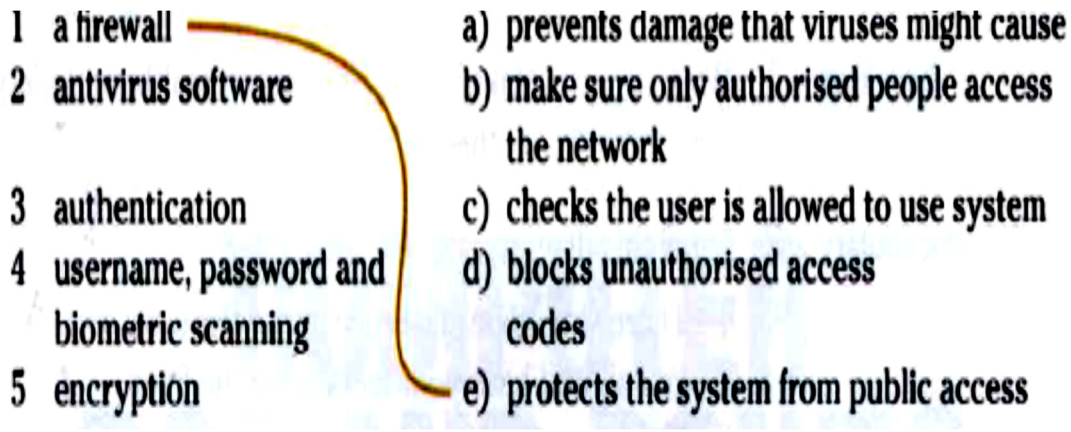
I quite agree with you
It's true
I agree but ..
I am afraid, you are wrong
It's not quite so
It's false

1. Computer crime refers to any crime that involves a juvenile and a ransom.
2. Net-crime refers to criminal exploitation of the Internet.
3. Cybercrimes may threaten a nation's security and financial health.
4. A cyber security officer must know only computer programming.
5. Special subjects are the only subjects of cadets' curriculum.
6. The profession of cyber security officer is not very important in modern society.

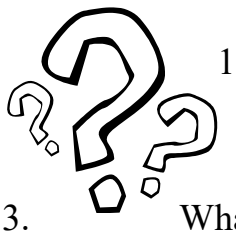
7. A cyber security officer is a specialist that is focused primarily on cyber, or internet-based, crimes.

8. Much of the work investigating a cybercrime involves only cyber investigative methods.

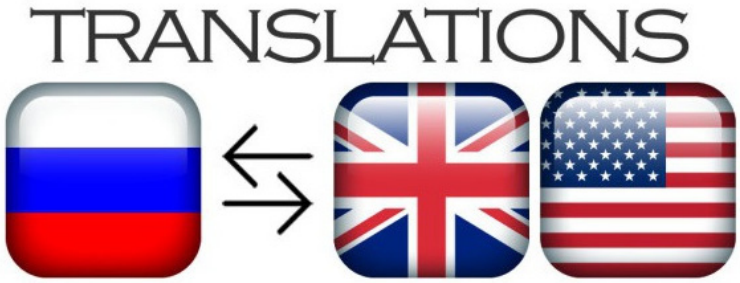
10. Match the security solution 1-5 to its purpose a – e



11. Answer the questions to the text



1. Where do you study?
2. Are you a future police officer?
3. What is your future profession?
4. What crimes are you to prevent and investigate?
5. What does a computer crime refer to?
6. What powers should an information security officer possess?
7. Why do future information security officers study Crime Detection, Criminal Investigation, and Criminal Law?
8. What professional skills and abilities are you to get?
9. Is profession of information security officer necessary and important in modern society?
10. What is the purpose of your education?



12. TranslateintoEnglish

1. Я первокурсник Краснодарского университета МВД России.

2. Я будущий офицер полиции. Я будущий оперуполномоченный отдела информационной безопасности.

3. Компьютер и Интернет могут быть использованы для совершения преступления.

4. Кибер-преступления могут угрожать государственной безопасности и финансовому благополучию.

5. Киберпространство относится вопросам государственной важности.

6. Большая часть работы по расследованию преступлений включает традиционные методы расследования.

7. Мы должны получать профессиональные навыки и умения.

8. Компьютер может быть источником вещественных доказательств.

9. Расследование киберпреступлений требует знания закона о киберпреступлениях.

10. Мы гордимся своей будущей профессией.

13. Circle the odd ones out

1. toy	laser	model
2. gadget	device	battery
3. fossil fuel	ecofriendly	recycled
4. interactive	individual	participle
5. try out	test	attach
6. exhibition	prediction	presentation

14. Choose the correct variant to complete the sentence.

1. We are future …..

- *officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.*
- *officers of Royal Navy (ВМСВеликобритании).*
- *customs officers.*

2. In order to enter our university an applicant…..

- *must have undeniable references only.*
- *must pass the entrance examinations successfully*
- *must have fair hair.*

3. The term of training depends….

- *on education model.*
- *on the number of the cadets.*
- *on whether you are in a hurry or not.*

4. The academic year in our university begins in September and is divided into

- *indefinitely small parts (бесконечномалыечасти).*
- *three terms (semesters).*
- *two terms (semesters).*

5. Social educational subjects are in the program of ...

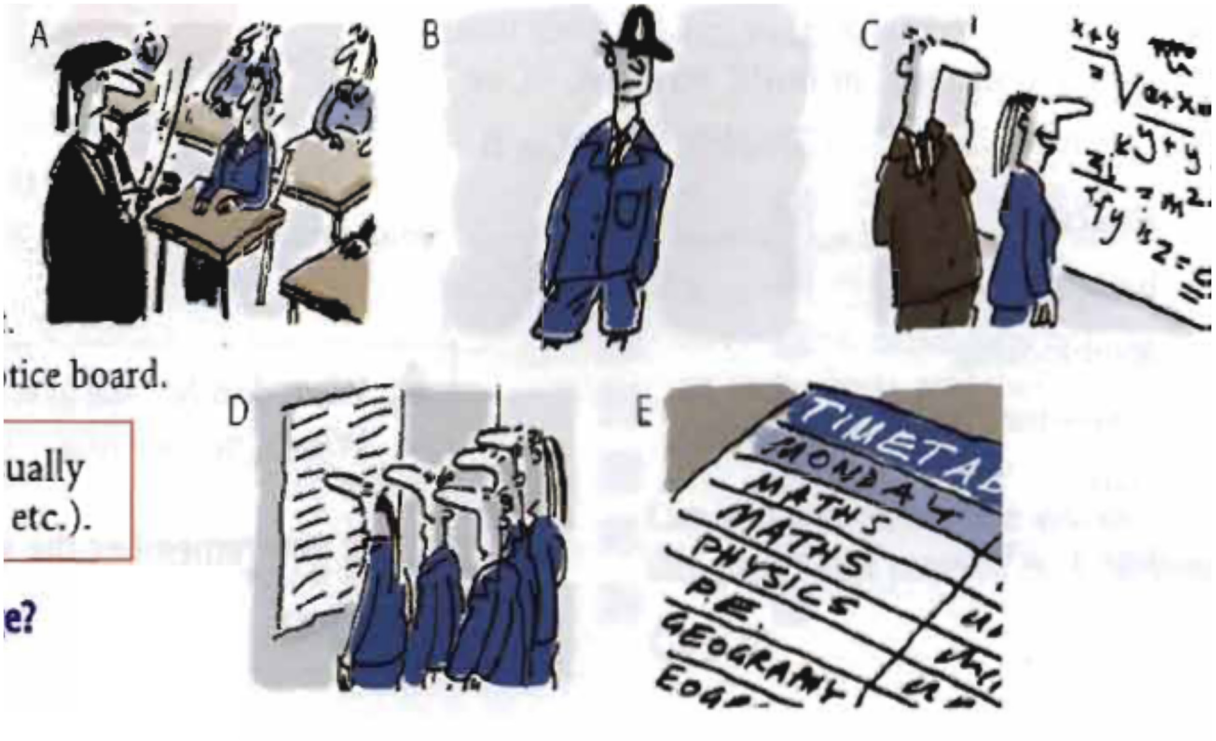
- *cadets' curriculum.*
- *cadets' thinking.*
- *cadets' plan.*

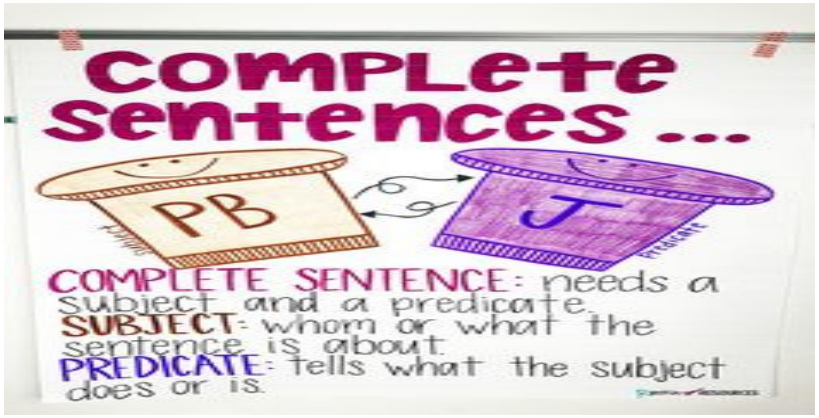
15. Match the sentences and pictures

1. We have to wear a uniform
2. The discipline here is very strict
3. My timetable's very terrible this term!

4. Love math's. It's my favorite subject.

5. Look! The exam results are on the notice board.





16. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets:

(Crime, fraud, email, anti-spam, divided,hacker)

Computer…..encompasses a broad range of activities. Generally, however, it may be..…into two categories: (1) crimes that target computers directly; (2) crimes facilitated by computer networks or devices, the primary target of which is independent of the cats network or device.

Spam, or the unsolicited sending of bulk …..for commercial purposes, is unlawful in some jurisdictions. While…….laws are relatively new, limits on unsolicited electronic communications have existed for some time.

Computer … is an act performed by a knowledgeable computer user, sometimes referred to as a … that illegally browses or steals a company's or individual's private information.

16.Discuss with your fellow students

What can we do to stop computer crimes?

What other threats can a computer user encounter?

Group work:

Divide in groups and find possible ways of solution to the problems of computer security.

18. Imagine that you should take part in National Computer Security Project.

You are an expert in computer security. Write an article with your solutions to this problem. Make a list of suggestions and explain their advantages.

Grammar Practice

1. Fill in the gaps and translate into Russian the dialogues, pay attention to verb 'to be'.

Dialogue 1

Jack. Hi! I….Jack. What …your name?

George. Hi! My …name George. Where …you from?

J. I…from Britain. And you?

G. I…. from the United States.

Dialogue 2

Dmitry. Hi! My name ….Dmitry. What… your name?

Victor. Hello! My name …Victor.I… from Russia. Where …you from?

D. I…from Belorussia. I….from Minsk.

Dialogue 3

Student1: Hello, everyone. I …your new fellow-student.

Student2: Hello, what …your name?

St.1: My name …. Bobby.

St.2: ….you American?

St.1: No, ...

St.2: Where …you from?

St.1: I….from Toronto. It….a city in Canada. What ….your names?

Students: My name… Victor. My name…Vera. My name …. Sasha. How old ….you?

St.1: I…. eighteen. Glad to meet you.

St.2: Glad to meet you too.

		Simple (Indefinite)					
		утвердительные	вопросы		отрицания		
Present		V_1	do does	V_1	do does	not	V_1
Past		V_2	did		did		
Future	will	V_1	will		will		
ключевые слова:		Present Simple	usually, always, often, every day, never				
		Past Simple	last week, yesterday, last month, days ago, the other day, long time ago				
		Future Simple	soon, tomorrow, next Monday, in the future				
примеры:		Present Simple	Every day I *go* to school. He always *goes* there as he works as a teacher. Where *do* you usually *go* on hollidays?				
		Past Simple	Yesterday we *went* to the cinema. When I *was* young I usually *lived* in France. What time *did* he *get up* this morning?				
		Future Simple	I'*ll visit* my aunt tomorrow. *Will* you *read* this book? He *won't do* this as he is too lazy.				

2. Put the verbs in the Past and Future Indefinite, making necessary changes.

1. He **plays** computer games every day. 2. She **learns** computer language. 3. We **install** and **maintain** network. 4. They often **make** mistakes. 5. I **help** my friend to write computer program. 6. They **do** their Internet shopping every day. 7. We **send** emails to our offices all over the world. 8. Tom **gets** excellent results in computer programming. 9. Many people **have** an opportunity to use computers. 10. Instructions **direct** the operation of a computer.

2. Make sentences interrogative and negative.

1. The Internet provides a wide variety of opportunities for communication and development. 2. Netiquette includes more than good spelling and grammar. 3. An email virus spreads by sending a copy of it. 4. Internet-based crimes include spam and phishing. 5. The Internet started in the USA. 6. They spent too much time playing computer games. 7. We shall use Internet to obtain necessary information about this project. 8. He will start his career as a webmaster. 9. They receive a subscription magazine once a month.

3. **Answer the following questions**.

1. Do you surf the Web very often? - Yes, I .../ No, I ....
2. Does he chat with his friends? - Yes, he .../ No, he ....
3. Did you reorganize the database structure? - Yes, you.../ No, you....
4. Did they write documentation of a program? /- Yes, they.../ No, they..
5. Will she design applications against viruses? – Yes, she…./ No, she
6. Shall we control computer data processing? –Yes, we…/ No, we ….

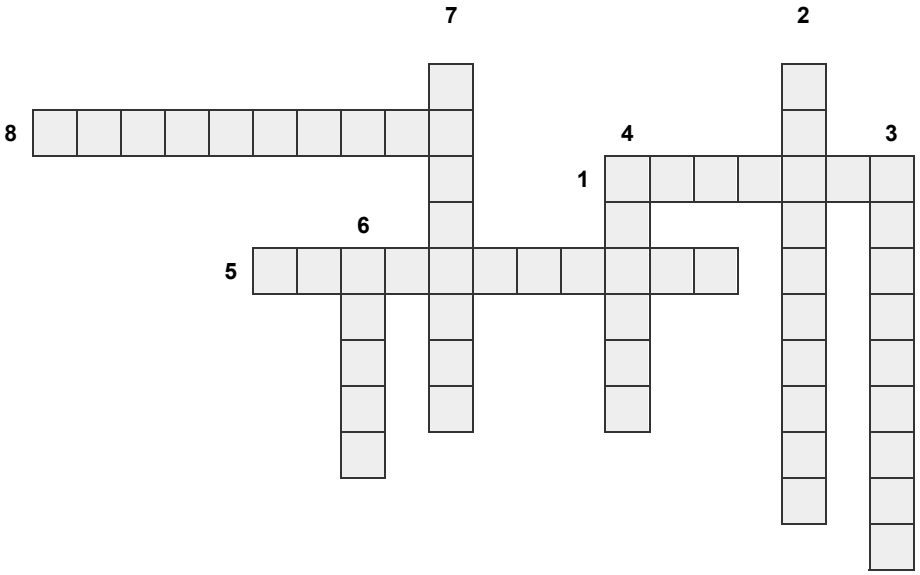
4. **Put questions to the italicized words.**

1. Technical writers write the instructions for **ITC system**. 2. **The Internet** enables users to exchange files and send email. 3. **Every day** millions of children spend time in **Internet chat rooms**. 4. **Crackers** try to find a way to copy **the latest computer program**. 5. **Last year** we maintained **web pages** and **web applications** for websites. 6. **Peter** served as a software engineer **two years ago**. 7. **My** friend will buy **a tablet PC.**

5. TranslateintoRussian:

1. Он часто делает ошибки в программировании? Да.
2. Твоя сестра работает в службе безопасности? Да.
3. Они проводят много времени, играя в компьютерные игры? Да.
4. Он часто пишет электронные письма? Нет.
5. Вы сдаете экзамен по компьютерной безопасности? Да.

Solve the crossword



Across:

1. Предмет
5. Информация
8. Киберпреступление
6. Мошенничество
7. Безопасность

Down:

2. Предотвращение, пресечение
3. Терроризм
4. Навыки

After a life of cybercrime, how did the hacker get to heaven?

The password hadn't been changed in 2021 years.

Just for fun

Cybersecurity Jokes & Comics to Follow

Looking for more tech, cybersecurity, and (mostly) office-appropriate jokes? Check out some of our faves:

- *Charlie Ciso – created by Dr. Edward Amoroso and Rich Powell – a comic for cybersecurity professionals everywhere.*
- *XKCD – created by Randall Munroe – topics of this quintessential internet-famous strip include math, language, and science. Come for the graphs, stay for the laughs!*
- *Break Time! – Six HelpSystems-sactioned cybersecurity games. Learn about cybersecurity, and teach your non-security coworkers the ins and outs of your job*

MODULE II

Law enforcement professional education

UNIT 1. Law Enforcement Professional Education in Russia

- **Some new words for studying**

- require - [rɪˈkwaɪə] – требовать
- take up - [teɪkʌp] – браться за что-либо
- law enforcement - [lɔː ɪnˈfɔːsmənt] – правоприменение
- devote - [dɪˈvəʊt] – посвящать
- solve - [sɒlv] – раскрывать, решать
- decrease - [ˈdiːkriːs] – уменьшение
- entrant - [ˈentrənt] – поступающий
- ensure - [ɪnˈʃʊə] – обеспечивать
- thorough - [ˈθʌrə] – тщательный
- pass an exam - [pɑːs ænɪgˈzæm] – сдатьэкзамен
- passing score - [ˈpɑːsɪŋskɔː] – проходнойбал

- in-service training - [ɪn-ˈsɜːvɪs ˈtreɪnɪŋ] – обучение в процессе службы (без отрыва от службы)
- pre-service training - [priː-ˈsɜːvɪs ˈtreɪnɪŋ] – обучение дослужбы в органах
- correspondence -[kɒrɪsˈpɒndəns] - заочный
- refresher - [rɪˈfreʃə] - переподготовка
- do one’s best – делать все возможное
- postgraduate department - [pəʊstˈgrædjʊɪtdɪˈpɑːtmənt] – аспирантура, адъюнктура
- improve - [ɪmˈpruːv] - улучшить
- identify - [aɪˈdentɪfaɪ] – идентифицировать, опознавать
- trace - [treɪs] - выслеживать
- apprehend - [æprɪˈhend] - задерживать
- experience - [ɪksˈpɪərɪəns] - испытывать, опыт
- fulfill - [fʊlˈfɪl] – выполнять

Read and translate the text

What is a police academy?

Police academies -- also referred to as law enforcement training facilities -- are specialized schools that offer a series of courses to certify people as law enforcement officers.

A candidate to the US Police must be in a very good physical condition, have a college degree and impeccable background, and exhibit the perfect personality to be a law enforcement officer, but still unprepared for police work.

To meet the basic requirement to police work applicants must:

- be a US citizen;
- not have been convicted of a felony;
- have a driver's license in the state where the department is located;
- be at least twenty-one years of age.

The police academy provides recruits with a militarized environment in which they are taught the laws of search, seizure, arrest, and interrogation; interviewing witnesses; first aid; self-defense; and other essentials of police work.

Law enforcement cyber centers in the USA

The Cyber Center is a collaborative project of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C), and the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), and is made possible by funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, at the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs.

The Cyber Center was developed to enhance the awareness, expand the education, and build the capacity of justice and public safety agencies to prevent, investigate, prosecute, and respond to cyber threats and cyber crimes. It is intended to be a national resource for law enforcement and related justice and public safety entities.

The Cyber Center addresses three principal functional areas:

- Cyber crime investigations

- Digital forensics
- Information systems security.

The Federal Law Enforcement Cyber Center in Georgia

The Federal Law Enforcement Cyber Center facility, which is based in Glynco, Georgia, is massive—it's actually considered a town and has its own zip code! Trainees usually live on site in dormitories. Training facilities include 18 firearms ranges, an explosives range, driver training ranges, and a 34-building "neighborhood" practice exercise area.

The Georgia Federal Law Enforcement Cyber Center provides advanced and specialized training for Georgia's certified law enforcement officers in dozens of instructional areas including computer network investigations, covert electronic surveillance, covert electronic tracking, internet investigations, digital evidence analysis, Macintosh forensics, mobile device investigations, and seized computer evidence recovery.

Cybercrime is a multi-disciplinary subject; therefore, this programme has been developed by practitioners in the field to enhance knowledge and practical skills in areas of behavioural psychology, criminal investigation and digital evidence. International renowned experts and subject matter experts in the legal and technical fields will deliver the programme in addition to delivering specilised worshops and seminars. The teaching methods vary from lectures to tutorials, workshops and lab tutoring as well.

FBI Cyber Shield Alliance

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Cyber Shield Alliance provides extensive resources for state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) law enforcement partners via the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal to access Guardian as a way to report cyber incidents, to share intelligence, and to access

federally sponsored training. SLTT partners are encouraged to participate in the FBI Cyber Task Forces in their areas. Personnel will work with FBI agents and analysts on cases and receive access to the Bureau's training curriculum through the Virtual Academy platform. The Virtual Academy contains an Introductory Class Suite as well as Hardware and Software Suite, a Networking Suite, a Security Suite, and an Enhanced Security Suite, which may prove useful to FLOs, depending on their specific area of responsibility (AOR) roles and responsibilities.

We are living in the epoch of scientific and technological progress in all spheres of life that requires an ever increasing number of specialists of higher education.

There are many young men in our country who are willing to take up law enforcement to devote themselves to the solution of such big questions of life as crime prevention and crime decrease and who are choosing crime detection as their profession.

To ensure the proper standards of future police officers there is a thorough selection system. In order to enter the Law Enforcement Institute (Academy, University) of the Interior an entrant passes a physical examination, a psychological test, an oral interview and entrance examinations. If there is a passing score, proper moral and physical standards, he is a freshman of the Law Enforcement Institute (Academy, University).

There are two kinds of training police personnel at the Law Enforcement Institute (Academy, University): in-service and pre-service training. There are two departments there: the day department and the correspondence department. There are also refresher courses for enforcement practitioners who are going to improve legal knowledge and professional skills.

The term of training is five or six years, but there is always an opportunity for further education. Graduates of the Law Enforcement Institute (Academy,

University) can do research work for a Candidate's and Doctor’s degree in Law at the postgraduate departments.

Law enforcement experts of great practical experience, Professors, Doctors of Law, assistant-professors are giving lectures and providing instruction and practice. They are doing their best to give the police cadets professional specialization and general and cultural education.

Every day cadets attend lectures, seminars and practical instructions on such subjects asComputer Science, Informatics, Cryptography, Digital and Analogue Electronics, Programming Languages and Algorithms, different branches of law: Civil Law, State Law, Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Criminal Law as well as Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), etc.

Future law enforcement officers also acquire a lot of practical skills and abilities such as: to conduct a crime scene investigation; to handle evidence; to find,to collect, process and preserve digital evidence on computers, mobile devices, networks, and cloud computing environments, to examine digital media on multiple operating system platforms, to master investigational techniques.

All Law Enforcement Institutes, Academies and Universitiesarefunctioning fulfilling the task to train highly qualified law

enforcement professionals. They are preparing future police officers to experience and solve the major social problems of our time -crime prevention and crime decrease in our country.

The list of the Law Enforcement Establishments in Russian Federation:

The Universities of the Interior:

- Moscow University of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs
- Krasnodar University of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs
- St. Petersburg University of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs

The Academies of the Interior:

- Academy of Management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Volgograd Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Nizhny Novgorod Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Omsk Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia

The Institutes of the Interior:

- All-Russian Advanced Training Institute of the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation
- Tyumen Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Barnaul Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Belgorod Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Voronezh Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia of Russia
- East - Siberian Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Far Eastern Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Kazan Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia

- Orel Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Rostov Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Siberian Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Ural Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia
- Ufa Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia

EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Read and translate the following word combinations:

Law enforcement bodies; to handle evidence; to find, to collect, process and preserve digital evidence on computers; mobile devices; networks, and cloud computing environments; to examine digital media on multiple operating system platforms; Computer Science; Informatics; Cryptography; Digital and Analogue Electronics; Programming Languages and Algorithms.

2. TranslateintoEnglish:

Два вида обучения; курсы усовершенствования (переподготовки); продвигаться службе; тщательная система отбора; иметь дело с вступительными экзаменами; доктора и кандидаты технических наук; профессора и доценты; читать лекции и проводить обучение; делать все возможное; давать профессиональную специализацию; повышать эффективность обучения; продолжительность обучения; получать диплом, возможность дальнейшего развития; адъюнктура; совершенствоваться, высокий профессиональный уровень.

3. Giveallpossibleword combinations:

To study - право, общие предметы, специальные предметы, информатику, языки программирования, криптографию

To pass - экзамены, зачеты, собеседование, IQ тест, экзамен по программированию

To train - сотрудники правоохранительных органов, следователи, полицейские, эксперты в области компьютерной безопасности
to acquire - знания, умения, практические и профессиональные навыки;
to attend - лекции, практические занятия, индивидуальные консультации;
a crime - предотвращать, расследовать, раскрывать, бороться, совершать;
a criminal - установить личность, задержать, допросить, выследить, установить местонахождение, разыскивать.

4. Translatethesentences:

1. Высшие учебные заведения системы МВД готовят высококвалифицированных специалистов для различных служб полиции.

2. Срок обучения в Вузах МВД - 5 лет.

3. После окончания университета студенты получают диплом юриста и звание лейтенанта полиции.

4. Главной целью обучения в университете является развитие профессиональных знаний и способности к выполнению профессиональной деятельности.

5. Чтобы стать хорошим специалистом, курсанты должны получить знания по таким предметам, как информатика, криптография, программирование и другие.

6. Курсанты учат собирать и сохранять цифровые улики.

5. Make up word combinations and use them in the sentences of your own

1) to protect	a) education
2) to consists of	b) investigational techniques
3) to enter	c) digital evidence
4) to get	d) two terms
5) to provide	e) the University of the Interior
6) to solve	f) cybercrimes quickly and accurately
7) to master	g) practical skills

6. Write 10 questions to the text above.

Law Enforcement Professional Education in Russia

Educational institutions of law enforcement professionals

Two types of training

Two department

Refresher courses

Requirements to the applicants (selection system), entrance examinations, passing score, proper moral and physical standards

Objectives of cadet training: to have knowledge of the prevention of crime, the detection of crime, investigational techniques, sources of evidence, the administration of iustice. the criminal law

Professional competence

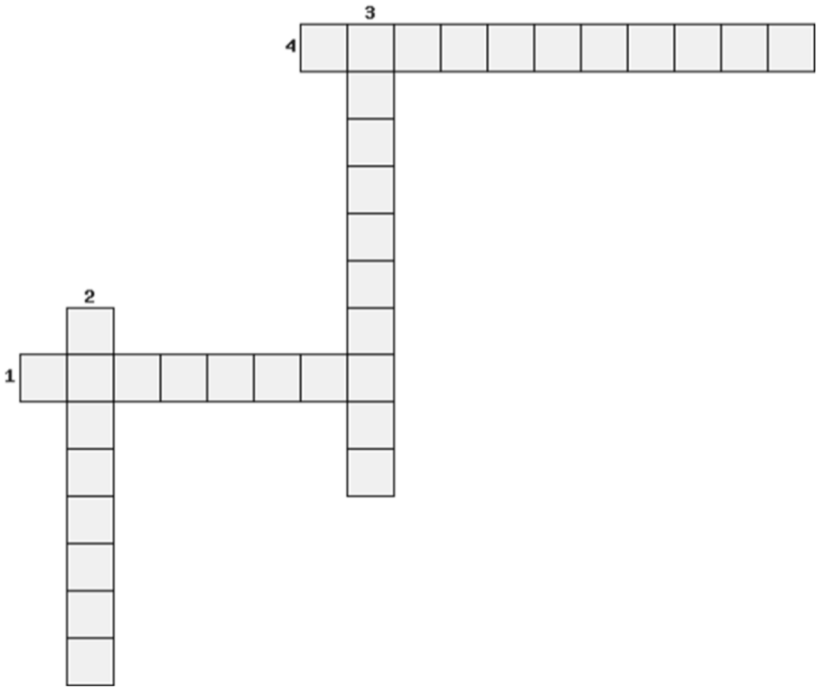
Teaching staff (experts of practical experience, assistant-professors, Doctors and Candidates of Law)

Duration of training

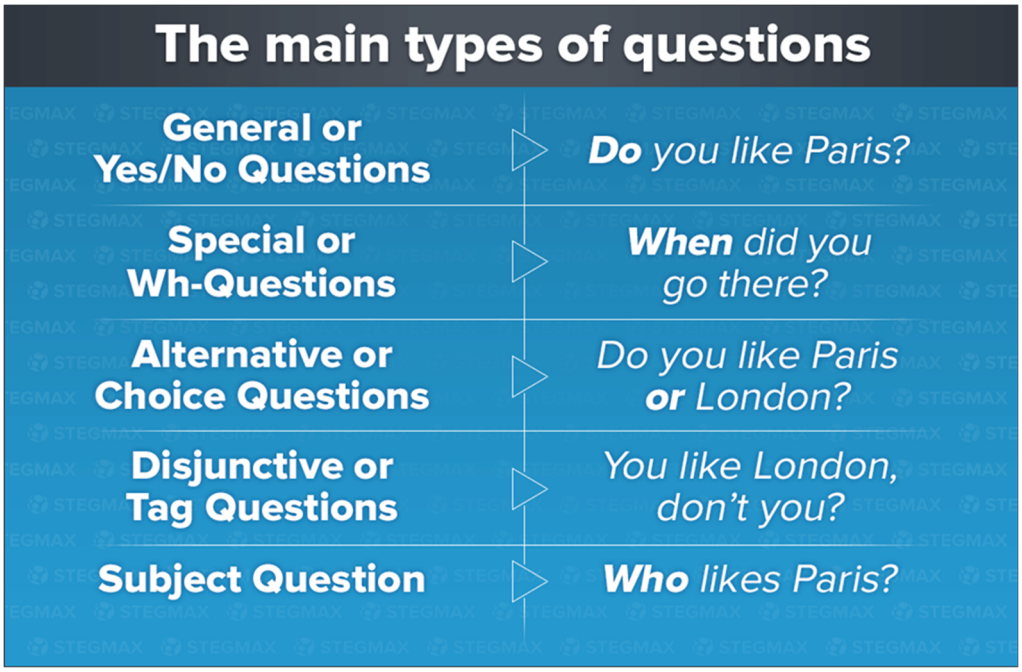
Solve the crossword

Across*: 1.Первокурсники.* *4. Повышение квалификации*

Down: *2. Обучение.* *3. Опыт*



Grammar Reference



1. Ask the questions with the words in brackets

Model: *I investigate this serious crime (What crime).*

What crime do I investigate?

1. My friend learns computer language (What language).
2. Sometimes I go to help my friends with Internet (How often).
3. Her sister teaches computer programming at this University (Where).
4. He plays computer games every day (What games).
5. They have lecture of Computer Security at 9 o'clock in the morning (What time).
6. We often design flowcharts on weekend (When).
7. The cadets of the University take five exams this term (How many).
8. Peter debugs and correct programs very well (Who).
9. Our schoolmate does this scientific work (Whose).
10. They do their best working at their web page (Who).

2. Ask the tag questions

Model*:* *He studies special subjects (Informatics or Cryptography).*

Does he study Informatics or Cryptography?

1. I learn a computer language (Pascal or COBOL).
2. We have final exam in summer (in June or July).
3. They take many exams this term (five or six exams).
4. My friend identifies some Internet threats (Phishing or Spyware).
5. He plays computer games (Mine craft or Grand Theft Auto).
6. She likes several company sites (Amazon Kindle or Kobo).
7. Cybercriminals commit different crimes (Botnets or Burglaries).

3. Complete the following disjunctive questions:

Model*:* *My mother teaches Programming at college,... ?*

My mother teaches Programming at college, doesn't she?

1. Her son studies C and C+ at the University,... ?
2. She translate special texts without translator,...'?
3. These soft developers write a program,... ?
4. He doesn't often buy computer equipment,... ?
5. They study operating system,... ?
6. I don't do this scientific research,... ?
7. Some computers come with security software,... ?

4. Make sentences from the words remembering word order in the English sentence:

1. All, investigators, computer, at, some, the, future, languages, of, learn, cybercrime, our University.

2. We, during, a lot, the Informatics, do, of, computer, exercises.

3. Always, software, I, maintain, applications, design.

4. My, a specialist, details, in, friend, is, the, of, technical, computers.

5. Computers, and, helps, Bluetooth, to connect, us, phones, mobile.

6. Asks, usually, at, a lot of, the teacher, the cadets, questions, the lesson.

7. Email, tomorrow, Nick, report, to, his, will, you.

5. Write all type of questions to the sentences:

1. The Altair incorporated one of the first single-chip microprocessor.

2. In 1980 an American computer manufacturer Apple opened a factory in

Cork, Ireland.

3. Over thousand people work at the Apple Centre in Cork.

4. PCs were powerful enough to fulfill the original vision of researches.

5. Researchers are trying to devise PCs with interpretive powers.

6. Bill Gates wrote software for the first Apple computer.

7. He has just written the instructions in a high-level language

How do programmers like their brownies?

GUI...yum!

Common Ways to Say Goodbye in English

- Bye. This is the standard goodbye. ...
- Bye bye! This sweet and babyish expression is usually only used when speaking to children. ...
- See you later, See you soon or Talk to you later. ...
- I've got to get going or I must be going. ...
- Take it easy. ...
- I'm off.

UNIT 2. The Krasnodar University of the Interior

Some new words for studying

- Scientific center [saɪənˈtɪfɪk ˈsentə] – научный центр
- Education establishment [edjʊˈkeɪʃnɪsˈtæblɪʃmənt] – образовательное учреждение
- A graduate [ˈgrædʒʊɪt] – выпускник
- Correspondence department [kɒrɪsˈpɒndənsdɪˈpɑːtmənt] – заочное отделение
- Refresher courses [rɪˈfreʃəkɔːs] – курсыповышения
- Men-in-command [men-ɪn-kəˈmɑːnd]– командный состав
- To move up the promotional ladder [prəˈməʊʃnəl ˈlædə]– продвигаться по служебной лестнице
- In order to enter [ˈɔːdətuː ˈentə]– длятогочтобыпоступить
- An applicant [ˈæplɪkənt] – абитуриент
- Entrance examination [ˈentrənsɪgzæmɪˈneɪʃn] – вступительныеэкзамены
- To pass examination [ɪgzæmɪˈneɪʃn] – сдатьэкзамены
- To solve computer-related crimes[kəmˈpjuːtə-rɪˈleɪtɪd] – раскрыватьпреступления, связанныескомпьютером
- Terminal access [ˈtɜːmɪnl ˈækses] – постоянныйдоступ
- To perpetrate [ˈpɜːpɪtreɪt] – нарушать
- According to regulation [əˈkɔːdɪŋtuː regjʊˈleɪʃn]– согласноуставу
- A trainee [treɪˈniː] – обучающийся
- To preserve [prɪˈzɜːv] - сохранять
- Digital evidence [ˈdɪdʒɪtl ˈevɪdəns] – цифровыедоказательства

- Shooting range [ˈʃuːtɪŋreɪnʤ] - тир
- To master [ˈmɑːstə] - овладеть

Read and translate the text

There are several universities in the system of law enforcement education in our country. The Krasnodar University of the Interior is one of them. It was founded in 1977. At first it was a special, militia school for working militiamen.

Nowadays the Krasnodar University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is a training and scientific center offering qualification upgrade and learning courses to the personnel of the internal affairs bodies. The university is steadily among the most prestigious and reputable higher education establishments of the MIA of Russia and Krasnodar Region. It is providing training for criminal investigation officers (investigators and operatives), divisional inspectors, and economic security officers, cyber security officers, field criminalists, and traffic inspectors.

The Krasnodar University has two departments: day department and correspondence department. There are also refresher courses for veterans of

police service, mostly men in command who are going to move up the promotion ladder.

In order to enter the Krasnodar University an applicant must pass the entrance examinations successfully.

Every academic year begins in September and consists of two terms (semesters). At the end of each term cadets have to take midterm and final exams.

They have all conditions for getting a good education. There are modern equipped classrooms and lecture halls with projection multimedia technologies for each educational group and lecture flow. The staff of the university is represented by doctors and candidates of science. Large experience of work in the organs of Internal Affairs of our instructors, their huge pedagogical experience make it possible to solve the main task of the University education - the implementation of the practical orientation of teaching and educational process in combination with innovative educational technologies and active teaching methods whichvary from lectures to tutorials, workshops and lab tutoring as well.

A very good University tradition is to combine theory and practice. Specially equipped training grounds enable trainees to improve their skills and capabilities in situations as close as possible to real conditions of police work. Cadets begin to work at the up to date laboratories and in senior years at the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. There are also computer classes, information-technological complexes, forensic training grounds and shooting ranges, libraries with terminal access to the Internet.

Cyber security officers play an indispensable role in solving computer-related crimes and putting away the people who perpetrated them. That kind of work takes a highly specialized skill set and a quick, analytical mind all of which you can master at the Krasnodar University of Interior.

Identity theft. Phishing.Cyber stalking. The list of cybercrimes continues to grow. The University program will give you the skills you need to protect people, networks and intellectual property from hackers. You'll learn about everything from basic security principles that involve networks and operating system to current threats and vulnerabilities. When you graduated from the University you'll have a full understanding of the principles of cyber security, incident handling, disaster recovery and secure systems administration.

Every day future cyber security officers have lectures, seminars, tutorials, practical exercises. They learn the fundamental techniques and tools utilized for collecting, processing, and preserving digital evidence on computers, mobile devices, networks, and cloud computing environments. Cadets will explore cybercrime definitions and categories, gain knowledge about methods, techniques and emerging technologies that cybercriminals use, how they operate, and how they engage with victims in the cyberspace with the goal of becoming better equipped to prevent, detect and react to cybercrime.

Cadets' scientific society holds individual and multi –authored scientific researches which help the trainees to improve themselves and to display creativity. The scientific society consists of many project groups where every cadet can take part in scientific researches according to their academic interests.

The university has a good sports camp which includes up-to-date stadium and a football field with artificial turf, wrestling gym, fitness and game halls, playgrounds for mini football, basketball and volleyball, running tracks, obstacle courses, sports area. Due to the high level of organization of sports-mass work the University prepares physically developed policemen.

There are comfortable hostels with all modern conveniences. A snack bar, post office, medical services are at cadets' disposal.

EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Answer the following questions:

1. When was the Krasnodar University founded?
2. What kind of educational establishment is the Krasnodar University?
3. Who does the Krasnodar University train?
4. How many departments are there at the Krasnodar University? What are they?
5. Is there any selection system for the applicants to the Krasnodar University?
6. What are the requirements for cadets of the Krasnodar University?
7. What specialists play an indispensable role in solving computer-related crimes?
8. What skills and abilities can you master at the Krasnodar University of Interior?

3. Find in the text the words and expressions which mean the following:

-scientific center

-lecture flow

-forensic training grounds

-digital evidence

-cloud computing environments

-as close as possible

- mobile devices

- highly qualified law enforcement professionals

- terminal access to the Internet

-up to date laboratories.

4. Match the words:

A	**B**
1) Forensic training grounds	1) постоянный доступ
2) Refreshment courses	2) командный состав
3) Entrance examination	3) криминалистический полигон
4) Various clubs	4) научный центр
5) Scientific center	5) курсы переподготовки
6) Professional specialization	6) заочное отделение
7) Men-in-command	7) различные клубы
8) Terminal access	8) вступительные экзамены
9) Correspondence department	9) профессиональная специализация

5. Choose the English equivalents of the following words:

образование (*educative, educate, education, educational, educated*)

цифровой (*digit, digital, digits, digitally*)

научный (*science, scientific, scientifically, scientists*)

опыт (*to experience, experienced, experience, experiential*)

квалифицированный (*qualified, qualification, quality, qualitative*).

6. Match the verb 1-6 with the noun a-f

1. transfer	a) protocols
2. install	b) software
3. follow	c) procedures
4. use	d) files
5. notify	e) an incident
6. report	f) a supervisor

7. Say if it is right or wrong. Give a full answer:

1. The Krasnodar University is the only one in the system of law enforcement education in our country.

2. The academic year at the University begins in October and is divided into four terms (semesters).

3. Cybercrime investigators play an indispensable role in solving computer-related crimes and putting away the people who perpetrated them.

4. There is only one department at the Krasnodar University.

5. Specially equipped training grounds enable trainees to improve their skills and abilities.

6. The University has a tradition to provide theoretical education.

7. Read and translate the following dialogues:

A

B (British) *R (Russian)*

B. Sorry, are you from the Krasnodar University of the Interior?

R. Yes, you are right. I am a third-year student of it. And what about you, what college are you from?

B. I am a senior, that that is a fourth-year student from the University of Leicester, Great Britain. Are there many representatives of your University at the conference here?

R. There are some. Two of them are going to make the reports on the problem of cybercrime prevention and cybercrime detection. This is just the specialization of your department. I think.

B. Yes, it is. We are taking up four years of intensive law enforcement professional training to get the Bachelor of Arts degree inCyber Security and Programing.

B

A. Good morning! My name is Alex. And what is yours?

N. Good morning. My name is Nick. Where are you from?

A. I am from the Police Academy of California.

N. And I am from the Krasnodar University of the Interior. I am going to ask you about some details of training facilities at your Police Academy. I know your Academy is especially famous for its sports facilities.

A. Sure! There is a fine gymnasium and an open campus, a modern firearms range, a camp for field training and even a swimming-pool.

N. I think all that will raise effectiveness of the instruction and help the cadets of perform well in crime prevention andcrime detection.

8. Finish the following dialogues:

A

1. A. – What specialists does the Krasnodar University train?
2. B. - …
3. A. – How many departments are there at the Krasnodar University?
4. B. - …
5. A. – What sciences do the cadets get knowledge of?
6. B. - …

B

1. A. - …?
2. B. - The graduates work in all police services.
3. A. - …?
4. B. – After graduation from the University the cadets get a diploma of a lawyer and become lieutenants of police.
5. A. - …?
6. B. – Sometimes in the evening our cadets patrol the streets maintaining public order in Krasnodar.

9. Put the sentences in logic and translate them:

1.Specially equipped training grounds enable trainees to improve their skills and capabilities in situations as close as possible to real conditions of police work.

2. In order to enter the Krasnodar University an applicant must pass the entrance examinations successfully.

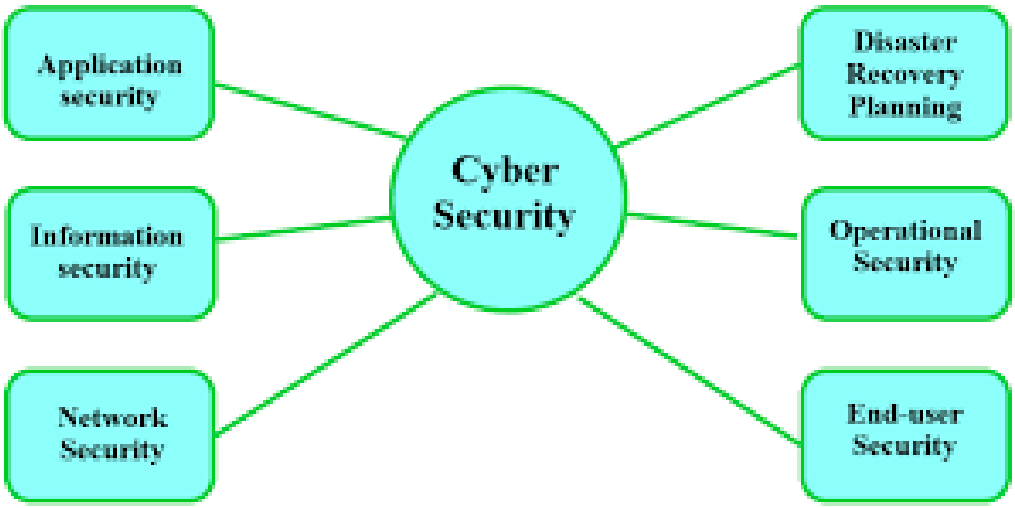
3.Cadets' scientific society holds individual and multi –authored scientific researches.

4. There are modern equipped classrooms and lecture halls with projection multimedia technologies for each educational group and lecture flow.

5. Every day the cadets have lectures, seminars, tutorials, practical exercises.

6. The Krasnodar University is a training and scientific center offering qualification upgrade and learning courses to the personnel of the internal affairs bodies.

10. Discuss the scheme



11. Give all possible word combinations:

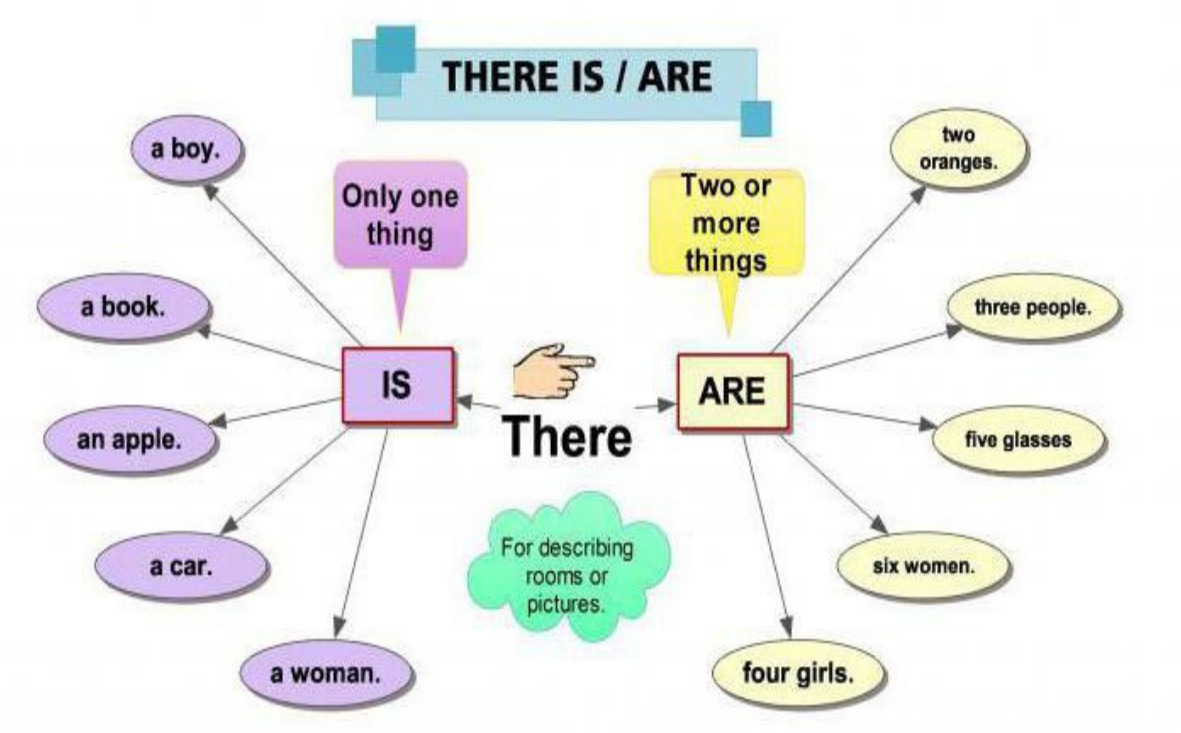
to study - *право, общие предметы, специальные предметы, информатику, компьютерные технологии, компьютерную безопасность;*

To pass - *экзамены, зачеты, собеседование, экзамен по компьютерной безопасности;*

to train - *полицейских, специалистов компьютерной безопасности, оперуполномоченных, следователей;*

a crime - *предотвращать, расследовать, раскрывать, бороться, совершать*.

Grammar Reference



	Singular countable Uncountable *Например – desk, water*	Plural countable *Например – chairs*
Affirmative	There is a desk in my room. There is (some) water in the cup.	There are three chairs in the hall.
Negative	There is not (=isn't) a desk under the bed. There isn't (any) water in the jug.	There are not (aren't) (any) chairs in the garden.
Questions	Is there a desk in the classroom? Is there (any) water in the bottle?	Are there (any) chairs in this store?
How much/how many	How much water is there?	How many chairs are there?
Short answers	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

1. Read and translate these sentences.

1. There is a well-equipped computer classroom at our University.

2. There are a lot of malicious software programs that can cause damage to computers.

3. There are many Internet viruses on your computer.

4. How many computer devices are there at your classroom? – There are four.

5. Is there a reading –room with terminal access to the Internet at the University?

6. There was a laptop and a smartphone on his desk.

7. There were two main hardware sections here: memory and peripherals.

8. There is a dual code, a quad code and octo code in this operating system.

9. There is a low possibility that the program installed yesterday afternoon.

10. There are two type of traffic in an organization, for example inbound traffic and outbound traffic.

2. Answer the questions. Use the model.

Model: Is there a police university in Krasnodar?

Yes, there is. There is a police university in Krasnodar.

Are there many facilities in your University?

Yes, there are. There are all facilities in our University.

1. Is there a correspondence department in the Krasnodar University?
2. Is there a hostel in the University?
3. Is there a post-graduate course in the University?
4. Is there a computer center in your University?
5. Are there scientific circles in your University?
6. Are there laboratories in the Krasnodar University?
7. Are there many facilities in the Krasnodar University?
8. Are there good reading-rooms in the Krasnodar University?

3. Translate the underlined words into English using the phrase there is/there are. Put questions to the sentences

1. **Существуют** some types of viruses: fraud, scam, phishing, cyber stalking, online harassment, malware, worm, disguise, spyware.

How many_____?

2. **Находятся** a monitor and a keyboard on the office desk.

What _____?

3. **Существует** two kinds ofhardware sections here.

What types_____?

4. **Нет** unknown symbols for cadets in this sentence.

Are _____?

5.**Имеется** several stages in programming.

How many _____?

Useful phrases

How to agree or disagree

- Agreeing. That's right! Absolutely! Exactly! Me too! Yes, I agree! ...
- Disagreeing. I don't agree! I totally disagree! Absolutely not! That's not right! ...
- Partly agreeing. I agree up to a point, but ... I see your point, but ... That's partly true, but ... I'm not so sure about that.

Solve a crossword

Across:

1. availability of conditions, opportunities for easy, pleasant, unencumbered use of something or satisfaction of any needs.

3. a person who gets into other people's computer system without permission in order to find out information or to do something illegal.

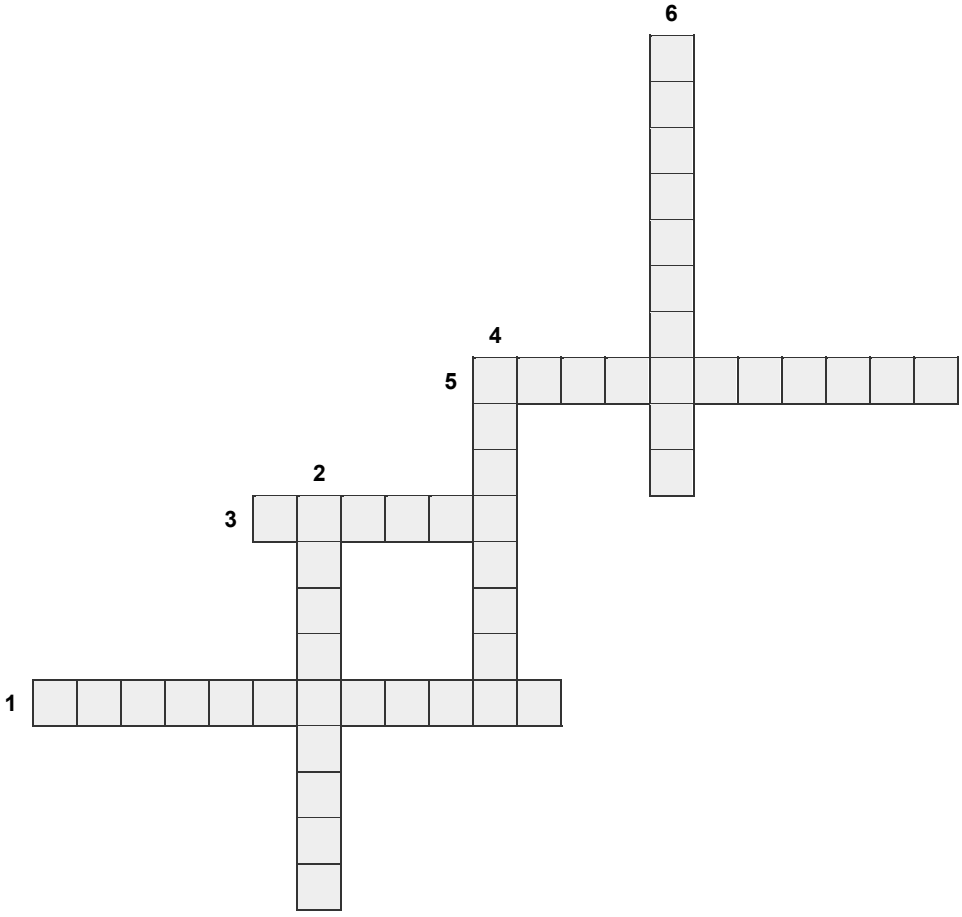
5. final form of knowledge assessment

Down:

2. somebody who is going to enter educational establishments.

4. a right to be admitted to a place or to an organization

6.crime that involves a computer and a network



JUST FOR FUN

What do you tell a hacker after a bad breakup?

There are plenty of phish in the sea!

MODULE III

International police cooperation in combating computer crime

UNIT 1. Investigation of cyber and internet crime

Some new words for studying

Intangible [inˈtanjəb(ə)l] – неощутимый

threat [threat] – угроза, опасность

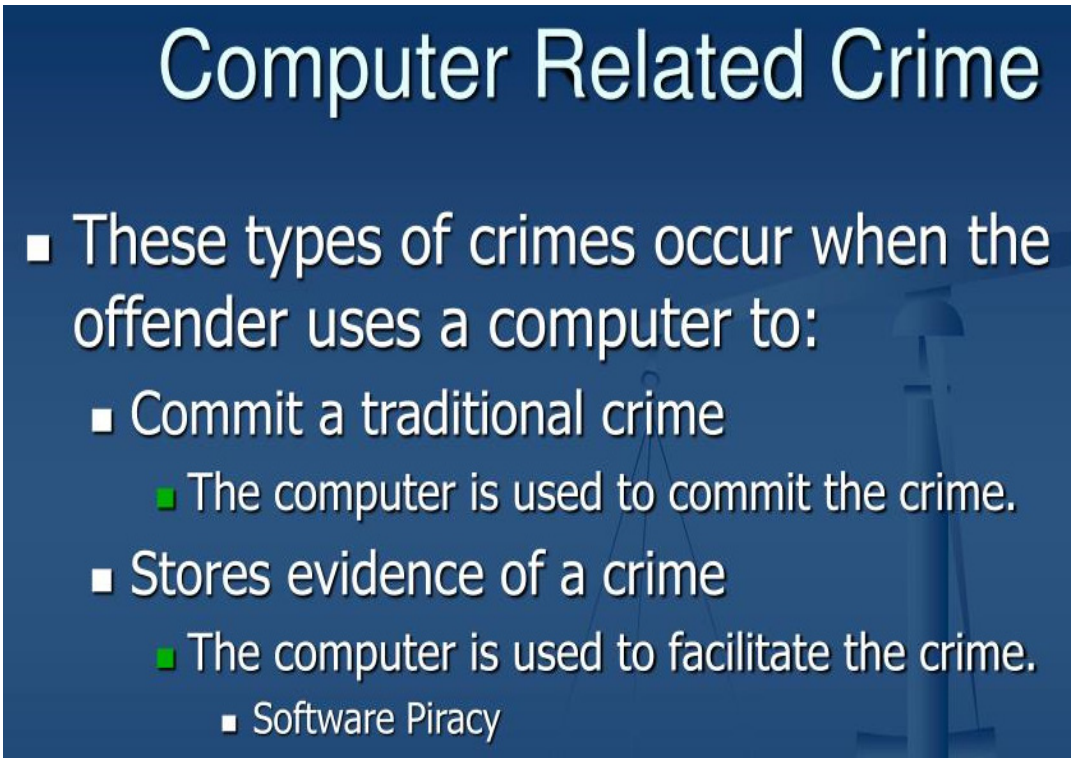
transient [ˈtrænzɪənt]– недолговечный, мимолетный

volatile [ˈvɒlətaɪl] - изменчивый

density [ˈdensɪtɪ] - плотность

foster [ˈfɒstə] - стимулировать

challenge [ʧælɪnʤ] – проблема, трудность



Read and translate the text:

Today's cyber threats are becoming increasingly more targeted and sophisticated with criminal networks operating across the world, coordinating complex attacks against targets in a matter of minutes.

Investigating computer-related crime is not an easy task, as most of the evidence is intangible and transient. Cybercrime investigators seek out digital traces, which are often volatile and short-lived.

Legal challenges also arise owing to problems of borders and jurisdictions. The investigation and prosecution of computer-related crime highlights the importance of international cooperation.

The increasing density of ICTs also increases the frequency of domestic computer-related crime, which requires States to establish domestic legislation. National laws adapted to address cyber crime may be required to effectively respond to foreign requests for assistance or to obtain assistance from another country. Compatibility with the laws of other nations is an essential goal when

developing legislation; international cooperation is needed owing to the international, transformer nature of computer-related crime. Formal international mechanisms are needed in order to respect States' sovereign rights and to facilitate international cooperation. For mutual legal assistance to function successfully, substantive offences and procedural powers in one jurisdiction ought to be compatible with those in another.

Various initiatives have been taken to raise awareness and promote international cooperation in combating computer-related crime, including actions by the Council of Europe, the European Union, the Group of Eight, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations. In a workshop dedicated to this topic, the Crime Congress is expected to offer a unique opportunity to discuss in depth the challenges posed by cyber crime and measures to foster international cooperation against it.

EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

1. Find English equivalents from the text

международное сотрудничество

запрос о помощи

национальный закон

международный характер (природа)

международное сотрудничество

взаимная юридическая помощь

расследование кибер-преступлений

2. Answer the questions:

1. Investigating computer-related crime is not an easy task, is it? Why?

2. Why does the investigation and prosecution of computer-related crime highlight the importance of international cooperation?

3. Are formal international mechanisms needed in order to respect States' sovereign rights and to facilitate international cooperation?

4. The Crime Congress is expected to offer a unique opportunity to discuss in depth the challenges posed by cyber crime and measures to foster international cooperation against it, isn't it?

3. Make sentences putting words in right order:

1. cannot, that, by, information, parties, means, be, confidentiality, unauthorized, accessed.

2. of, networks, the, especially, computer, has, use, become, the, spread, Internet, widely.

3. important, other, of, factors, computer, professionals, the, security, access, call, and, control, non-repudiation.

4. is, perhaps, users, the, aspect, of, computer, for, important, every day, privacy, Internet, most, security.

4.Translatethetext

Программное обеспечение для компьютерных систем часто более дорогое, чем аппаратные средства. Все же это дорогое программное обеспечение - слишком легко скопировать. Нечестные компьютерные эксперты разработали ряд хитростей для получения этих дорогих программ, записанных на CD-DVD носителях, скаченных через глобальную телекоммуникационную сеть-Интернет или иным способом, попавшая им в руки. Эти преступления даже совершают с дистанционных терминалов, которые имеют доступ к компьютеру через телефон.

Grammar Reference

Continuous Tense

		Continuous	
		утвердительные / вопросы / отрицания	
Present		am is are	V_{ing}
Past		was were	
Future	will	be	
ключевые слова:		Present Continuous	still, at the moment, at present, this minute
		Past Continuous	at six o'clock yesterday, when my father came, while
		Future Continuous	when she arrives, at 7 next Monday
примеры:		Present Continuous	We *are sitting* at the moment. What *are* you *doing* under the table? She *isn't working* at the moment.
		Past Continuous	We were playing tennis when the rain started. He was doing test while I was reading a book.
		Future Continuous	*Will* you *be playing* tennis when I come? Tomorrow at six I'*ll be writing* letters.

1. Read and translate

To contain – containing (содержать – содержащий)

To invent – inventing

To provide – providing

To connect – connecting

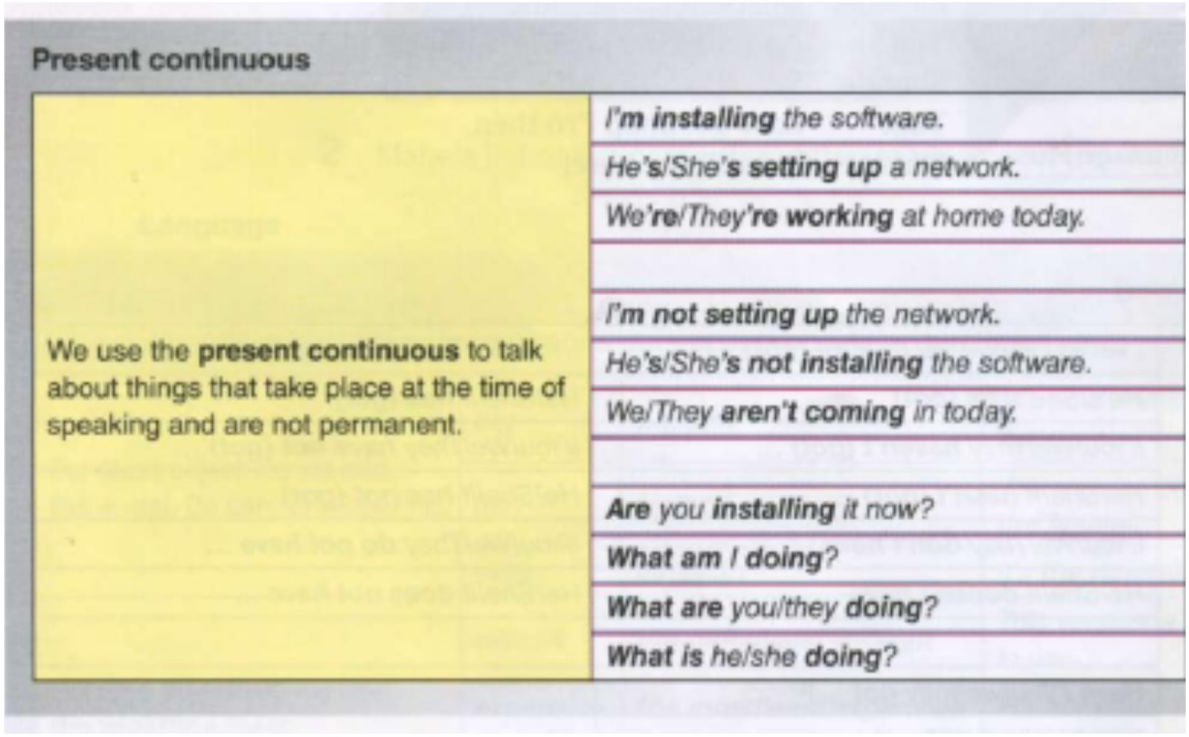
To design – designing

To discover – discovering

To calculate - calculating

2. **Determine the tense**

Was calculating; is keeping; will be coding; are using; is relating; am performing; were printing; will be replacing.



Present continuous

We use the **present continuous** to talk about things that take place at the time of speaking and are not permanent.	*I'm* ***installing*** *the software.*
	He's/She's ***setting up*** *a network.*
	We're/They're ***working*** *at home today.*
	I'm ***not setting up*** *the network.*
	He's/She's ***not installing*** *the software.*
	We/They ***aren't coming*** *in today.*
	Are *you* ***installing*** *it now?*
	What am I doing?
	What are *you/they* ***doing?***
	What is *he/she* ***doing?***

3. Put the verbs in the Continuous Tenses (Present, Past, Future), then translate sentences:

1. They (to write) documentation of a program now. 2. We (to have) computer classes from 4 till 5. 3. Yesterday during two hours we (to surf) the Web. 4. We (to listen) to a lecture about computer security when our commander came in. 5.All morning yesterday the student (to code) information using a binary code. 6. Tomorrow evening I (to write) letters and faxes to my friend. 7. I'm sorry. I'm busy now. I (to design) applications against viruses.

4. Look at the picture A – F and what it is happening

6.**Make up sentences using the following words:**

1. cannot, that, by, information, parties, means, be, confidentiality, unauthorized, accessed.

2. of, networks, the, especially, computer, has, use, become, the, spread, Internet, widely.

3. important, other, of, factors, computer, professionals, the, security, access, call, and, control, nonrepudiation.

4. is, perhaps, users, the, aspect, of, computer, for, important, everyday, privacy, Internet, most, security.

Just for fun

Gamers are favorite targets for cyber criminals, since they don't want to lose the time and money invested in a character and are willing to pay the ransom. As a result of a potential phishing attempt, this guy had his WoW account hacked and all his progress lost. And it happened to him not once, but twice! To add insult to injury, the hacker created a new character named "Thanx" as a sign of appreciation for his "efforts" as a victim.

Fortunately for him, Blizzard customer service was responsive and recovered his account and all the progress it had on it. The same type of attack happens in most popular online games. League of Legends phishing volumes are truly legendary, so we talked to their security team to find out how to avoid getting your account stolen.

UNIT 2.Computer-related crimes

Some new words for studying

Read and translate the text

digital[ˈdɪʤɪtl] цифровой

implement [ˈɪmplɪmənt] применять, реализовывать

overall [ˈəʊvərɔːl]общий

goal [ˈgəʊl] цели

large-scale [ˈlɑːʤˈskeɪl] масштабный

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are changing societies around the world: improving productivity in traditional industries, revolutionizing labour processes and remodeling the speed and flow of capital. However, this rapid growth has also made new forms of computer-related crime possible. Computer-related crime is difficult to fully grasp or conceptualize. Often, it is regarded as conduct proscribed by legislation and/or jurisprudence that entails the use of digital technologies in the commission of the offence; is directed at computing and communications technologies themselves; or involves the incidental use of computers with respect to the commission of other crimes.

Types of computer–related crime

Several computer-related crimes target ICTs themselves, such as servers and websites, with global computer viruses causing considerable damage to both business and consumer networks.

Electronic vandalism and professional forgery or counterfeiting.

Theft or fraud, for instance, hacking attacks on banks or financial systems, and fraud involving transfers of electronic funds.

Computers are used to facilitate a wide range of telemarketing and investment fraud involving deceptive practices.

“Phishing” or “spoofing spam” is the construction of e-mail messages with corresponding web pages designed to appear as existing consumer sites. Millions of these fraudulent e-mails are distributed, claiming to come from banks, on-line auctions or other legitimate sites in order to fool users into answering by submitting financial, personal or password data.

Dissemination of illegal and harmful material.

During the past years, the Internet has been used for commercial purposes by the legitimate “adult entertainment industry”. However, the Internet is now increasingly used for the distribution of material deemed to be legally obscene in several countries. Another area of concern is child pornography. Since the late 1980s, it has been distributed increasingly through a range of computer networks, using a variety of Internet services, including websites.

A certain proportion of the distribution of child pornography has been linked to transnational organized crime.

In addition to the Internet being used for dissemination of hate propaganda and xenophobic materials, evidence suggests that the Internet has been used to facilitate terrorist financing and distributing terrorist propaganda.

EXERCISES

Цель заданий - активизация нового лексического материала, развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи

1. Find English equivalents in the text.

коммуникационные технологии

движение капитала

цифровые технологии

совершение преступления

компьютерный вирус

фальшивомонетчество

обмануть пользователя

компьютерная сеть

непристойный, с точки зрения закона

2. Answer the questions to the text.

1.Which way are information and communication technologies (ICTs) changing societies around the world?

2. What is a computer-related crime?

3. Name the types of computer-related crimes.

4. What is computer terrorism?

3. Complete the text with these prepositions. Some of them can be used more than once. Then translate the text, then discuss it.

(as, at, from, in, of, on, to)

The Facebook phenomenon

Many people want to be rich and successful, but not many of them manage to achieve it, let alone before their thirtieth birthday! However, Mark Zuckerberg is one of these people.

Mark Zuckerberg is one of the founders of Facebook, the most popular social networking site (1) __ the planet. With close to 500 million users, the site he started while studying (2) __ Harvard University has made him the 35th richest man (3) __ the world today.

The idea for Facebook was quite simple. Many colleges and schools in the USA traditionally publish a book every year which includes pictures of the students, teachers and other staff. This book is known (4) __ the 'Facebook'. Zuckerberg and his classmates computerized this and the system eventually spread (5) __ other universities and schools.

Six months after starting Facebook, Zuckerberg and his friends left university and moved to California as they were determined to make a success (6) ___ the site. Their idea became more and more popular until it became the huge phenomenon we know today.

So, if you dream (7) ___ being rich and famous, one thing you can learn (8) ___ Mark Zuckerberg and his creation, Facebook, is that you're never too young to start!

3. **Look at the words. Are they nouns, verbs or adjectives?**

financial Internet electronic print design microchips

4. **Complete this text with words from exercise 1 using the context.**

A digital era

Computers have changed the way we do everyday things, such as working, shopping and looking for information. We (1) …houses with the help of PCs; we buy books or make flight reservations on the (2) …; we use gadgets that spring to life the instant they are switched on, for example the mobile phone, the music player, or the car ignition, all of which use (3) .. . Many people now work at home, and they communicate with their office by computer and telephone. This is called "teleporting".

With the appropriate hardware and software, a PC can do almost anything you ask. It's a magical typewriter that allows you to type and (4)… any sort of document. It`s a calculating machine that makes (5) … calculations. It`s a personal communicator that lets you interact with friends. It`s a small lab that helps you edit photos and movies. And if you like (6)… entertainment, you can also use it to relax with games.

5. **Match the words in exercise 1 with following definitions.**

1. tiny pieces of silicon containing complex electronic circuits
2. to make or draw plans for something
3. relating to money or how money is manages
4. involving the use of electric current in devices such as TV sets or computer
5. the large system of connected computers around the world
6. to produce text and pictures using a printer

Grammar Reference

	Perfect		
	утвердительные / вопросы / отрицания		
Present	have has	V_3	
Past	had		
Future will	have		
ключевые слова:	Present Perfect	since, for, ever, never, just, already	
	Past Perfect	when we arrived, yesterday at four, before	
	Future Perfect	by the time, tomorrow at eight.	
примеры:	Present Perfect	I *have* never *seen* her before. We'*ve* just *had* lunch.	
	Past Perfect	I didn't know who she was. I'*d* never *seen* her before. *Had* he already *gone* when you arrived?	
	Future Perfect	The film *will* already *have started* by the time we get to the cinema. Next year they *will have been* married for 25 years.	

1. Read and translate the following sentences:

1. We have done it already. 2. I have become a teleworker, a person who can work at home, thanks for teleworking or telecommuting. 3. ICT has made my job much better and easier. 4. We have decided to install computers in all departments but we haven't spent a lot of money on them. 5. He has designed a

web page and wants to transfer the data to his reserved web space. 6. A network worm has struck 6.200 machines that formed 7.3% computers to network. 7. When you came I had already written my email.

Present perfect

We use the **present perfect** tense to talk about recent actions (an action that has happened in the past and has a result in the present).	*I've* ***unplugged*** *the computer.*	
	She ***hasn't finished*** *the report.*	
	Has *she* ***switched off*** *the computer?* *Yes, she* ***has.****/No, she* ***hasn't.***	
	Have *you* ***checked*** *the cable connections?* *Yes, I* ***have.*** */No, I* ***haven't.***	
We use ***have/has*** + the past participle of the verb. (To form the past participle of **regular** verbs, we add *-ed*.)	*clean*	***cleaned***
	work	***worked***
Irregular past participles	*do*	***done***
	be	***been***
	run	***run***
	see	***seen***
	have	***had***
	make	***made***

2. Think of questions for which the following might be answer.

1. Mary has designed a flowchart. 2. He has written the instructions in a high-level language. 3. She hasn't seen him since the summer. 4. He has given her a machine code. 5. She has put her notebook into the bag. 6. She has changed her nick. 7. She has always tried to stop him. 7. Most online banks have introduced the concept of two-factor authentication.

3. Use the Present Perfect to make positive or negative.

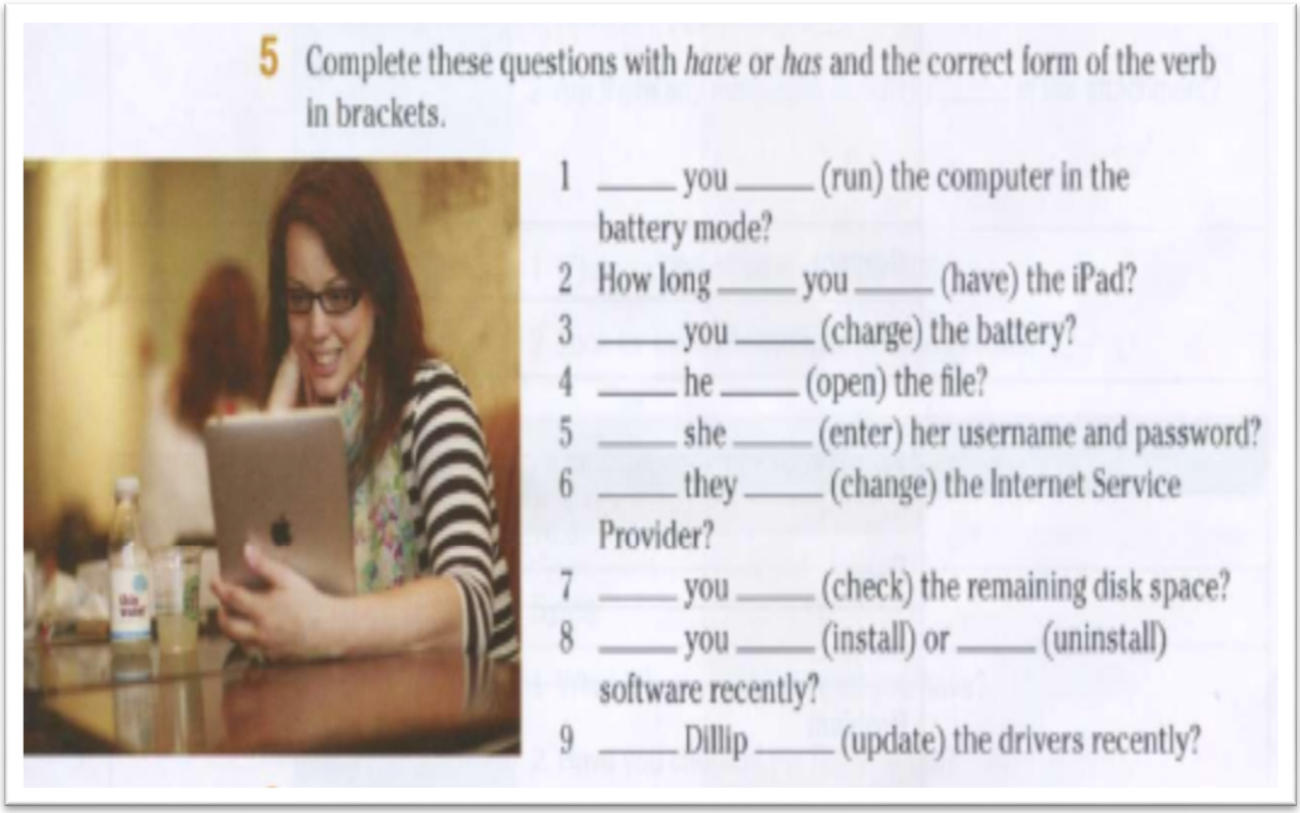
Example: *the screen/go/blank*

The screen's gone blank.

1. the charger/stop/working
2. I/not/upgrade/the operating system
3. She/not/install/the update
4. They/reinstall/the application
5. She/not/be able to fix the problem
6. I/defragment/your drive

3. Translate into English using the Present Perfect.

1. Что случилось? 2. Мы только что разработали блок-схему. 3. Он никогда не слышал о правилах программирования. 4. Она ещё не рассказала ему о псевдокоде. 5. Я его еще не закончила. 6.Они уже знали правила программирования. 7. Ты когда-нибудь слышал о логической схеме выполнения операций в цикле.

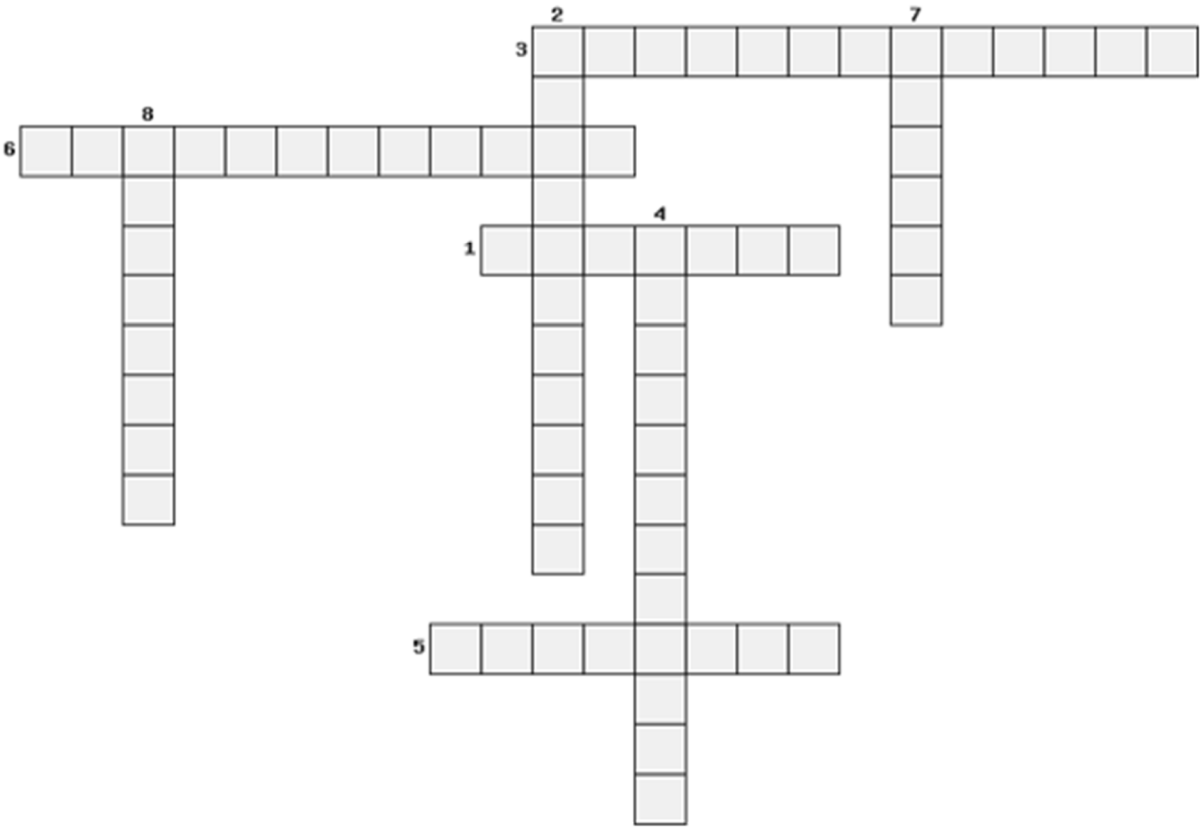


5 Complete these questions with *have* or *has* and the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1 _____ you _____ (run) the computer in the battery mode?
2 How long _____ you _____ (have) the iPad?
3 _____ you _____ (charge) the battery?
4 _____ he _____ (open) the file?
5 _____ she _____ (enter) her username and password?
6 _____ they _____ (change) the Internet Service Provider?
7 _____ you _____ (check) the remaining disk space?
8 _____ you _____ (install) or _____ (uninstall) software recently?
9 _____ Dillip _____ (update) the drivers recently?

.

Solve the crossword



Across:

1. the quantity of something per unit
3. the ability to interact with others
5. An action or a set of actions, means to implement, achieve something
6. The limits of competence of a court or other public authority.

Down:

2. doing something together
4. synonym for the lucky
7. the line dividing the countries
8. an appeal with a demand, a request to give some information

Just for fun

Sometimes it's not your fault. The websites you use get hacked and your information is exposed. Your instinct will be to say: "but I don't have anything to hide!" Well, that's not exactly true, is it?

ASHLEY MADISON®.COM
Life is Short. Have an Affair.®

Tom started using Ashley Madison several years prior to it being hacked in 2015, as a way to cope with a strained marriage. After the Ashley Madison hack, cyber criminals contacted him and demanded 500$ to remove his name from a publicly searchable registry. If not, they would also send an email to his family, informing them of Tom's affair. Tom refused, believing that if he paid them, they would know that he had something to lose and could be blackmailed further. He was wise, but that didn't mean he didn't suffer. In the end, Tom had to live knowing his affairs on AM could be exposed at any time by the hackers. Moreover, there were also people who took it up upon themselves to impart justice on people in circumstances they couldn't, or wouldn't, understand.

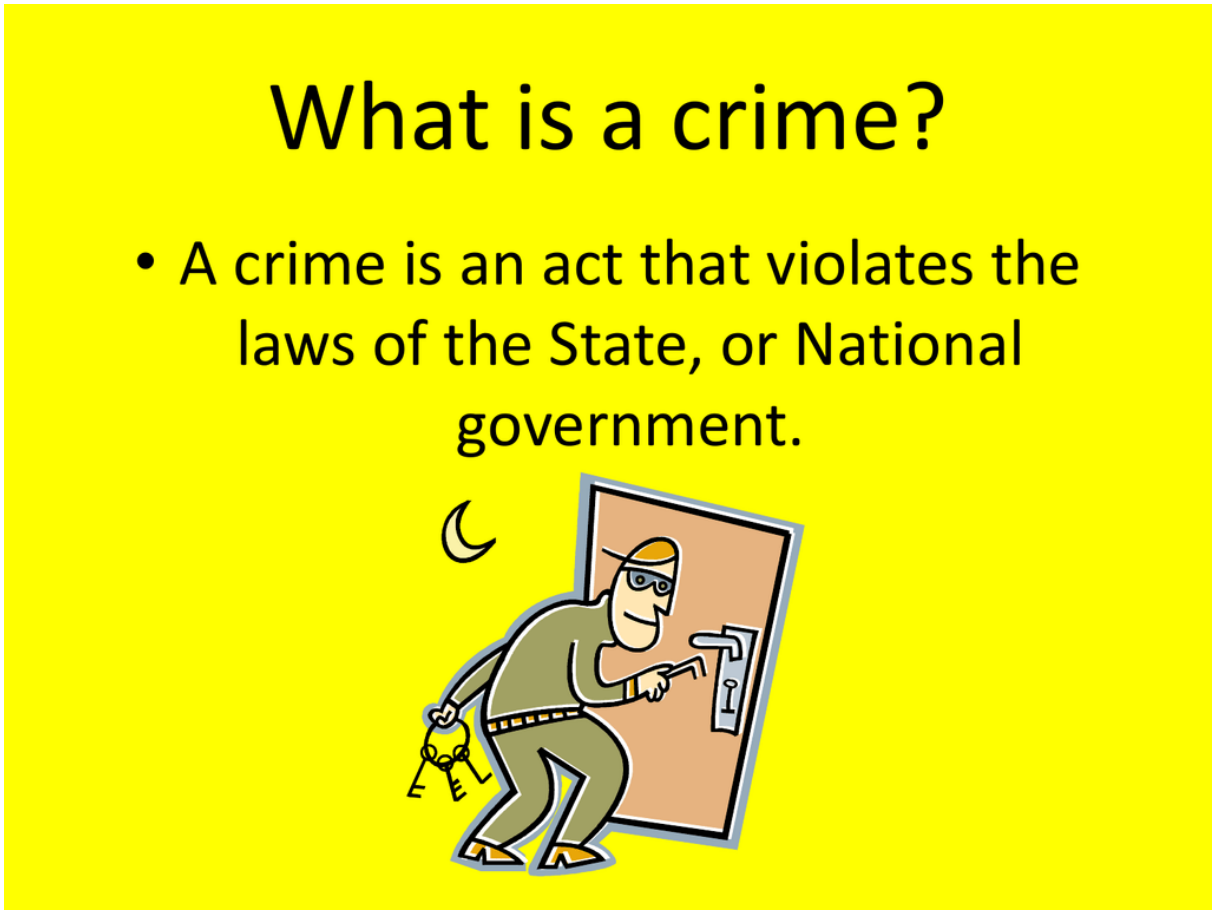
What are the Top 5 cybercrimes?

- 1 Phishing. "Tap on this link and win a million dollars right away!" Sounds too good to be true, right? ...
- 2 Cyber Extortion. ...
- 3 Data breach. ...
- 4 Identity theft. ...
- 5 Harassment.

MODULE IV.

CRIMES: DEFINITION, CLASSIFICATION

ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЯ: ПОНЯТИЕ, КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ.



UNIT 1 DEFINITION OF A CRIME

Vocabulary notes

Слово/Словосочетание	Перевод
To condemn	Осуждать
To assert his rights	Отстоять свои права
To arrest	Арестовывать
To acquit	Оправдывать
To accuse	Обвинять
Sentence	Приговор

Prison/Jail	Тюрьма
Justice	Правосудие
Felony	Особо тяжкое преступление
Court process	Судебный процесс
Breach/Violation of the law	Нарушение закона
A warrant	Ордер
A judge	Судья
A defendant	Обвиняемый
A crime	Преступление
Названия преступлений и преступников на английском языке	
A mugger	Уличный грабитель
A killer	Убийца
A drug pusher/dealer	Дилер
A delinquent	Малолетний преступник
A crook	Мошенник
A crime wave	Волна преступности
A car thief	Угонщик автомобилей
A burglar	Взломщик, грабитель

Pickpocketing	Карманная кража
Phishing	Фишинг – преступная деятельность интернетмошенников
Organ trafficking	Незаконная торговля органами

Murder	убийство умышленное
Mugging	Уличный грабеж
Manslaughter	Непредумышленное убийство
Killing	Убийство
Identity-related crime	Преступление, связанное с использованием личных данных
Foul play	Насильственная смерть
Environmental crime	Экологическое преступление
Embezzlement	Хищение, присвоение чужих средств
Drug pushing/dealing	Торговля наркотиками
Car theft	Угон автомобиля
Burglary	Ограбление со взломом
An embezzler	Вор, казнокрад (тот, кто крадет имущество казны)
A trespasser	Лицо, вторгающееся в чужие владения
A thief	Вор
A terrorist	Террорист
A smuggler	Контрабандист
A shoplifter	Человек, крадущий товары в магазине
A robber	Вор, грабитель
A pickpocket	Вор-карманник
A perpetrator	Преступник, правонарушитель
A murderer	Убийца

Trespass	Вторжение в чужие владения
Treason	Государственная измена
Trafficking in cultural property	Незаконный оборот культурных ценностей
To steal a car	Угнать машину
To smuggle	Заниматься контрабандой
To shoplift	Воровать в магазине
To rob somebody/something	Обокрасть кого-то/что-то
To pick somebody’s pocket	Украсть из чьего-то кармана
To murder somebody	Убивать кого-либо
To mug somebody	Ограбить кого-то на улице
To kill	Убивать
To embezzle	Незаконным путем присваивать чужие средства
To deal/sell drugs	Сбывать наркотики
To burgle (BrE) / To burglarize(AmE)	Грабить
Theft	Кража
Terrorism	Терроризм
Stealing	Воровство
Smuggling	Контрабанда
Shoplifting	Магазинная кража
Robbery	Кража, грабеж
Piracy	Нарушение авторского права, плагиат
To steal something	Красть что-то
To thieve	Воровать

To trespass	Вторгаться в чужие владения
Punishment — наказание	
Trial	Суд
To admit guilt / To plead guilty	Признать вину
To accuse smb of smth / To charge smb with smth	Предъявлять обвинение
To account guilty / To bring in guilty	Признавать виновным
Remand prison / Detention cell	Камера предварительного заключения
Proof	Доказательства
Light punishment	Нестрогое наказание
Law-enforcement agencies	Правоохранительные органы
Evidence	Улики
Cruel/Harsh/Severe punishment	Суровое наказание
Court proceeding	Судебное разбирательство
An investigation	Расследование
A term for serving punishment	Срок отбывания наказания
A suspect	Подозреваемый
A non-guilty verdict	Оправдательный вердикт
A jury	Коллегия присяжных
A guilty verdict	Обвинительный вердикт
A criminal case	Уголовное дело
To serve	Отбывать наказание
To send smb to prison / To sentence smb	Отправлять кого-либо в тюрьму

To pass verdict on somebody	Выносить приговор
To mete out punishment to somebody	Назначать наказание
To justify/acquit	Оправдать
To find innocence	Признать невиновным
To condemn/convict	Осуждать
To commit a crime	Совершать преступление

Definition of a crime

Crime is an act or omission which offends against an existing law, is harmful to an individual or society as a whole and is punishable by law. Crime is any activity that the state prohibits by law and punishes.

Definition broken down into 4 sections:

- An act or omission
- Offends against an existing law
- Is harmful to an individual or society
- Is punishable by law

Crime is relative – it relates to or is dependent on the contemporary values of the community. Abortion was illegal and smoking was acceptable in restaurant a generation ago but not now, their status has reversed.

Task: *read the text, translate it into Russian*.

What's a Crime?

A crime is an offence that merits community condemnation and punishment, usually by way of fine or imprisonment. This is different from a civil wrong (a tort), which is an action against an individual that requires compensation orrestitution.

Criminal offences are normally prosecuted by the State or the Commonwealth, whereas it is usually up to an individual to take a civil action to court. It is also possible for an individual to begin criminal proceedings, but this is very rare.

Some matters, such as assault, can be both crimes and civil wrongs at the same time. The police can prosecute for assault and the victim can take civil action to recover money (or some other kind of compensation) for any injury suffered.

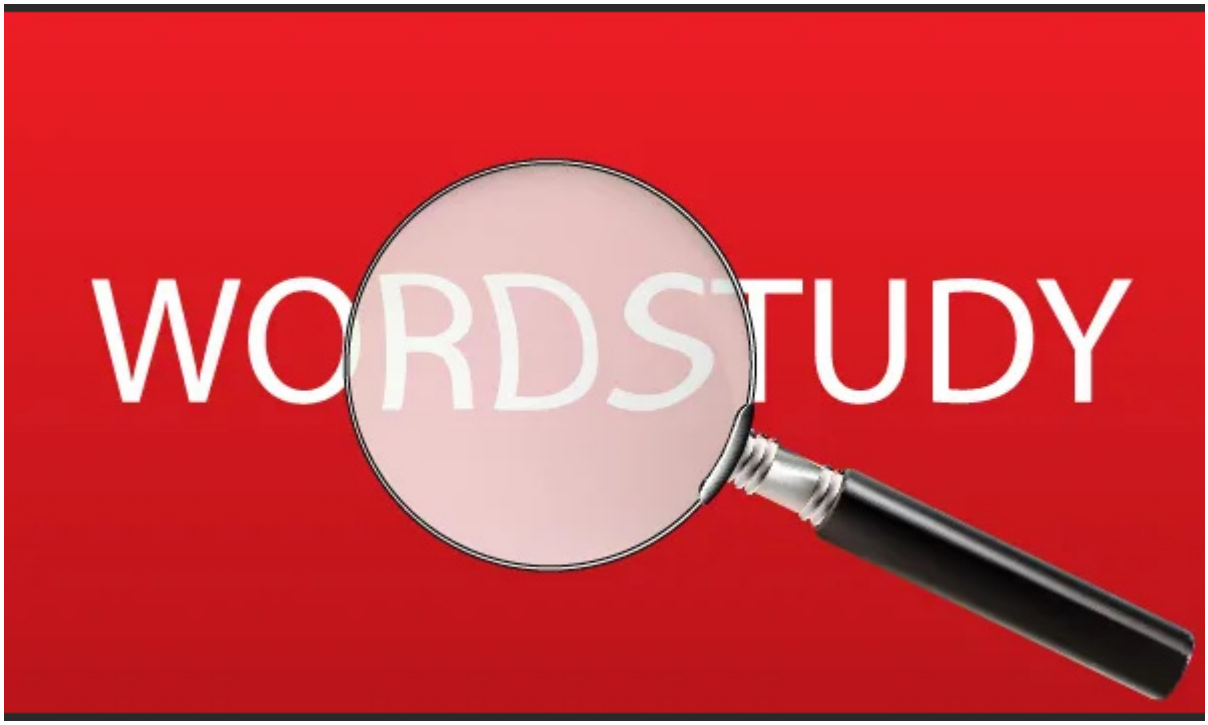
It is not always easy to tell when something is a crime. A person who takes money without permission commits a criminal offence, whereas a person who fails to pay back money commits a civil wrong (not a crime). Although a civil action can be commenced to recover the money, the borrower can only be prosecuted for a criminal offence if fraud is involved.

Whether or not the police decide to charge a wrongdoer with a criminal offence is entirely their decision. A victim of crime cannot force the police to prosecute an offender but it is possible, although not common, to make a private prosecution. It is advisable to get legal advice if you are considering this.

There are a range of sources of law which establish the existence of crimes.

Some crimes exist under Commonwealth Acts. Some crimes exist only at common law (judge made law, not found in legislation). Most criminal offences have been codified (put into legislation) but some common law criminal offences still exist in jurisdiction such as South Australia.

Most criminal offences in South Australia are found in the Criminal LawConsolidation Act 1935 (SA) and the Summer Offences Act 1953 (SA), as well as the Controlled Substances Act 1984 (SA) and various traffic legislation.



Ex. 1.*Give nouns derived from the following verbs:*

To ban, to kill, to arrest, to suspect, to offend, to omit, to punish, to legislate, to wound, to aid, to abet, to incite, to assist, to abolish, to convict, to accuse.

Ex. 2.*Pair the verbs in column **A** with a suitable phrase in column **B**:*

A	**B**
16)vandalize	p)a bank
15)try	o)the law
14)take someone	n)a plane
13)sound	m)some money
12)serve	l)a crime
11)pinch	k)the alarm
10)murder someone	j)of shoplifting

9)hold up	i)smoking in public places
8)hijack	h)with murder
7)cross-examine	g)a case
6)commit	f)a prison sentence
5)charge someone	e)for armed robbery
4)break	d)telephone boxes
3)ban	c)a witness
2)arrest someone	b)into custody
1)accuse someone	a)in cold blood

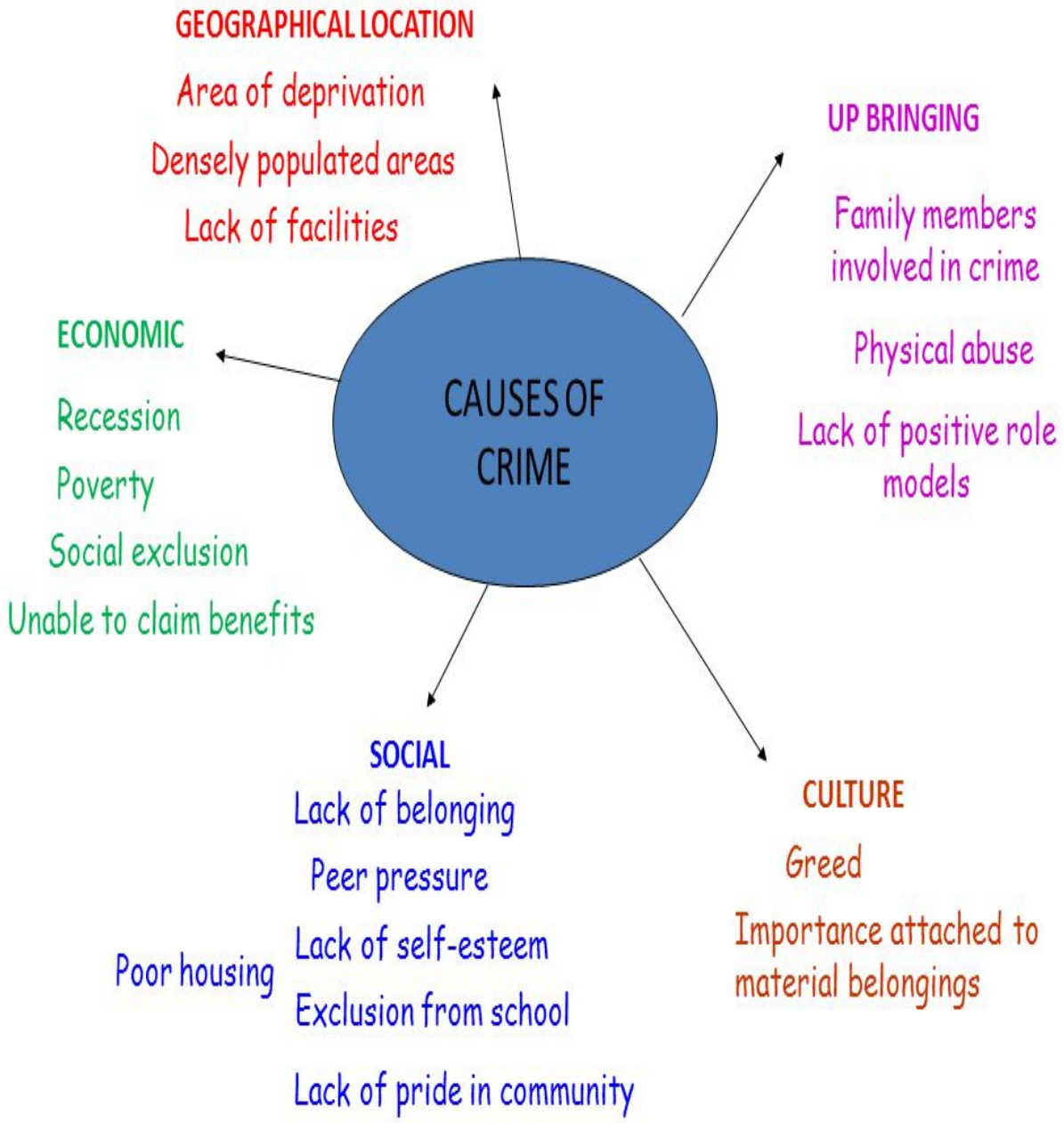
Ex. 3.*Add nouns to the following adjectives to form noun phrases:*

Adjectives: wrongful, criminal, changing, fatal, serious, summary, mental, guilty, principal, international.

Nouns: activity, conviction, element, behavior, matter, area, norms, crimes, case, offence, mind, habits, action, omission, act, character.

Ex. 4.*How many adjectives combined with the word "offence" do you know?*

CAUSES OF CRIME



Discuss the causes of crimes

Why do people commit crime?

- To look superior
- To gain power
- To survive (underclass)
- Boredom

Who is likely to commit crime?

- The underclass
- People from urban areas
- Lower classes
- Upper classes (etc. Fraud)
- Males
- Ethnic groups (afro-carribean

Crime trends:

- Males are more likely to commit crime
- 14-25 year olds are more likely to commit crime
- In the 1990's crime rates were higher
- Unskilled workors have higher crime rates
- Blacks are more liekly to be searched on the street.

UNIT 2.CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES

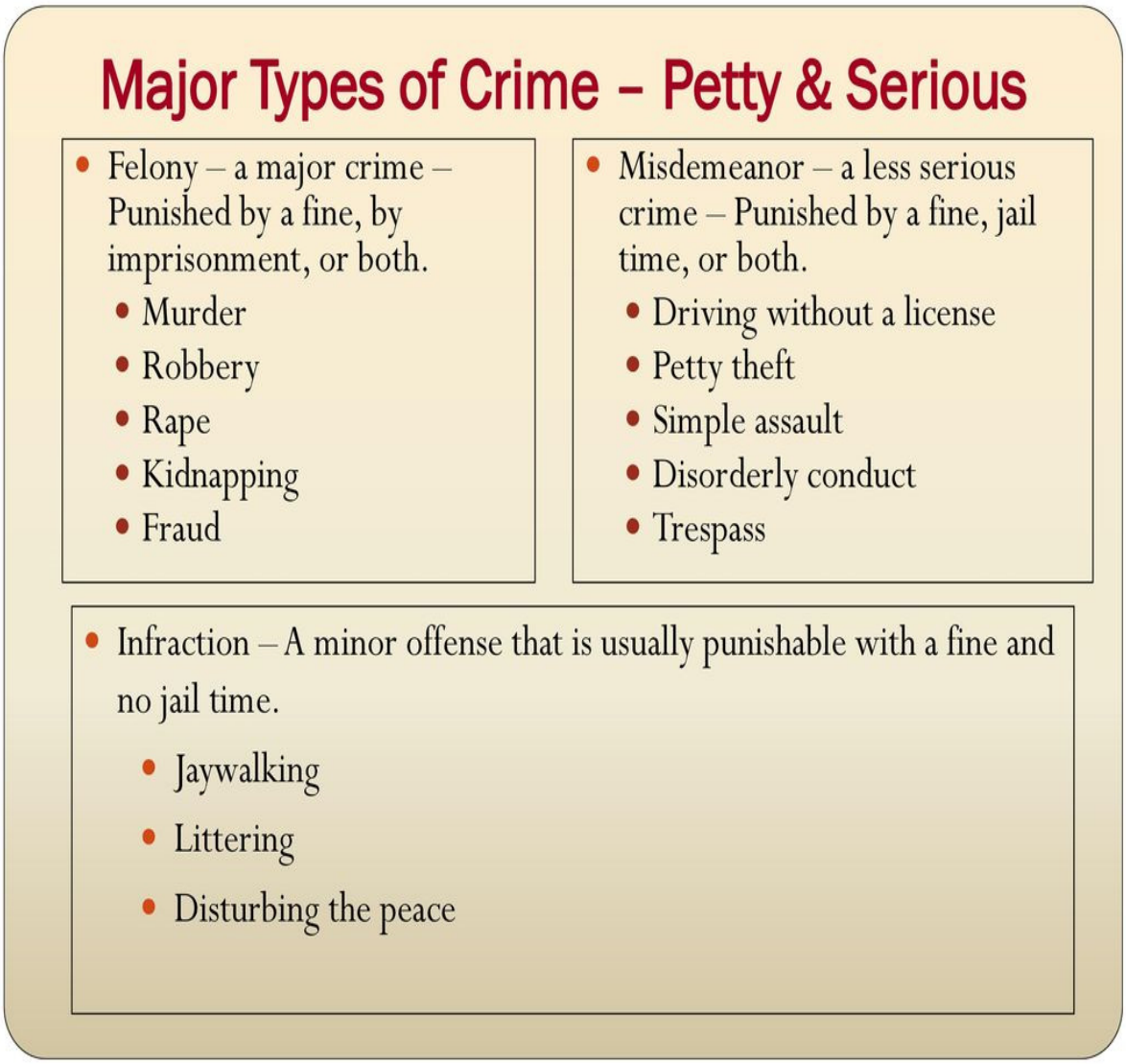
Vocabulary notes:

cover *v*	[’kʌvə]	(Здесь) охватывать
commit *v*	[kə’mit]	совершать (преступление)
lead to *v*	[li:d]	приводить к чему-то
disruption *n*	[’dis’rʌpʃən]	разрушения
disadvantage *n*	[,disəd’va:ntiʤ]	Убытки, недостатки, ущерб
felony *n*	[‘fəlɔni]	уголовное преступление (категория тяжких преступлений)

treason *n*	[‘tri:zən]	измена родине, государственная измена
misdemeanour *n*	[,misdi’mi:nə]	проступок, подлежащий судебному наказанию; преступление (категория наименее опасных преступлений, граничащих с административными правонарушениями)
amount *v*	[ə’maunt]	доходить, составлять, быть равнозначным
attempt *n*	[ə’tempt]	1. попытка; 2. покушение
overthrow *v*	[’ouvəθrou]	свергнуть, сбрасывать
destroy *v*	[dis’trɔi]	разрушать, уничтожать
to regard as	[ri’ga:dæz]	рассматривать как
guilty *adj*	[‘gilti]	винный
loss *n*	[’lɔs]	1. потеря; 2. потери, убытки (мн)
in addition to	[in ə’diʃən]	дополнительно к
punishment *n*	[’pʌniʃmənt]	наказание
indictable crime	[in’daitəbl]	преступление, преследуемое по обвинительному акту
offence *n*	[ə’fens]	преступление; нарушение закона
determine *v*	[di’tə:min]	решать
to be concerned with smth	[kən’sə:nd]	касаться чего-то
behaviour *n*	[bi’heivjə]	поведение
maintenance *n*	[’meintənəns]	соблюдение
traffic *n*	[’træfik]	1. торговля; 2. дорожное движении; 3. перевозки

riot *n*	[’raiət]	1.нарушение общественного порядка 2. бунт, мятеж
sedition *n*	[si’diʃən]	подстрекательство к мятежу
abuse *n*	[ə’bju:s]	злоупотребление
obstruction *n*	[əb’strʌkʃn]	препятствие, бойкот
destruction *n*	[dis’trʌkʃn]	разрушения, уничтожения
extortion *n*	[iks’tɔ:ʃən]	вымогательство, вымогательство;
blackmail	[’blækmeil]	шантаж
bribery *n*	[’braibəri]	взяточничество
perjury *n*	[’pə:ʤəri]	лжесвидетельство
injury *n*	[’inʤəri]	1. травма; 2. ущерб; 3. повреждение, 4.оскорбление
nuisance *n*	[’nju:sns]	нарушение общественного порядка
include *v*	[in’klu:d]	включать в себя, охватывать
homicide *n*	[,hɔmi’said]	убийство
assault *n*	[ə’sɔ:lt]	1. нападение; 2. насильственные действия; 3. словесная угроза и угроза физической расправой
rape *n*	[reip]	изнасилование
abduction *n*	[æb’dʌkʃn]	похищение силой, обманом
libel *n*	[’laibəl]	клевета
stealing *n*	[’sti:liŋ]	1. кража; 2. украденные вещи
robbery *n*	[’rɔbəri]	грабеж, ограбление
forgery *n*	[’fɔ:ʤəri]	подделка, фальсификация

burglary *n*	[’bə:glәri]	кража со взломом
motor vehicle *n*	[’moutə ’vi:ikl]	автомобиль, транспортное средство
previously *adv*	[’pri:vjəsli]	ранее, заранее
convict *v*	[kən’vikt]	признавать виновным
sentence *n*	[’sentəns]	приговор; решение (судебное)
imprisonment *n*	[im’priznmənt]	заключения
pickpocket *n*	[’pik,pɔkit]	карманник
welfare	[’welfɛə]	благосостояние, достаток



Crimes

blackmail
blackmailer
to blackmail

bribery
to bribe

burglary
burglar
to burgle

drug dealing
drug dealer
to sell drugs

fraud
to commit fraud

hijacking
hijacker
to hijack

kidnapping
kidnapper
to kidnap

mugging
mugger
to mug

murder
murderer
to murder

rape
rapist
to rape

robbery
robber
to rob

smuggling
smuggler
to smuggle

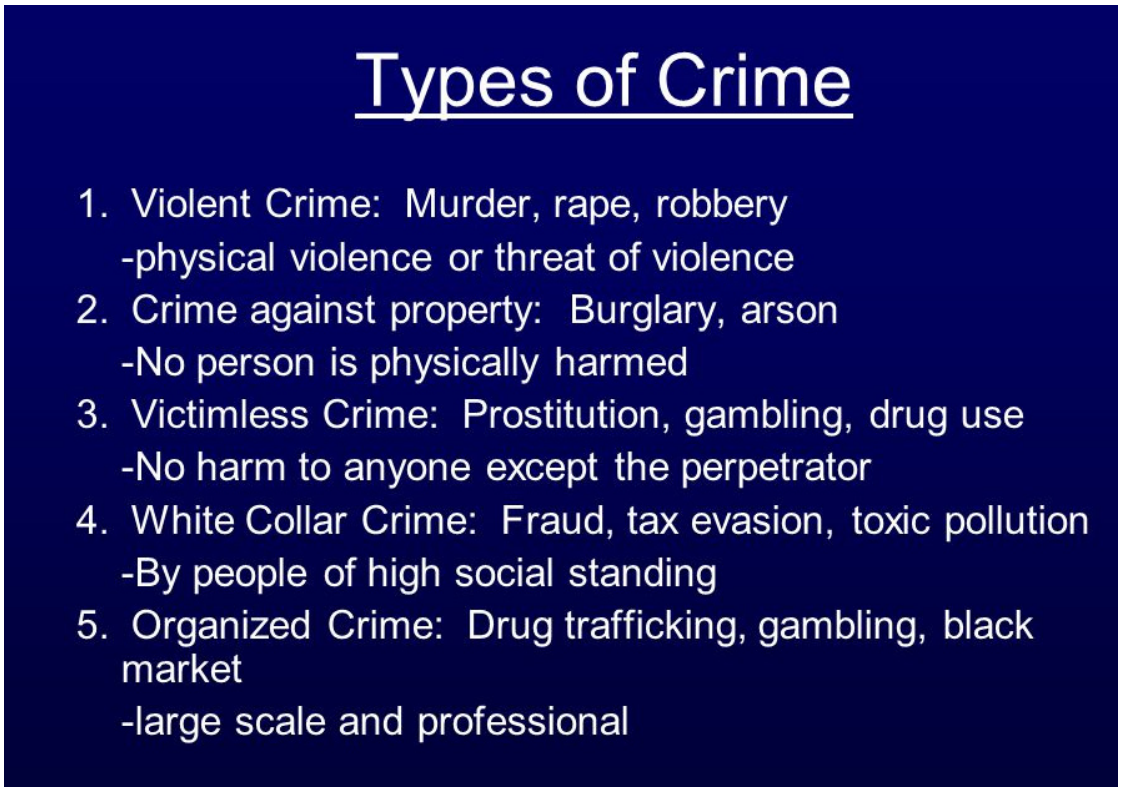
manslaughter

vandalism

theft
thief (pickpocket)
to steal

arson
arsonist
to set fire/
to commit an arson

Task: *read the text, translate it into Russian*.



Classification of Crimes

Felonies, Misdemeanors, and Infractions:

Classifying Crimes By Paul Bergman, UCLA Law School Professor

In every state, crimes are put into distinct categories. The categories are usually "felony," "misdemeanor," and "infraction." Decisions on crime classification are made by state legislators; the determination focuses on the seriousness of the crime. This article looks at the differences among these crime classifications, moving from least serious (infractions) to most (felonies).

Infractions

Infractions (sometimes called violations) are petty offenses that are typically punishable by fines, but not jail time. Because infractions cannot result in a jail sentence or even probation, defendants charged with infractions do not have a right to a jury trail. A defendant who has been charged with an infraction can hire an attorney, but the government doesn't have a constitutional duty to appoint one. Often, prosecutors don't appear on behalf of the government in

cases involving infractions. Traffic offenses are the most common form of infraction. (Note that some states consider certain kinds of infractions like traffic tickets to be civil, rather than criminal, offenses.)

Infraction Example. Ginger receives a speeding ticket. After Ginger and the officer who issued the ticket testify, the judge concludes that Ginger was speeding. Ginger's punishment is limited to a fine and the addition of a point to her driving record.

Misdemeanors

Misdemeanors are criminal offenses that carry up to a year in jail in most states. (Some states have made the maximum imprisonment for many or all misdemeanors 364 days; that change is designed to avoid deportation consequences that would have been triggered if the misdemeanor in question carried the possibility of, or if the misdemeanor defendant actually received, a full one-year sentence.) Punishment for misdemeanors can also include payment of a fine, probation, community service, and restitution. Defendants charged with misdemeanors are often entitled to a jury trial. Indigent defendants charged with misdemeanors are usually entitled to legal representation at government expense. Some states subdivide misdemeanors by class or degree or define more serious misdemeanor offenses as "gross misdemeanors." These classifications determine the severity of punishment.

Misdemeanor Example. Dave is convicted of simple assault. The offense carries a maximum fine of $1,000 and maximum jail time of six months. It's a misdemeanor. (For example, see Cal. Penal Code 241.)

Felonies

Felonies are the most serious type of criminal offense. Felonies often involve serious physical harm (or threat of harm) to victims, but they also include offenses like white collar crimes and fraud schemes. Offenses that otherwise are misdemeanors can be elevated to felonies for second-time offenders. A felony conviction, like a misdemeanor conviction, may not result in time behind bars. But felonies carry potential imprisonment that ranges from

time in prison (a year is often the low end) to life in prison without parole or even death. As with misdemeanors, states may also subdivide felonies by class or degree.

Felony Example 1. Randy is convicted of felony assault with a deadly weapon even though the bottle that he threw at another patron in a tavern missed its intended target. Even though he failed to injure the intended victim, his behavior was intended to (and did) create a risk of serious physical injury.

Felony Example 2. Leora had two prior shoplifting convictions before being arrested for yet another shoplifting offense. State law allows prosecutors to charge shoplifting as a felony if the merchandise was worth a certain amount and the defendant has two or more prior shoplifting convictions. The prosecutor charges Leora with felony shoplifting.

"Wobblers": Felony or Misdemeanor

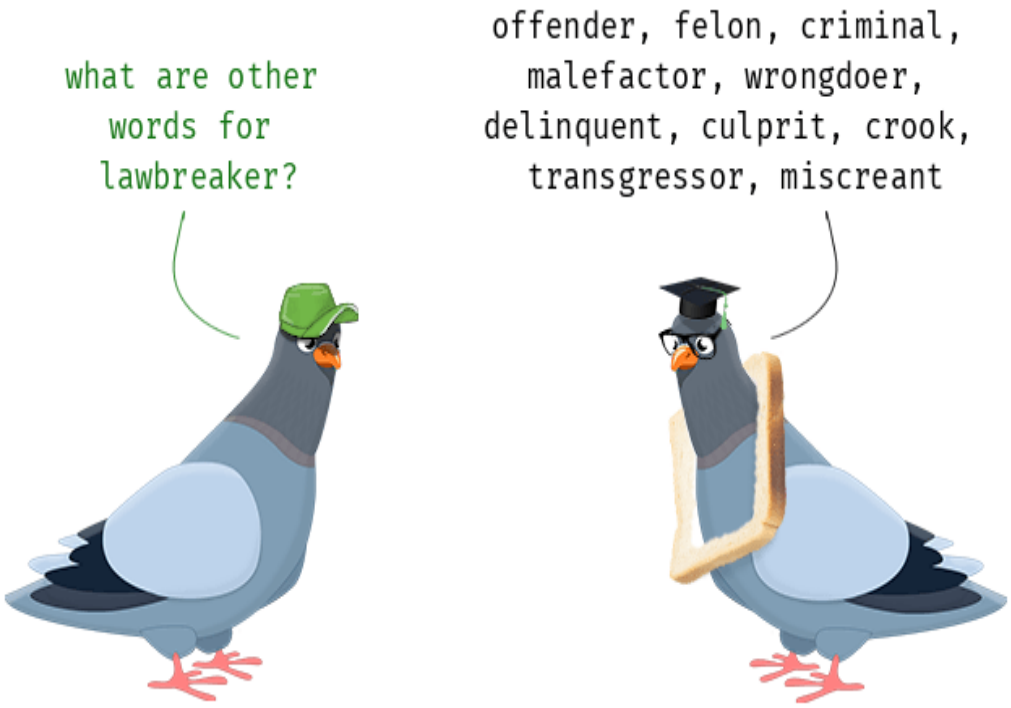
A "wobbler" is an offense that may be prosecuted as a felony or as a misdemeanor. An offense that was prosecuted as a felony may also be downgraded to a misdemeanor at the time of sentenceing. This occurs when statutes authorize judges to punish offenders as either misdemeanants or felony offenders.

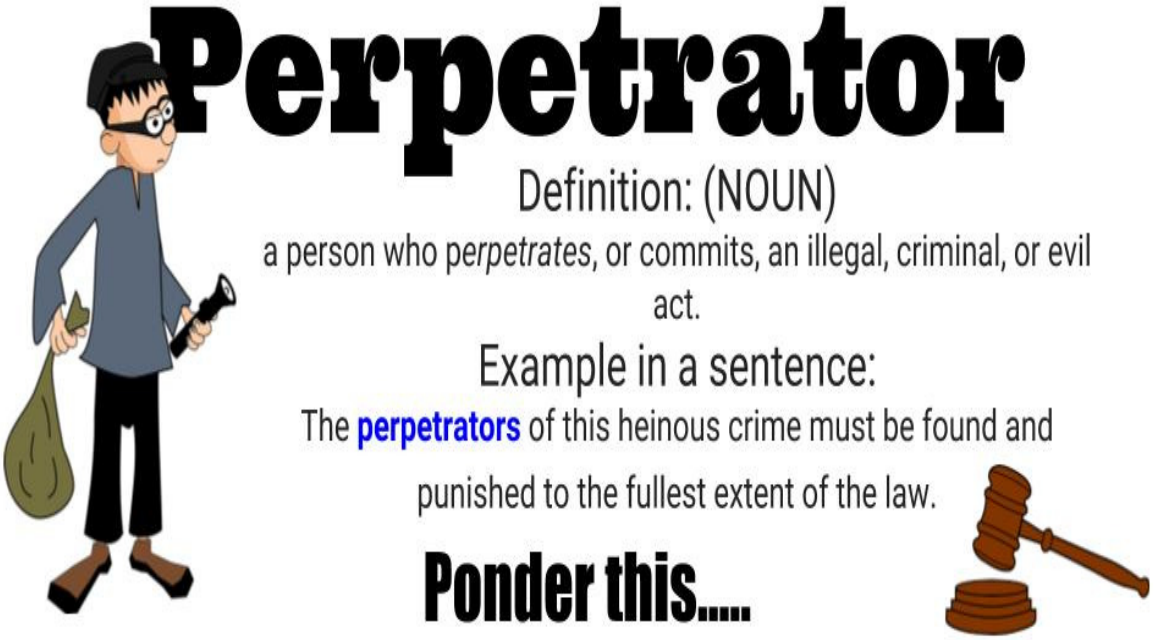
"Wobbler" Example. Randy is convicted of assault with a deadly weapon. State law provides that the offense is punishable by up to one year in jail or up to five years in prison. The judge sentences Randy to four months in jail, three years of probation, and 200 hours of community service. The sentence makes the conviction a misdemeanor.

Specific examples of crimes

Crime	Criminal	Verb	Definition of the crime
arson	arsonist	to ignite	setting something on fire, causing harm to someone
assault		to assault	hitting another person deliberately
blackmail	blackmailer	to blackmail	making a person pay money under threat of secret or dangerous information being leaked
bribery		to bribe	offering or accepting money for doing something dishonest
burglary	burglar	to burgle	breaking into a house and stealing things
forgery	forger	to forge	making illegal copies of paintings, documents etc.
hijacking	hijacker	to hijack	taking control of a plane or boat by force
kidnapping	kidnapper	to kidnap	capturing a person and asking a ransom for their return
manslaughter		to kill	killing someone by accident
mugging	mugger	to mug	attacking someone to steal from them
murder	murderer	to murder, to kill	killing someone intentionally
perjury		to perjury	lying to a court
pickpocketing	pickpocket	to pickpocket	stealing someone's valuables in public
rape	rapist	to attack, to rape	forcing a woman or a man to have sex
robbery	robber	to rob	stealing money or valuables from a person or a place
shoplifting	shoplifter	to shoplift	stealing things in shop
smuggling	smuggler	to smuggle	bringing goods into the country illegally

CRIMINALS AND THEIR TYPES





How does perspective influence the interpretation of who the perpetrator is?

Are perpetrators always brought to justice?

Where does **RISK** fit in? **Power**? ***Control***?

REMEMBER

преступник

criminal offender felon Perpetrator

DEFINITIONS OF CRIMINALS

Accomplice is a person who helps a criminal in a criminal act.

Arsonist is a person who sets fire to property illegally

Bigamist is a person who marries illegally, being married already.

Burglar is a person who enters a building during the hours of darkness in order to steal. A person who enters a building in daylight to steal is a *thief,* or, if he breaks into a building by using force, is a *house-breaker*: **E.g.:** *The burglars escaped through the window.*

Drug dealer is a person who buys and sells drugs illegally.

Forger is a person who makes false money or signatures.

Gangster is a member of a criminal group

Kidnapper is someone who takes away people by force and demands money for their return.

Murderer is a person who kills someone.

Pickpocket is a person who steals something out of your pocket in crowded places. **E.g.:** *The pickpocket took the purse in a crowded train.*

Robber is a person who steals something from a person or place, especially by violence or threat. **E.g.:** *The robber stole £ 2,000 from a bank, by threatening people with a gun.*

Shoplifter is a person who steals fromthe shops. **E.g.:** *A security officer stopped the shoplifter who tried to leave the shop with unpaid goods.*

Smuggler is someone who gets goods into or out of a country illegally without paying duties

Spy is a person who gets secret information from another country

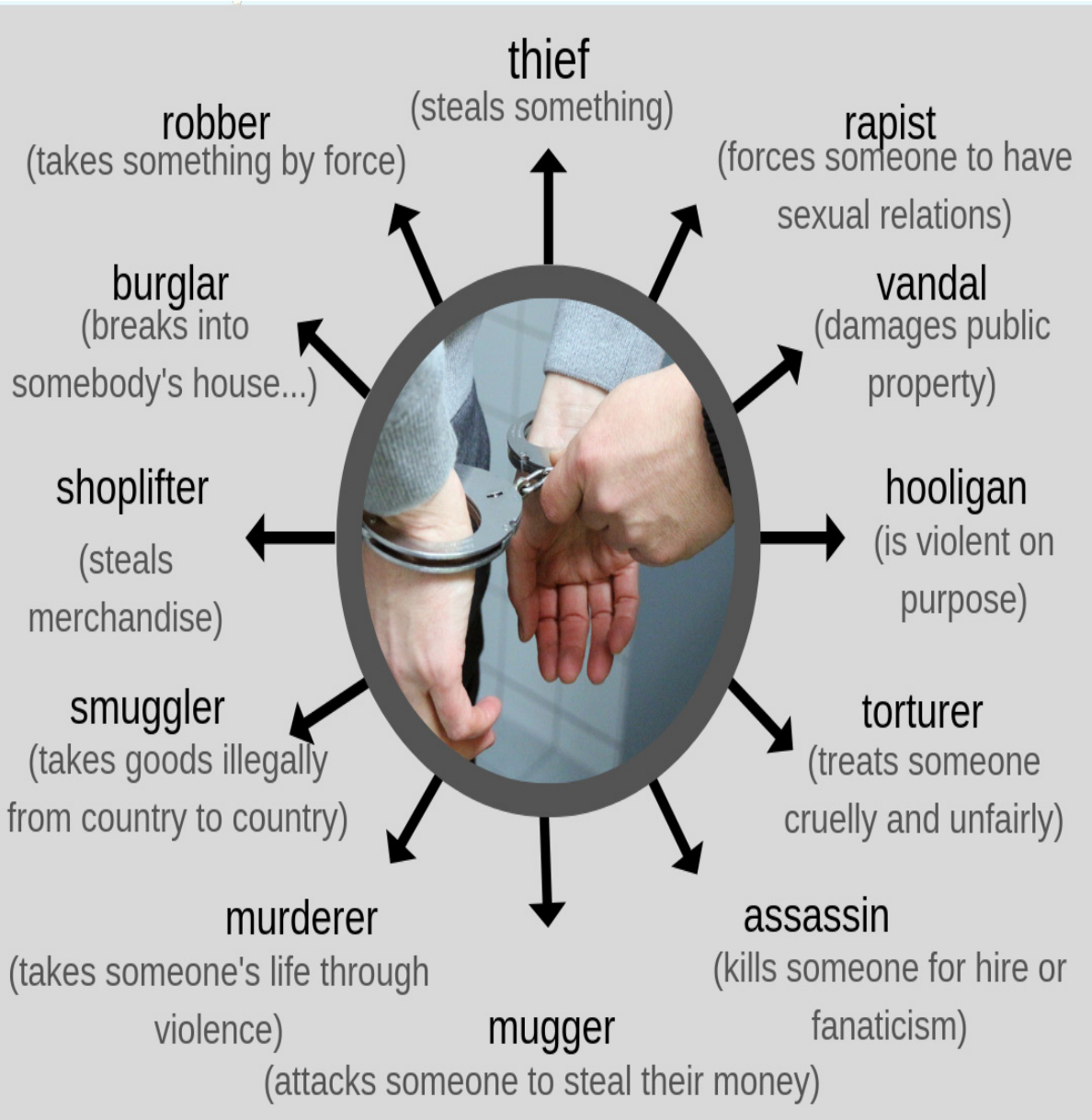
Terrorist is a person who uses violence for political, economical and religions reasons

Thief is a person who steals things secretly, usually without violence. When violence is used, especially out of doors, a word *robber* is preferred: **E.g.:** *Thieves stole £ 1,000 from the post office last night*

Traitor is a person who betrays his or her country to another state.

Learn the words with their definition

TYPES OF CRIMINALS



CRIME	CRIMINAL	ACTION
arson	arsonist	to set fire to
assassination	assassin	to assassinate
burglary	burglar	to burgle
kidnapping	kidnapper	to kidnap
killing	killer	to kill
mugging	mugger	to mug
murder	murderer	to murder
robbery	robber	to rob
shoplifting	shoplifter	to shoplift
smuggling	smuggler	to smuggle
theft	thief	to steal

CRIME	CRIMINAL	ACTION
assault	assaulter	to assault
blackmail	blackmailer	to blackmail
drug-trafficking	drug-trafficker	to sell (to traffic) in drugs
forgery	forger	to forge
perjury	perjurer	to violate an oath/to give false evidence
pickpocketing	pickpocket	to pickpocket
rape	rapist	to rape
swindle/fraud	swindler/fraudster	to swindle/to cheat
terrorism	terrorist	to terrorize

Ex. 1. Translate into Russian:

a term of imprisonment,abuse, arrestable offence,bribery, burglary, court,crime, disruption, extortion, felony, forgery, guilty,injury, misdemeanour, nuisance, punishment, rape,riot,robbery,sedition, summary offence,to overthrow, treason,

Ex. 2. Match the English and Russian equivalents:

1. common law	a) измена
2. to lead to the disruption	b) суд
3. treason	c) общее право
4. riot	d) признавать виновным
5. to convict	e) приводить к разрушению
6. to lead to the disadvantage	f) приводить к убыткам
7. offence	g) изнасилование
8. rape	h) совершить кражу
9. to commit a larceny	i) преступление
10. court	j) бунт, мятеж

Ex. 3. Explain in Russian the meaning of the following words and expressions:

crime, to commit a crime, to lead to, common law, disruption, to be classified, treason, abduction, stealing, forgery, robbery, perjury, to prevent, abuse, homicide.

Ex. 4. Put the following words and word-combinations into three logical groups:

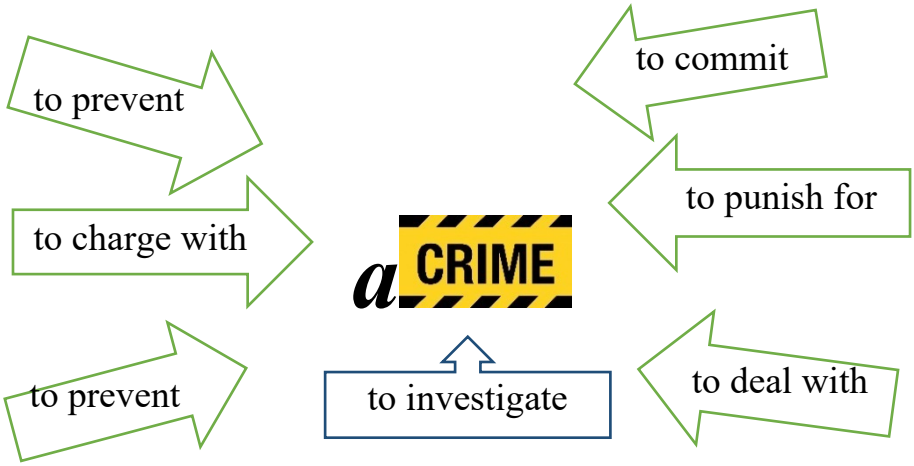
crimes against state	**crimes against person**	**crimes against property**

extortion, stealing, high treason, assault, bribery, abduction, riot, forgery, homicide, sedition, perjury, rape, trademark pirating, burglary, libel, abuse, smuggling, robbery, pickpocketing, kidnapping, counterfeiting, money laundering, drug trafficking, housebreaking.

Ex. 5. Match the following verbs with the nouns:

1.	to commit	a)	the power of the state
2.	to kill	b)	suicide
3.	to destroy	c)	the destruction of the society
4.	to prevent	d)	the monarch
5.	to lead to	e)	a crime
6.	to overthrow	f)	the law
7.	to break	g)	a person

Ex. 6. Translate the following word-combinations with the word "crime" into Russian:



Ex. 7. Put the right form of either* ROB *or* STEAL *in the sentences below.

1. Every year a large number of banks …
2. Last evening an armed gang …. the post office.
3. Mary … of the opportunity to stand for president.
4. My handbag … at the cinema yesterday.
5. Thieves … £2,000.

Ex. 8. Complete the following sentences with the words in the box. Translate them:

treasons, summary, offences, crimes, felony, theft, indictable, shoplifters , law, gangster

1. ... offences are generally concerned with the regulation of behavior in a society and the maintenance of public order.
2. …. steal for various reasons, some just for excitement, some out of necessity or greed, and others do it as a "profession".
3. A ... was again a serious crime.
4. Al Capone was a Chicago ….
5. All other ... were regarded as misdemeanours.
6. Have you told the police about the … of your car?
7. Indictable ... are those which are usually tried before a judge and jury.
8. The English common ... classified crimes into treasons, felonies and misdemeanours.
9. The old classification of crimes involves …, felonies and misdemeanours.
10. The two groups … and non-indictableoffences now overlap to some extent.

Ex. 9. Choose the correct answers to the following questions:

1. What are the most serious crimes?

a) Traffic offences are the most serious crimes.

b) Originally treasons are regarded as the most serious of all crimes.

c) Offences against property are the most serious crimes.

2. What are indictable and non-indictable offences?

a) Indictable offences are known as summary offences, which are generally concerned with the regulation of behavior.

b) Indictable offences are those, which are usually tried before a judge and jury, with the jury determining the facts and the judge being responsible for administering the law.

c) In non-indictable offences, which are usually known as summary offences, the trial will take place in a Magistrates' Court without the jury.

Ex. 10.Translate into English the following words and word-combinations from the text:

дорожное движение, убийство, изнасилование, преступление, судья, кража, грабеж, наказание, поведение, лжесвидетельство, взяточничество, нарушение общественного порядка, измена, виновный.

Ex. 11. Translate the words from the box and use them to complete the following sentences:

карманник, магазинный вор, контрабандист, нарушение общественного порядка, ограбить, грабитель, подделка

1. …. is a person who brings goods into a country illegally without paying duties.

2. …. stole $22, 000 from a bank, by threatening people with a gun.

3. …. took the purse in a crowded train.

4. A person is guilty of …. only if he intends to use violence or is aware that his conduct may be violent.

5. In the UK, about 1, 8 million …. are caught every year.

6. They …. the museum last Sunday.

7. This picture is not really by Rembrandt. It is a …

Ex. 12. Give the answers to the following questions:

1. What does the word "crime" cover?

2. What way may the crimes be classified?

3. What is treason?

4. How can you explain indictable and non-indictable crimes?
5. What is the classification of indictable crimes?
6. What do non-indictable crimes cover?

Ex. 13. Give the definition for:

arson	act of committing crime by forcing sexual intercourse (on a woman or girl).
mugging	act of stealing, especially secretly and without violence
murder	use of violence and intimidation, especially for political purposes
rape	act of setting something on fire intentionally and unlawfully, e.g. another person's property or one's own with the purpose of claiming under an insurance policy.
terrorism	unlawful killing of a human being on purpose
theft	to attack somebody violently and rob (e. g. in a dark street, in a lift, in an empty corridor).
vandalism	act of person who steals things from shops while pretending to be a customer.
football violence	act of destroying willfully works of art or public - and private property, spoiling the beauties of nature
shoplifting	act of breaking something, act contrary to what one's conscience tells one to do, especially during football matches.
manslaughter	distribution of drugs punishable by law
illegal parking	unlawful placing a motor-vehicle.
drug dealing	killing of many people at once, massacre; killing of people in road accidents.

Ex. 14.Translate into English:

1. Преступление - это противоправное общественно-опасное деяние, за которое человек должен нести наказание по закону.

2. Правоохранительные органы должны предотвращать совершение преступлений.

3. Английское общее право разделяет правонарушения на такие, которые подлежат судебному преследованию и правонарушения, не подлежащие судебному преследованию.

4. Правонарушения, которые не подлежат судебному преследованию, известные как "дисциплинарные".

5. Дисциплинарные правонарушения связанные с регулированием поведения в обществе и охраной правопорядка.

Ex. 15. Match the definition with the offence:

1. **arson**	A husband kills his wife after finding she has been unfaithful.
2. **drug dealing**	A boy sets fire to a shop
3. **football violence**	A man attacks a girl in a park and has sex with her against her will
4. **illegal parking**	A woman sells heroin to young people in the street
5. **manslaughter**	A well-off housewife takes a bottle of perfume from a department store
6. **mugging**	A motorist parks in a no-parking area and obstructs the traffic so that an ambulance can't get past
7. **murder**	A group of young men takes a woman's handbag after threatening to attack her in a dark street
8. **rape**	A group of boys break all the windows in a telephone box and damage the telephone

9. **shoplifting**	A group of men kills five customers in a pub by leaving a bomb there
10. **terrorism**	A motorist kills a pedestrian after an evening's drinking
11. **theft**	Two groups of rival football supporters start a battle and are all arrested.
12. **vandalism**	An office worker helps himself to pens and paper from his office for his own personal use

Ex. 16. Translate into English using the vocabulary below:

Элементы доказательства

Во многих правовых системах существует важный принцип, согласно которому лицо не может считаться виновным в преступлении, пока государство не докажет, что он его совершил. Самому подозреваемому не нужно ничего доказывать, хотя он поможет себе, если сможет предъявить доказательства своей невиновности. Государство должно доказать его вину в соответствии с высокими стандартами, и есть элементы, которые необходимо доказать. В кодифицированных системах эти элементы обычно фиксируются в законах. В системах общего права элементы некоторых преступлений подробно описаны в законах; другие, известные как «преступления по общему праву», по-прежнему описываются в основном в прецедентном праве.

Обычно есть два важных элемента преступления: (1) само преступное деяние; и (2) преступное состояние ума человека, когда он совершил действие. В англо-американском праве они известны под латинскими терминами (1) ActusReus и (2) MensRea.

Vocabulary notes:

Actus Reus *(лат.)*	[’æktus ’reəs]	виновное действие
case law	[keis lɔ:]	прецедентное право
innocence *n*	[’inəsəns]	невиновность
innocent *adj*	[’inəsənt]	невиновный
Mens Rea *(лат.)*	[’mens reə]	состояние воли при совершении преступления
proof *n*	[pru:f]	доказательство
statute *n*	[’stætʃu:t]	законодательный акт
to find guilty	[’gilti]	признать виновным
to prove *v*	[pru:v]	доказывать, доказывать

Match the word with its definition.

1) **blackmail**	a) stealing something from someone's home
2) **terrorism**	b) taking a person hostage in exchange for money or other favors
3) **mugging**	c) killing someone
4) **pickpocketing**	d) buying and selling drugs
5) **forgery**	e) taking something illegally into another country
6) drug-trafficking	f) threatening to make a dark secret public in order to get money
7) kidnapping	g) stealing something from a shop
8) smuggling	h) the robbing of a plane for political or other reasons
9) burglary	i) using violence for political ends
10) **shoplifting**	j) to try to pass off a copy as the real thing
11) **murder**	k) attacking someone in the street to get money
12) **hijacking**	l) stealing from someone's pocket or handbag

UNIT 3. CYBERTERRORISM: DEFINITION, HISTORY, TYPES

TEXT 1 CYBERTERRORISM AS THE SIGNIFICANT THREAT

Cyberterrorism has increasing become one of the most significant threats nationally and internationally. Being that the internet makes it easier for terrorist to communicate, organize terrorist cells, share information, plan attacks; the internet also is used to cyber terrorist acts.

Since the September 11th terror attacks on the US, American have remained on high alert for possibly another terror attack. The government has many action plans ready in the event that they get wind of another attack or an attack happens. Law enforcement has received training in terrorism prevention and detection techniques, granted terrorist are always looking for ways to improve their methods of attack.

The use of computers and the internet have been an important part of our daily lives. Computers and the internet makes life easier because they can be used for “storing information, processing data, sending and receiving messages, communication, control machines, typing, editing, designing, drawing” and many other aspects of life. Businesses, government and different industries have all become accustom to information technology. Their reliance on information technology creates lots of opportunities for terrorism. Being that computer play such a big role in our lives it stimulates criminals and terrorist to plan and create attacks. This is where cyberterrorism comes into play. There is a lot of misinterpretation of what the definition of cyberterrorism is and what is actually considered cyberterrorism.

Despite the substantial investment in technology and infrastructure, cyberterrorism is one of the major challenges when it comes to terrorism. "Terrorists can sit at one computer connected to one network and can create worldwide havoc."

What is Cyberterrorism?

There are so many interpretation of the term cyberterrorism, but they all mean the same thing just different aspects of the terminology. The FBIs definition of cyber terrorism is “the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.” The U.S. Department of State defines cyberterrorism as “premeditated politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents.” The U.S. National Infrastructure Protection Center defines it as a “criminal act perpetrated by the use of computers and telecommunication capabilities, resulting in violence destruction and/or disruption of services to create fear by causing confession and uncertainty within a given population to conform to particular political, social or ideological uses cyber-attacks to take advantage and possibly causes harm or death.”

The history of cyber terrorism

“The history of cyber terrorism has already been established as a way of stealing money and shutting down important national systems. Cyber terrorism is an even greater issue today as more and more corporations are running their businesses online, and more people are willing to share information over the Internet.” Cyberterrorism doesn’t date that far back because the use of the computers and the internet is relatively new. It was just in the past decades that cyber security threats has surface worldwide. “Obvious targets of cyber terrorism consist of critical infrastructure including transportation, electric power grids, oil and gas distribution, telecommunications, air traffic and financial institutions.” Cyberterrorism has been around since the late 1980s, which the number of terrorist attack has increased since September 11th. There are several types of cyber terrorism activities which include email bombing, hacking into government portals, banking water and hospital websites to cause harm and endanger the lives of others. The cost of cleaning up after attack not matter if its viruses or worm to

malicious computer code to destroying all the data on a computer system can be very costly. “The worldwide cost reached $17.1 billion in 2000, a 41 percent increase over the previous year, according to Computer Economics, an information technology research firm based in Carlsbad, California.”

Examples of Cyberterrorism

Cyber-terrorism can be the use of computing assets to threaten or force others. There are so many examples of cyberterrorism some bigger than others. An example of cyberterrorism could be “hacking into a hospital computer system and changing someone's medicine prescription to a lethal dosage as an act of revenge.”

1996 - White Supremacist movement

An alleged White Supremacist movement computer hacker brought down Massachusetts Internet Service Provider (ISP) and destroyed a significant fraction of its record keeping system when the ISP had tried to stop him from using it to disseminate racist messages globally using its name. He left a message: “You have yet to see true electronic terrorism. This is a promise.”

1998 - Spanish protestors & Internet Black Tigers

The Institute for Global Communications (IGC) was flooded with thousands of spam email from Spanish protestors. It brought down the ISP’s network causing a jam-up of all email on its network and all its users couldn’t receive email. These users kept calling the ISP’s support lines hogging these lines and creating problems for the ISP. The IGC staff and member accounts were also flooded and their Web pages were filled with fake credit card orders. The group of protestors also threatened to do the same to organizations which employ IGC’s services as they wanted IGC to stop hosting the website of the Euskal Herrial Journal, a publication based in New York which supported Basque independence. As a section on the site contained information on the terrorist group ETA, which was responsible for assassinating Spanish political and security officials and attacks on military installations, the protestors accused the IGC of supporting

terrorism. In the end, IGC gave in and removed the site because it was flooded with too much email.

1999 - Attack against NATO computers

NATO computers were flooded with email and hit with Denial of Service (DOS) attacks by hackers, who were activists, protesting the NATO bombings during the Kosovo conflicts. Businesses, public organizations and academic institutions reportedly received highly politicized emails filled with viruses from a host of European countries. When the US accidentally bombed the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, Chinese hactivists put up messages on US government websites stating "We won't stop attacking until the war stops!"

Levels of cyber terror capability

Simple-Unstructured: The capability to conduct basic hacks against individual systems using tools created by someone else. The organization possesses little target analysis, command and control or learning capability

Advanced-Structured: The capability to conduct more sophisticated attacks against multiple systems or networks and possibly, to modify or create basic hacking tools. The organization possesses an elementary target analysis capability and command and control structure for sequential attacks from a single location. Some learning ability - can assimilate some new technologies and train personnel.

Complex-Coordinated: The capability for coordinated attacks capable of causing mass-disruption. Ability to analyze vulnerabilities, penetrate integrated, heterogeneous defenses (including cryptography) and create attack tools. It has the strong ability to conduct target analysis and high confidence in results. Strong command and control structure capable of employing multiple, simultaneous attacks from different locations. Strong organizational learning capacity – can keep up with latest technology, train personnel, diffuse knowledge throughout the organization, and make necessary doctrinal and organizational changes to enhance capabilities

Questions and Answers

Ex. 1. Answer the questions

1. Explain what cyberterrorism is?
2. Can a universal definition of cyberterrorism be created? Why do you think so?
3. Why is a definition of cyberterrorism important?
4. Cyberterrorist attacks have three key components: Motive, Intent, and Target. What are these motives, intent, and targets?
5. Has a case met all the requirements to be an act of cyberterrorism happened? Why or why not?
6. How can cyberterrorism be combated?
7. Who is a hacktivist?
8. Describe some ways that cyberwarfare differs from general cyberterrorism.

-9. Why is the problem of global terrorist threat urgent today?

10. What is terrorism?

11. What are the main causes of terrorism?

12. What should be done to prevent terrorism?

Ex. 2.Match the words in Column A with their definitions in Column B. Make up your own sentences with these words.

A	B
1. ransom	a. to make a bomb explode
2. surveillance	b. the act of forcing someone illegally to give you something,especially money
3. cell	c. to prevent someone from doing what they are trying to do
4. to plot	d. a small group of people who are working secretly as a part of largerorganization
5. explosive	e. done or kept secret
6. suicide bomber	f. a close watch kept by the police on a person or place because theymay be connected with criminal activities
7. to set off	g. to make a secret plan to harm a person or organization, especially apolitical leader or government
8. extortion	h. a substance that is used in making bombs
9. clandestine	i. someone who hides a bomb on their body and explodes it in a publicplace, killing himself or herself and other people, usually for politicalreason
10. to thwart	j. an amount of money that is paid to free someone who is held as a prisoner

Ex. 3. Match the words in Column A with the words in Column B to make up word combinations.

1. assassination	a) bombings
2. suicide	b) extremist
3. take smb.	c) ransom
4. claim	d) hostage
5. terrorist	e) a bomb
6. a wave of	f) attempt
7. right-wing	g) responsibility
8. shoe	h) cell
9. demand a	i) bombing
10. to plant	j) bomb

Ex.4. Complete the sentences, translate the word combinations in brackets from Russianinto English, using the words in the box.

casualty/victim; to hold negotiations; global terrorist threat;to cooperate/unite efforts; to be concerned about

1. Nowadays the international community (*объединяет усилия*) in the battle against (*угрозы международного терроризма*).

2. People who are injured or killed are called (*жертвы*).

3. Prime Minister Vladimir Putin (*провел переговоры*) with Prime Minister of India M. Singh.

4. The survey results showed that a majority of respondents (*обеспокоены*) about a possibleterrorist act.

GRAMMAR: PASSIVE VOICE

(see Appendix …….)

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Make up 5 sentences from each table; define the grammar form of the predicate:

We ***are*** always ***given*** much home-task in English (**Present Indefinite Passive)**. *Нам всегда задают большое домашнее задание по английскому языку.*

The newspaper “Moscow News”		asked classified	in a number of ways.

Crimes	am is are may be	read radioed regarded	by many people in Russia and abroad.
This information			often at the lessons.
I			as offences which will lead to injury to the public.
Extortion, bribery and perjury			to the detective department.

These three cars	was were	not answered made shared driven away spoken	much about last week.
Responsibility for improvement of the road network			in English by our cadet IvanPetrov.
This road accident			last year.
The report “Classification of crimes” at the International conference			by the criminal.
The question of the judge			between central and local government.

The investigation of this case	will be	finished repaired caught packed signed	next week.
Those cars			tomorrow.
The report of our chief			in a month.
This criminal			in half an hour.
Your things			by policemen in a few days.

A person and vehicle		committed	by young criminals in cities

check	is	constructed	and towns now.
A lot of crimes	being	conducted	by a police officer.
A new building	are	translated	by the first-year cadets now.
This text	being	built	on the territory of our Academy.
Many new houses			in Krasnodar.

The report about felonies in this district	was	discussed	by the cadet PavelSidorov when I came into his room.
A new book on criminology	being	driven read	out of the city from 3 till 5 a.m.
Stolen cars	were	translated	in the Investigation p.m. Department from 5 till 7 p.m. yesterday.
	being		

My watch			to prison for their crimes.
This bank	has	committed	by a thief.
Some pickpockets	been	robbed	by the time of its opening.
Some cars	have	stolen built	during night hours.
The new underground station	been	taken	this year.

My car		adopted	by the 1st of January, 2021.
The treaty between British and RussianPolice on cooperation in fighting against drug dealers	had been	robbed signed stolen translated	by our professor’s coming.

This scientific article			by the time when I came.
The Post Office			by the end of the meeting.
The resolution			by the opening of it.

Ex. 2. Put the following sentences into interrogative and negative forms. Translate them:

1. The activity of Police is regulated both by legislative and departmental documents.

2. The tickets to Moscow were booked yesterday.

3. Non-indictable offences are known as summary offences.

4. Originally, treasons are regarded as the most serious of all crimes.

5. He was robbed of all his money yesterday.

6. Felony is regarded as a very serious crime.

7. The group of foreign policemen was shown the Museum of Russian Art during their stay in Moscow.

8. The indictable or more serious crimes may be classified into six categories.

9. The travellers have been attacked in the mountains and robbed of everything they had.

Ex. 3. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice:

A boy broke the window in the house yesterday.

– The window in the house was broken by a boy yesterday.

1. A customs officer is checking the passenger's luggage.
2. A group of men killed some customers in a pub by leaving a bomb there.

3. A motorist killedthe pedestrian after an evening's drinking.
4. A murderer has killed a young girl.
5. A policemen had arrested the criminal before the expert criminalist arrived.
6. Before the investigator came the police officer had found the pistol in the room.
7. He killeda young girl with a knife some days ago.
8. Our guide has shownthe Museum of the Russian Police to the foreign policemen.
9. The builders have built a new church on the territory of the Central Hospital of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia.
10. The first-year cadets were readingmany books on law during the first three months of their studies.
11. The policemen arrestedthis young boy for his crime yesterday.
12. They are discussing the report about the felonies in this district.
13. They often ask questions at the lessons.
14. They spokemuch about the report "Classification of crimes" at the International conference on Law.
15. They were selling drugs when the police officer came up to them.

Ex. 4. Put the questions to the italicized words:

1. **Russia** has been recognizedby its Coat of Arms.
2. People were impressedby **American President's knowledge of Russian poetry**, when he recited some lines by AlexzanderPushlin.
3. **The tools of an investigator** are referred to as the three "I", namely, Information, Interrogation and Instrumentation.
4. The train **to Moscow**has been announced.

Ex. 5. Retell the story, using the Passive Voice:

Police constable Smith is sipping his usual dram of whisky after his late shift and tells his wife about the day.

"Today we stopped Mr. Merry from Beer in Devon in the pedestrian precinct. We asked him to show us his papers. As he seemed to be drunk, we breathalyzed him and then told him to get out of his car. Then we left his car where it was and escorted him on foot to the police station. There we called a doctor who took a blood sample. Finally we put him in our detention cell to sober up."

Two days later Mr. Merry tells his wife: "The day before yesterday I was stopped …"

breathalyze someone	делать кому-то алкотест
blood sample	анализ крови
detention cell	медвытрезвитель
dram	(Здесь) рюмка
sip	пить маленькими глотками
sober up	отрезветь

Ex. 6. Translate into English.

1. Преступник был арестован полицейским перед тем, как прибыл эксперт-криминалист.
2. Приказ был вчера подписан начальником.
3. Расследование уголовного дела будет завершено до нового года.
4. Эта задача была решена курсантами.

MODULE V

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES ININVESTIGATINGCRIMES

ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-КОММУНИКАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В РАССЛЕДОВАНИИ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ

UNIT 1. The Growing Role of Technology in the Criminal Justice Field

Ex. 1 Write down these words to the text 1 and learn them:

Vocabulary Notes

ENGLISH	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN
NGI (Next Generation Identification) system	[nekst ʤenəˈreɪʃn aɪdentɪfɪˈkeɪʃn ˈsɪstɪm]	Система идентификации следующего поколения
GPS (Global Positioning Systems)	[ˈgləʊbəl pəˈzɪʃnɪŋ systems]	Глобальная система навигации и определения положения
to commit crimes	[kəˈmɪt kraɪmz]	совершать преступления

sophisticated	[səˈfɪstɪkeɪtɪd]	Сложный, передовой, современный, усовершенствованный
law enforcement	[lɔː ɪnˈfɔːsmənt]	правоохранительные органы, правопорядок, обеспечение соблюдения законов
tech tools	[tek tuːlz]	Технические средства
to combat crime	[ˈkɒmbæt kraɪm]	бороться с преступностью
to keep the public safe	[kiːp ðiː ˈpʌblɪk seɪf]	обеспечить безопасность населения
to protect human life	[tuː prəˈtekt ˈhjuːmən laɪf]	Защищать человеческую жизнь
cutting-edge software	[ˈkʌtɪŋ-edʒ ˈsɒftweə]	передовое программное обеспечение
tracking systems	[ˈtrækɪŋ systems]	системы слежения
DNA	[ˈdiːəneɪ]	ДНК
fingerprints	[fingerprints]	отпечатки пальцев
to identify suspects	[aɪˈdentɪfaɪ]['sʌspekt] – брит., ([səs'pekt] – амер.)	Опознаватьподозреваемых

to take appropriate action	[teɪk əˈprəʊprɪt ækʃn]	принять соответствующие меры
to increase	[ɪnˈkriːs]	Увеличение, повышение, рост
an accuracy	[ˈækjərəsɪ]	точность, правильность, аккуратность, меткость, тщательность
an investigation	[ɪnvestɪˈgeɪʃn]	расследование; следствие; рассмотрение *(дела)*
big data	[bɪg ˈdeɪtə]	большойобъём данных
topull over	[pʊl ˈəʊvə]	прижиматься к обочине, останавливаться
a license	[ˈlaɪsəns]	лицензия, разрешение, патент
in-car	[ɪnˈkɑː]	находящийся внутри авто мобиля; встроенный в автомобиль
palm prints	[pɑːm prɪnts]	отпечатки ладоней
iris recognition	[ˈaɪərɪs riːekəgˈnɪʃn]	распознавание радужной оболочки глаза
facial recognition	[ˈfeɪʃəl riːkəgˈnɪʃn]	распознавание лиц
to match up	[tuː mæʧ ʌp]	сопоставлять
criminal history		судимость, уголовное прошлое

comprehensive	*амер.*|ˌkɑːmprɪˈhensɪv| *брит.* |kɒmprɪˈhensɪv|	*всесторонний, исчерпывающий, обширный, полный*
to glean information	[gliːn ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn]	добывать сведения, информацию
proactive	[ˈprəʊæktɪv]	Упреждающий, прфилактический
aid	[eɪd]	помогать; помощь
positioning systems	[pəˈzɪʃnɪŋ systems]	система навигации и определения положения
an aerial view	[æn ˈe(ə)rɪəl vjuː]	фронтальный вид, вид с воздуха
to observe	[əbˈzɜːv]	наблюдать, осматривать
to locate	[ləʊˈkeɪt]	обнаружить местоположение
to ensure	*амер.* |ɪnˈʃʊr| *брит.* |ɪnˈʃʊə|	обеспечивать, гарантировать, застраховать, ручаться, подстраховаться
to make data more robust	[meɪk ˈdeɪtə mɔː rəˈbʌst]	обеспечить сохранность данных, сделать данные более надёжными
License plate	[ˈlaɪsəns pleɪt]	номерной знак автомобиля

a warrant out for the arrest	[ˈwɒrənt aʊt fɔː ðiː əˈrest]	ордер на арест
to flag vehicles	[tuː flæg ˈviːɪklz]	обозначать (помечать) транспортные средства
surveillance cameras	[sɜːˈveɪləns ˈkæmərəz]	Камера видеонаблюдения, слежения
to provide valuable insight	[tuː prəˈvaɪd ˈvæljʊ(ə)b(ə)l ˈɪnsaɪt]	предоставлять ценную информацию
a paperless report	[ˈpeɪpəlɪs rɪˈpɔːt]	электронный отчёт
tosave money	[seɪv ˈmʌnɪ]	экономить (копить, откладывать) деньги
due to	[djuː tuː]	благодаря чему-либо
todecrease	[ˈdiːkriːs]	сокращать
manual input	[ˈmænjʊəl ˈɪnpʊt]	ручной ввод
ability	[əˈbɪlɪtɪ]	способность
to upload	[ʌpˈləʊd]	загружать
automatic backup	[ɔːtəˈmætɪk ˈbækʌp]	автоматическое резервное копирование
toeliminate burden	[eliminates bɜːdn]	устранить нагрузку
a tablet	[ˈtæblɪt]	планшет
handheld	[ˈhændheld]	портативный, переносной, карманный

damage	[ˈdæmɪʤ]	вред, повреждение; поломка, порча; убыток, ущерб,
note-taking	[nəʊt-ˈteɪkɪŋ]	конспектирование, ведение заметок
to contact dispatch	[tuː ˈkɒntækt dɪsˈpæʧ]	связаться с диспетчером
toget assistance	[tuː get əˈsɪstəns]	получать помощь
on the scene	[ɒn ðiː siːn]	на месте происшествия
to aid	[tuː eɪd]	помогать
at a rapid pace	[æt ɑ ˈræpɪd peɪs]	ускоренным (быстрым0 темпе
reconnaissance	[rɪˈkɒnɪsəns]	разведка
for bomb disposal	[fɔː bɒm dɪsˈpəʊzəl]	для обезвреживания бомб
security robots	[sɪˈkjʊərɪtɪ ˈrəʊbɒts]	робот службы безопасности; робот-охранник
suspicious activity	[səsˈpɪʃəs ækˈtɪvɪtɪ]	подозрительная активность, деятельность, действия
patrol intersections	[pəˈtrəʊl intersections]	патрулирование перекрестков
topay fines	[peɪ faɪnz]	оплачивать штрафы
toenable	[ɪˈneɪbl]	давать возможность, предоставлять дать, позволять

Ex. 2. Read and translatethe text 1. Pay attention to some new words to the text.

The Growing Role of Technology in the Criminal Justice Field

As technology is used to commit more sophisticated crimes, law enforcement officers and those in the legal system are increasingly using tech tools to combat crime. To keep the public safe and protect human life, it's important that the criminal justice industry use cutting-edge software, tracking systems, and more.

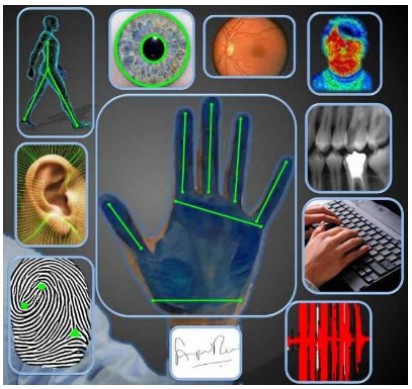
Those who study criminal justice today are at the forefront of life-saving technology. Here's a look at some of the exciting technologies that are playing an important role in the criminal justice field today.

Big Data

Data collection in criminal justice helps legal experts in several ways. For example, DNA and fingerprints can be stored in databases and used to identify suspects more quickly. Data can also help law enforcement recognize crime trends and take appropriate action.

Often, law enforcement professionals will consult multiple databases to increase the accuracy of their investigations.

Rapid Identification Systems



The rise of big data has also led to rapid identification systems, which allow police officers to quickly see the criminal history of individuals through a basic search. People pulled over while driving without a license can still be identified instantly through an in-car computer search.

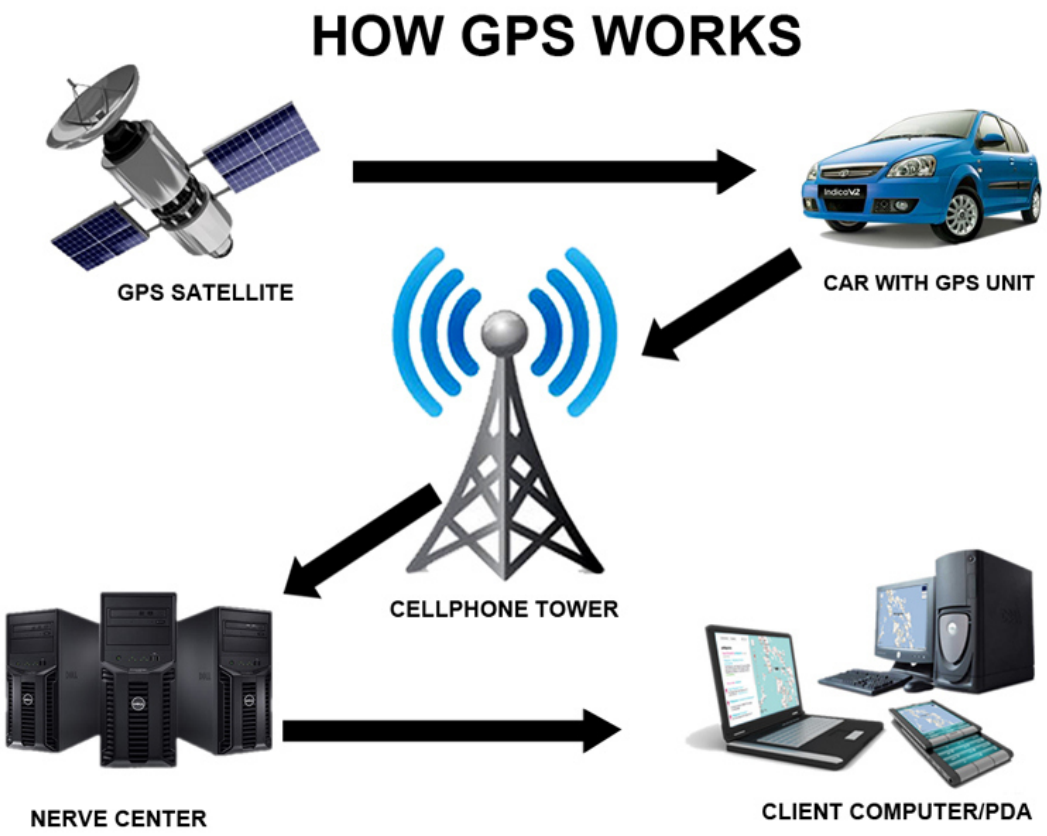
The **FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system** uses biometrics—including fingerprints, palm prints, iris recognition, and facial recognition—to match up individuals with their criminal history information. Current technologies in the NGI are constantly being updated, and new ones are being added to make the NGI the most comprehensive way to glean up-to-date information on the person being examined.

Detection, Monitoring, and Positioning Systems

Today, law enforcement can use technology to detect and solve criminal activity happening in the moment. Instead of reacting, these technologies allow law enforcement to be more proactive.

Some detection, monitoring, and positioning systems technology aiding law enforcement include:

- **Drones:** When police need an aerial view of a scene, drones can help law enforcement safely observe an area.
- **Global Positioning Systems (GPS):**



GPS not only helps police officers get to crime scenes or locate criminals more easily. It also helps departments better manage police forces, since maps of police officer dissemination can ensure more areas are covered. The integration of GPS with other police systems helps make data more robust, as location services are seamlessly included in reporting.

- **Gunshot technology:** Gunshot technology detects gunfire and gives police officers instant access to shooting location maps, as well as information on how many shooters are present and how many shots were fired. The **Chicago Police Department has seen success with gunshot technology**, as both shooting incidents and homicides decreased at least 32% in several districts from 2020 to 2021.
- **License plate scanning:** Automatic license plate scanning technology enables police officers to instantly see if a car in their area has been stolen or if there is a warrant out for the arrest of the driver. The police department in Camden, New Jersey uses license plate readers to flag vehicles that have been a part of a drug transaction, according to the **Future Trends in Policing Report** by the Police Executive Research Forum and U.S. Department of Justice.
- **Surveillance cameras:** Surveillance cameras can capture the events in a particular area and provide law enforcement with valuable insight.

In general, monitoring tools can help law enforcement ensure more thorough and accurate reporting during investigations.

In-car Computers

The use of paperless report writing can help improve data collection accuracy and save money for police forces. In-car computers, as well as mobile devices with apps that enable report writing on tablets, smartphones, and other handheld computers, provide benefits including:

- Decreased errors in grammar and spelling due to manual input, including misspelling of people's names or missing key information
- Ability to instantly upload reports to online police systems to make processing more efficient
- Automatic backup of reports, which eliminates burden of loss, damage, or theft of manual reports
- Instant note-taking to improve accuracy of scene recording
- Ability to work immediately anywhere, without having to return to the office for reporting

In-car computers enable accurate data gathering on the scene, so law enforcement officers can spend more time in the field and away from an office. This technology also enables officers to contact dispatch for backup or get other assistance on the scene.

Law Enforcement Robotics

The use of robots to aid law enforcement is expected to grow at a rapid pace in the next 5 years. In a report titled **Law Enforcement Robots: Market Shares, Market Strategies and Market Forecasts, 2016 to 2022**, WinterGreen Research predicts law enforcement robot markets will expand from $1 billion in 2015 to $5.7 billion in 2022.

Today, robots are typically used for reconnaissance in dangerous situations and for bomb disposal. In the future, security robots that look for suspicious activity and patrol intersections may be introduced, according to American police experts. In Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, **Dubai Police Robots** enable citizens to ask questions, pay fines, and access police information. Robots with police capabilities are also currently being used in China.

Ex. 3. Make up different word-combinations using the following words (A,B) and translate them:

A	B
1. life-saving	justice field
2. playing	in databases
3. in the criminal	the accuracy
4. data	an important role
5. to store	suspects
6. to increase	information
7. to identify	collection
8. to match up	technology
9. to glean up-to-date	of a scene
10.an aerial view	individuals

Ex. 4. Match the English and Russian equivalents:

1. to observe an area	помогать правоохранительным органам
2. to locate criminals	опознаватьподозреваемых
3. to manage police forces	считывание номерного знака
4. to make data more robust	распознавание радужной оболочки глаза
5. License plate scanning	управлять силами полиции
6. to aid law enforcement	определить местоположение преступников
7. to identify suspects	наблюдать за территорией
8. iris recognition	обеспечить сохранность данных

Ex. 5. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions:

уголовное прошлое, электронный отчёт, ордер на арест, вид с воздуха, добывать сведения, распознавание лиц, принять соответствующие меры, совершать преступления, хранить в базе данных, играть важную роль, сбор данных, сопоставлять отдельные личности, сократить ошибки.

Exercise 6. Match the synonyms and translate them.

A	B
1. aid	to ensure the safety of the population
2. recognition	to examine
3. to observe	help
4. investigation	to fight
5. to keep the public safe	identification
6. to combat	a detection

Ex. 7. Answer to the following questions:

1. What are law enforcement officers increasingly using to combat crime?
2. Why are law enforcement officers increasingly using tech tools to combat crime?
3. What is important for keeping the public safe and protecting human life?
4. What are the exciting technologies that are playing an important role in the criminal justice field today?
5. How does data collection in criminal justice help legal experts?
6. What has the rise of big data led to?

7. Which biometrics does the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system use?

8. What does the FBI's Next Generation Identification (NGI) system use biometrics for?

9. What allows law enforcement to be more proactive?

10. What do any detection, monitoring, and positioning systems technology aiding law enforcement include?

11. Which benefits do in-car computers provide?

12. What are robots typically used for?

Ex. 8. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan.

UNIT 2. HIGH-TECH CRIME-FIGHTING TOOLS

Write down these words to the text 2 and learn them:

Vocabulary Notes

1. Crime-fighting technology [kraɪm-ˈfaɪtɪŋ tekˈnɒlədʒɪ] – средстваборьбыспреступностью
2. DNA database [ˈdiːəneɪ ˈdeɪtəbeɪs] - базаданныхДНК
3. to have access to the genetic data [tuː hæv ˈækses tuː ðiː dʒɪˈnetɪk ˈdeɪtə] - иметьдоступкгенетическойбазеданных
4. to be charged with a crime [tuː biː ʧɑːdʒd wɪð ɑ kraɪm] – бытьобвинённымвпреступлении
5. CCTV (closed circuit television [kləʊzd ˈsɜːkɪt ˈtelɪvɪʒən]) - кабельноетелевидение (позамкнутомуканалу). Используется в магазинах, банках и т.п. (скрытые камеры посылают сигналы на телевизионные экраны)
6. To reduce shoplifting and car crime [tuː rɪˈdjuːs ˈʃɒplɪftɪŋ ændkɑː kraɪm] – сократить количество магазинных краж и авто-угонов
7. To identify terrorists and murderers [tuː aɪˈdentɪfaɪ terrorists ænd murderers] - выявлять (опознавать) террористов и убийц
8. To claim [kleɪm] – утверждать, заявлять

9. To prevent crime[tuː prɪˈventkraɪm] – предупреждать преступления

10. to displace crime[tuː dɪsˈpleɪs kraɪm] – вытеснить преступность

11. conflicting evidence [kənˈflɪktɪŋ ˈevɪdəns] - противоречивые данные

12. to contribute [kənˈtrɪbjuːt] – участвовать, вносить вклад

13. in a targeted way [ɪn ɑ ˈtɑːgɪtɪd weɪ] – целенаправленно

14. scheme [skiːm] - план, проект, программа

15. to produce results [tuː ˈprɒdjuːs rɪˈzʌlts] – давать результаты

16. a false sense of security [ɑ fɔːls sens ɒv sɪˈkjʊərɪtɪ] - ложноечувствобезопасности

17. positive impact [ˈpɒzɪtɪv ˈɪmpækt] - положительное влияние, воздействие

18. a waste of money [ɑ weɪst ɒv ˈmʌnɪ] - пустая (напрасная) трата денег

19. in helmets *амер.* |ˈhelməts|, *брит.* |ˈhelmɪts| - в шлемах, касках

20. footage [ˈfʊtɪʤ] – метраж, отснятый материал, видеоматериал, кадры

21. from number-plate recognition cameras [frɒm ˈnʌmbə-pleɪt riːekəgˈnɪʃn cameras] – с камер, считывающих (распознающих) номерные знаки

22. to check up on motorists [tuː ʧek ʌp ɒn motorists] – проверять автомобилистов

23. a toy-sized [ɑ tɔɪ-saɪzd] - размером с игрушку, игрушечного размера

24. with remote-control [rɪˈməʊt-kɒnˈtrəʊl] - с дистанционным управлением

25. craft [krɑːft] - механизм, приспособление, аппарат

26. to hovers above streets or crowds to film [tuː hovers əˈbʌv streets ɔː crowds tuː fɪlm] - парить над улицами или толпами людей, чтобы снимать

27. to contain high-resolution video-surveillance equipment [tuː kənˈteɪn haɪ-rezəˈluːʃn ˈvɪdɪəʊ sɜːˈveɪləns ɪˈkwɪpmənt] - размещать оборудования видеонаблюдения с высоким разрешением

28. infrared night vision capability [ɪnˈfrred naɪt ˈvɪʒən keɪpəˈbɪlɪtɪ] – оборудование инфракрасного ночного видения

29. a bird’s-eyeview - [ɑ bɜːd’es-aɪ vjuː] - вид с высоты птичьего полета

30. to employ the devices - [tuː ɪmˈplɔɪ ðiː devices] – использовать устройства

31. antisocial behavior [æntɪˈsəʊʃ(ə)l bɪˈheɪvɪə]- асоциальное, антиобщественное поведение

32. to leasea drone [tuː liːs ɑ drəʊn]- взять в аренду, арендовывать беспилотник

33. illegal flytipping [ɪˈliːgəl flaɪ ˈtɪpɪn] - незаконный выброс отходов (размещение свалок на государственных или частных землях без получения на то разрешения владельца)

34. oil spills [ɔɪl spɪlz]- разливы нефти

35. to license the equipment to.- [tuː ˈlaɪsəns ðiː ɪˈkwɪpmənt tuː] – выдавать лицензию на оборудование кому-либо

36. local authorities [ləʊkl ɔːˈθɒrɪtɪz] - местные органы власти

37. the surveillance society [ðiː sɜːˈveɪləns səˈsaɪətɪ] – *общество,* в котором установлен вездесущий надзор, слежка, контроль за гражданами, зачастую нарушающий их права

38. a unique DNA codeidentifier [ɑ juːˈniːk ˈdiːəneɪ kəʊdaɪˈdentɪfaɪə] - уникальный идентификатор кода ДНК

39. to spray on a suspect - [spreɪd ɒn ɑ suspect] – распылять на подозреваемого

40. to invade privacy [tuː ɪnˈveɪd ˈprɪvəsɪ] – вторгаться в частнуюжизнь

Ex. 1 Read and translate the text 2. Pay attention to some new words to the text.

High-tech crime-fighting tools

1.Crime-fighting technology is getting more sophisticated and rightly so. The police need to be equipped for the 21st century. In Britain there is the world's biggest DNA database. By next year the state will have access to the genetic data of 4.25m people: one British-based person in 14. Hundreds of thousands of those on the database will never have been charged with a crime.

2.Britain is also reported to have more than 4 million CCTV (closed circuit television) cameras. There is a continuing **debate about the effectiveness** of CCTV. **Some evidence** suggests that it is helpful in reducing shoplifting and car crime. It has also been used to successfully identify terrorists and murderers. **However,** many claim that better lighting is just as effective to prevent crime and that cameras could displace crime. An **internal police report said** that only one crime was solved for every 1,000 cameras in London in 2007. In short, **there is conflicting evidence** about the effectiveness of cameras, so it is likely that the debate will continue.

3.Professor Mike Press, who has spent the past decade studying how design can contribute to crime reduction, said that, in order for CCTV to have any effect, it must be used in a targeted way. **Most schemes that simply record city centres continually — often not being watched – do not produce results.** CCTV can also have the **opposite effect** of that intended, by giving citizens a **false sense of security** and encouraging them to be careless with property and personal safety. Professor Press said: 'All the evidence suggests that **CCTV alone makes no positive impact on crime reduction and prevention at all.** The weight of evidence would suggest the investment is more or less **a waste of money unless you have lots of other things in place.**'

4.But in reality, this is not what is happening. Instead, police are considering **using more technology.** Police forces have recently begun experimenting with **cameras in their helmets**. The footage will be stored on police computers, along with the footage from thousands of CCTV cameras and millions of pictures from **number-plate recognition cameras** used increasingly to check up on motorists.

5.And now another type of technology is being introduced. It's called the Microdrone and it's a toy-sized remote-control craft that **hovers above streets** or crowds to film what's going on beneath. The Microdrone has already been used to monitor rock festivals. The **drones** are small enough to be **unnoticed by people on the ground when they are flying at 350ft.** They contain high-resolution video surveillance equipment and an infrared night vision capability, so even in darkness they give their operators **a bird's-eye view** of locations while remaining virtually **undetectable**.

6.The worrying thing is, who will get access to this technology? Merseyside police are already employing two of the devices as part of a pilot scheme **to watch football crowds and city parks looking for antisocial behaviour**. It is not just about crime detection: West Midlands fire brigade is about to lease a drone, for example, to get a better view of **fire and flood scenes** and **aid rescue attempts**; the Environment Agency is considering their use for monitoring of **illegal fly tipping and oil spills**. The company that makes the drone says it has no plans to license the equipment to individuals or private companies, which hopefully will prevent private security firms from getting their hands on them. But what about local authorities? In theory, this technology **could be used against motorists**. And where will the surveillance society end? Already there are plans to introduce 'smart water' containing a unique DNA code identifier that when sprayed on a suspect will cling to their clothes and skin and allow officers to identify them later. As long as high-tech tools are being used in the fight against crime and terrorism, it's fine. **But if it's another weapon to be used to invade our privacy then we don't want it.**

Ex. 2.Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Remember:

- the information will NOT be in the same order in the text
- some headings will NOT be used.
- The answers can be found in the synonyms (see the answers in **bold**).
- Make sure that the heading sums up the WHOLE paragraph.

A. The Spy in the sky

B. The spread of technology

C. The limitations of cameras

D. The cost of cameras

E. Robots solving serious crimes

F. Lack of conclusive evidence

G. Cars and cameras

H. Advantages and disadvantages

I.*A natural progression*

J. A feeling of safety

Ex. 3. Multiple Choice tips. Choose the correct variant

1) Britain has already got

A. four million CCTV cameras.

B. more data about DNA than any other country.

C. the most sophisticated crime-fighting technology.

D. access to the genetic data of one in fourteen people living in Britain.

2) Professor Press

A. works at the University of Manchester.

B. studies car-related crime.

C. is concerned about the negative impact of the use of CCTV.

D. feels that some marketing departments lie about the crime-reducing benefits of CCTV.

3) The Microdrone is

A. a type of toy in the shape of a plane.

B. being used by the Metropolitan Police.

C. being used by the government.

D. able to film in the dark.

Ex. 4. Make up different word-combinations using the following words (A,B) and translate them:

A	B
1. crime-fighting	with a crime
2. to have access	streets or crowds
3. to prevent	terrorists and murderers
4. to hovers above	spills
5. oil	code identifier
6. auniqueDNA	to the genetic data
7. a bird's-eye	crime
8. to be charged	of security
9. to identify	technology
10. a false sense	view

Ex. 5. Match the English and Russian equivalents:

A	B
1. conflicting evidence	вторгаться в частную жизнь
2. to claim	База данных ДНК
3. in a targeted way	пустая (напрасная) трата денег
4. positive impact	Противоречивые данные
5. withremote-control	с дистанционным управлением
6. DNA database	использоватьустройства
7. to check up on motorists	утверждать, заявлять
8. to employ the devices	целенаправленно
9. to invade privacy	положительное влияние, воздействие
10. awasteof money	проверять автомобилистов

Ex. 6. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions:

Ссократить количество магазинных краж и авто-угонов, выявлять (опознавать) террористов и убийц, быть обвинённым в преступлении, иметь доступ к генетической базе данных, давать результаты, пустая (напрасная) трата денег, ложное чувство безопасности, отснятый видеоматериал, размещения оборудования видеонаблюдения с высоким разрешением, оборудование ночного видения, арендовывать беспилотник, незаконный выброс отходов, общество, в котором установлен контроль за гражданами,

Ex. 7. Mark the sentences *T (true*) or *F (false);* correct the false ones:

1. Police forces have recently begun experimenting with cameras in their badges.
2. Crime-fighting technology is getting less sophisticated.
3. The footage will be stored on criminal's computers.
4. The police need to be equipped for the 21st century

5. Merseyside police are already employing two of the devices as part of a pilot scheme to watch TV.
6. CCTV can also have the opposite effect of that intended, by giving citizens a true sense of security

Ex. 8. Answer to the following questions:

1. Which database is there the biggest in Britain?
2. How many CCTV (closed circuit television) cameras is Britain reported to have?
3. What is the effectiveness of CCTV?
4. What is the opposite effect of CCTV?
5. What does CCTV alone make no positive impact on?
6. What have police forces recently begun experimenting with?
7. Where will the footage be stored on?
8. How is another type of technology called?
9. What does Mocrodrone's toy-sized remote-control craft do?
10. What do Mocrodrones contain?
11. What are fire brigades about to lease a drone for?

Ex. 9. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan.

NON-FINITE VERB FORMS

(PARTICIPLE I, PARTICIPLE II, GERUND, INFINITIVE.)

Ex. 1. Define the function of the Infinitive:

1. Grove offered to promote these products.
2. He came to stay.
3. His responsibility was to maintain business relations.
4. I had a problem to solve.
5. Rand asked the manager to help.
6. The secretary called Stella Loren's to confirm the order.
7. They advertised the goods to impress public.
8. To succeed is difficult.
9. To win is terrific.
10. We want to increase our market share.

Ex. 2 Define the function of the Gerund and translate the sentences:

1. **Arranging** meetings is Sally's duty.
2. He is afraid of r**unning** risks.
3. Linda Lawson is proud of **running** the company.
4. **Making** plans is necessary in every business.
5. Our director likes **subscribing** scientific journals.
6. Printer is an instrument for **typing** papers.
7. Rebecca continued d**iscussing** the matter.
8. The main task is **satisfying** consumers' needs.
9. They are interested in **registering** the company.
10. We solved the problem by **writing** the letter.

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences using the Infinitive and Gerund:

1. Студенты договорились встретиться утром.
2. Секретарь забыла сообщить вам эту новость.
3. Майкл интересуется изучением передового программного обеспечения.
4. Следователи продолжали добывать сведения в течении 3-х часов.
5. Правоохранительные органы занятыобеспечением безопасности населения.
6. Им удалось обнаружить местоположение подозреваемых при помощи Глобальнойсистемы навигации.
7. Мистер Смитт предложил закупить партию компьютеров.
8. Свидетель отказался опознавать подозреваемых.
9. Джейн обещала позвонить после 6 часов вечера.
10. Вы хотели бы поговорить со старшим оперуполномоченным?

Ex. 4. **Translate the following sentences into Russian and underline** Participle I and Participle II.

1. Low-cost modulator/demodulator devices, called modems, allowing microcomputer systems to communicate over telephone lines have become increasingly popular.
2. The start-up process is called bootstrapping.
3. These data appeared to have been investigated long ago.
4. These devices enable inputting numerical and text data.
5. When keyed the data are held in a small memory called buffer.

Ex. 5. Translate the following sentences into Russianpaying attention to the following words: *that; so that; if, whether; which; when; while; since; till; until; whatever; whenever; in order to; regardless of*

11. High-speed devices are both input and output devices that are used as secondary storage.
12. However, although personal computers are designed as single-user systems, it is common to link them together to form a network.
13. It is difficult to establish whether this problem can be solved at all.
14. It is well known in computer science that the words "computer" and "processor" are used interchangeably.
15. Programs and data on which the control unit and the arithmetic-logical unit operate must be in internal memory in order to be processed.
16. Regardless of the nature of the I/O devices, I/O interfaces are required to convert the input data to the internal codes used by the computer and to convert internal codes to a format which usable by the output devices.
17. Since the computer deals with pulses, the input device is a way of converting numbers written on paper into pulses and sending them to the storage.
18. The CU has a register that temporarily holds the instructions read from memory while it is being executed.
19. The operation part of the instruction is decoded so that the proper arithmetic and logic operation can be performed.

20. The principal characteristics of personal computers are that they are single-user system and are based on microprocessors.
21. The purpose of registers in the ALU is to hold the numbers and the results of the calculation until they can be transferred to the memory.

Ex.6. Translate the following sentences into Russian and underline the Non-finite verb pointing its form.

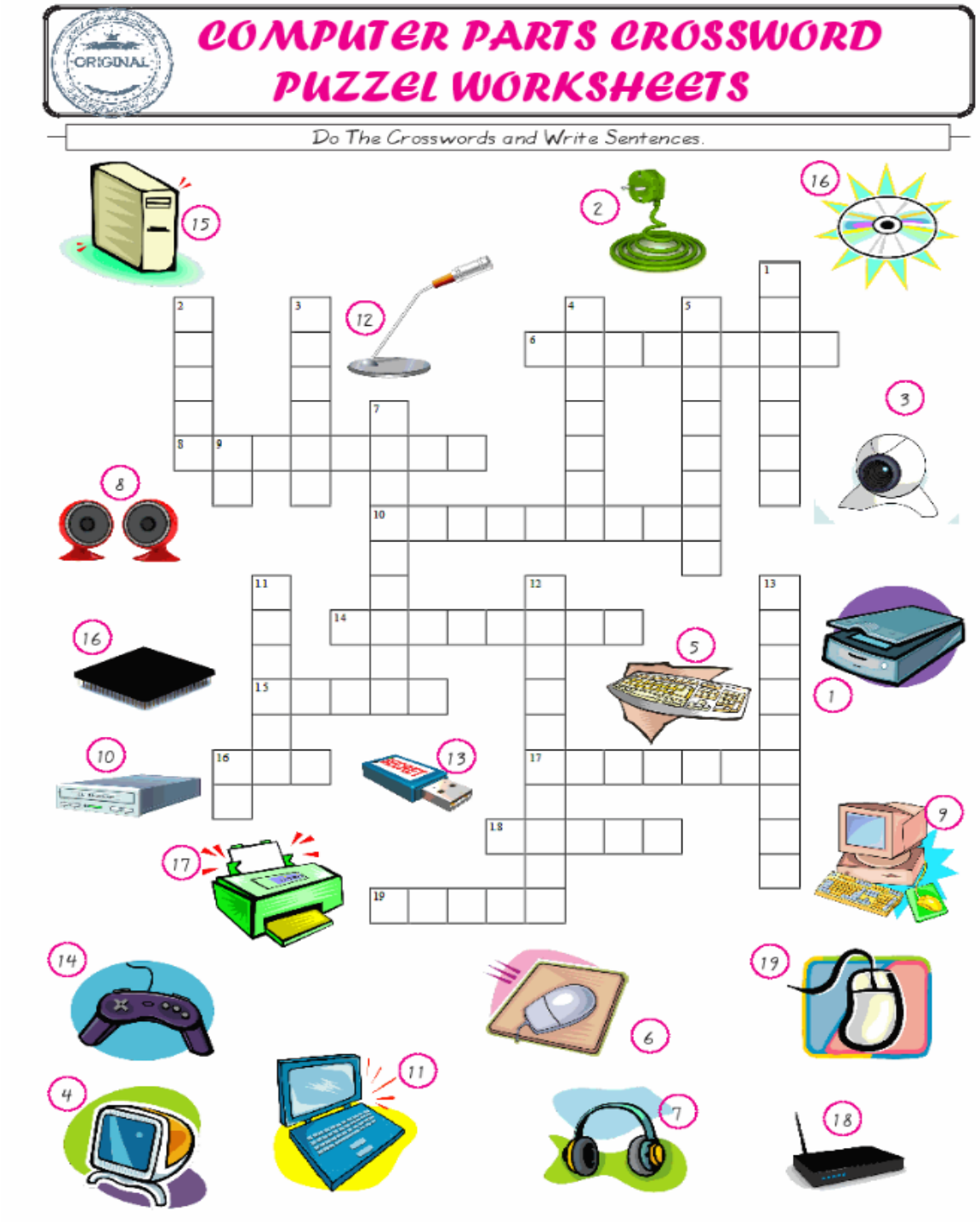
1. All the computer needs is a Java-enabled Web browser to interpret the programming code.
2. Any desktop settings the user enters will be stored under that person's name.
3. Be careful about giving out online anything someone could use to track you down or use your account.
4. *Capacity* refers to the amount of information the disk can hold.
5. Elements integrated circuits are made of are electrically interconnected components.
6. He was one of the greatest scientists the world had ever known.
7. One of the first things most people do with a modem is to connect to one of the big online services.
8. Save any files you have opened on a disk.
9. The computer you told me about was constructed at a Russian plant.
10. The dialog box this icon calls up contains several settings for optimizing your computer.
11. The main tendencies of IC development scientists are working at are to increase the scale of integration and to improve reliability
12. The screen contains the item you need to start working: a *Start* button.
13. The teacher says we may ask any questions we like.
14. The time it takes to download the file depends on the file's size.
15. This is the principle the electronic computer is based upon.
16. We hope we'll buy the computer your friend spoke so much about

17. Where are the computer games I gave you yesterday? - The computer games you are asking about are on the top shelf.
18. Windows has significantly improved the way programs run.

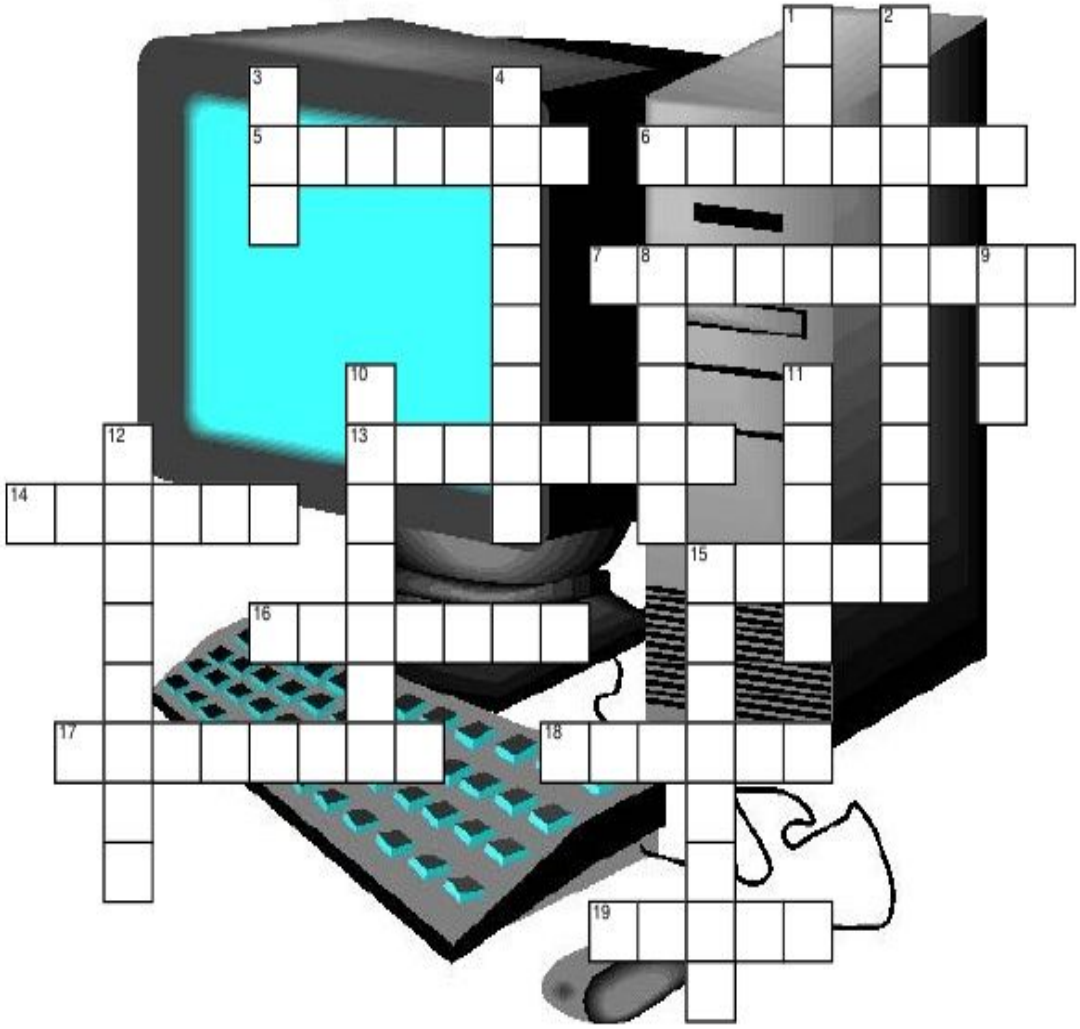
Ex. 7. Translate the following sentences into English and underline the Non-finite verb pointing its form.

1. Применение компьютера определяется его характеристиками.
2. При редактировании текста вы можете заменять буквы, слова или предложения, менять местами абзацы, добавлять специальные символы или вставлять рисунки и изображения.
3. Подсоедините принтер к компьютеру и проведите инсталляцию.
4. Персональный компьютер есть почти в каждом доме, поэтому большинство студентов знают основы работы с компьютером.
5. Обрабатываемые данные будут сохранены на двух дисках.
6. На любом компьютере, который продается в этом магазине, установлена операционная система.
7. Купленный компьютер подходит и для работы, и для развлечения.
8. Компьютер, который мы продаем, произведен в Китае.
9. Какие носители информации вы знаете?
10. Она знает, что у персональных компьютеров могут быть два дисплея: ЭЛТ монитор и жидкокристаллический дисплей.


The Fun
Police


ORIGINAL
COMPUTER PARTS CROSSWORD PUZZEL WORKSHEETS
Do The Crosswords and Write Sentences.

Computer Parts Word Puzzle



KEYBOARD MOUSE SPELLCHECK VIRUS PAINT MOUSEPAD MONITOR CURSOR EMAIL GOOGLE CPU HARDWARE SOFTWARE FLASHDRIVE USB CHATTING MP3 MEGABYTE PRINTER SCANNER

Across

5. the machine that lets you put documents and such on paper
6. the tool you use to type words onto the computer
7. the program that checks your spelling
13. talking to other users by typing or using headphones
14. the most popular internet search engine
15. what you use to click things on the screen
16. what is another word for computer screen
17. any physical part of a computer
18. the object on your screen that lets you point at things
19. internet mail

Down

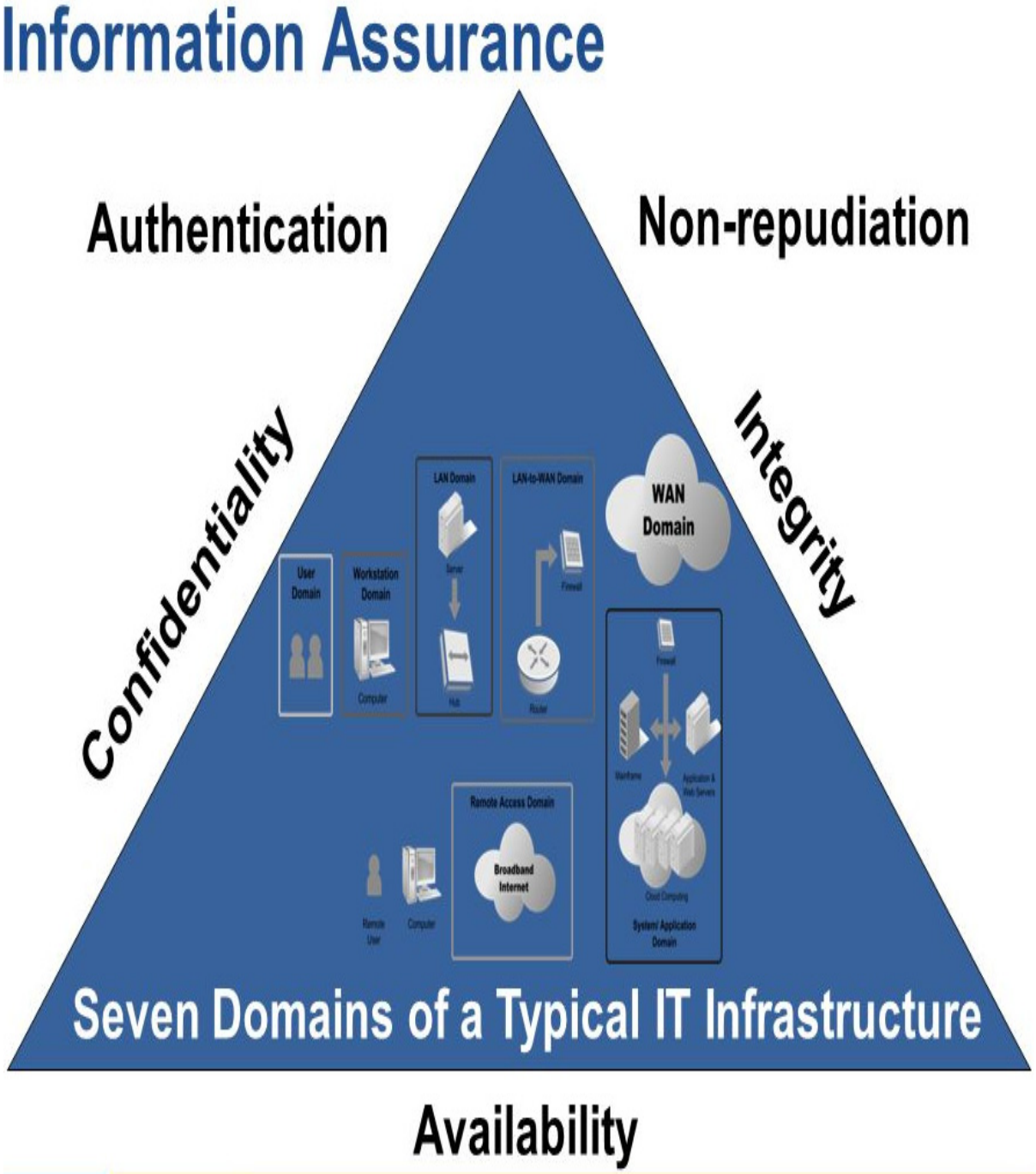
1. a small port on your computer that you can attach drives to
2. a mass storage device that is portable that connects through a USB port
3. music form most played on the computer
4. one of the many different sizes in regards to computers storage
8. a program that lets you draw on your computer
9. the brain of a computer
10. a machine that lets you put paper documents onto your computer
11. a program that destroys your computer system
12. any program on the computer
15. the object that your mouse sits on

MODULE VI.

INFORMATION ASSURANCE SYSTEMS

IN CRIME FIGHTING

МЕТОДЫ И СИСТЕМЫ ЗАЩИТЫ ИНФОРМАЦИИ В БОРЬБЕ С РАЗЛИЧНЫМИ ВИДАМИ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ



UNIT 1. METHODS AND SYSTEMS OF INFORMATION SECURITY

МЕТОДЫ И СИСТЕМЫ ЗАЩИТЫ ИНФОРМАЦИИ

Ex.1. Write down these words and learn them:

Vocabulary Notes

prone	[prəʊn]	Склонный, подверженные, предрасположенный
malfunction	[mælˈfʌŋkʃn]	Неисправность, сбой, неполадки, отказ, нарушение работы
destruction	[dɪsˈtrʌkʃn]	Уничтожение, разрушение
equipment	[ɪˈkwɪpmənt]	Оборудование, оснащение, аппаратура
hardware	[ˈhɑːdweə]	аппаратное, техническое обеспечение или оснащение
devices	[dɪˈvaɪsəz]	устройство, прибор, аппарат, приспособление, средство, прием, механизм, способ
software	[ˈsɒf(t)weə]	программное обеспечение, программные системы, программы для компьютера
leakage	[ˈliːkɪdʒ]	утечка

access	[ˈækses]	доступ
interception	[ˌɪntəˈsepʃn]	перехват, подслушивание,
high-frequency	[haɪ ˈfriːkwənsɪ]	высокочастотный, коротковолновый
fluctuation	[ˌflʌktʃʊˈeɪʃən]	колебание, неустойчивость
voltage	[ˈvəʊltɪdʒ]	напряжение
current	[ˈkʌr(ə)nt]	ток
oscillations	[ˌɒsɪˈleɪʃən]	колебание, вибрация
wire	[ˈwaɪə]	провод
perceivable	[pəˈsiːvəbl]	воспринимаемый, ощутимый
obstacle	[ˈɒbstək(ə)l]	препятствие, помеха; преграда
intruder	[ɪnˈtruːdə]	юр. человек, незаконно присваивающий себе чужую собственность или чужие права; вчт. «злоумышленник», хакер, взломщик; самозванец
measures	[ˈmeʒəz]	мера, система измерений, масштаб, критерий
encouragement	[ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒm(ə)nt]	Побуждение, поощрение, ободрение
buildup	[ˈbɪlˌdəp]	Постепенное создавание, выстраивание
aggravate	[ˈægrəveɪt]	Обострять, усиливать, усугублять
to avoid	[əˈvɔɪd]	избегать, , уклоняться

Ex.2. Read and translatethe text 1. Pay attention to some new words to the text.

TEXT 1

METHODS AND SYSTEMS OF INFORMATION SECURITY

Computer data is prone both to loss due to malfunction or destruction of equipment, and to theft. Information security methods include the use of hardware and devices, as well as specialized technical tools with software.

A better understanding of data leakage channels is a key factor in successful combating against unauthorized access and interception of data.

Integrated circuits in computers produce high-frequency fluctuations in voltage and current. Oscillations are transmitted by wire and can be transformed into a perceivable form. They also can be intercepted by special devices integrated in computers or monitors in order to capture information that is displayed on the monitor or entered from the keyboard. The data can be also captured when transmitted over external communication channels, for example,

over telephone lines. Interception devices are detected with the help of special equipment.

There are several groups of **protection methods**, including:

- Obstacle to the alleged intruder through physical and software means.
- Management or influence on the elements of a protected system.
- Masking or data transformation with the use of cryptographic methods.
- Regulation or the development of legislation and a set of measures aimed at encouraging proper behavior of users working with databases.
- Enforcement or creation of conditions under which a user will be forced to comply with the rules for handling data.
- Encouragement or buildup of an environment that motivates users to act properly.

Information security systems

The problem of information protection today is one of the most important problems of our time. A few years ago this task could have been solved with the help of organizational measures and software.The invention of the Internet, personal computers, satellite communications significantly aggravate the problem of information protection.

Information security systemis a set of bodies or performers, the information protection techniques used by them, and also protection objects organized and functioning according to the rules established by the relevant legal, organizational, administrative and regulatory documents on information protection.

Classification of Information security systems (ICS)

Based ontheir functional properties **Information security systems** are classified as:

• without protection circuits;

• with full protection;

• with a single protection scheme;

• with programmable protection circuit;

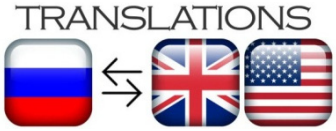
• secrecy system (cryptosystem);

• integrated security systems.

In some systems, there is no mechanism preventing the user from accessing any information stored in the system. It is typical that the vast majority of the most widespread and widely used abroad data processing systems (SOD) with batch processing do not have a protection mechanism. However, such systems usually contain a well-developed apparatus for detecting and preventing errors, which guarantees the exclusion of disruptions of the operating mode.

Ex. 3. Make up different word-combinations using the following words (A,B) and translate them:

A	B
1. data leakage	data
2. unauthorized	by wire
3. interception of	the problem
4. integrated	information
5. high-frequency	on the monitor
6. to be transmitted	channels
7. toaggravate	circuits
8. operating	fluctuations
9. to be displayed	access
10.to capture	mode



Ex. 4. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions:

Уничтожение оборудования, быть подверженным чему-либо, каналы утечки данных, несанкционированный доступ, перехват данных, интегральные схемы, высокочастотные колебания, передаваться по проводам, преобразовываться во что-либо, быть перехваченным, собирать информацию, отображаться на мониторе, внешние каналы связи, подслушивающие устройства (устройства перехвата данных), обработка данных, обострить проблему, схемы защиты, преобразование данных, единая схема защиты.

Exercise5. Match the synonyms and translate them.

1. protection	circuit
2. data	to collect
3. scheme	to look for
4. to capture	security
5. to search	information

Ex. 6. Answer to the following questions:

1. What is computer data prone to?
2. What do information security methods include?
3. What is a key factor in successful combating against unauthorized access and interception of data?
4. What do integrated circuits in computers produce?
5. How are interception devices detected?
6. Which groups of protection methods do you know?
7. What aggravates the problem of information protection?
8. What is Information security system?
9. How are Information security systems classified?

Ex. 7. Make up the plan of the text and be ready to retell it according to the plan.

UNIT 2

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SECURITY IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Ex.1. Read and translatethe text 2. Pay attention to some new words to the text.

Public safety requires scrupulous secrecy of the investigation, the specifics of conducting investigative actions, ensuring the information security. The security of information technologies in the field of law enforcement is becoming a key task of the involved departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the investigation, the FSB.

Information security tasks

The interest of the criminal world in obtaining information about the actions of law enforcement officers is expressed in attempts to steal documents, obtain operational information or access databases.

It is necessary to solve the following tasks:

• preservation of data on paper;

• safety of operational information;

• integrity and confidentiality of information contained in law enforcement databases.

Ways to ensure information security

Software and hardware and organizational measures are used to solve the problems of ensuring the security of information technologies in the law enforcement sphere. Technologies used in the law enforcement sphere are often the subject to state secrets. The means of protection are developed specifically for using in certain departments and do not enter the market. Solving the problem of data security is becoming a key task of state bodies.

Organizational, technical and software protection tools

For any company, the implementation of an infrastructure technical security system begins with the adoption of a package of applied organizational measures. The main document will be the Information Security Policy, many internal regulations can be developed as appendices to it. It is not recommended to issue documents as appendices, the development of which is regulated by the need to protect personal data and comply with the requirements of the regulator.

Inspection organizations request separate documents:

1. Regulation on the procedure for processing personal data.

2. Regulations on the unit entrusted with the protection of personal data.

3. Other documents, in particular, the journal of the movement of removable media.

Their absence can lead to fines. In addition to the documents related to personal data, it is necessary to develop and implement:

• a policy of control and prevention of an unauthorized access to information and infrastructure facilities;

• methodology for determining the degree of access differentiation;

• password management regulations, providing for ensuring their complexity, timely replacement, responsibility for the transfer;

• IP recovery policy after accidents, indicating the time periods necessary for it;

• data backup policy with indication of their volume, frequency of copying, storage location;

• methods of working with the Internet and software installation policy;

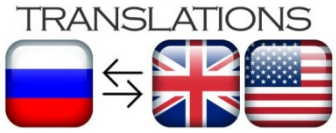
• policy on working with paper documents (printing, copying, scanning);

• regulations on divisions and job descriptions of employees.

The staff must be familiar with the documents. They should be stored in a place accessible for review, for example, on the company's server.

Ex. 2. Find the English equivalents of the following expressions:

Содержащийся в базе данных правоохранительных органов, сохранность данных на бумажных носителях, общественная безопасность, сохранность оперативной информации, целостность и конфиденциальность сведений, сохранности оперативной информации, тайна следствия, обеспечение информационной безопасности, решать проблемы, принятие пакета прикладных организационных мер.



Ex.3. Match the English and Russian equivalents:

1. internal regulations	управление паролями
2. access to information	съемное запоминающее устройство
3. protection of personal data	своевременная замена
4. to develop and implement	разрабатывать и внедрять
5. timely replacement	предотвращения

	несанкционированного доступа
6. responsibility for the transfer	ответственность за передачу
7. processing personal data	объект инфраструктуры
8. removable storage device	обработка персональных данных
9. prevention of unauthorized access	защита персональных данных
10. infrastructure facilities	доступ к информации
11. password management	внутренние регламенты

Ex. 4. Answer to the following questions:

1. What does public safety require?
2. What is the security of information technologies in the field of law enforcement becoming?
3. What is the interest of the criminal world in obtaining information about the actions of law enforcement officers expressed in?
4. What tasks of information security is it necessary to solve?
5. What is used to solve the problems of ensuring the security of information technologies in the law enforcement sphere?

Ex. 5. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan.

UNIT 3

TECHNICAL MEANS OF PROTECTION

Ex. 1. Read and translate the text. Pay attention to some new words to the text.

Engineering measures are a set of special bodies, technical means and activities that work together to perform a specific task of protecting information. Engineering means include shielding the premises, organizing an alarm system, and guarding the premises from a PC.

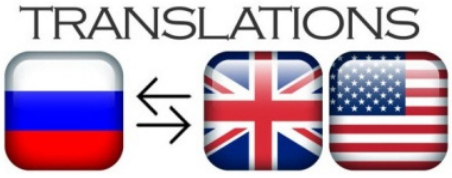
Technical means of protection include hardware, software, cryptographic means of protection, which make it difficult to attack, help to detect the fact of its occurrence, to get rid of the consequences of the attack.

Technical means of security subsystems of modern distributed information systems perform the following main functions:

- authentication of partners in the interaction, allowing to verify the authenticity of the partner when establishing a connection;
- authentication of the source of information, which allows to verify the authenticity of the source of the message;
- access control providing protection against unauthorized use of resources;
- data confidentiality, which provides protection against unauthorized receipt of information;
- data integrity, which allows detecting and, in some cases, preventing information from changing during its storage and transmission;
- affiliation that provides proof of ownership of information to a particular person.

To implement these functions, the following mechanisms are used:

- encryption, which transforms information into a form that cannot be understood by unauthorized users;
- electronic digital signature transferring the properties of a real signature to electronic documents;
- access control mechanisms that control the process of access to user resources based on information such as access control databases, passwords, security labels, access time, access route, access duration;
- integrity control mechanisms that control the integrity of both the individual message and the message flow and use for this purpose checksums, special labels, message sequence numbers, cryptographic methods;
- authentication mechanisms that, based on user-supplied passwords, authenticating devices or his biometric parameters, decide whether the user is who he is;
- traffic enhancement mechanisms that add additional information to the message flow that “masks” useful information from the attacker;
- notarization mechanisms that serve to authenticate the source of information.



Ex. 2. Match the English and Russian equivalents:

1. distributed information systems	сохранение секретности данных;
2. organizing an alarm system	реализация функции
3. guarding the premises	распределенные информационные системы
4. to get rid of the consequences of the attack	организация системы сигнализации
5. data confidentiality	охрана служебных помещений
6. shielding the premises	подтверждение права собственности на информацию
7. receipt of information	получение информации
8. data integrity	на основе предоставленных пользователем паролей
9. proof of ownership of information	механизмы улучшения трафика
10. to implement functions	избавляться от последствий нападения
11. traffic enhancement mechanisms	защита служебного помещения
12. security labels	достоверность данных
13. based on user-supplied passwords	гриф секретности

Ex. 3. Answer to the following questions:

1. What are engineering measures?
2. What do engineering means include?
3. What do technical means of protection include?
4. What functions do technical means of security subsystems of modern distributed information systems perform?
5. Which mechanisms are used to implement these functions?

Ex. 4. Make up the plan of the text and retell it according to the plan.

INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1. *Complete these sentences using Complex Object.*

• **E.g.** "Bring me a book," said my brother to me.My brother **wanted me to bring** him a book.

1. "Be careful, or else you will spill the milk," said my mother to me. — My mother did not want ...
2. "Bring me some water from the river, children," said our grandmother. — Our grandmother wanted ...
3. "Come to my birthday party," said Kate to her classmates. — Kate wanted ...
4. "Don't eat ice cream before dinner," said our mother to us. Our mother did not want.
5. "Fix the shelf in Mir kitchon," my father said to me. — My father wniilnl ... K.
6. "It. will be very good if you study English," said my mother to me. — My mother wanted ...
7. "My daughter will go to a ballet school," said the woman. — The woman wanted ...
8. "Oh, father, buy me this toy, please," said the little boy. — The little boy wanted ...

9. "Wait for me after school," said Ann to me. — Ann wanted ...
10. The biology teacher said to us: "Collect some insects in summer." — The biology teacher wanted ...
11. The man said: "My son will study mathematics." — The man wanted ...
12. The teacher said to the pupils: "Learn the rule." — The teacher wanted ...

Exercise 2. *Translate these sentences using Complex Object.*

1. Вам бы хотелось, чтобы я рассказал вам эту историю?
2. Дети хотели, чтобы я рассказал им сказку.
3. Им бы хотелось, чтобы мы проиграли игру.
4. Мне бы не хотелось, чтобы они опоздали.
5. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы приехали к нам.
6. Мне хотелось бы, чтобы доктор посмотрел его.
7. Мой брат хочет, чтобы я изучала испанский язык.
8. Мы хотим, чтобы этот артист приехал к нам в школу.
9. Он хотел, чтобы его друг пошел с ним.
10. Она бы хотела, чтобы ее брат получил первый приз.
11. Она не хотела, чтобы я уехал в Москву.
12. Она хотела, чтобы ее сын хорошо окончил школу.
13. Папа хочет, чтобы я была пианисткой.
14. Хотите, я дам вам мой словарь?
15. Я бы не хотел, чтобы вы потеряли мою книгу.
16. Я бы хотел, чтобы мои ученики хорошо знали английский язык.
17. Я не хотела, чтобы вы меня ждали.
18. Я не хочу, чтобы она знала об этом.
19. Я не хочу, чтобы ты получил плохую оценку.
20. Я хочу, чтобы все дети смеялись.
21. Я хочу, чтобы все это прочитали.
22. Я хочу, чтобы вы прочли эту книгу.

Exercise 3. Перепишите следующие предложения, употребляя сложное дополнение вместо придаточных дополнительных предложений.

• **E.g.** I expect **that she will send** me a letter. I expect **her to send** me a letter. I know **that he is** a great scientist. I know **him to** be a great scientist.

1. She expected that her brother would bring her the book.
2. People expect that the 21st century will bring peace on the Earth.
3. I know that your uncle is an excellent mathematician.
4. I know that my friend is a just man.
5. I expected that she would behave quite differently.
6. I expect that he will understand your problem and help you to solve it.
7. I did not expect that my brother would forget to send her flowers.
8. He knows that my mother is a very kind woman.

Complex Subject.Сложное подлежащее	
He **was said to** work a lot**.**	— **Говорили**, что он много работает
... was seen to ...	— Видели, что...
... was heard to ...	— Слышали, что...
... was supposed to ...	— Предполагали, что...
... was believed to ...	— Полагали, что...
... was expected to ...	— Ожидали, что...
... was reported to ...	— Сообщали, что...
... was considered to ...	— Считали, что...
... was thought to ...	— Думали, что...
... was found to ...	— Обнаружили, что...

... was announced to ...	— Объявили, что...
... was known to ...	— Было известно, что...

Exercise 4. *Translate these sentences paying attention to Complex Subject.*

1. Anna Mutter is believed to be one of the finest violinists in the world.
2. False friends are said to be like autumn leaves found everywhere.
3. He is believed to be innocent of the crime.
4. He is considered to be the richest man in the world.
5. He was expected to pass the mathematics exam.
6. He was said to have known the whole truth about it.
7. Innocent people were announced to have been murdered by terrorists.
8. Juri Gagarin is known to be the first man in the world to travel into space on the 12th of April, 1961. 4. He is supposed to be a very good film actor.
9. Leonardo da Vinci is known to be a great Italian painter of the Renaissance. The Mona Lisa is considered to be one of his most famous works.
10. Monet's painting is reported to be on exhibition until the end of the month.
11. Mother is said to know the right thing to do.
12. Sergei is thought to have a gift for languages. His English is known to be excellent.
13. She is said to borrow money but not bother to return it.
14. The American astronaut Neil Armstrong is known to be the first man to walk on the moon in 1969.
15. The exhibition of 19th-century French painting is expected to open by the end of next week.
16. The President of Russia was reported to speak to the nation on television tonight.

17. The students were supposed to come on time and take part in the marathon.
18. The terrorist was announced to have been killed by his own bomb.
19. True friends are known to be like diamonds, precions but rare.
20. You are expected to be an obedient and smart boy.
21. You are supposed to check your change before you leave the cashier.
22. He is said to know all about it.

Exercise 5. Change these sentences using Complex Subject.

• **E.g. We *heard*** that **a car stopped** outside the door. **A car *was heard* to stop** outside the door. It **is *believed* that the poem was written** by Byron. **The poem /s *believed* to have been written by Byron.**

1. It is believed that the poem was written by an unknown soldier.
2. It is expected that the performance will be a success.
3. It is said that the book is popular with both old and young.
4. It is supposed that the playwright is work
5. It was announced that the Chinese dancers were arriving next week.
6. People consider the climate there to be very healthy.

В предложениях, содержащих ***Complex Subject,*** глаголы ***to appear, to happen, to seem, to turn out,***употребляютсяв***Active Voice:***

Exercise 6. Translate these sentences paying attention to Complex Subject

1. "Jim," he said at last, in a voice that did not seem to belong to him.
2. Clyde appeared to have forgotten of his promise to spend his spare evenings with Roberta.
3. Clyde seemed to have been thinking of no one else but Sondra since their last meeting.
4. From the very first mention of Long John, I was afraid that he might turn out to be the very one-legged sailor whom I had watched for so long at the inn.

5. He appeared to be an ideal man.
6. He turned out to have no feeling whatever for his nephew.
7. His office turned out to be in one of the hack streets.
8. In the middle of the lecture Dr. Sommerville happened to pause and look out of the window.
9. Irving turned out to be a long, pale-faced fellow.
10. Money just doesn't happen to interest me.
11. One day a Hare happened to meet a Tortoise.
12. She appeared to be an excellent actress.
13. She doesn't seem to want to do anything I suggest.
14. The apparatus seemed to be in excellent condition.
15. The Gadfly seemed to have taken a dislike to Signora Grassini from the time of their first meeting.
16. The Hare turned out to be the loser of the race.
17. The new method of work appears to be very effective.
18. The operation seemed to be a complicated one.
19. The peasants did not seem to see her.
20. The percentage of carbon in this steel turned out to be **low.**
21. The Tortoise seemed to be moving very slowly.
22. This appeared to amuse the policeman.
23. This work seems to take much time.
24. You appear to have found in him something that I have missed.
25. You can easily get in through the window if the door happens to be locked.
26. You don't seem to have done any great thing for yourself by going away.

Exercise 7. Translate these sentences using Complex Subject.

1. Я случайно знаю номер его телефона.
2. Я случайно встретил его в Москве.
3. Условия работы оказались более трудными, чем предполагалось.
4. Сообщают, что экспедиция достигла места назначения.

5. Рочестер случайно встретил Джейн по дороге домой.
6. Предполагают, что заседание закончится в десять часов.
7. Полагают, что поэма „Беовульф" была написана в VIII веке.
8. Полагают, что они знают об этом больше, чем хотят показать.
9. Он, кажется, пишет новую статью: кажется, он работает над ней уже две недели.
10. Он оказался хорошим спортсменом.
11. Оказалось, что мы уже когда-то встречались.
12. Новые автобусы оказались очень удобными.
13. Никак не ожидали, что холодная погода наступит так рано.
14. Книга, которую вы мне дали, оказалась скучной.
15. Как известно, английская писательница Войнич жила в течение нескольких лет в Петербурге и изучала русскую литературу. Считают, что русская литература оказала влияние на ее творчество.
16. Известно, что римляне построили на Британских островах хорошие дороги.
17. Из трех сестер Бронте Шарлотта считается наиболее талантливой.
18. Джим оказался храбрым мальчиком.
19. Говорят, что это здание было построено в XVII веке.
20. Говорят, что эта статья переведена на все языки мира.
21. Говорят, что он работает над своим изобретением уже несколько лет.
22. Вы, кажется, устали.
23. Вы, кажется, много читали до поступления в университет.
24. Вы случайно не знаете этого человека?
25. Ваш приятель, кажется, очень интересуется древней историей.
26. Вальтер Скотт считается создателем исторического романа.

MODULE VII

DEDINITION OF INFORMATION SECURITY AND ITS PROBLEMS

UNIT 1 Security in Information Technology.

Vocabulary notes

Threat [θret] – угроза, опасность

Malicious [məlɪʃəs] – вредоносный

Unintentional [ʌnɪntenʃnəl] – непреднамеренный, неумышленный

Intrusion [ɪntruʒən] – вторжение, проникновение

Natural disasters [nætʃrəl dɪˈzɑːstəz –]природные стихийные бедствия

Specific location [spɪˈsɪfik ləʊˈkeɪʃn] – определенное местоположение

Technical savvy [teknɪkəl sævɪ] – технически подкованный

Application security [æplɪˈkeɪʃn sɪˈkjʊərɪtɪ] – безопасность приложений

Protection [prətekʃn] – защита

Malware [mælweər] – вредоносная программа

Countermeasure [kaʊntəmeʒə] – контрмера, мерапротиводействия

Application firewalls [æplɪˈkeɪʃn ˈfaɪəwɔːl] – брандмауэр приложений

Encryption program [ɪnkrɪpʃn prəʊgræm] – программа шифрования

Authentication [ɔːθentɪˈkeɪʃn] – аутентификация

Read the texts below and then do the assignments that follow.

Text 1 Security in Information Technology

Security, in information technology (IT), is the defense of digital information and IT assets against internal and external, malicious and accidental threats. This defense includes detection, prevention and response to threats through the use of security policies, software tools and IT services.

Security is critical for enterprises and organizations of all sizes and in all industries.

Weak security can result in compromised systems or data, either by a maliciousthreat actor or an unintentional internal threat.

Physical security

Physical security is the protection of personnel, hardware, software, networksand data from physical actions, intrusions and other events that could damagean organization. This includes natural disasters, fire, theft and terrorism, among others. Physical security for enterprises often includes employee accesscontrol to the office buildings as well as specific locations, such as data centers.

An example of a common physical security threat is an attacker gaining entry to anorganization and using a USB storage drive to either copy and remove sensitivedata or physically deliver malware directly to systems. Threats to physical securitymay require less technical savvy on the part of the attacker, but physical security isjust as important as information security.

Information security

Information security, also called infosec, encompasses a broad set of strategies formanaging the process, tools and policies that aim to prevent, detect and respondto threats to both digital and nondigital information assets. Infosec includes48 several specialized categories, including ***application security*** — the protectionof applications from threats that seek to manipulate application and access, steal, modify or delete data. These protections use software, hardware

and policies, and are sometimes called countermeasures. Common countermeasures includeapplication firewalls, encryption programs, patch management and biometricauthentication systems.

Ex.1. Say what you know about:

information security; information security management.

Ex.2. Explain what the following terms and topic-related words mean.

confidentiality; integrity of information; availability of information.

Ex.3. Translate the following terms and topic-related words and phrases intoRussian.

the appropriate level of security; unauthorized access; an individual; a legal entity;activities; information assets; storage; processing; transmission.

Ex.4. Answer the questions.

1. How does the author define *security in information technology*? What does itinclude?

2. Why is *security critical* for enterprises and organizations of all sizes andall industries?

3. What does *physical security* imply? What are *threats* to physical security?

4. What does *information security* encompass?

5. What is the role of *application security*?

6. What *measures* can ensure information security?

Read and translate the text into Russian

Text 2

Information security must protect information throughout the life span

of the information, from the initial creation of the information on through to the final disposal of the information. The information must be protected while in motion and while at rest. During its life time, information may pass through many different information processing systems and through many different parts

of information processing systems. There are many different ways the information and information systems can be threatened. To fully protect the information during its lifetime, each component of the information processing system must have its own protection mechanisms. The building up, layering on and overlapping of security measures is called defense in depth. The strength of any system is no greater than its weakest link. Using a defense in depth strategy, should one defensive measure fail there are other defensive measures in place that continue to provide protection. The three types of controls (administrative controls, logical controls, and physical controls) can be used to form the bases upon which to build a defense in depth strategy. With this approach, defense in depth can be conceptualized as three distinct layers or planes laid one on top of the other. Additional insight into defense in depth can be gained by thinking of it as forming the layers of an onion, with data at the core of the onion, people as the outer layer of the onion, and network security, host based security and applications security forming the inner layers of the onion. Both perspectives are equally valid and each provides valuable insight into the implementation of a good defense in depth strategy.

Information security as a process

The terms reasonable and prudent person, due care and due diligence have been used in the fields of Finance, Securities and Law for many, many years. Inrecent years these terms have found their way into the fields of computing andinformation security. USA Federal Sentencing Guidelines now make it possibleto hold corporate officers liable for failing to exercise due care and due diligencein the management of their information systems.

In the business world, stockholders, customers, business partners and governmentshave the expectation that corporate officers will run the business in accordancewith accepted business practices and in compliance with laws and other regulatoryrequirements. This is often described as the “reasonable and prudent person” rule.

A prudent person takes due care to insure that everything necessary is doneto operate the business by sound business principles and in a legal ethical manner.

A prudent person is also diligent (mindful, attentive and ongoing) in their due careof the business.In the field of Information Security, Harris offers the following definitions of duecare and due diligence: “Due care are steps that are taken to show that a company has taken responsibilityfor the activities that take place within the corporation and has taken the necessarysteps to help protect the company, its resources, and employees.” And, “continual activities that make sure the protection mechanismsare continually maintained and operational.”

Attention should be paid to two important points in these definitions. First, indue care, steps are taken to show — this means that the steps can be verified, measured, or even produce tangible artifacts. Second, in due diligence, there arecontinual activities — this means that people are actually doing things to monitorand maintain the protection mechanisms and, these activities are ongoing.

Ex.1. Find in the text English equivalents for the following Russian wordsandwordcombinations.

Продолжительность жизни/период существования; удаление информации /избавлениеотинформации; система обработки информации; вырабатывать (постепенно) меры безопасности; расположение по уровням; дублирование; глубоко эшелонированная защита/глубокая защита; защитные меры; стратегия глубокой защиты; сердцевина; внешний слой; вести бизнес в соответствиис принятыми бизнес-практиками; согласно законам и нормативным требованиям; разумный и осторожный человек; внимательное отношение; ответственность за действия, предпринимаемые внутри корпорации; материальный /осязаемый; постоянная деятельность; поддерживать механизмы защиты.

Ex.2. What does each aspect of information security process consist of?

Assess

Protect

Detect

Respond

Review

Ex.3. Explain the meaning of the following statement from the text: "*The information must be protected while in motion and while at rest*".

Ex.4. Expand on the ways the information and information systems can be threatened.

Ex.5. Explain how you understand the following: "*The strength of any system is no greater than its weakest link*".

Ex.6. Answer the questions.

1. What types of information security controls are mentioned in the text?

2. Why do you think the author compares a defense in depth strategy with an onion?

3. What does information security as a process involve?

4..What does the *"reasonable and prudent person"* rule mean?

5**.** What is the significance of such notions as "*due diligence*" and "*due care*"?

6.Can you prove that information security is an ongoing process?

7. What do the abbreviations CNSS and C.I.A stand for?

Ex.7. Fill in the gaps using the prepositions:

for; to □ 4*;* **from** □ 3*;* **into; —; of**

1. There are a number of concepts that are essential _____ the discussion of information security.

2. Authorised user has legal access _____ a system.

3. Someone casually reading sensitive information not intended _____ his or her use is a passive attack.

4. An intentional attack is an attempt to break _____ an information system.

5. The expanded model of information security evolved _____ a conceptcalled the C.I.A. triangle.

6. But the C.I.A. triangle cannot any longer address _____ the constantly changing information security environment.

7. The recent hacker attacks caused a lot of damage _____ many financial organisations.

8. Direct attacks originate _____ the threat itself.

9. Exploits make use _____ existing software tools.

10. Threat is a category of persons, objects or other entities presenting a danger _____ an asset.

Ex.8. Summarise the information of the text .

UNIT 2. Common Security Problems

Vocabulary notes

1. an account [æn əkaʊnt] –аккаунт
2. log out [tulɒgaʊt] – выходить из системы
3. self-induced [self-ɪndju:st] – самоиндуцированный; самопроизвольный
4. shut down the browser [ʃʌt daʊn ði: braʊzə] – закрыть браузер
5. malware [mælweər] – вредоносная программа
6. enticing [ɪntaɪsɪŋ] – заманчивый, привлекательный
7. legitimate [lɪˈʤɪtɪmɪt] – законный
8. scammer [skæmər] – мошенник
9. privacy [prɪvəsɪ ɪz] – конфиденциальность
10. participate [tu: pɑːˈtɪsɪpeɪt] – участвовать
11. embarrassing [ɪmˈbærəsɪŋ] –затруднительный; неудобный
12. to restrict [tu: rɪsˈtrɪkt] –ограничивать, запрещать
13. acquaintance [əˈkweɪntəns] –знакомство; знакомый; ознакомительный
14. a forementioned [əˈfɔːmenʃnd] –вышеупомянутый
15. suspicious [səsˈpɪʃəs] –подозрительный; сомнительный
16. to revoke [tu: rɪˈvəʊk] – отменить; аннулировать
17. to be persistent [tu: bi: pəˈsɪstənt] –быть настойчивым
18. to pretend [tu: prɪˈtend] – притворяться; делать вид
19. vulnerability [vʌlnərəˈbɪlɪtɪ] –уязвимость; незащищенность

Six Common Security Problems

Despite these justifiable security concerns about the Web, some of the reasonsa person's social media account is compromised are self-induced. Five common mistakes that can expose an account include:

1. Forgetting to Log Out

Increase the security of your social media account by always logging out whenyou step away from your laptop or computer. It's best to go one step further and close down the browser you were using to view your account. If you leave your account logged in, you set yourself up to be hacked because anyone who can get to your computer can access your account, change the password or even post items and communicate with your friends as if they are you. Logging out and shutting down the browser is even more important if you use a public computer.

2. Clicking on Enticing Ads

Viruses and malware often find their way onto your computer through those annoying, but sometimes enticing ads. However, on the Web, just like in real life, if an offer seems to good to be true, then it probably is. Save yourself a potentialsecurity headache — don't click.

3. Connecting with Strangers

Be careful of who you accept invitations from when building your online network.

Connecting and sharing information with people you don't know can be dangerous. If you receive friend requests from strangers, it's best to stay away.

Further, if you receive friend requests from people you do know, but are already connected with via the same site, it's possible that someone has set up a fake account. Avoid accepting duplicate requests, instead checking in with the 'real'person to see if the request is legitimate.

You should also be careful when connecting with a celebrity's account, as scammers sometimes pose as famous people. Make sure it is their official,

legitimate account and not a stranger pretending to be them before you accept their ‘friend’ invitation.

4. Using Third Party Apps

Part of the appeal of social media sites are all the various games and apps. Even though a significant number of them are safe, you do grant the app a certain levelof permission concerning your information. Make sure you know what the app is viewing and sharing before agreeing to the terms.

5. Exposing Too Much Information

Make sure you understand the level of privacy — or lack of privacy — you are agreeing to when volunteering personal information. Do you really want an app badly enough to allow it to announce where you are?

Also, participating in seemingly innocent games, like posting answers to a listof 20 questions, may actual also allow cyber-criminals gather important personal information. For example, the question, “What is your most embarrassing moment?” is probably fine to answer, but answering questions like, “What is your pet’s name?” or “Where did you and your significant other meet?” may expose answers you gave to security questions for legitimate sites like Amazonor your bank.

6. Failing to Utilize Security Settings

Social media sites provide you with the ability to restrict who has access to your information. For example, Facebook (like others) lets you decide who your friends are and what content they can view. One practice to increase your account’s security is to disable most of the options and then re-open them once you understand what the settings specifically mean to your account.

In reality, you probably want different types of content to be displayed to different people, with the most being available to known friends and the least to acquaintances.

What to Do if Your Account Is Hacked

Regardless whether your account is compromised because the social networking site was hacked or just your individual account was infected, you need to take several steps to resolve the issue.

Clean Your Device

The aforementioned hack that compromised Facebook and Google was causedby malware on users machines. In cases like this, use well-known quality malwareremoval software to scan your machine. The software will contain and/or destroyknown and suspicious files. You may even consider reformatting your computer.

Once your machine is clean, the best way to prevent it from becoming infected again is to keep your antivirus software and browsers current. Set themto automatically install updates.

Change Your Passwords

Once an account has been compromised, it is best to presume all your passwords are compromised. Some security experts advise using a different, strong password for each site.

Get a Password Manager

Since security is dependent on multiple strong passwords, it can become difficult to remember them all -- although there are tricks to make it possible.

Consider using a password manager to reduce your vulnerability. You can use the program's password generator to create strong, hard-to-break passwords and you only need to remember one password to access the manager.

Report It

Make sure you report the situation to the social network site. This is especially true if you have been locked out of your account. If this happens, you may have to prove to the social networking site the account belongs to you, but be persistent and follow through. If you don't, someone could potentially post information as if they are you — which, at the very least, can damage your online reputation.

If a crime has been committed, such as banking information stolen, also report the incident to local authorities and appropriate federal law enforcement agencies.

Use Two-Step Verification

If the social media site offers a two-step verification process, use it. The added layer of security makes it much harder for a would-be hacker to access your account. The extra log-in steps will save you time and headaches in the long run.

Staying Safe on Social Media Sites

Each social media site offers tips on how to use their service and still maintain a high level of security. Read their policies, follow their security guidelines and adopt their best practices.

Facebook: There is a comprehensive help page on Facebook where you can find details on protecting your account against hacking and other security threats.

Check it frequently to make sure your practices and settings are up to date. CNET also offers practical advice such as being sure to block your ex and carefully manage who has viewing access.

Foursquare: For a better understanding of who can see information associated with your Foursquare account, visit the Help Center. This page explains methods for creating security settings for every account scenario. Ensure your check-insare safe and secure by utilizing these five tips from CIO.

Instagram: If you have an Instagram account, read their official page for ways to keep your account safe.

LinkedIn: Visit LinkedIn's Help Center for a wide range of account security articles. A few of the topics covered on the page include methods for protecting your privacy, your identity and your account. They also offer tips for dealing with phishing, spam and malware. If your LinkedIn account is associated with a business, How Not to Have Your Account Hacked provides ways to keep passwords safe even if several people have access to the account.

Pinterest: To keep your Pinterest account secure, you will need to access two main sections on the site: privacy settings and account security. If your account has been hacked or placed in a Safe mode by Pinterest, you will use the account security section to resolve the issue. However, most likely you will only needto use the privacy settings section. This is where you control what others can view and the degree of personalization desired. Scams are one issue the site has dealt with in the past.

Tumblr: If you use Tumblr, one of the best ways to improve security is to utilize the recently implemented two-factor authentication. For all your settings, though, access the site's security settings page. Here you can learn how to revoke third-party application permissions as well as how to remove spam from your blog. For increased security, according to Entrepreneur magazine, you may want to refrain from using free themes.

Twitter: Visit Twitter's Help Center to learn best practices for your Tweets or if you want to know how to connect with or revoke third-party applications. Also visit this page to discover methods for controlling account settings so you can getthe level of security you want.

YouTube/Google+: If you have a YouTube and/or Google+ account, bookmarkGoogle's Keeping Your Account Secure page. This page is great source to learn about their two-step verification process, malware and virus issues, general information about your account settings and best practices for protecting your privacy and identity.

One situation people sometimes overlook is what to do if they want to close a social media account. Should the account be deactivated or deleted? Accordingto the Center for Internet Security, you need to take several steps before for your account is deleted from the social media site.

It's All Public Information

Although technically you can post both public and private information on many of the social media sites, due to the onslaught of security breaches in recent years,it is in your best interest to presume anything you post is available

for public consumption. Reduce privacy and security risks by only posting information thatyou would be okay with everyone knowing.

Ex.1. Answer the following questions and do the assignments based on the above text.

1. Using the information from the text and other sources, consider the common security concerns about the Web. Why do you think the author refers to themas *justifiable* ones?

2. Dwell upon each of the mistakes that can expose an account. What are they fraught with?

3. Explain what the author implies by *self-inflicted reasons* why a person's social media account can be compromised.

4. What does the author recommend to do if your account is hacked? Which of the author's recommendations would you follow to resolve the problem?

5. What should be done to stay safe on social media site, according to the text? What would be your solution to the problem?

6. Make an outline of the text.

7. Comment on the following statement from the text: " *...it is in your best interest to presume anything you post is available for public consumption*".

8. Make up your own security guidelines.

Ex.2. Translate into English the following words and word-combinations from the text:

Повысить уровень безопасности; аккаунт в социальных сетях; ноутбук; получить доступ к аккаунту; закрыть браузер; изменить пароль; вредоносная программа; незнакомец; принять приглашения; обмениваться информацией; получить запрос на добавление в друзья; аккаунт знаменитости; притворяться; знакомый; решить проблему; значительное их число; разрешение; принять условия; убедиться; конфиденциальность;

сообщать ваше местоположение; принимать участие в; собрать важную информацию; ограничить; позволить вам решить; содержание; отключить большую часть опций; отображаться; быть доступным; вышеупомянутый; в таких случаях, как этот; уязвимость,; заблокировать; быть настойчивым; происшествие; местные органы власти.

Ex. 3. Translate into Russian:

To offer tips; to use their service; to maintain a high level of security; to follow the security guidelines; to find details on protecting your account; to include methods for protecting your privacy; to have access to the account; to resolve the issue; to remove spam from your blog; get the level of security you want; to take several steps; in recent years; to presume anything you post; for public consumption; it's best to stay away; duplicate requests; to reduce your vulnerability; appropriate federal law enforcement agencies; a two-step verification process; a comprehensive help page; to deal with phishing, spam and malware.

Ex. 4. Match the following verbs with the nouns and translate them:

1. to increase	a) the invitations
2. to step away from	b) a laptop or computer
3. to accept	c) spam
4. to receive	d) a password
5. to use	***e)*** the requests
6. to remove	***f)*** the security
7. to. reduce	***g)*** risks

Ex.5. Match the word with its definition:

1. Spam 2. A laptop 3. Information privacy 4. Information security, sometimes shortened to InfoSec 5. A user account 6. Risk	a) is the possibility of something bad happening b) is the practice of protecting information by mitigating information risks. c) is an established technique for connecting a user and an information service and/or computer network. d) is a small, portable personal computer (PC) with a screen and alphanumeric keyboard. e) is the right to have some control over how your personal information is collected and used. f) is unsolicited and unwanted junk email that sent out in bulk to user's computer through the internet. g) is the practice of protecting information by mitigating information risks.

Ex. 6.TranslateintoEnglish:

1. Основной проблемой защиты информации на персональных компьютерах и в сети Internet являются ошибки в «Криптографии», а именно: выбор алгоритма.

2. Применение информационных технологий требует повышенного внимания к вопросам информационной безопасности.

3. Перевод документооборота в электронную форму провоцирует в нашей стране распространение такого вида преступления, как «кража личности» - использование чужих персональных данных в собственных целях.

4. Основные проблемы защиты информации при работе в компьютерных сетях, можно условно разделить на три типа: перехват информации (нарушение конфиденциальности информации), модификация

информации (искажение исходного сообщения или замена другой информацией), подмена авторства (кража информации и нарушение авторского права).

5. Решение проблем защиты электронной информации базируется в основном на использовании криптографических методов.

Ex.7. Retell the text using the following phrases:

The headline of the text is ….

The text speaks about … in details.

The text provides much information on …

GRAMMAR: MODAL VERBS

(see Appendix 2 …….)

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

1. Fill in: "can" or "to be able to":

1) The criminal _____ be punished by the judge.

2) The offender _____ do anything because he was corded.

3) The driver _____ be fined for speeding.

4) He usually runs well, but yesterday he broke his leg and _____ run.

2. Fill in: “must” or “have to”:

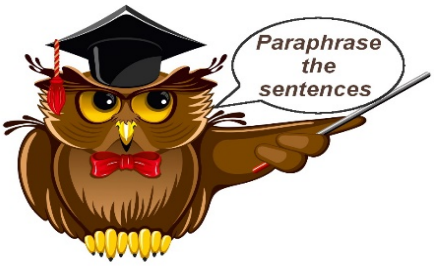
1) Every morning each prisoner _____ clock in.

2) The prisoners _____ wear special clothes at all times.

3) All applications _____ be 18 and _____ have a valid driver’s license.

4) The victim recognized him, so he _____ be guilty.

5) The witness _____ be present in the court last Monday.



3. Paraphrase the sentences using modal “need”:

1) Why do you want him to be fined?

2) Why did you sign that illegal document?

3) Is there any reason for her to repeat individual’s rights?

4) There is no reason for you to worry about them.

5) Is it necessary for him to do a remedial work?

6) It was not necessary him to hire a lawyer.

7) Why does she want to inform them immediately?

8) It is necessary for him to leave the city.

4. Fill in: must, can, should, ought, may, might, have, need, could, be to, be allowed (to):

1) He _____ to have been more tolerant.

2) Mr. Brown _____ have consulted a lawyer.

3) We _____ to arrest you.

4) He _____ not have been at work yesterday.

5) This man _____ not be felt unaccompanied.

6) He _____ not _____ cross the border.

7) _____ I make personal phonecalls?

8) A lawyer _____ be formally dressed.

9) I _____ to go to the bank yesterday.

10) You _____ keep silence.

11) Jenny _____ not have crashed your car.

12) My car _____ to be repaired.

13) This punishment _____ be too strict.

14) Any person _____ not be penalized for honesty.

15) The judicial process _____ be very boring.

5. .

1) Jack has got a headache. He _____ sleep well recently.

a) can't b) couldn't have c) hasn't been able to

2) You _____ pay the fine. We have already done it.

a) needn't b) mustn't c) can't

3) I'm sorry you didn't inform me about his rank deprivation. You _____ tell me about such things next time.

a) must b) should c) need to

4) You _____ smoke in jail.

a) would b) can't c) must not

5) We have got life imprisonment. We _____ live our "previous life".

a) can't b) needn't c) must

6) Lawyers _____ learn a lot of laws by heart.

a) may b) should c) must

7) Some years ago he _____ imagine his son to be arrested.

a) cannot b) could not c) should not

8) You _____ stop cheating.

a) must b) may c) ought

9) The escape was great. You should _____ about it.

a) know b) have known c) knew

10) You _____ solve this problem in the court.

a) ought b) allowed c) can

11) You _____ to have visited your brother – prisoner, but you didn't.

a) should b) ought c) can

12) I _____ to do that.

a) had b) would c) might

13) You _____ do everything you want.

a) ought b) able to c) may

14) I'm not sure but he _____ be wrong

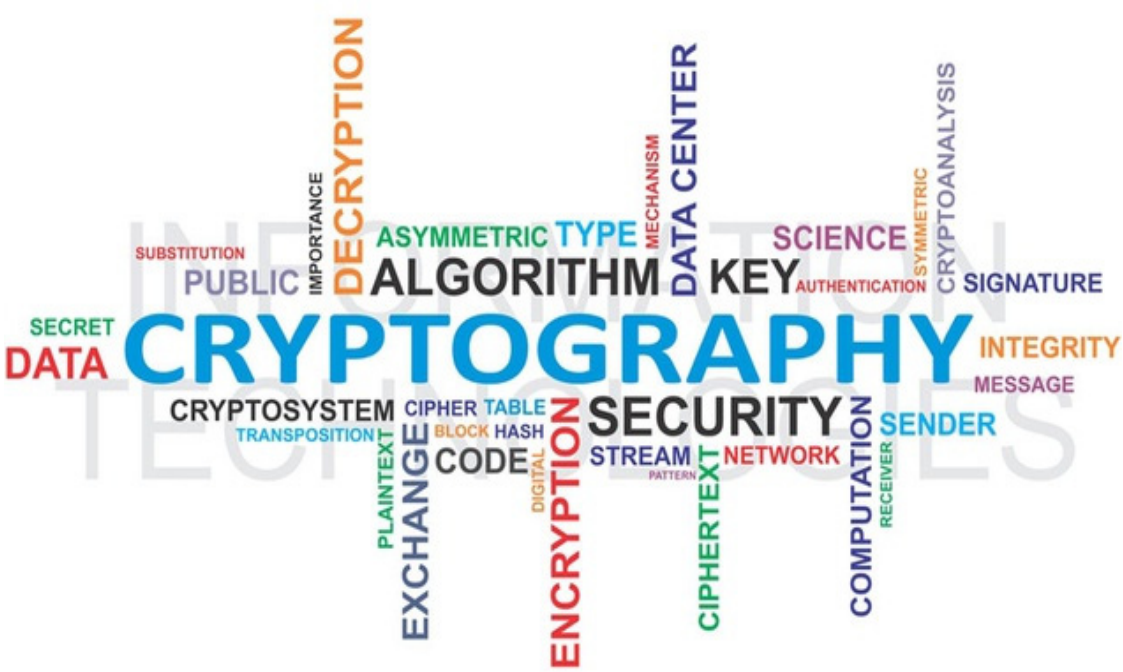
a) must b) should c) may

15) The prisoner _____ talk to his family last Friday.

a) were allowed to b) allowed to c) was allowed

MODULE VIII
TYPES AND METHODS OF DATA SECURITY. CRYPTOGRAPHIC DATA SECURITY

ВИДЫ И СПОСОБЫ ЗАЩИТЫ ИНФОРМАЦИИ. КРИПТОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ ЗАЩИТА ИНФОРМАЦИИ



UNIT 1. DATABASE SECURITY TYPES AND METHODS

Vocabulary notes

versatile [vɜːsətaɪl] – универсальный, многоцелевой

database assessment [deɪtəbeɪs əsesmənt] –оценка уязвимости базы данных

encryption [ɪnkrɪpʃn] – шифрование

tokenization [təʊkənaɪˈzeɪʃn] – токенизация

violation [vaɪəleɪʃn] – нарушение

WAF (WebApplicationFirewall) [web æplɪˈkeɪʃn faɪəwɔːl] – межсетевой экран для веб- приложений

to benefit [tubenɪfit] - извлекать выгоду, получать пользу

relational databasemanagement system (RDBMS) [rɪˈleɪʃnəl deɪtəbeɪs mænɪʤmənt sɪstɪm] – системы управления реаляционными базами данных

Read the text below and then

1) *translate the text into Russian* **;**

2) enumerate the main database security tools dealt with in the text;

3) do the assignments that follow.

Database security tools are incredibly versatile, offering benefits for security, compliance and even operations. These products, available from third parties, provide a level of database security well beyond what relational databasemanagement system (RDBMS) vendors offer customers.

This is especially true of database tools in the realms of database assessment (alsoknown as database vulnerability assessment), encryption, database complianceand test data management, tokenization1 and data masking.

Web application security

A SQL injection is an attack against a database. While the attack enters throughan application, it is a database attack, and it has remained one of the

three mostcommon attack vectors for the last decade. Almost all Web applications are backed by databases, but since it's the application that faces the public, databasesare often an after thought and left unprotected by application developers. Web application firewalls can block some SQL injections, but a key limitation is that they don't necessarily understand the database they are protecting, and so are prone to false positives and negatives.

DAM products and database firewalls address these issues without costly rewrites to application code to remove SQL injection and scripting vulnerabilities. The costs of altering enterprise applications to address security issues often outweigh the original development cost of the application; and in other cases, the fixes would take decades with current staff levels. This is why firms have looked for addontools that address these attacks.

For example, query whitelisting can alert admins any time new queries or patterns appear, or can learn what the application should send and automatically block everything else. Some tools on the market even communicate violations back to a WAF, either for alerting or to terminate suspicious sessions and even block the offending IP address.

Who benefits from database security software?

For most enterprises, they are well beyond asking if they need to protect relational database or RDBMS. After all, there is a laundry list of data breaches and compliance requirements that have settled that question.

Organizations, meanwhile, have also found their network and endpoint security products do not cover their databases. And they've discovered the hard way the generic security offerings from RDBMS vendors -- which claimed database coverage -- offered substandard policies and spotty event collection. In essence, generic products can't differentiate between normal and malicious use, nor assess configuration and patch levels sufficiently, because they lack data and analysis capabilities.

Compounding the issue is that the stakeholders who need this data (e.g., securityand internal audit teams) lack the technical experience to gather it. IT

and database administrators are reluctant to alter applications or databases for fear of destabilizing these systems.

It's here database security tools provide the real benefit; they allow users to provide security and audit they need without changing the actual database or negatively impacting the database's performance. The real challenge is selecting the rightdatabase security software to address the issues an organization faces.

Ex.1. Answer the following questions and do the assignments based on the above text.

1. What are database attacks fraught with?

2. What is a SQL injection? How dangerous is it?

3. Why are databases often left unprotected by application developers?

4. What are the most common tools to protect databases against such attacks? What is their main drawback?

5. How do DAM products and database firewalls address the issues of databases protection?

6. What is query whitelisting? How do such tools work?

Ex. 2. *Make the* ***word-combinations and translate them into Russian.***

A	**B**
1. current staff	a) products
2. a key	b) data breaches
3. Web	c) assessment
4. application	d) collection
5. the last	e) levels
6. test data	f) limitation
7. database	g) developers
8. spotty event	h) firewalls

9. endpoint security	i) decade
10.a laundry list of	j) database
11.relational	k) sessions
12.suspicious	l) management

Ex. 3. Put the following sentences into interrogative and negative forms. Translate them:

1. Database security tools are incredibly versatile, offering benefits for security, compliance and even operations.

2. A SQL injection is an attack against a database.

3. DAM products and database firewalls address these issues without costly rewrites to application code to remove SQL injection and scripting vulnerabilities.

4. There is a laundry list of data breaches and compliance requirements that have settled that question.

5. Compounding the issue is that the stakeholders who need this data lack the technical experience to gather it.

6. The real challenge is selecting the rightdatabase security software to address the issues an organization faces.

Ex. 4. Explain in Russian the meaning of the following words and expressions:

Database security tools, relational database management system vendors, encryption, tokenization, data management, a database attack, application developers, a key limitation, a benefit, to provide security.

Ex.5. Retell the text using the following phrases:

The headline of the text is ….

The text speaks about … in details.
The text provides much information on …

Data Security

Task: read the text, translate it into Russian.

There are a variety of security measures that can be used to protect hardware (the physical components of a computer system) and software (programs and data) including:

1 **Controlling physical access** to hardware and software.

2 **Backing up** data and programs (storing a copy of files on a storage device to keep them safe).

3 **Implementing network controls** such as:

a using **passwords** (a secret code used to control access to a network system) b installing a **firewall** (a combination of hardware and software used to control the data going into and out of a network. It is used to prevent unauthorised access to the network by hackers).

c **encrypting data** (protecting data by putting it in a form only authorised users can understand) d installing a **callback system** (a system that automatically disconnects a telephone line after receiving a call and then dials the telephone number of the system that made the call, to reconnect the line. It is used **in** remote access systems to make sure that connections can only be made from permitted telephone numbers), e using **signature verification** or **biometric security devices** (security devices that measure some aspect of a living being e.g. a fingerprint reader or an eye scanner).

4 **Separating and rotating the computing functions** carried out by employees and carrying out periodic **audits** of the system i.e. observing and recording events on the network systematically.

5 **Protecting against natural disasters** by installing **uninterruptible power supplies**

(battery backup systems that automatically provide power to a computer when the normal electricity source fails) and **surge protectors** (electronic devices that protect equipment from damage due to a sudden surge in a power supply).

6 **Protecting against viruses** by using **antivirus programs** (computer programs or sets of programs used to detect, identify and remove viruses from a computer system) and ensuring that all software is free of viruses before it is installed. Particular care must be taken when using **public domain software** (free software) and **shareware** (software that is free to try out but must be paid for if it is used after the trial period).

A **smart card** is a plastic card containing a processor and memory chip. It can be used to store large amounts of confidential data including coded data that can be used as **digital cash** (electronic currency that is used for making electronic purchases over the Internet). It can also be used as a security device to prevent or allow access to a system and allow a user to withdraw cash from a bank ATM (automatic teller machine - a type of machine used by banks for enabling customers to withdraw money from their bank accounts). A **smart card reader** is a device used for reading smart cards by detecting radio signals emitted from a radio **antenna** (aerial) in the form of a small coil inside the smart card.

An **anti-virus program** is a program that checks files for virus coding instructions inside another program and can be used for removing any virus coding instructions detected.

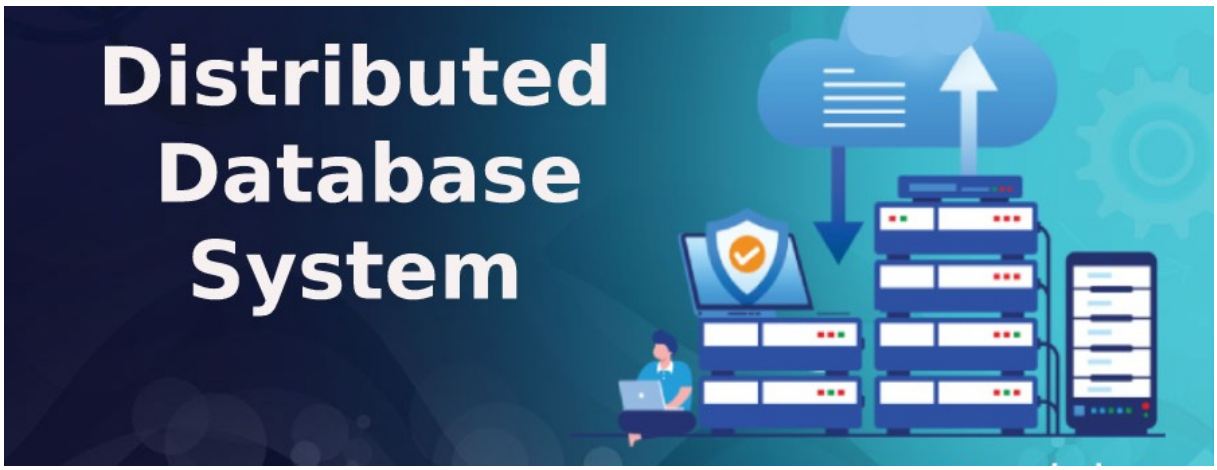
A **backup program** is a program that stores a copy of data on a storage device to keep it safe. There are different kinds of backup, including:

a **Incremental backup** which copies all the selected files that have been created or changed since the last full, differential or incremental backup. These files are identified by the fact that their **archive bit** would be on. The archive bit is a digital bit stored with a file indicating if the file has been backed up since it was last edited. The archive bit is switched off when the file is backed up using a full or incremental backup.

b **Differential backup** which copies all the files created or modified since the last **full** backup. The archive bit is not set to 'off' by a differential backup, c **Full backup** which copies all the selected files on a system, whether or not they have been edited or backed up before.

A series of incremental backups and a full backup, or the most recent differential backup and a full backup, is known as a **back up set.**

Task: Make 5 questions and ask your partner.



Centralized vs. Distributed Databases

1. Read the following excerpt and then identify the advantages and the disadvantages of both databases types. **Compare** the main featuresof centralized and distributed databases.

In centralized databases all data are managed by a single DBMS and placed on a single node, only users being distributed in the network. For centralized databases, major benefits are determined by a good data integration that ensures data consistency and easy management of transactions in strict compliance withthe ACID properties (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation and Durability).

The disadvantages are especially high costs of communication and a very low reliability and availability because any error that blocks access to the database breaks all activity on the network. A distributed database system consistsof a collection of local databases, geographically located in different points (nodes of a network of computers) and logically related by functional

relations so that they can be viewed globally as a single database (Ozsu and Valduriez, 2011).

In distributed environments we face new problems that are not relevant incentralized environments, such as fragmentation and data replication. A data fragment constitutes some subset of the original database. A data replica constitutes some copy of the whole or part of the original database. The fragmentation and the replication can be combined: a relationship can be partitioned into several pieces and can have multiple replicas of each fragment/

For a database management system to be distributed, it should be fully compliantwith the twelve rules introduced by C.J. Date in 1987: local autonomy; the absence of a dependency from a central location; continuous operation;location independent; fragmentation independent; replication independent;distributed query processing; distributed transaction management; hardwareindependent; operating system independent; independent of communicationinfrastructure; independent of database management system.

From the perspective of distributed databases, as effect of decentralization, dataintegrity, minimum redundancy and ACID properties should be relaxed becauseare very hard to accomplish, but increased availability is a major advantage.

The decision to use one or other of the solutions can be taken only after a careful analysis of application requirements, the size of the database, characteristics of available infrastructure together with evaluation of the global system performance.

Source: pdfs.semantic scholar.org

2. Which of the two types of databases would you choose for such vocational spheres as: distant learning; medicine; commerce; law; hospitality business;records keeping; school teaching; university education? **Explain why.**

UNIT 2. CRYPTOGRAPHY

Vocabulary notes

to hide (hid; hidden) [tu haɪd (hɪd; hɪdn] – прятать, скрывать

derived from [dɪˈraɪvd frɒm] – полученный от

to affiliate [tu əfɪlɪeɪt] – объединять, присоединять

ATM card (Automated Teller Machine) [ɔːtəmeɪtɪd telər məʃɪn kɑːd]– карточка банковского автомата

computer password [kəmpjutərpɑːswɜːdz] – компьютерный пароль

encryption [ɪnkrɪpʃn] – зашифровывание

plaintext [pleɪntekst] – простой текст

unintelligible gibberish [ʌnɪntelɪdʒəb(ə)l dʒɪb(ə)rɪʃ] – неразборчивая речь

ciphertext [saɪfətekst] – зашифрованный текст

decryption [dɪˈkrɪpʃən] – расшифровывание

authentication [ɔːθentɪˈkeɪʃn] – аутентификация; проверка личности

integrity check [ɪntegrɪtɪ ʧek] – проверка на целостность

colloquial [kələʊkwɪəl] – разговорный (о словах, выражениях)

concealment [kənsilmənt] – маскировка, укрытие

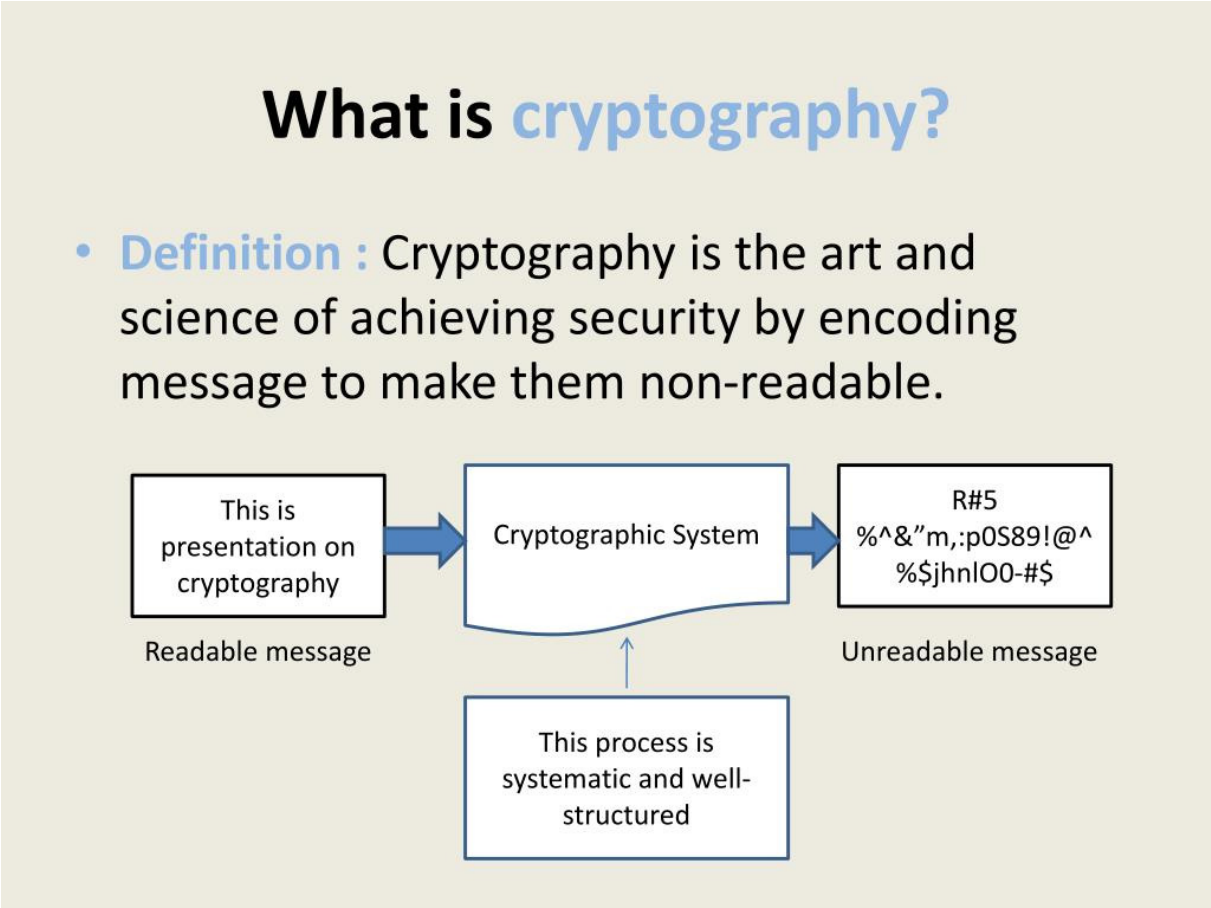
incidentally [ɪnsɪˈdentlɪ] – случайно; между прочим

interchangeably [ɪntəʧeɪnʤəblɪ] – путем обмена (замены); взаимозаменяемо

overlapping meaning [əʊvəlæpɪŋ mɪnɪŋ] – частично совпадающее значение

cognate words [kɒgneɪtwɜːdz] – родственные слова

READING AND SPEAKING



Task: read the text, translate it into Russian.

"*The mantra of any good security engineer is: "Security is not a product, but a process." It's more than designing strong cryptography into a system; it's*

designing the entire system such that all security measures, including cryptoraphy, work together". Bruce Schneier, author of "Applied Cryptography"

Cryptography (or cryptology; derived from Greek κρυπτός kryptos "hidden," and the verb γράφω grafo "write" or λεγειν legein "to speak") is the practice and study of hiding information. In modern times, cryptography is considered to be a branch of both mathematics and computer science, and is affiliated closely with information theory, computer security, and engineering. Cryptography is used in applications present in technologically advanced societies; examples include the security of ATM cards, computer passwords, and electronic commerce, which all depend on cryptography.

Until modern times, cryptography referred almost exclusively to encryption, the process of converting ordinary information (plaintext) into unintelligible gibberish (for example - ciphertext). Decryption is the reverse, moving from unintelligible ciphertext to plaintext. A cipher (or cypher) is a pair of algorithms which perform this encryption and the reversing decryption. The detailed operation of a cipher is controlled both by the algorithm and, in each instance, by a key. This is a secret parameter (ideally, known only to the communicants) for a specific message exchange context. Keys are important, as ciphers without variable keys are trivially breakable and therefore less than useful for most purposes. Historically, ciphers were often used directly for encryption or decryption, without additional procedures such as authentication or integrity checks.

In colloquial use, the term "code" is often used to mean any method of encryption or concealment of meaning. However, in cryptography, code has a more specific meaning; it means the replacement of a unit of plaintext (for example, a meaningful word or phrase) with a code word (for example, apple pie replaces attack at dawn). Codes are no longer used in serious cryptography– except incidentally for such things as unit designations ('Bronco Flight' or Operation Overlord) – since properly chosen ciphers are both more practical and more secure than even the best codes, and better adapted to computers as well.

Some use the terms cryptography and cryptology interchangeably in English, while others use cryptography to refer to the use and practice of cryptographic techniques, and cryptology to refer to the subject as a field of study. In this respect, English usage is more tolerant of overlapping meanings and word origins than are several European languages in which meanings of cognate words are more restricted

Ex. 1. Choose the correct alternative in each of the following sentences

1. Cryptography is being / is considered to be a branch of both mathematics and computer science.

2. I hope that the description of this ciphertext will be / is being performed next week.

3. Historically, ciphers are / were used for encryption or decryption.

4. Cryptography will be / is affiliated closely with information theory.

5. Ciphers should have been / should be properly chosen by the end of last week.

6. This secret parameter is / has been intended for a specific message exchange context.

7. Meanings of cognate words in several European languages are / are being more restricted.

8. Codes are / have been no longer used in serious cryptography.

Ex. 2. Make questions for which the following sentences would be answers.

1. Cryptography is the practice and study of hiding information.

2. In modern times, cryptography is considered to be a branch of both mathematics and computer science, and is affiliated closely with information theory, computer security, and engineering.

3. Cryptography is used in applications present in technologically advanced societies; examples include the security of ATM cards, computer passwords, and electronic commerce, which all depend on cryptography.

4. A cipher (or cypher) is a pair of algorithms which perform this encryption and the reversing decryption.

5. This is a secret parameter (ideally, known only to the communicants) for a specific message exchange context.

6. Historically, ciphers were often used directly for encryption or decryption, without additional procedures such as authentication or integrity checks.

7. In cryptography, code has a more specific meaning.

8. Properly chosen ciphers are both more practical and more secure than even the best codes, and better adapted to computers as well.

9. Some use the terms cryptography and cryptology interchangeably in English.

Ex. 3.Translate into English the following words and word-combinations from the text:

Зашифровывание, процесс преобразования, расшифровка, исторически, проверка личности, замещение, случайно, выбирать, взаимозаменяемы, относиться, область изучения, в этом смысле, частично совпадающие значения, присоединять, родственные слова, ограниченный, меры безопасности, инженер по безопасности, маскировка, в наше время.

Ex. 4. Give the definition for:

A cryptography	a pair of algorithms that create the encryption and the reversing decryption.
A decryption	means the replacement of a unit of plaintext (i.e., a meaningful word or phrase) with a code word (for example, wallaby replaces attack at dawn).
A cipher (or cypher)	is the practice and study of techniques for secure communication in the presence of adversarial behavior.
The term "code"	is the study of ciphertext, ciphers and cryptosystems with the aim of understanding how they work and finding and improving techniques for defeating or weakening them.
A plaintext	is a method for circumventing the security of a cryptographic system by finding a weakness in a code, cipher, cryptographic protocol or key management scheme.
A ciphertext	is a measure of the expected number of operations required to defeat a cryptographic mechanism.
A cryptanalysis	the enciphered form of a text or of its elements
A key in cryptography	Decryption is the reverse, in other words, moving from the unintelligible ciphertext back to plaintext.
A cryptographic attack	the intelligible form of an encrypted text or of its elements
A cryptographic strength	is a piece of information, usually a string of numbers or letters that are stored in a file, which, when processed through a cryptographic algorithm, can encode or decode cryptographic data.

Ex. 5. Give the answers to the following questions:

1. What is cryptography?
2. Where is cryptography used?
3. What is is the reverse, moving from unintelligible ciphertext to plaintext?
4. What is the detailed operation of a cipher controlled by?
5. What were ciphers often used?

Ex. 6.TranslateintoEnglish:

1. Криптография — одна из старейших наук, ее насчитывает несколько тысяч лет.

2. Криптология разделяется на два направления — **криптографию** и **криптоанализ**. Цели этих направлений прямо противоположны.

3. Криптография занимается поиском и исследованием математических методов преобразования информации.

4. Сфера интересов криптоанализа — исследование возможности расшифровывания информации без знания ключей.

5. Преобразованное сообщение будем называть шифрованным – шифртекст, а сам процесс преобразования - шифрование.

6. Историческим примером шифра замены является шифр Цезаря (I век до н.э.), описанный историком Древнего Рима Светонием.

7. Гай Юлий Цезарь в своей переписке использовал шифр собственного изобретения. Применительно к русскому языку он состоял в следующем: каждая буква алфавита заменялась другой буквой, из этого алфавита, идущей за первой через некоторый интервал.

Ex. 7. Retell the text.

GRAMMAR: REPORTED SPEECH

(see Appendix 2 …….)

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

1. Read the dialogue between the interviewer and the police officer. Then rewrite it into Reported Speech (Appendix):

I: Good afternoon! We are glad to see you!

P: Hello! I'm glad to see you too!

I: You are so brave and strong. How can you connect your job with healthy life style?

P: Actually I do not have enough time for cooking meals and going in for sports, but I try to do my best. I eat fresh fruit and vegetables and drink a lot of milk.

I: What role does sport play in your life?

P: As I have mentioned I do not go in for sports, but I am fond of such activities that allow me to keep fit at home. I start with running then I take exercise programmes.

I: Do your colleagues go in for sports?

P: Yes, of course. Some of them prefer swimming, skiing, playing badminton, others are keen on football, boxing. Unfortunately, public sport facilities are not always available to my colleagues and they are engaged into outdoor activities. Most of them prefer running too.

I: What do you know about foreign sport programmes for police?

P: According to the latest figures the most popular sports in Europe and America are walking, cycling and jogging.

I: So, we see that our officers are very strong and healthy.

P: Certainly! Sport is very important in our life. Keep fit. Be in harmony with your soul and body!

I: Thank you…

2. Read the passage from the policeman's report and rewrite it into Reported speech and translate it:

Policeman: "I visited Sandra Black on Monday (the 6th of November) she was with her two children: a boy, named Peter, and girl, named Betty. Peter is five yearsold and Betty is seven.

The house of Sandra is not appropriate for children living. There is no lightening inside. Also, it is cold in the rooms. The rooms are dirty and there is a lot of rubbish. It would be great if Sandra Black cleans her rooms and Betty helps her about the house. Another good idea is to pay for central heating and hot running water or to install a boiler. Also it is necessary for them to cover the floor with a carpet. If Sandra Black doesn't do these recommendations her children can catch a cold, have a headache, sore throat and bad cough. Moreover, Sandra Black should pay attention to her children's way

of life. It is forbidden to eat junk food and drink cola every day. Children need in vitamins and sport activities.

They ought to eat fresh fruit and vegetables, dairy products, drink green tea and juice. Furthermore, they must not play computer games and watch TV all daylong. It is necessary to walk, to go in for sports and to have a rest and lots of sleep.

If Sandra Black doesn't follow my advice her children will have lots of problems with their health."

3. Choose the correct answer:

1. He asked me if I would be working late this/that night.
2. Frank asked her where she bought/had bought that oily fish.
3. The doctor told me to keep/kept fit.
4. Alice said she was tired and she is going/was going to lie down.
5. My friend asked me how long I had been eating/ate junk food.
6. She asked us if we would/would we agree to help her.
7. Peter said he learnt/had learned the rule and he was doing the exercise.
8. George said he doesn't/didn't want to catch cold and stay at home.
9. My aunt said she could hardly stop/stopped from laughing.
10. She asked Tim if his cold is/was any better that day.

4. First read then report what the colonel told the lieutenants:

1. Do not smoke in no-smoking areas.
2. Keep fit and go in for sports.
3. Don't be drunk!

4. Wear your uniform!

5. Visit a doctor at least two times a year.

6. Be smart!

7. Don’t sleep during your work.

8. Never miss your breakfast.

9. Don’t be nervous.

10. Follow healthy lifestyle.

1. He told them…_____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

5. Paraphrase using Direct Speech:

1) Steve told me that he had been working sixty hours a week for thelast 2 months.

2) Alison told me she was having dinner.

3) She asked me not to open the window.

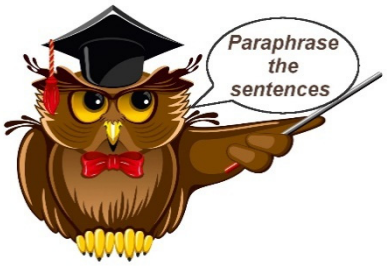
4) Rob said he had had an accident.

5) The boy said he was afraid he had broken his leg.

6) Kate told her mother she would not be out for long.

7) He said that he had gone in for boxing before he entered the university.

8) David said he had broken the bicycle.



6. Paraphrase using Reported speech:

1) “Give me a cup of tea, please”, said the captain to a cadet.

2) “Don’t drink too much alcohol”, said the lieutenant to an old man.

3) “Don’t make so much noise at night”, said the militia officer to a musician.

4) “Don’t smoke in public”, said the major.

5) “Get up early and do mourning exercises”, advised the doctor.

6) “Don’t eat for several days”, my doctor told me.

7) Nick’s father said to him: “Please, pass me a cigarette”.

8) “Stay back!” – ordered the militia.

9) “Don’t sell alcohol to children”, – the militiaman told the shop assistant

7. The captain asked the suspect some questions. First read, and then report the captain’s questions:

1. What’s your name?
2. Where do you work?
3. Where were you last night?
4. Are you familiar with Mr. Simons?
5. Why did you visit him?
6. What pills did you give him?
7. When did you buy the medicine?
8. Where did you buy it?
9. Why didn’t you consult the doctor?

1. The captain asked the suspect…

_____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

Choose one correct variant

8.

1) “Please sir, can I have some more food?” _____ Oliver.

a) told b) said c) tell

2) He insisted that I _____ breakfast.

a) had missed b) missed c) miss

3) Alan asked the doctor _____ lose weight.

a) how could he b) how he can c) how he could

4) He offered _____ me some delicious meals.

a) cooked b) to cook c) cook

5) The doctor didn’t suggest _____ pizza.

a) ordering b) ordered c) had ordered

6) The officer informed us that all pills _____.

a) were still beingchecked

b) is still beingchecked

c) still checked

7) The policeman ordered the driver _____ of his car.

a) step out b) to step out c) stepping out

8) The policeman explained that it _____ illegal to sell cigarettes to children.

a) been b) is c) was

9) An old man protested that he _____ junk food.

a) had eaten b) was eaten c) ate

10) Christine complained that she _____ a cold.

a) caught b) catch c) to catch

11) Katy asked _____ they would be able to visit the gym thefollowing year.

a) if b) of c) unless

12) He promised that they _____ the following night.

a) would have a rest b) will have a rest c) had a rest

13) He denied _____ the truth.

a) tell b) said c) telling

14) That man accused me of acting as if _____ guilty.

a) I am b) I were c) I had

15) The militiaman _____ whether I saw a wrongdoer.

a) wondered b) told c) said

16) We _____ how we could avoid stressful situations.

a) wonder b) asked c) ask

MODULE IX

MALICIOUS COMPUTER PROGRAMS AND PROTECTION FROM THEIR EFFECTS

ВРЕДОНОСНЫЕ КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫЕ ПРОГРАММЫ И ЗАЩИТА ОТ ИХ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ

UNIT 1. MALWARE & COMPUTER VIRUS

ВРЕДОНОСНЫЕ ПРОГРАММЫ И КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫЕ ВИРУСЫ

Vocabulary notes

malware [mælweər] –вредоносная программа

an amalgamation [æn əmælgəˈmeɪʃn] –объединение, слияние

malicious computer program [məˈlɪʃəs kəmˈpju:təˈ prəʊgræm] – вредоносная компьютерная программа

cyberthreats [cyberthreats] – киберугрозы

to be vulnerable [tu: bi: vʌln(ə)rəb(ə)l] – быть уязвимым

crippling [ˈkrɪplɪŋ] –нанесение вреда

erase [ɪˈreɪz] – удалить

encrypt [ɪnˈkrɪpt] –зашифровать

sophisticated [səˈfɪstɪkeɪtɪd] –сложный

to infiltrate [tu: ˈɪnfɪltreɪt] –просачиваться, проникать

to propagate [tu: ˈprɒpəgeɪt] – распространять

to breach [tu: briˈʧ] –нарушать

to steal [tu:sti:l] – украсть, похитить

execution [eksɪˈkju:ʃn] – осуществление

nuisance [nju:sns] – досадная помеха

harmless [ˈhɑ:mlɪs] –безвредный, безопасный

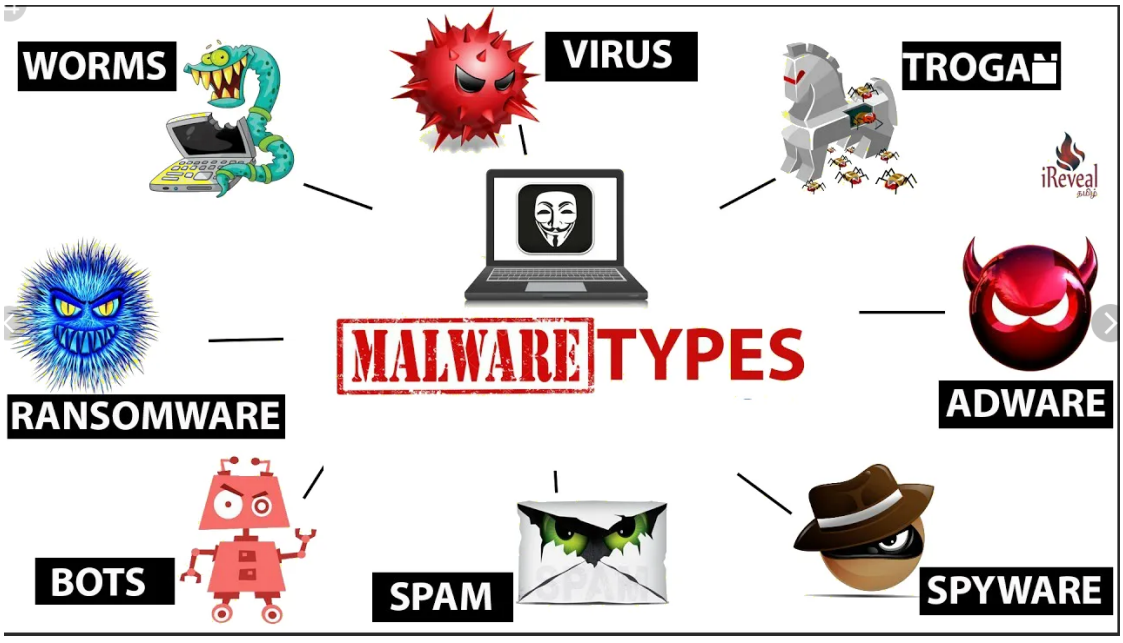
to glean [tu: gli:n] –подбирать, собирать

nefarious [nɪˈfe(ə)rɪəs]

consent [kənsent]

duplicitous [djʊˈplɪsɪtəs]

bot [bɒt] –бот, робот



Text 1. MALWARE & COMPUTER VIRUS FACTS

Whether you're on a Windows, Apple or Linux computer, a desktop, laptop, smartphone or tablet, you're vulnerable to ever-evolving cyberthreats from computer viruses and other types of malware. The first step to protecting yourself and your data is understanding what you're up against. Here's an overview of the major types of malware, today's most common computer viruses and their potential impact.

The term "malware" — an amalgamation of malicious and software — is now used to describe any malicious computer program on a computer or mobile device. These programs are installed without the consent of users and can cause a number of unpleasant effects, including crippling computer performance, mining your system for personally identifiable information (PII) and sensitive data, erasing or encrypting data or even hijacking device operations or computer-controlled hardware. Hackers continuously develop increasingly sophisticated ways to infiltrate user systems. Let's look at some of the most common types of malware currently in use.

1. Computer Viruses

What is a computer virus? Computer viruses are a type of malware that earned their name because of how they spread by "infecting" other files on a disk or computer. Viruses then spread to other disk drives and machines when the infected files are received in downloads from websites, email attachments, shared drives or when carried in files on physical media, such as USB drives or—in the early days—floppy disks.

2. Worms

Unlike viruses, worms don't require human help in order to infect, self-replicate or propagate. As soon as they breach a system, they infect their entry point and spread through the device and across any network to which the device connects. By exploiting network vulnerabilities—such as missed operating system (OS) updates or application patches, weak email security or poor internet

safety practices—worms can execute, self-replicate and propagate at an almost exponential rate as each new infection repeats the process. Originally, most worms simply "ate" system resources and reduced performance. Now, most worms contain malicious "payloads" designed to steal or delete files upon execution.

3. Adware

One of the most common online nuisances is adware. Adware programs automatically deliver advertisements to host computers. Familiar examples of adware include pop-up ads on webpages and advertising messages that are part of the interface of "free" software. While some adware is relatively harmless, other variants use tracking tools to glean information about your location or browser history. Most of the time, adware collects information in order to serve better targeted ads. But sometimes Adware is used for more nefarious purposes including redirecting search results, displaying op-ups that can’t be closed or link to malware, disabling antivirus software or even going all the way off the rails into the territory of spyware.

Technically, adware is installed with people's knowledge and consent. But when was the last time you read all the way through a several thousand word "Terms of Service" statement? By clicking the "I Agree" button, you grant consent. Because you have acknowledged and consented to the terms of service, these programs can't be termed malware. Today’s antivirus software typically identifies these programs as "potentially unwanted programs" (PUPs).

4. Spyware

Spyware does just what it says. It spies on what you're doing at your computer. It collects data such as keystrokes, browsing habits, location data and even login information. While adware might include "repurposing" collected data for sale in the terms of service statement, spyware is more duplicitous. Spyware is considered malware because users are unaware of it. The only intent of spyware is malicious. Spyware collects and sells your data to third parties, typically cyber criminals, with no regard for how the data will be used. Spyware

may also modify specific security settings on your computer or interfere with network connections.

5. Ransomware

Ransomware infects your computer, encrypts your PII and other sensitive data such as personal or work documents and then demands a ransom for their release. If you refuse to pay, the data is deleted. Some ransomware variants lock out all access to your computer. Sometimes, they might claim to be the work of legitimate law enforcement agencies and suggest that you've been caught doing something illegal.

6. Bots

Bots are programs designed to automatically carry out specific operations. Although they serve many legitimate purposes, they are also a popular type of malware. Once on a computer, bots can cause the machine to execute specific commands without the user's approval or knowledge. Hackers may also try to infect multiple computers with the same bot to create a "botnet"—short for robot network. These zombie botnets give hackers the ability to remotely manage compromised computers, enabling them to steal sensitive data, to spy on user activities, to distribute spam automatically or to launch devastating Distributed-Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attacks on computer networks and websites.

7. Rootkits

Rootkits allow remote access or control of a computer by a third party. These programs are useful for IT professionals trying to troubleshoot network issues remotely, but they can easily become nefarious. Once installed on your computer, rootkits allow attackers to take complete control of your machine to steal data or install additional malware. Rootkits are designed to go unnoticed and actively hide their presence and that of other malware that they install.

8. Trojan Horses

Commonly called "Trojans," these programs hide in plain sight by masquerading as legitimate files or software. Once downloaded and installed,

Trojans make changes to a computer and carry out malicious activities, without the knowledge or consent of the victim.

9. Bugs

Bugs—flaws in software code—are not a type of malware, they are errors in software code that popular vectors for attackers with malicious intent. Bugs can, on and of themselves, have detrimental effects on your computer, such as freezing, crashing or reducing performance. Security bugs create holes in a computer or network's defenses that are especially attractive to would-be attackers. While better security control on the developer end helps reduce the number of bugs, bugs are another reason why keeping current on software patches and system updates is crucial.

Ex. 1. Give Russian equivalents for the following English words all found in the text above:

legitimate, adware, vulnerable, to execute, malicious activities, spyware, harmless, to describe, bots, additional, to spread, Distributed-Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attacks, to steal, to demand a ransom, continuously, execution, to reduce, to carry out, consent of the victim, system updates, crucial, allow remote access.

Ex. 2.Say if the following statements are true or false.

1 Commonly called "Trojans," these programs don't hide in plain sight by masquerading as legitimate files or software.

2. While better security control on the developer end helps reduce the number of bugs, bugs are another reason why keeping current on software patches and system updates is crucial.

3. Rootkits allow remote access or control of a computer by a third party.

4. Computer viruses aren't a type of malware that earned their name because of how they spread by "infecting" other files on a disk or computer.

5. Unlike viruses, worms require human help in order to infect, self-replicate or propagate.

6. It doesn’t spy on what you're doing at your computer

7. Hackers continuously develop increasingly sophisticated ways to infiltrate user systems.

Ex. 3. Put the following sentences into interrogative and negative forms.

1. The first step to protecting yourself and your data is understanding what you're up against.

2. Now, most worms contain malicious "payloads" designed to steal or delete files upon execution.

3. One of the most common online nuisances is adware.

4. Hackers may also try to infect multiple computers with the same bot to create a "botnet"—short for robot network.

5. Bugs can, on and of themselves, have detrimental effects on your computer, such as freezing, crashing or reducing performance.

Ex.4. Retell the text using the following phrases:

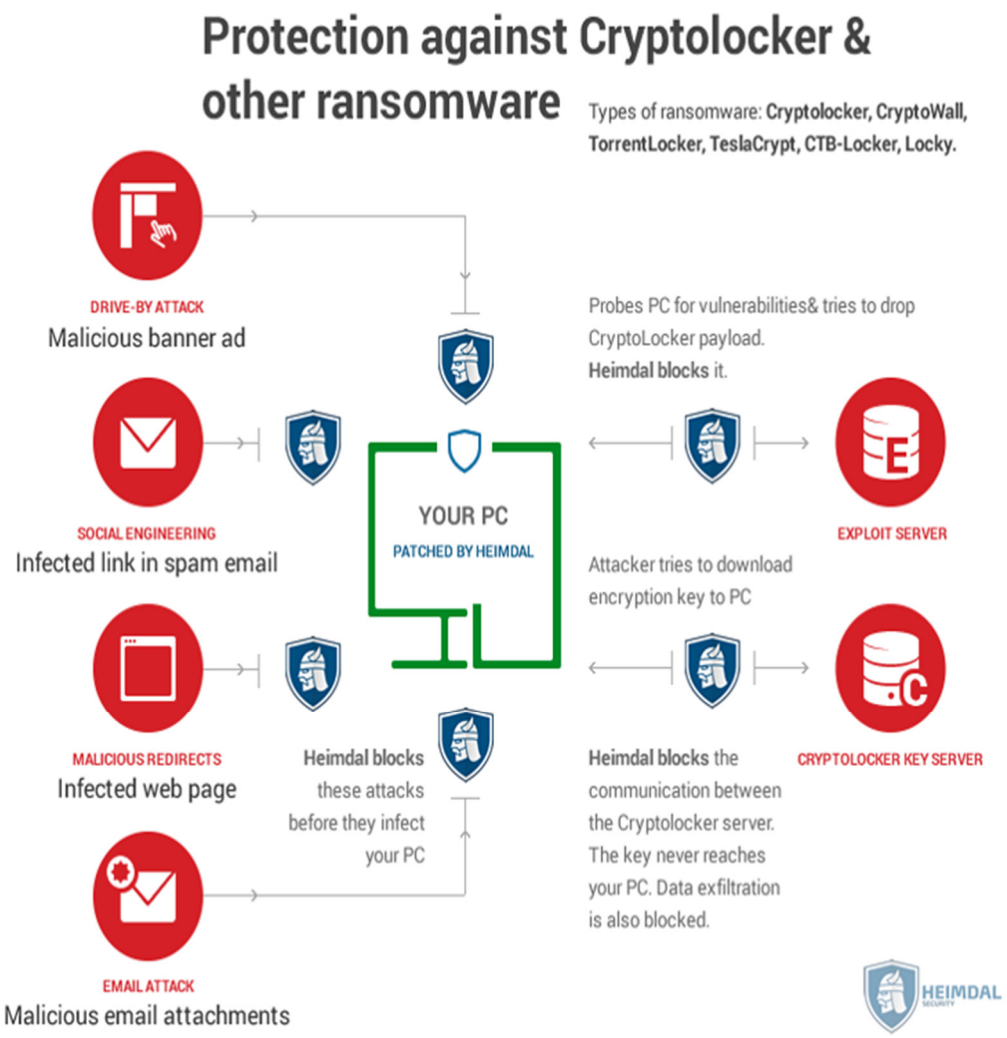
The headline of the text is ….

The text speaks about … in details.

The text provides much information on …

UNIT 2. MALWARE PROTECTION METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

МЕТОДЫ И СПОСОБЫ ЗАЩИТЫ ОТ ВРЕДОНОСНЫХ ПРОГРАММ



Today's malware is definitely not the only security threat for individual and corporate users, but the tools of detecting and fighting malware remain fundamental in any security solution. There are several reasons for this, the main one being historical. As we already know it all started with viruses, and the first computer security solutions, respectively, were called "antiviruses." Most people who are not sophisticated in data protection still say "antiviruses" though, even when speaking about the most complex security solutions. They

expect those solutions to fight “viruses,” although, as stated above, they are not the only threats.

There are three main rules which both home and corporate users must follow:

Antivirus protection is strongly recommended. If you are not an expert in computer security, you should ensure that you employ proprietary antivirus protection and a firewall. The majority of the current antivirus programs provide protection against all types of computerized threats, including viruses, worms, Trojans and adware, etc. Integrated security solutions are also capable of filtering spam, preventing network attacks and restricting access to unwanted and dangerous Internet resources, etc.

Do not trust any information whose source cannot be guaranteed, whether in email, hyperlink, IM or other format. Do not open files and links from unknown sources. Even unexpected messages from friends or colleagues should be treated with caution as a sender’s address can easily be forged. The Internet can be a dangerous place and you need to remain constantly vigilant.

The risk of infection can also be reduced through what are termed ‘organizational measures’. This usually involves giving each user, whether on a home or corporate network, individual rights regarding what they can see and do whilst using the computer. For example: placing restrictions on the use of IM; restricting access to some websites; nominating only selected machines on the corporate network as being capable of accessing the internet, and so on.

Unfortunately, where a user’s intentions are honorable, such restrictions can sometimes negatively impact the company’s business processes. In this situation both sides must seek a balance and in each case this balance may be different.

Do not neglect information from antivirus companies and IT security experts. They usually provide an early warning about any new type of Internet fraud, virus threat or epidemic that may be circulating.

The story of the clones of the LoveLetter worm serves to illustrate how fraudulent attacks can be successfully defeated. Immediately after the initial worm epidemic struck, almost every antivirus company issued guidelines for the user on how to protect themselves from this type of worm. In this case, that involved not opening any attachments with a VBS extension as this was how the worm was distributed. As a result of the industry's timely advice, none of the worm's numerous clones were able to wreak the same sort of havoc as that caused by the original LoveLetter worm.

However, sometimes information about the potential for a new virus to do damage is grossly over-exaggerated. Quite often, simple worms hidden inside emails purporting to be about the latest hot topic, for example, a football championship or natural disaster, are presented as the next big thing by some antivirus companies. Subsequently, if there is nothing else around to consume the media's interest, they may well seize upon the story and blow it out of all proportion too.

Malware: viruses, worms, trojans and spyware

Malware (malicious software) is software created to damage or alter the computer data or its operations. These are the main types .

- Viruses are programs that spread by attaching themselves to executable files or documents. When the infected program is run, the virus propagates to other files or programs on the computer . Some viruses are designed to work at a particular time or on a specific date, e.g. on Friday 13th. An email virus spreads by sending a copy of itself to everyone in an email address book.
- Worms are self-copying programs that have the capacity to move from one computer to another without human help, by exploiting security flaws in computer networks. Worms are self-contained and don't need to be attached to a document or program the way viruses do
- Trojan horses are malicious programs disguised as innocent-looking files or embedded within legitimate software .Once they are activated ,they may

affect the computer in a variety of ways : some are just annoying , others are more ominous , creating a backdoor to the computer which can be used to collect stored data. They don't copy themselves or reproduce by infecting other files.

- Spyware, software designed to collect information from computers for commercial or criminal purposes, is another example of malicious software. It usually comes hidden in fake freeware or shareware applications downloadable from the Internet.

Preventative tips

- Don't open email attachments from unknown people; always take note of the file extension.
- Run and update antivirus programs, e.g. virus scanners.
- Install a firewall, a program designed to prevent spyware from gaining access to the internal network. Make backup copies of your files regularly.
- Don't accept files from high-risk sources.
- Use a digital certificate, an electronic way of proving your identity, when you are doing business on the Internet. Avoid giving credit card numbers.
- Don't believe everything you read on the Net .Have a suspicious attitude toward its contents.

Ex. 1. Fill in the gaps in these security tips with words from the box.

digital certificate, malware, virus, scanner, spyware, firewall, antivirus

Malicious software, (1)_____ can be avoided by following some basic rules.

Internet users who like cybershopping should get a (2)_____ an electronic identity card.

To prevent crackers from breaking into your internal network and obtaining your data, install a (3)_____. It will protect you from (4) _____.

If you have been hit by a (5)_____ , don't panic! Download a clean - up utility and always remember to use an (6)_____program for example, a virus (7)_____.

Ex. 2 Answer the questions.

1 What do you do to prevent computer infections?

2 Do you keep your virus protection updated? The Internet has lots of websites where you can get free advice and software. What should you do to improve you computer security?

CONDITIONALS

Mixed Conditionals

All types of conditionals can be mixed. Any tense combination is possible if the context permits it.

	If-clause	Main clause	
Typ	If nobody phoned the	officers will not come	Type
Typ	If he knew her,	he would have invited	Type
Typ	If you hadn't learnt the	you will not get an A-	Type
Typ	If he had found a job,	he wouldn't be	Type

Unless means if not: *Unless they are late, we will not miss the train.*

As long as, providing/ provided that can be used instead of if: *As long as he is on time, we will not be late for the party.*

We do not normally use *will, would* or *should* in an if-clause.

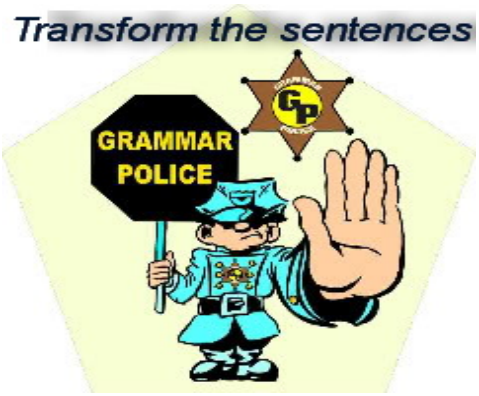
After *if*, we can use *were* instead of was in all persons.

I wish + PastSimple	Regret about a present situation which we want to be different	I wish I were more patient.
I wish + subject + could + bare infinitive	Wish in the present concerning lack of ability	I wish I could swim
I wish + subject + would + bare infinitive	Wish for a future change unlikely to happen or wish to express dissatisfaction; polite request implying dissatisfaction or lack of hope: • "wish" and "would" shouldhavedifferentsubjects • Wish + inanimate subject + would - is used to express speaker's lack of hope or disappointment	I wish he would investigate this case. I wish you would enter the university. I wish it would stop raining.
I wish + PastPerfect	Regret that something happened or didn't happen in the past	I wish I had bought those boots.

CONDITIONALS

	If-clause	Main clause	use	Example
Type 0 Real	If + any present form	Present Simple	Real - for general truth	If you heat the water, it boils.

Type 1 Real present	If + any present form	Future / Imperative can/ may / might / must/ should + bare inf.	Real - likely to happen in the present or future	If you work hard, you'll be tired.
Type 2 Unreal	If + Past Simple / Past Continuous	Would/ could/ might + bare inf.	Unreal-unlikely to happen in the present or future;	If I were you, I wouldn't judge him.
Type 3 Unreal past	If + Past Perfect/ Past Perfect Continuous	Would/ could/ might + have + past participle	Unreal situation in the past; also used to express regrets and criticism	If you had locked the car, it wouldn't have been stolen.



1. Transform the sentences, using "I wish" (Appendix 3):

1) I'd love to know five foreign languages.

2) Why don't we go to the restaurant more often?

3) She hates working on Saturdays.

4) He'd love to investigate this case.

5) I'd like to live in Great Britain.

6) They hate playing board games after dinner.

7) They didn't go to the party.

8) He decided to stop working as a detective.

9) He lost all his money.

10) Unfortunately, I didn't tell you the truth.

2. Imagine that you are a wizard and you can change your life.

Tell your group what you'd like to change. Use "I wish".

3. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form (Appendix 3).

1) I wish I ___ (to hang out with friends) after a busy working day.

2) He fell and broke his leg pursuing the criminal. I wish he ___ (to be) more careful.

3) I wish you ___ (to read) more English books in future, because it isnecessary for working abroad.

4) I can't remember where I've put my binoculars. I wish I ___ (to can).

5) I wish I ___ (not to lend) him my new car. He has broken it.

6) My watch has stopped. I wish I ___ (to have) a better watch.

4) I feel so tired. I wish I ___ (not to stay up) so late last night.

8) I wish I ___ (not to spend) all my money last night.

9) I wish he ___ (to present) me his painting.

10) I wish I ___ (to watch) comedy show after stressful working day.

4. In pairs write a short story on "The ideal working day of a police officer". Use "I wish" constructions. Write 80-100 words.

5. Choose one correct variant

1. If she is as clever as you say, she ___ rich by now.

a) will be b) would be c) would have been

2. If he had finished his work yesterday, he ___ free now.

a) would be b) would have been c) will be

3. If I were you, I ___ the facts before I accused them.

a) would check b) will check c) would have checked

4. If she were in your position, she ___ him by now.

a) will help b) would help c) would have helped.

5. They ___ that expedition if they have enough free time.

a) will join b) would join c) would have joined

6. If her neighbours are too noisy, she always ___.

a) complains b) complained c) has complained

7. I wish cadets ___ more fashionable clothes.

a) wear b) wore c) worn

8. I wish she ___ more pleasant to the victims of the robbery.

a) had been b) is c) will be

9. I wish they ___ me more.

a) pay b) paid c) would pay

10. If they liked that souvenir, they ____ it.

a) will buy b) would buy c) would have bought

6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense:

"If you don't call the police, you 1)_____ (never find) your collection ofbadges". I remember my relatives saying me these words when myhouse was robbed. If I 2)_____ (listen) to them, I 3)_____ (get) back mybadges. If I 4)_____ (explain) the situation to a police officer, hecertainly 5)_____ (help) me. If I 6)_____ (can / change) anything aboutthat situation, I 7)_____ (get) my badges back. But for me, everything8)_____ (find) and the thief 9)_____ (punish). If only I 10)_____(understand) it earlier.

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APPENDIX

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ

Приложение 1

Тестовые задания для самоконтроля
по специальностям
10.05.05 Безопасность информационных технологий
вправоохранительной сфере
40.05.01 Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности

40.05.03 Судебная экспертиза

UNITS I, II, III

1. I ... very busy yesterday.

a. am

b. is

c. was

d. were

e. will

2. ... there many cadets in your group?

a. will

b. was

c. are

d. is

e. have

3. My friend … a cybercrime investigator now.

a. am

b. is

c. was

d. were

e. will be

4. .... is a first year student.

a. A freshman

b. A policeman

c. A doctor

d. An investigator

e. A teacher

5. A sophomore is …

a. a first year student

b. a second year student

c. a third year student

d. a fourth year student

e. a fellow student

6. lieutenant colonel

a. лейтенант

b. полковник

c. подполковник

d. старшина

e. старшийлейтенант

7.The cadets of the Interior University are future …

a. doctors

b. teachers

c. police officers

d. engineers

e. military officers

8. Правоохранительные органы

a. Law enforcement agencies

b. Peace-keeping activities

c. Legal statutes

d. Law organs

e. Law abiding activity

9. Computer crime refers to any crime that involves a …

a. computer

b. blackboard

c. printer

d. earphones

e. mobile phone

10. digital evidence

a. неопровержимые улики

b. цифровые улики

c. вещественные улики

d. материальные улики

e. косвенные улики

11. I did all … best to enter the University

a. my

b. your

c. one’s

d. his

e. their

12. Captain comes after

a. lieutenant

b. colonel

c. senior lieutenant

d. junior lieutenant

e. major

13. Programming language ….a way of specifying programs for a computer.

a. is

b. are

c. am

d. have

e. hasbeen

14. Information Security Department

a. Отдел уголовного розыска

b. Отдел информационной безопасности

c. Следственный отдел

d. Отдел борьбы с экономическими преступлениями

e. Отдел программирования

15. In order to enter our university an applicant must …

a. have undeniable references only.

b. pass the entrance examinations successfully

c. have fair hair

d. take an exams satisfactorily

e. take the entrance examinations successfully

16. Social educational subjects are in the program of ...

a. cadets' curriculum.

b. cadets' thinking

c. cadets' plan

d. cadet's dream

e. cadet's memory

17. According to the regulations cadets are to wear …

a. medical uniform

b. police uniform

c. black trousers

d. white shirts

18. The term of training at the University depends….

a. on education model.

b. on the number of the cadets.

c. on whether you are in a hurry or not.

d. on the wish of cadets

e. on the calendar year

19. The academic year in our university begins in September and is divided into …..

a. indefinitely small parts

b.three terms (semesters)

c.two terms (semesters)

d. four parts

e. five parts

20. Does Peter chat with his friends? - Yes, …

a. I do

b. he do

c. she does

d. he does

e. she did

21. If there is … , he is a freshman of the Law Enforcement Institute (Academy, University).

a. a passing score

b. a car

c. a computer

d. a mobile phone

e. a monitor

22. ICT

a. Information and Communication Technology

b. Identification and Communication Technology

c. Information and Criminal Technology

d. Identification and Criminal Technology

e. Identification and Computer Technology

23. Take … law enforcement activity

a. up

b. to

c. from

d. under

e. in

24. to move up the promotion ladder

a. получить служебные навыки

b. продвинуться по служебной лестнице

c. заняться самосовершенствованием

d. перейти на старший курс

e. перейти на другой факультет

25. цифровой

a. digit

b. digital

c. digits

d. digitally

e. digitals

26. научный

a. science

b. scientific

c. scientifically

d. scientists

e. scientifics

27. опыт

a. to experience

b. experienced

c. experience

d. experiential

e. experientially

28. **International police cooperation**

a. преступления против личности

b. международное сотрудничество полицейских

c. компьютерная преступность

d. международное преступное сообщество

e. сотрудничество международных сил полиции

29. Он в увольнении

a. He is on duty detail

b. He is on leave

c. He is at works

d. He is on duty

e. He is away on business

30. Terminal access

a. постоянный размер

b. постоянный монитор

c. постоянный доступ

d. постоянный центр

e. постоянный компьютер

31.I'msorry. I'm busy now. I … applications against viruses.

a. am designing

b. am designed

c. designed

d. designing

e. have designed

32. How long ….you … the iPad?

a. have had

b. had have

c. had had

d. have have

e. has had

33. Они только что предотвратили киберпреступление

a. They just prevented cyber crime

b. They have just prevented cyber crime

c. They was prevented cyber crime

d. They were prevented cyber crime

e. They prevent cyber crime

English Alphabet

The English alphabet consists of 26 letters. Each letter has an uppercase ("capital letter") and a lowercase ("small letter") form.

The English alphabet

A,a	/eɪ/	**N,n**	/en/
B,b	/bi:/	**O,o**	/əu/
C,c	/si:/	**P,p**	/pi:/
D,d	/di:/	**Q,q**	/kju:/
E,e	/i:/	**R,r**	/a:/
F,f	/ef/	**S,s**	/es/
G,g	/dʒi:/	**T,t**	/ti:/
H,h	/eɪtʒ/	**U,u**	/ju:/
I,i	/aɪ/	**V,v**	/vi:/
J,j	/dʒeɪ/	**W,w**	/dʌbl ju:/
K,k	/keɪ/	**X,x**	/eks/
L,l	/el/	**Y,y**	/waɪ/
M,m	/em/	**Z,z**	/zed/

PLURAL NOUNS. Множественное число существительных

ТАБЛИЦА № 11

ИМЕНА СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОБРАЗУЮТ МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО ПУТЕМ ПРИБАВЛЕНИЯ К ФОРМЕ ЕДИНСТВЕННОГО ЧИСЛА ОКОНЧАНИЙ -s, -es

[s/z]

После глухих согласных окончание произносится как [s], после звонких согласных и гласных как [z]

map – maps [mæps]
карты

hand – hands [hændz]
руки

shoe – shoes [ʃu:z]
ботинки

[ɪz]

После s, ss, sh, ch, x, z + es[ɪz]

class – classes [ˊkla:sɪz]
классы

dress – dresses [ˊdresɪz]
платья

dish – dishes [ˊdɪʃɪz]
блюда

box – boxes [ˊbɒksɪz]
коробки

[z]

-o + es

tomato – tomatoes [təˊmɑ:təʊz]
помидоры

hero – heroes [ˊhɪərəʊz] *герои*

НО

photo – photos [ˊphəʊtəʊz]
фотографии

piano – pianos [piˊænəʊz] *рояли*

kilo – kilos [ˊki:ləʊz]
килограммы

[z]

Перед y стоит согласная
y → ie

factory – factories [ˊfæktərɪz]
фабрики

city – cities [ˊsɪtɪz] *города*

army – armies [ˊa:mɪz] *армии*

Перед y стоит гласная → +s

day – days [deɪz] *дни*

boy – boys [ˊbɔɪz] *мальчики*

key – keys [ki:z] *ключи*

МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

1. Личные	им. п.	I,	you,	he,	she,	it,	we,	you,	they
	объектн. п.	me,	you,	him,	her,	it,	us,	you,	them
2. Притяжательные	I форма	my,	your,	his,	her,	its,	our,	your,	their
	II форма	mine,	yours,	his,	hers,	its,	ours,	yours,	theirs
3. Возвратные и усилительные		myself,	yourself,	himself,	herself,	itself,	ourselves,	yourselves,	themselves
4. Взаимные		each other, one another							
5. Указательные		this (these), that (those), such, the same							
6. Вопросительные		who, whom, whose, what, which							
7. Относительные и соединительные		who, whom, whose, what, which, that							
8. Неопределенные		some, any, one, all, each, every, other, another, both, many, much, few, little, either, no, none, neither							

Употребление

1. Личные	**I** shall speak to him.	подлежащее
	I shall speak **to him.**	дополнение
	That was **he.**	часть сказуемого
2. Притяжательные	**Her** paper was interesting.	определение
	My room is large, **yours** is larger.	подлежащее
	This paper is **his.**	часть сказуемого
	We haven't seen your paper; we have seen only **theirs.**	дополнение
3. Возвратные и усилительные	I wash **myself.**	дополнение
	He **himself** saw it. He saw it. **himself.**	
4. Взаимные	They greeted **each other.**	дополнение
5. Указательные	**This** was pleasant.	подлежащее
	He likes **this.**	дополнение
	It was **that.**	часть сказуемого
	I know **these** songs.	определение
6. Вопросительные	**Who** knows this story?	подлежащее
	What did you see there?	дополнение
	What has she become?	часть сказуемого
	Which month is the warmest?	определение
7. Относительные и соединительные	The man **who** is sitting there is my friend.	подлежащее
	I don't know **whom** he sent there.	дополнение
	The question is **who** will go there.	часть сказуемого
	I don't know **whose** paper this is.	определение
8. Неопределенные	**One** must do it.	подлежащее
	He told us **something.**	дополнение
	Any student can do it.	определение
	It is too **much** for me.	часть сказуемого

Перевод: местоимениями

PRONOUNS. Местоимения

ТАБЛИЦА № 9

PERSONAL PRONOUNS Личные местоимения		POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS Притяжательные местоимения		EXAMPLES Примеры
I	me	my	mine	I have a bag. Give it to me. It's my bag. It's mine.
you	you	your	yours	You have a bag. I'll give it to you. It's your bag. It's yours.
he	him	his	his	He has a bag. Give it to him. It's his bag. It's his.
she	her	her	hers	She has a bag. Give it to her. It's her bag. It's hers.
it	it	its	—	It (the cat) likes milk. Give it some milk. This is its bowl.
we	us	our	ours	We have a bag. Give it to us. It's our bag. It's ours.
they	them	their	theirs	They have a bag. Give it to them. It's their bag. It's theirs.

Склонение личных местоимений

Число	Лицо	Именительный падеж		Объектный падеж	
Единственное	1	I	я	me	меня, мне
	2	you	ты	you	тебя, тебе
	3	he	он	him	его, ему
		she	она	her	ее, ей
		it	оно, она, он (о неодушевленных предметах)	it	его, ее, ему
Множественное	1	we	мы	us	нас, нам
	2	you	вы	you	вас, вам
	3	they	*они*	them	их, им

Неопределенные Местоимения	Их производные			Наречия
	+thing	+body	+one	+where
Some	**something** *что-нибудь, что-то, нечто, что-либо*	**somebody** *кто-то, кто-нибудь, кто-либо, кое-кто, некто*	**someone** *кто-то, кто-нибудь, кто-либо, кое-кто, некто*	**somewhere** *где-то, куда-то, где-нибудь, куда-либо, куда-нибудь, куда угодно*
Any	**anything** *что угодно, что-нибудь, все*	**anybody** *кто-то, кто-либо, кто-нибудь, всякий, любой*	**anyone** *кто-то, кто-нибудь, кто-либо, всякий, любой*	**anywhere** *куда-нибудь, где-нибудь, куда угодно, где угодно*
No	**nothing** *ничего, ничто*	**nobody** *никого, никто,*	**no one** *никого, никто*	**nowhere** *никуда, нигде,*
Every	**everything** *всё*	**everybody** *все*	**everyone** *каждый, все*	**everywhere** *повсюду, везде, всюду*

SOME OR ANY ???

SOME

ANY

- SOME is used to mean 'a little' and 'a few'.
- Also, SOME can be used with both countable nouns(it means a few) and uncountable nouns (it means a little).
- SOME, when used with countable nouns, nouns are plural. When used with uncountable nouns, they are always singular.

Examples

- I asked her to lend me some money.
- I have some work to do this evening.
- He will bring some friends to the party next week.

- ANY is used to mean 'no' or 'zero'.
- ANY can be used with both countable and uncountable names.
- ANY, when it is used with countable nouns, they are always plural. When it is used with uncountable nouns, they always become singular.

Examples

- I will not see him any more.
- There isn't any butter.
- There aren't any clothes in the wardrobe.

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Вопросительно-относительные		Указательные		Взаимные
Who	– кто, который	*This*	- этот	*Each other* - друг друга
What	– что, какой	*These*	- эти	
Which	– какой, который	*That*	- тот	*One another* - друг друга
Whose	– чей	*Those*	- те	
That	– что (только относительное)	*Such*	- так, такой	

вопросительное слово	перевод	примеры
who	кто	**Who** are you? Кто ты?
whose	чей	**Whose** pen is this? Чья это ручка?
which	который из	**Which** car is yours? Который автомобиль твой?
what	что	**What** are you doing this evening? Что ты делаешь сегодня вечером?
	какой	**What** day is today? Какой сегодня день?
where	где	**Where** is your brother? Где твой брат?
	куда	**Where** does this bus go to? Куда идёт этот автобус?
	откуда	**Where** is he from? Откуда он?
when	когда	**When** is it open? Когда они открыты?
why	почему	**Why** do you tell me this? Почему вы мне это говорите?
how	как	**How** do you go to school? Как ты добираешься до школы?
how long	как долго	**How long** are you going to stay here? Как долго вы собираетесь здесь пробыть?
how often	как часто	**How often** do you play basketball? Как часто ты играешь в баскетбол?
how many	сколько	**How many** apples do you need for the pie? Сколько яблок тебе нужно для пирога?
how much	сколько	**How much** does it cost? Сколько это стоит?

Вопросительные слова

- **who?** – *кто?*
- **what?** – *что? какой?*
- **which?** – *который?*
- **when?** – *когда?*
- **where?** – *где? куда?*
- **why?** – *почему?*
- **how?** – *как?*
- **how much?** – *сколько?*
- **how many?** – *сколько?*

Указательные местоимения		
	Единственное число	Множественное число
Рядом с говорящим	**This** – эта, этот, это  this	**These** – эти
На расстоянии от говорящего	**That** – та, тот, то  that	**Those** – те

Возвратные местоимения		Собирательные местоимения
Единственное число	Множественное число	**Everybody** – все **Everyone** – каждый **Everything** – всё **Everytime** – всегда, всякий раз **Everywhere** – везде
1. **Myself** – я сам 2. **Yourself** – ты сам 3. **Himself** – он сам **Herself** – она сама	1. **Ourselves** – мы сами 2. **Yourselves** – вы сами 3. **Themselves** – они сами	

Числительные

Слово, обозначающее количество или порядок счета предметов, называется числительным.

Количественные числительные (сколько?)

1 – one	11- eleven	10 – ten	21 – twenty-one
2 – two	12 – twelve	20 – twenty	22 – twenty-two
3 – three	13 – thirteen	30 –thirty	23 – twenty-three
4 – four	14 – fourteen	40 – forty	24 – twenty-four
5 – five	15 – fifteen	50 – fifty	25 – twenty-five
6 – six	16 – sixteen	60 – sixty	26 – twenty-six
7 – seven	17 – seventeen	70 – seventy	27 – twenty-seven
8 – eight	18 – eighteen	80 – eighty	28 – twenty-eight
9 – nine	19 – nineteen	90 – ninety	29 – twenty-nine
10 - ten	20 – twenty	100 – one hundred	
		1000 – one thousand	
235 — two hundred thirty five			
8348 — eight thousand three hundred forty eight			

Порядковые числительные (какой по порядку?)

1st — first	11th — eleventh	21st - twenty-first
2nd — second	12th — twelfth	22nd - twenty-second
3rd — third	13th — thirteenth	30th – thirtieth
4th — fourth	14th — fourteenth	40th – fortieth
5th — fifth	15th — fifteenth	50th – fiftieth
6th — sixth	16th — sixteenth	60th – sixtieth
7th — seventh	17th — seventeenth	70th – seventieth
8th — eighth	18th — eighteenth	80th – eightieth
9th — ninth	19th — nineteenth	90th – ninetieth
10th — tenth	20th — twentieth	100th – hundredth

Чтение чисел

ПРОСТЫЕ ДРОБИ (Vulgar Fractions) 1/2 a/one half 1/3 a/one third 1/4 a/one quarter 1/8 an/one eighth 3/4 three quarters	ДЕСЯТИЧНЫЕ ДРОБИ (Decimal Fractions) 0.125 (nought) point one two five 0.25 (nought) point two five 0.33 (nought) point three, three 0.5 (nought) point five 0.75 (nought) point seven five
	point — точка 0-nought (ou) — ноль
ДАТЫ — (DATES) October, 17, 1949: the seventeenth of October nineteen forty-nine November, 2, 2005: the second of November two thousand and five	
НОМЕРА ТЕЛЕФОНОВ — (TELEPHONE NUMBERS) 33042 double three o four two 01-3567597 o one // (the speaker is to make a pause) three five six // seven five nine seven	

CARDINAL and ORDINAL NUMERALS. FRACTIONS. Количественные и порядковые числительные. Дроби

ТАБЛИЦА № 4

CARDINAL	ORDINAL	FRACTIONS
0 — zero		
1 — one	first	
2 — two	second	1/2 — one second/a half
12 — twelve	twelfth	1/12 — a twelfth
20 — twenty	twentieth	1/20 — a twentieth
3 — three	third	1/3 — one third/a third
13 — thirteen	thirteenth	1/13 — a thirteenth
30 — thirty	thirtieth	1/30 — a thirtieth
4 — four	fourth	1/4 — a fourth/a quarter
14 — fourteen	fourteenth	1/14 — a fourteenth
40 — forty	fortieth	1/40 — a fortieth
5 — five	fifth	1/5 — a fifth
15 — fifteen	fifteenth	1/15 — a fifteenth
50 — fifty	fiftieth	1/50 — a fiftieth
6 — six	sixth	1/6 — a sixth
16 — sixteen	sixteenth	1/16 — a sixteenth
60 — sixty	sixtieth	1/60 — a sixtieth
7 — seven	seventh	1/7 — a seventh
17 — seventeen	seventeenth	1/17 — a seventeenth
70 — seventy	seventieth	1/70 — a seventieth
8 — eight	eighth	1/8 — an eighth
18 — eighteen	eighteenth	1/18 — an eighteenth
80 — eighty	eightieth	1/80 — an eightieth
9 — nine	ninth	1/9 — a ninth
19 — nineteen	nineteenth	1/19 — a nineteenth
90 — ninety	ninetieth	1/90 — a ninetieth
10 — ten	tenth	1/10 — a tenth
100 — a hundred	hundredth	1/100 — a hundredth
1,000 — a thousand	thousandth	1/1000 — a thousandth
1,000,000 — a million	millionth	1/1000000 — a millionth

NUMERALS. Cardinal numerals
ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ. Количественные числительные

1 – 12	13 – 19	20...
1 one [wʌn]	13 thirteen [ˌθɜːˈtiːn]	20 twenty [ˈtwenti]
2 two [tuː]	14 fourteen [ˌfɔːˈtiːn]	21 twenty-one [ˌtwentiˈwʌn]
3 three [θriː]	15 fifteen [ˌfifˈtiːn]	22 twenty-two [ˌtwentiˈtuː]
4 four [fɔː]	16 sixteen [ˌsiksˈtiːn]	30 thirty [ˈθɜːti]
5 five [faiv]	17 seventeen [ˌsevənˈtiːn]	40 forty [ˈfɔːti]
6 six [siks]	18 eighteen [ˌeiˈtiːn]	50 fifty [ˈfifti]
7 seven [ˈsevən]	19 nineteen [ˌnainˈtiːn]	60 sixty [ˈsiksti]
8 eight [eit]		70 seventy [ˈsevənti]
9 nine [nain]		80 eighty [ˈeiti]
10 ten [ten]		90 ninety [ˈnainti]
11 eleven [iˈlevən]		
12 twelve [twelv]		

ПРИМЕЧАНИЯ

1. Перед 100, 1000 и 1 000 000 употребляется артикль a, имеющий значение "один":
   a hundred, a thousand, a million
   100 – a hundred / one hundred

2. Разряды чисел свыше 1000 в английском языке отделяются запятыми.
   Точка используется в десятичных дробях.
   10,000 — 10.6 (ten point six)
   100,000 — 0.03 (nought point nought three)

3. В числительных свыше 100 прибавляется союз and перед десятком.
   440 – four hundred and forty

4. Числительные hundred, thousand, million не принимают окончания –s, когда перед ними стоит другое числительное.
   two thousand houses *(две тысячи домов)*
   three hundred schools *(триста школ)*
   НО
   thousands of books *(тысячи книг)*
   hundreds of houses *(сотни домов)*

5. thirty-one roubles – *тридцать один рубль*
   thirty-one books – *тридцать одна книга*

Предлоги

Служебное слово, показывающее отношение существительного к други словам в предложении, называется предлогом.

Предлоги времени

Соответствующее английское обстоятельство	Требуемый английский предлог	Соответствующее русское обстоятельство когда?
in the evening, in spring, in June, in 1991, in early summer	in	вечером, весной, в июне, в 1991 году, в начале лета
at 11 a.m., at dawn, late at night	at	в 11 утра, на рассвете, поздно ночью
on Monday, on the 1st of January	on	в понедельник, 1-го января
by 2 o'clock, by the end of the year	by	к 2 часам, к концу года
during the holiday	during	во время отпуска
for 2 months, for some time	for	в течение 2 месяцев, некоторое время
from early morning till late at night, from 3 to 5 tomorrow	from... till	с раннего утра до поздней ночи, завтра с 3 до 5
after work, after dinner	after	после работы, после обеда
in a year, in a day or two, in a fortnight	in	через год, дня через два, через две недели
since May, since yesterday, since then	since	с мая, со вчерашнего дня, с тех пор

I. Предлоги употребляющиеся с обстоятельством времени:

in, on, at, during, within, for, before, till (until), by, after, past, on (upon), since.

II. Предлоги, употребляющиеся с обстоятельством места (см. раздел служебные слова):

at, by, near, above, below, on, over, under, in, inside, outside, round, before, behind, beside, in front of, between, among, opposite, against, after, next to, towards, past, about, within, beyond.

III. Предлоги, указывающие на направление движения (см. раздел служебны слова):

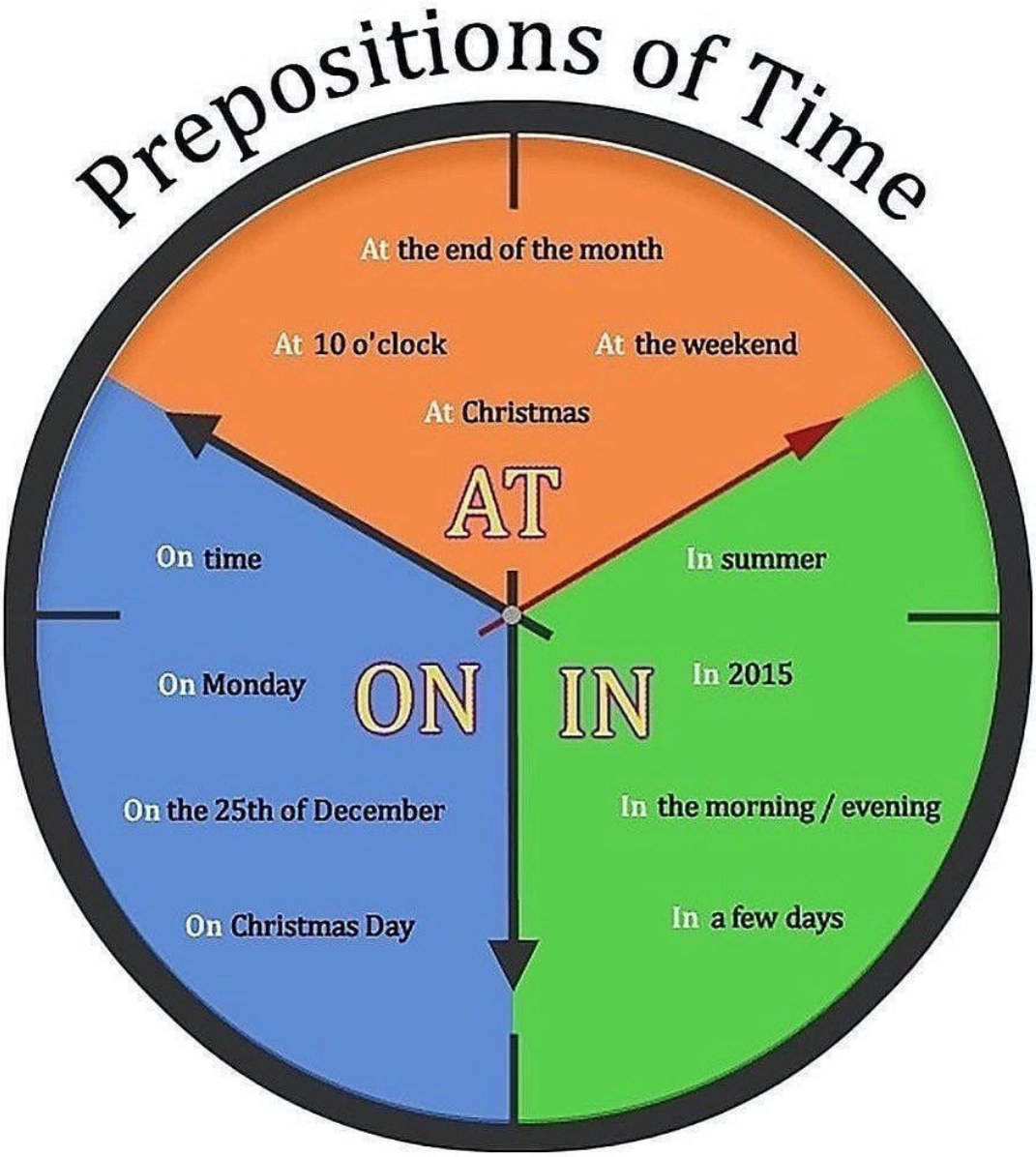
in, with, without, at, by, against, before, from, through.

IV. Предлоги, употребляющиеся с обстоятельством цели и причины:

for, from, with, because of, owing to.

V. Предлоги, выражающие падежные отношения (см. раздел сущ.) :

of, to, with, by.



АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ПРЕДЛОГИ ДВИЖЕНИЯ

Along
вдоль
along the path –
вдоль дорожки

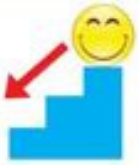
Past
мимо
past the church –
мимо церкви

To
к
to his grandmother – к своей бабушке

Away from
от, прочь от
away from the dog – от собаки

Up
вверх
up the stairs –
вверх по лестнице

Down
вниз
down the hill –
вниз по холму



Into
внутрь, в
into the park – в парк

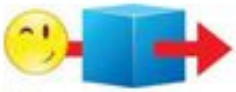
Out of
из
out of the theatre –
из театра

Towards
по направлению к
towards the mall – по направлению
к торговому центру

Back to
обратно к
back to the shop –
обратно в магазин

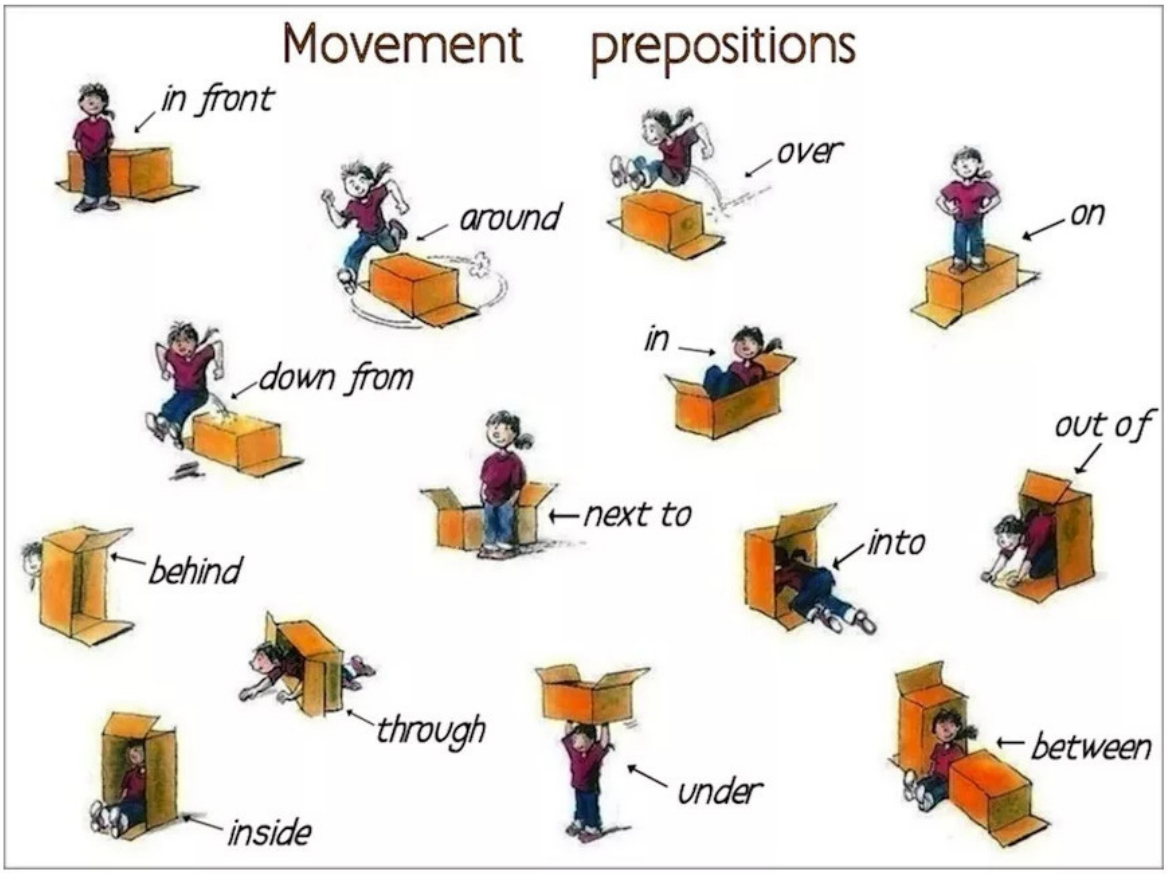
Round
вокруг
round the playground – вокруг
детской площадки

Through
сквозь, через
through the tunnel –
сквозь туннель



Across
через (с одной
стороны на другую)
across the road – через дорогу

Over
по, над
over the bridge – по мосту



Глагол «to have» (Simple tenses)

Лицо	Present настоящее	Past прошедшее	Future будущее
Единственное число			
1.	I – have	I – had	I shall have
2.	–	–	–
3.	he – has she – has it – has	he – had she – had it – had	he – she – will have it –
Множественное число			
1.	we – have	we – had	we – shall have
2.	you – have	you – had	you – will have
3.	they – have	they – had	they – will have

Функции глагола TO HAVE

HAVE	***Смысловой глагол*** (принадлежность) to have + N	She has a ranking in swimming. – У нее разряд по плаванию. The sports complex has modern equipment. – Спортивный комплекс имеет современное оборудование.
	Вспомогательный глагол to have + V.3 (показатель времени)	The leather Ball Club has appeared due to the efforts of the famous football players. – Клуб «Кожаный мяч» появился благодаря усилиям известных футболистов.
	Модальная конструкция to have + to V	The players had to play two matches. – Игрокам пришлось сыграть два матча.

Функции глагола TO BE

BE	**Смысловой глагол** to be + prep. + N (here, there, yesterday, tomorrow) there + be (быть, находиться, происходить, существовать).	The athletes **are** in the gym. – Спортсмены **находятся** в спортивном зале. The contest **will be** tomorrow. – Состязание **будет (произойдет)** завтра. There **are** different sports standards. – **Существуют** различные спортивные нормативы.
	Вспомогательный глагол to be + V.4 to be + V3	Athletes **are fighting** for peace. – Спортсмены **борются** за мир. The first Spartakiad was held in 1956. – Первая спартакиада была проведена в 1956 году.
	Глагол-связка в именном сказуемом to be + N(A)	Sambo **is** a synthesis of many types of wrestling. – Самбо – синтез многих видов борьбы. The competitions **were tense**. – Соревнования **были напряженными**.
	Модальная конструкция to be + to V1	The team **is to arrive** in time. – Команда **должна прибыть** вовремя.

SIMPLE TENSES

The Present Simple (Present Indefinite)– НастоящееПростое

Как образуется:

I форма глагола. Данная форма используется во всех лицах и числах, кроме единственного числа третьего лица: тогда прибавляются окончания– ***s, -es.***

I invent — *We invent*

You invent

He / She / It — *invents* — *They invent*

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы (кроме глагола tobe) образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола**do , does**(в 3-м лице ед.ч.).

Do I invent? — *Do we invent?*

Do you invent?

Does (*he / she / it*) *invent?* — *Do they invent?*

Отрицательнаяформа

I do not (don't) invent — *We do not (don't) invent*

You do not (don't) invent

He / She / It — *does not (doesn't) invent* — *They do not (don't) invent*

Когда употребляется:

1. Действие происходит с определенной периодичностью. Употребляется с такими наречиями как *always (всегда), rarely (редко), often (часто),*

usually (обычно) и т.д., кроме того, со словом *every (every day, every month, every year* и т.д.)

They use computer every day. – Они пользуются компьютером каждый день.

Usually computers solve a lot of tasks. – Обычно компьютер решает множество задач.

2. Действие научно доказано.

Water boils at 100 degrees. - Вода кипит при 100 градусах.

3. Описывается последовательность действий.

I switch on the computer, loadtheprogramandgetnecessaryinformation. – Я включаю компьютер, загружаю программу и получаю необходимую информацию.

Past Simple - Прошедшее Простое

Как образуется:

II форма глагола, т.е. глагол+окончание –**ed** (правильные глаголы), либо II форма неправильного глагола.

To invent -t invented *to tell - told*

Вопросительная и отрицательная форма образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола «did».

Did I invent? *Did we invent?*

Did you invent?

Did { *he / she / it* } *invent?* *Did they invent?*

I (you, he, she, it, we, they) didn't invent.

Когда употребляется:

1. Наличие обстоятельств времени *yesterday (вчера), last (прошедший, прошлый*) или иных.

He visited doctor last week. - На прошлой неделе он был у врача.

Tom **got** excellent results in computer programming yesterday. – Том получил хорошие результаты в компьютерном программировании вчера.

2. Действие произошло в прошлом без каких-либо условий.

Instructions **directed** the operation of a computer. – Инструкции руководили действиями компьютера.

3. Последовательность действий.

Technical writers exchanged files, sent email, copied the latest computer program. – Компьютерные техники изменили файлы, послали электронные письма, скопировали последнюю программу.

FutureSimple - Будущее Простое

Как образуется:

Will (shall) + I форма глагола.

I (you, he, she, it, we, they) will invent

Вопросительная форма образуется путем инверсии

WillI (you, he, she, it, we, they) invent?

Отрицательная форма

I (you, he, she, it, we, they) will not (won't) invent.

Когда употребляется:

Действие произойдет в будущем.

Употребляется с временными маркерами *tomorrow, next,* либо указан срок.

We shall use Internet to obtain necessary information about this project. – Мы будем использовать Интернет, чтобы получить необходимую информацию об этом проекте.

He will start his career as a webmaster. – Он начнет свою карьеру как вебмастер.

Употребление и перевод времен SimpleTenses (Active)

Время	Модели сказуемых	Выражает	Переводится	Примеры		
Present	V (без to) для всех лиц кроме 3-го лица ед.ч. V + -s(-es)	Действие, обычно повторяющееся, не ограниченное временными рамками	Настоящим временем	I You We They	get excellent results in computer programming	
				He She It	gets excellent results in computer programming	
Past	V + -ed	Однократное или повторяющееся действие, имевшее место в прошлом	Прошедшим временем совершенного или несовершенного вида	I You He She It We They	got excellent results in computer programming	
Future	shall will + V (без to)	Однократное или повторяющееся действие, которое произойдет в будущем	Будущем временем совершенного или несовершенного вида	I we You He She It They	shall	get excellent results in computer programming
					will	

Указатели времени	
1-**tomorrow** – завтра; 2- **next (…)** – следующий; 3-**in a year** – через год; 4-**in 2 hours** – через 2 часа	Будущее
1-**usually** – обычно; 2- **every day** – каждый день; 3- **always** – всегда; 4- **often** – часто; 5- **seldom** - редко; 6- **sometimes** – иногда; 7- **never** – никогда.	Настоящее
1-**yesterday** – вчера; 2-**last** (*week*) – на прошлой (неделе); 3- (*a week*) **ago** – (неделю) назад; 4- **when I**…. - когда я …. **все что в скобочках () – можно заменять нужным временем – год, месяц, час….*	Прошлое

yourteacher.ucoz.ru

Неправильные глаголы

Infinitive	**Past Simple**	*Past Participle*
Неопределенная форма глагола	Прошедшее время	Причастие прошедшего времени
Be beat become begin	was/were beat became began	Been beaten become begun

bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blow
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
burn	burnt	burnt
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	(been able)
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen

get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone (been)
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung

rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt	smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt	spelt
spend	spent	spent
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told

think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Continuous Tenses

Времена группы употребляются для обозначения действия – процесса, протекающего в определенный период времени.

Present Continuous - Настоящее Длительное

Следует отметить, что некоторые настоящие времена английского языка могут обозначать будущее.

Present Continuous

I am transmitting.	Am I transmitting?	I am not transmitting.
He is transmitting.	Is he transmitting?	He is not transmitting.
We are transmitting.	Are we transmitting?	We are not transmitting.

Как образуется:

глагол to be + I форма глагола + ing окончание.

Когда употребляется:

1.действие происходит в данный момент.

I am programming now. - Я сейчас программирую.

2. действие произойдет в скором будущем, которое запланировано (!).

We are listening to a lecture about computer security next week. – Мы будем слушать лекцию о компьютерной безопасности на следующей неделе.

Past Continuous - Прошедшее Длительное

Как образуется

Глагол to be во 2 форме + глагол+ ing окончание.

Past Continuous

I was transmitting.	Was I transmitting?	I was not transmitting.
We were transmitting.	Were we transmitting?	We weren't transmitting.

Когда употребляется:

1. Процесс длился долго, не прерываясь.

They were writing documentation of a program the whole evening. – Они писали документацию программы весь вечер.

2. Процесс был прерван другим действием.

We were listening to a lecture about computer security when our commander came in. – Мы слушали лекцию о компьютерной безопасности, когда вошел наш командир.

Future Continuous - Будущее Длительное

Как образуется:

Вспомогательный глагол will/shall+be+1 форма глагола+ing

Future Continuous

I shall be transmitting.	Shall I be transmitting?	I shall not be transmitting.
He will be transmitting.	Will he be transmitting?	He will not be transmitting.

Когда употребляется:

Процесс длится в будущем.

We shall be having computer classes from 4 till 5. У нас будут занятия по компьютерам с 4 до 5.

Perfect Tenses

Present Perfect - НастоящееСовершенное

Особенность состоит в том, что времена английского языка группы Perfect могут обозначать прошедшее, хотя и называются настоящими.

Образование:

have / has + III форма глагола.

Когда употребляется настоящее совершенное время:

1. действие произошло сегодня, в этом году, на этой неделе и т.д, т.е. период еще не закончился.

He has written 10 computer programs but he is just twenty! - Он написал 10 компьютерных программ, а ему всего двадцать! (жизнь идет)

We have met this month. - Мы виделись в этом месяце (месяц не закончился)

Mary has designed a flowchart today. – Мария разработала блок-схему сегодня.

2. с наречиями *yet (еще), just (только), recently (недавно), ever (всегда), never (никогда), already (уже)* и т.д.

I have just found out about this. - Я только что об этом узнала.

I've never been to England. - Я никогда не была в Англии.

She has already done this work. – Она уже сделала эту работу.

3. Действие в прошлом влияет на настоящее состояние

We have gone to the forest and now he has a cold. – Мы ходили в лес, и он простыл.

Past Perfect - Прошедшее Совершенное

Как образуется:

2 форма глагола have + Participle II (3 форма глагола).

Когда употребляется:

1. При согласовании времен.

He said that he had not noticed you. – Он сказал, что не заметил тебя.

2. Одно действие произошло раньше другого.

He had left before I could figure out something. – Он ушел раньше, чем я смогла что-то понять.

3. Есть временной предлог **by.**

He had made his decision **by** summer. - К лету он принял решение.

Future Perfect - Будущее Совершенное

Как образуется:

*Глагол **to have** в форме будущего времени **Will have** + 3 форма глагола.*

Когда употребляется:

Употребляется для выражения будущего действия, которое совершится до определенного момента в будущем. На русский язык *Future Perfect* переводится будущим временем глагола совершенного вида.

Tomorrow by 5 o'clockI will have passed the computer security exam. – Завтра к 5 часам я сдам экзамен по компьютерной безопасности.

ТИПЫ ВОПРОСОВ

В английском языке существуют четыре типа вопросительных предложений: *общий вопрос, специальный вопрос, разделительный и альтернативный вопросы.*

I. Общий вопрос (General Question)

Общий вопрос – это вопрос ко всему предложению, требующий краткого ответа: ''да'' или ''нет'' Общий вопрос начинается с вспомогательного глагола (за исключением глагола *to be*, который не требует вспомогательного глагола, а меняет место в предложении, предшествуя подлежащему).

My friend works at the Apple Centre.

Does your friend work at the Apple Centre?

He wrote computer programs yesterday.

Did he write computer programs yesterday?

I shall become a technical writer.

Will you become a technical writer?

They are in Krasnodar.

Are they in Krasnodar?

Nick is busy.

Is Nick busy?

Ответ на общий вопрос может быть как кратким, так и полным. Наиболее обычной формой ответа является краткая форма. Она начинается словами yes или no, за которым следует подлежащее, выраженное соответствующим местоимением, и вспомогательный глагол или личная форма глагола:

Does your friend work at the Apple Centre? – Yes, he does / No, he doesn't.

Is Nick busy? – Yes, he is / No, he isn't.

II. Специальный вопрос (Special Question)

В отличие от общего вопроса, который относится к содержанию всего предложения в целом, специальный вопрос относится к одному члену предложения. Поэтому всегда начинается с вопросительного слова, заменяющего тот член предложения, к которому он относится. За вопросительным словом следует вспомогательный глагол (или глагол *to be*), а затем подлежащее предложения:

He lives in Moscow. – Where does he live?

They are fond of music. – What are they fond of?

Запомните специальные вопросительные местоимения:

What - что, what kind of – что за, какой, which - который, when - когда, where – где, куда, why - почему, who - кто, whose - чей, whom – кого, кому, how - как, how many/much - сколько, how often – как часто, how long – как долго.

В вопросе к подлежащему и определению подлежащего сохраняется прямой порядок слов и не требуется вспомогательный глагол:

He works as a webmaster. – Who works as a webmaster?

Her mother is a software engineer. – Whose mother is a software engineer?

Специальный вопрос может относиться к именной части сказуемого, выраженной именем существительным, обозначающим профессию. В качестве вопросительного слова в этом случае обычно употребляется местоимение *what:*

He is a student – What is he?

III. Альтернативный вопрос (Alternative Question)

Альтернативный вопрос состоит из двух частей, соединенных союзом *or*. Его первая часть строится по типу общего вопроса, а вторая представляет собой альтернативу к одному из членов первой части и присоединяется с помощью союза *or*:

Do you live in Moscow or in Krasnodar?

Is Nick busy or free?

IV. Разделительный вопрос (Distinctive Question)

Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей: утвердительного или отрицательного повествовательного предложения и краткого вопроса (*tag*). Этот тип вопроса употребляется в том случае, когда говорящий предполагает получить подтверждение высказывания, содержащегося в первой части предложения, или стремиться уменьшить категоричность суждения. К утвердительному предложению добавляется отрицательный вопрос (*negative tag*), построенный по типу общего вопроса, а к отрицательному – утвердительный вопрос (*positive tag*).

Подлежащее обозначает то же лицо или предмет, что и в первой части, но всегда выражено личным местоимением.

Английское предложение с разделительным вопросом может соответствовать русскому вопросительному предложению с частицей ‘’*ведь*’’:

This is a computer, isn’t it? – Это ведь компьютер?

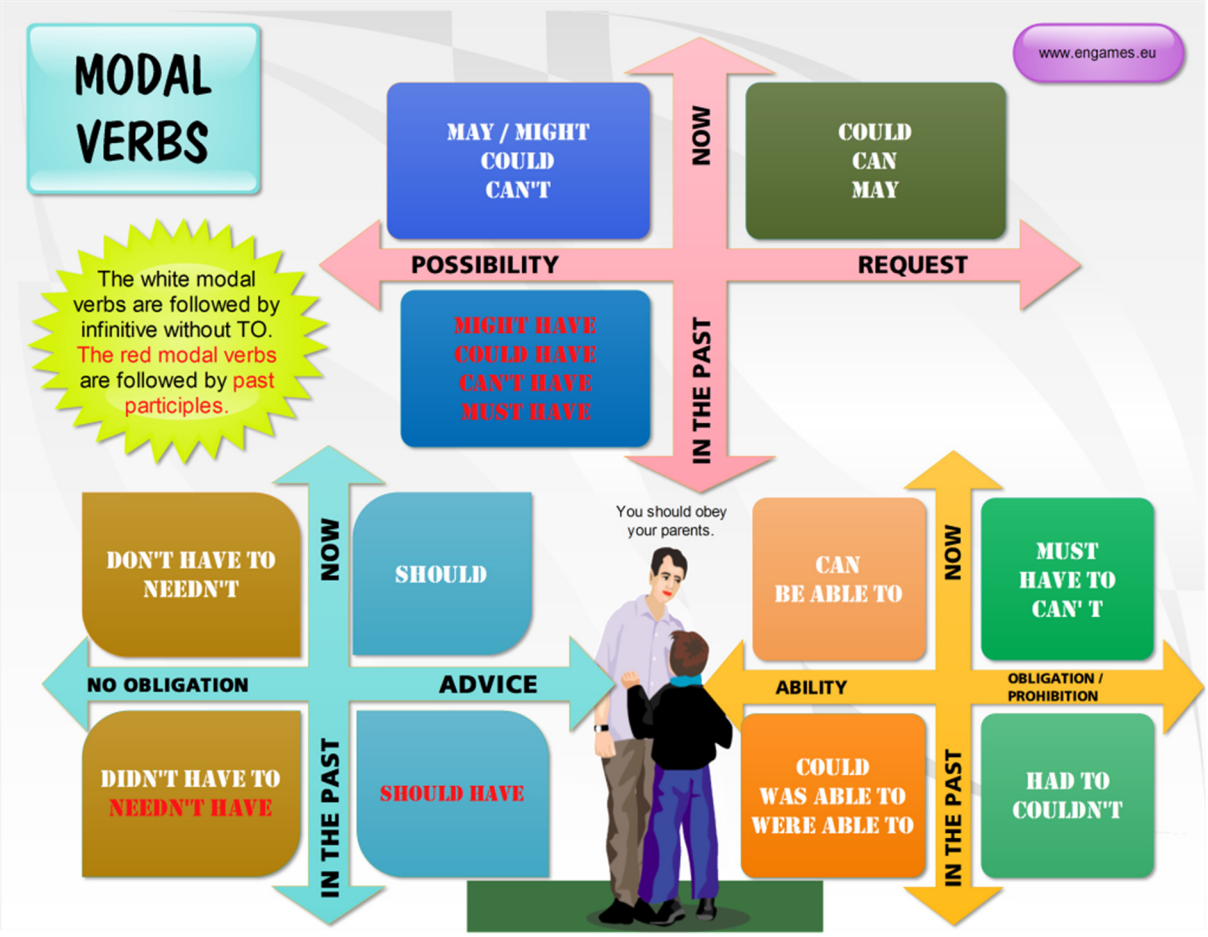
Кроме того, разделительный вопрос может соответствовать русским вопросам ‘’*не так ли*?’’, ‘’*не правда ли*?’’, ‘’*да*?’’:

He is a web designer, isn’t he?

He isn’t a web designer, is he?

Вопросительные слова		
Who	кто	Who are you?
Whose	чей	Whose book is this?
Where	где, куда	Where is my sister?
What	что, какой	What is he doing?
Which	который из	Which program do you prefer?
what kind of	какой	What kind of instructions is it?
what colour	какого цвета	What colour is the computer?
When	когда	When did he design it?
Why	почему	Why are you marking?
How	как	How will you translate it?
how long	как долго	How long are you going to stay here?
how many how much	сколько	How many exams have you passed this week?
how often	как часто	How often do you play computer games?

Modal Verbs	Meanings	Examples
can, could	1. возможность 2. способность, умение 3. сомнение, предположение 4. разрешение	Could you do it for me? He can swim very well. It can rain. You can use my mobile telephone.
may, might	1. возможность 2. разрешение	He may (might) come to my place. May I come in?
must	1. необходимость 2. предположение (уверенность)	He must try to do the work. This must be your pen.
must not	запрещение	You mustn't tell anybody about it.
have to	необходимость, вызванная обстоятельствами	I have to get up early.
should	необходимость (совет)	You should follow my advice. You shouldn't miss classes.
needn't = don't have to	отсутствие необходимости	You needn't do it now = you don't have to do it now.
shall	обязанность, обязательство	All people shall have the right to life.
ought to	необходимость (обязанность, долг)	You ought to know how to behave.



Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Must	Obligation	You must stop when lights turn red.
	Certainty	He must be tired, due to overworked.
Can	Ability	I can swim.
	Permission	Can I use you phone please.
Could	Ability	When I was younger I could run fast.
	Permission	Excuse me, could I just say something?
May	Possibility	It may rain tomorrow!
	permission	May I use your phone, please?
Might	Possibility	I might go on holiday to Fiji next year.
	Permission	Might I suggest an idea?
Should Ought to	Advice	You should / ought to revise your lessons
	Conclusion	He should / ought to be very tired.
Would Will	Prediction	I would be surprised if he is not elected.
	Request	Will you be quiet!

English-English GLOSSARY of Cyber-Terms

Here is a list of some of the most important terms in the field of cybercrime. Some of the terms already dealt with in the exercises for each unit have been excluded from this list so as not to duplicate entries.

For each term, the Standard British English pronunciation definition and an example of usage are provided, as well as, where applicable, the sources of such definitions and examples.

Glossary by M. A. Campos Pardillos.

0-day (zero-day) attack (ˈzɪərəʊ ˈdeɪ əˈtæk)

an attack which exploits a previously unknown vulnerability in software. (2015 NTT Group Global Threat Intelligence Report)

Example: *DEATH by PowerPoint: Microsoft warnsof 0-day attack hidden in slides.* (http://www.theregister.co.uk/2014/10/22/powerpoint_attacks_exploit_ms_0day/)

adware (ˈæd,wɛə)

[type of software that] collects information about an Internet user in order to display advertisements in the user's Web browser based upon information it collects from the user's browsing patterns. (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

Example: *According to the plea agreement, MAXWELLand two unnamed co-conspirators createdthe botnet to fraudulently obtain commission income from installing adware on computers without the owners' permission.* (https://www.justice.gov/archive/criminal/cybercrime/press-releases/2006/maxwellPlea.htm)

APT (Advanced Persistent Threat) (ædˈvɑːnstpəˈsɪstənt ˈθrɛt)

An attacker with long-term goals who is highly skilled and well-funded, generally by a government or by organized crime. An APT is usually a complex attack using multiple techniques for maximum benefit.

(2015 NTT Group Global Threat Intelligence Report)

Example: *The most challenging part of AdvancedPersistent Threat Attacks is to exfiltrate the collected data because; this has to be transported out of the network in to the attacker's server.* (http://resources.infosecinstitute.com/advanced-persistent-threats-attack-and-defense/)

ATM (ˈeɪ ˈti: ˈem)

Automatic Teller Machine.

Example: *Through the use of specially designed malware, attackers no longer need to use traditional safe cracking methods to empty an ATM's money safe.* (https://www.europol.europa.eu/latest_news/europol-and-trend-micro-release-comprehensive- overview-atm-malware-threat)

back door (ˈbækˈdɔː)

Secret (undocumented), hard-coded access codes or procedures for accessing information. Some back doors exist in commercially-provided software packages; e.g., consistent (canonical) passwords for third-party software accounts. Alternatively, back doors can be inserted into an existing program or system to provide unauthorized access later. (http://www. mekabay.com/overviews/glossary.pdf)

Example: *In some cases, the victim learned that personal and financial information had also been removed from their computer via the back door.*

(https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/news/testimony/the-fbis-cyber-division)

bot (ˈbɒt)

[..] derived from the word "robot", […] and commonly refers to a software program that performs repetitive functions, such as indexing information on the Internet. Bots have been created to perform tasks automatically on Internet Relay Chat ("IRC") servers. The term "bot" also refers

to computers that have been infected with a program used to control or launch distributed denial of service attacks against other computers. (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/ docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

Example: *On or about August 21, 2004, during achat in IRC, ANCHETA told an unindicted co-conspiratorusing the nickname "o_2riginal" that he was hosting "around lOOk bots total," that in a week and a half 1,000 of his bots scanned and infected another 10,000, and that his botnet wouldbe bigger if he had not used some himself for"ddosing".* (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

botnet (ˈbɒtˌnɛt)

A network of computers infected with bots that are used to control or attack computer systems.

Botnets are often created by spreading a computer virus or worm that propagates throughout the Internet, gaining unauthorized access to computers on the Internet, and infecting the computer with a particular bot program.

(http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

Example: *Once he received payment, ANCHETAwould set up or configure the purchased botnet for the purchaser, test the botnet with the purchaserin order to ensure that DDOS attacks orproxy spamming would be successfully carriedout, or advise the purchaser about how to properly maintain, update, and strengthen the purchased botnet.* (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

botherder, bot herder (ˈbɒt ˌhɛrdər)

Individuals who operate SpyEye botnets through SpyEye C&C servers. (http://krebsonsecurity. com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/ Panin-Indictment.pdf Example: *After confidential personal and financial information is obtained through a SpyEyebotnet, it is available to the bot herder) to use orprovide to other co-conspirators.* (http://krebsonsecurity.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Panin-Indictment.pdf)

breach (ˈbriːtʃ)

A cyberattack in which an organization's data has been stolen or made public through compromise of networks or systems. (2015 NTT Group Global Threat Intelligence Report)

Example: *Former home office minister HazelBlears said the TalkTalk data breach was "a wakeup call". She said it should prompt a debate about whether further regulation was needed "because this is probably the biggest threat to our* economy".

(http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-34622754)

brute force (attack) (ˈbruːt ˈfɔːs ˈəˈtæk)

Process whereby an attacker tries many passwords or passphrases with the hope of eventually guessing correctly. The attacker systematically checks all possible passwords and passphrases until the correct one is found.Example: *On Tuesday, we reported that cybercriminalshad launched a brute force attack against GitHub accounts. Users reported seeingfailed login attempts coming from China, Venezuela,Indonesia, Ecuador and other countries.*

CERT (ˈsiː ˈiː ˈɑː ˈti)

Computer Emergency Response Team. Expert groups that handle computer security incidents. Also called computer emergency readiness team and computer security incident response

team (CSIRT). (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Computer_emergency_response_team)

Example: *Apart from the national/governmentalCERTs, private CERTs who lack a formal governmentalmandate could also play a significant role in ensuring the correct functioning of key national communication networks.* (https://www.enisa. europa.eu/publications/the-directive-on-attacks- against-information-systems/at_download/ fullReport)

clicker (ˈklıkə)

Malicious code or exploits that redirect victim machines to specified web sites or other Internet resources. (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/ docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

Example: *Clickers can be used for advertising purposesor to lead a victim computer to an infected resource where the machine will be attacked furtherby other malicious code.* (http://news.findlaw. com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind. pdf)

cloud computing (ˈklaʊd kəmˈpjuːtɪŋ)

A kind of Internet-based computing that provides shared processing resources and data to computers and other devices on demand.

Example: *The main concern arising from thegrowing reliance on cloud computing is less thepossible increase in cyber fraud or crime than theloss of control over individual identity and data.*

(http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2012/462509/ IPOL-LIBE_ET(2012)462509_EN.pdf)

CNP (transaction) (ˈsiː ˈen ˈpiː trænˈzækʃən)

Card not present: payment card transaction made where the cardholder does not or cannot physically present the card for a merchant's visual examination at the time that an order is given and payment effected, such as for mail-order transactions by mail or fax, or over the telephone or Internet. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Card_not_present_transaction)

Example: *In 2012, 60% of the total paymentcard fraud value occurred when the card was not present (CNP) at the transaction, which occurs predominantly online.* (https://www.europol.europa. eu/iocta/2014/chap-3-4-view1.html)

computer data (kəmˈpjuːtə ˈdeɪtə, also ˈdɑːtə)

Any representation of facts, information or concepts in a form suitable for processing in a computer system, including a program suitable to cause a computer system to perform a function.

(CoE Convention on Cybercrime).

Example: *If only a minuscule fraction of offences involving computer data and systems can be prosecuted, victims have a very limited expectation of justice. This raises questions regarding the rule of law in cyberspace.*

(http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/Source/Cybercrime/TCY/2015/T-CY(2015)10_CEG%20 challenges%20rep_sum_v8.pdf)

computer system (kəmˈpjuːtə ˈsɪstəm)

Any device or a group of interconnected or related devices, one or more of which, pursuant to a program, performs automatic processing of data. (CoE Conventions on Cybercrime, Example: *Each Party shall adopt such legislativeand other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law,when committed intentionally, the access to the whole or any part of a computer system without right.* (CoE Convention on Cybercrime)

cookie (ˈkʊkɪ)

Cookies are small files stored on a user's computer by the user's web browser. Upon a user's connection to a webmail server, the server can read the data in the cookie and obtain information about that specific user. (US v Dokuchaev et al.) Example: *The cookie itself does not reveal any personal information about you, but it allows the website storing the cookie to link a particular action with a specific user.* (http://cybercrimenews.norton.com/nortonretail/feature/prevention/cookies_friend_or_foe/index.html)

cracking (ˈkrækɪŋ)

Gaining access to a system by cracking a password (http://news.nicsa.org/2013/08/14/the-voca- bulary-of-cyber-crime/)

Example: *Another method of cracking a passwordinclude combining letters, symbols or numbers to form the all possible combinations of a password and then trying them one by one to find the correct password.* (http://www.ijcaonline.org/research/volume127/number16/singh-2015-ijca-906706.pdf)

credit card fraud (ˈkrɛdɪt ˈkɑːd frˈɔːd)

Theft of goods or services using false or stolen credit card information. (http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/cybersecurity/Keyword_Index_and_Glossary_of_ Core_Ideas#Keyword_Index_and_Glossary_of_Core_Ideas)

Example: *IP addresses are also recorded in e-commerce type transactions to provide a point of reference in situations where credit card fraud has occurred.* (https://www.icewarp.eu/privacy/)

crimeware (ˈkraɪm,wɛə)

Software tools designed to aid criminals in perpetrating online crime. Refers only to programs not generally considered desirable or usable for ordinary tasks. (http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/cybersecurity/Keyword_Index_and_Glossary_of_ Core_Ideas#Keyword_Index_and_Glossary_ of_Core_Ideas)

Example: *The increasing proportion of these attacks which relate to some form of hacking or malware can be attributed to the increasing availability of crimeware kits and hacking services available on the digital underground.* (https://www.europol.europa.eu/iocta/2014/chap-3-7-view1.html)

cryptocurrency (ˌkrɪptəʊˈkʌrənsɪ)

Medium of exchange using cryptography to secure the transactions and to control the creation of additional units of the currency. Bitcoin is one of the most famous ones. (https:// en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptocurrency)

Example: *It is difficult to evaluate the EC's plan, since at the moment it is extremely general andvague. However, very likely it will open the door for the introduction of cryptocurrencies to the EUpayment services regulations.* (https://www.onelife.eu/zh/news/eu-proposal-cryptocurrencies)

Cryptography (krɪpˈtɒgrəfɪ) A method of storing and transmitting data in a particular form so that only those for whom it is intended can read and process it. (http://searchsoftwarequality.techtarget.com/definition/cryptography)

Example: *ENISA started its efforts in the area ofcryptography by identifying and analysing reference documents from EU member states where the cryptographic protective measures are identifiedand recommended.*

(https://www.enisa.europaeu/topics/data-protection/security-of-personal-data/cryptographic-protocols-and-tools)

CSRF attack (‘siː ‘es ‘ɑːr ‘ɛf əˈtæk)

Cross-site request forgery (or “sea-surf”) attack. Malware from someone who appears to be a trusted user of a site. (http://news.nicsa. org/2013/08/14/the-vocabulary-of-cyber- crime/)

Example: *Unlike cross-site scripting (XSS), which exploits the trust a user has for a particular site, CSRF exploits the trust that a site has in a user’s browser.* (http://remote.eptron.eu/etms/docs/ general/security.html)

cyberattack, cyber attack (ˈsaɪbərə,tæk)

An attempt by hackers to damage, disrupt or destroy a computer network system (2015 NTT Group Global Threat Intelligence Report) Example: *During that time period, certain members of Anonymous have waged a deliberate campaign of online destruction, intimidation, andcriminality, as part of which they have carried outcyber attacks against businesses and government*

cyberbullying (saɪbəˈbʊlɪŋ)

Using the Internet, cell phones, video games, or other technology gadgets to send, text, or post images intended to hurt or embarrass another person. (https://nobullying.com/what-is-cyberbullying/) Example: *If it is simple to read intentionality in the episodes of traditional bullying, in cyberbullying responsibility can be extended and shared tothose who “simply” watch a video and decide to send it to others.* (http://www.bullyingandcyber.net/en/definitions/)

cyberstalking (ˈsaɪbəˌstɔːkɪŋ)

Crime of using the Internet, email, or other types of electronic communications to stalk, harass, or threaten another person. (http://legaldictionary.net/cyberstalking/) Example: *A victim of cyberstalking can applyto the courts under the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 (PfHA) to obtain an immediatecivil injunction restraining a stalker from continuing the*

offensive conduct online. (http://www. stalkinghelpline.org/wpcms/wp-content/uploads/ 8005352_1-NSH-FAQ-Final-2.pdf)

dark web (ˈdɑːk ˈwɛb)

Private networks not accessible by the general public. These networks are often used for nefarious or illegal purposes. (2015 NTT Group Global Threat Intelligence Report) Example: *A hacker is reportedly selling on the dark web copies of databases stolen from three unidentified U.S. healthcare organizations andone unnamed health insurer containing dataon nearly 10 million individuals for prices ranging from about $96,000 to $490,000 in bitcoin foreach database.* (http://www.databreachtoday. com/3-stolen-health-databases-reportedly-forsaleon-dark-web-a-9227)

data diddling (ˈdeɪtə (ˈdɑːtə) ˈdɪdlɪŋ)

Modifying data for fun and profit;

e.g., modifying grades, changing credit ratings, altering security clearance information, fixing salaries, or circumventing book-keeping and audit regulations.

data leakage (ˈdeɪtə (ˈdɑːtə)ˈliːkɪdʒ)

Uncontrolled, unauthorized transmission of classified information from a data center or computer system to the outside. (*For the first time this European FraudUpdate also includes information on PaymentFraud, with Nine countries reported data leakage from hotelbooking sites and one country reported contactless card fraud.*

data mining (ˈdeɪtə *also* ˈdɑːtəˈmaɪnɪŋ)

The process of extracting hidden information and correlations from one or more databases or collections of data that would not normally be revealed by a simple database query. *One example of data mining techniques used in the financial sector with the aim of detecting potential terrorists is the Investigative Data Warehouse (IDW) of the FBI.*

deep web (ˈdiːp ˈweb)

Any Internet information or data that is inaccessible by a search engine and includes all Web pages, websites, intranets, networks and online communities that are intentionally and/or unintentionally hidden, invisible or unreachable to search engine crawlers. Also known as hidden Web, Undernet, Deepnet or Invisible Web.

defacement (dɪˈfeɪsmənt) A type of vandalism, when a website is marked by hackers or crackers who are trying to make their mark. The usual targets for defacement are government organizations and religious websites.

denial of service (dɪˈnaɪəl əv ‘sɜːvɪs)

An action where a user or organization is deprived of the services of a resource they would normally expect to have. (Example: *But the minister responsible for the census, Michael McCormack, dismissed privacy concerns and insisted the website was not “attacked”,despite confirming the site was shut down afterrepeated denial of service attempts.*

DoS attack (ˈdiː ˈəʊ ˈɛs əˈtæk)

Overwhelming or saturating resources on a target system to cause a reduction of availability to legitimate users. On the Internet, it usually involves spoofingpackets or e-mail headers. *The DoS attacks (Denial of Service)are different than the previous (IP spoofing, ...) as the goal is no longer to gain access to a network,but rather to render a service offered by a car unavailable to users, using different techniques*

DDoS attack (ˈdiː ˈdiː ˈəʊ ˈɛs əˈtæk)

A type of malicious computer activity where an attacker causes a network of compromised computers to “flood” a victim computer with large amounts of data or specified computer commands. (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

Example: *A DDOS attack typically renders the victim computer unable to handle legitimate network traffic and often the victim computer will be unable to*

perform its intended function and legitimate users are denied the services of the computer. (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind. pdf)

domain hijacking (dəˈmeɪn ˈhaɪdʒækɪŋ) Act of changing the registration of a domain name without the permission of its original registrant. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain_ hijacking)

Example: *This will help prevent domain hijackingwhich happens when a domain registrar is hackedand the ip addresses changed to point to another server.* (http://www.ippatrol.eu/blog2011.html)

domain name system (DNS) (dəˈmeɪn ˈneɪm ˈsɪstəm)

System for naming computers and hierarchical system of names, standards, and servers that organizes the internet as an aggregate of domains, and enables the translation of domain names into their unique four-part Internet Protocol (IP) addresses. (http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/domain-name-system- DNS.html)

Example: *The Infoblox DNS Threat Index is an indicatorof malicious infrastructure-building activity worldwide that exploits the Domain NameSystem (DNS).* (https://www.infoblox.com/sites/ infobloxcom/files/resources/infoblox-whitepaper- dns-threat-index-q1-2016-report_0.pdf)

dox (dɒks)

Publicly disclosing online a victim's personal identifying information, such as the victim's name, address, Social Security number, email account, and telephone number, with the object of, among other things, intimidating the victim and subjecting the victim to harassment. (US v Ackroyd et al, https://freanons.org/wp-content/uploads/court-documents/Ryan-Ackroyd.pdf)

Example: *[The] coconspirators used informationgained from those stolen emails to access, without authorization, and steal the contents of an email account belonging to a senior executive ofHBGary, Inc. (the "HBGary, Inc. Executive"); […]; and dox the HBGary Federal Executive by, among other things, posting his Social Security number and home address on his Twitter account withouthis authorization or approval.* (US v Ackroyd et al).

DNS (ˈdiː ˈen ˈes)

See **domain name system**.

Example: *Cybercriminals are increasingly using false DNS servers to intercept legitimate Web addresses and redirect users to fake sites in order to capture personal information or install malware.*

(http://www.computerweekly.com/tip/DNSserver-security-Finding-and-using-DNSSEC-tutorial-resources)

dumpster diving (ˈdʌmpstə ˈdaɪvɪŋ)

A method of obtaining proprietary, confidential or useful information by searching through trash discarded by a target.

(http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/cybersecurity/Keyword_Index_and_Glossary_of_Core_Ideas#Keyword_Index_ and_Glossary_of_Core_Ideas)

Example: *Dumpster diving may provide them with even more sensitive information such as user names, passwords, credit card statements, bank statements, ATM slips, social security numbers, telephone numbers, etc.* (http://blog.globalknowledge.com/technology/security/hacking-cybercrime/the-5-phases-every-hacker-must-follow/)

electronic funds transfer fraud (ɪlɛkˈtrɒnɪk ˈfʌndz ˈtrænsfə ˈfrɔːd)

Crime related to the transfer of funds over the Internet, by diverting funds, stealing financial information, etc.

encryption (ɪnˈkrɪpʃən)

Scrambling sensitive information so that it becomes unreadable to everyone except the intended recipient. (http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/encryption.html#ixzz4Gk3nm2sY) Example: *However, striking the right balance in cyberspace has become particularly challenging due to the ever increasing use of encryption and online anonymity tooling.* (https://www.europol.europa.eu/content/privacy-digital-age-encryption-anonymity-online)

exchangeable image file format (EXIF) (ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒəblˈɪmɪdʒ ˈfaɪl ˈfɔːmæt)

A variation of JPEG, used by almost all digitalcameras to record extra interchange information to image files as they are taken. (http://graphicssoft.about.com/od/exifinformation/)

Example: *Government expert witnesses testified that they had examined the "metadata" or"EXIF" data, which is information about a picture that is embedded in the picture such as the date and time the photo was taken, from Mr. Gutierrez'selectronic devices to determine the dates and times the photographs were taken.* (http://cases.justia.com/federal/appellate-courts/ca10/14- 2129/14-2129-2015-09-14.pdf?ts=1442246454)

exploit (ˈɛkspləɪt)

Computer code written to take advantage of a vulnerability or security weakness in a computer system or software. (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

Example: *If attackers have control of your Internet connection, they have the ability to insert exploits into any website you visit.* (https://securityevaluators.com/knowledge/case_studies/iphone/)

extension (ɪkˈstɛnʃən)

An identifier specified as a suffix to the name ofa computer file. The extension indicates a characteristic of the file contents or its intended use. A file extension is typically delimited from the filename with a full stop (period). (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filename_extension)

Example: *If child pornographic photographs were taken by the user himself, the exif data of the photographs may shed light on the tools and locations for taking those photographs.* (Information Resources Management Association (2011) *CyberCrime: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications*. Gale Virtual Reference Library.)

firewall (ˈfaɪəwɔːl)

Software or hardware designed to control incomingand outgoing network traffic having analized the data packets and having determined whether they should be allowed, based on a predetermined rule set. (2015 NTT Group Global Threat Intelligence Report)

Example: *Personal firewalls should be installedon each computer that is connected to the internetand monitors (and blocks, where necessary) internet traffic. They are also sometimes known as'software firewalls' or 'desktop firewalls'.* (https://www.getsafeonline.org/protecting-your-computer/firewalls/)

flash drive (ˈflæʃ ˈdraɪv)

See **USB stick.**

Example: *Ratigan was charged in May 2011 afterpolice received a flash drive from his computer containing hundreds of images of children, most of them clothed, with the focus on their crotch areas.* (https://www.neweurope.eu/article/us-prosecutors-seek-50-year-sentence-priest-who-pleaded- guilty-child-porn-charges/)

grooming (ˈgruːmɪŋ; *also* ˈgrʊmɪŋ)

Building an emotional connection with a child to gain their trust for the purposes of sexual abuse or exploitation. (https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/grooming/)

Example: *The court ruled that the doctor could testify about "grooming," his opinion that Hofus was not a hebophile, and generally about fantasy-based communications*. (US v Hofus, http://cyb3rcrim3.blogspot.com.es/2010/03/fantasy-alone.html)

hacker (ˈhækə(r))

In computing, any skilled computer expert that uses their technical knowledge to overcome a problem. While "hacker" can refer to any computer programmer, the term has become associated in popular culture with a "security hacker", someone who, with their technical knowledge, uses bugs or exploits to break into computer systems. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hacker) Example:

At certain times relevant to this Indictment,AMIN SHOKOHI, the defendant, was a computerhacker who worked for ITSec Team. (US v Fathi et al)

hacktivism, hactivism (ˈhæktɪvɪzəm)

Politically- or ideologically-motivated vandalism.

Defacing a Web site for no particular reason is vandalism; the same defacement to post political propaganda or to cause harm to an ideological opponent is hacktivism. (http://www. mekabay.com/overviews/glossary.pdf)

Example: *The government sector has been targeted the most by hacktivism in 2016 by a largemargin. The data breach of the Philippines Commissionon Elections is by far the top trending hacktivism target.* (https://blog.surfwatchlabs.com/2016/05/26/anonymous-ops-trendinggovernment-targeted-where-are-the-otherhacktivists/)

hoax email (ˈhəʊks ˈiːmeɪl)

Phoney email, usually an alert about a non-existent threat, that is passed throughout a system by a large number of individuals who believe it to be true – and that overwhelms the system as a result. (http://news.nicsa.org/2013/08/14/the-vocabulary-of-cyber-crime/)

Example: *A fisherman from Messolonghi, a carworker from Chania, a self-employed from Athensand two other unidentified persons are targetedby the cyber-crime police as the senders of the hoax e-mail claiming the collapse of the Greek economy*. (http://www.keeptalkinggreece.com/2011/03/17/five-targetted-by-cyber-police-on-hoax-e-mail-claiming-collapse-of-economy/)

honeypot (ˈhʌnɪˌpɒt)

Decoy systems set up to gather information about an attack or attacker and to potentially deflect that attack from a corporate environment. (2015 NTT Group Global Threat Intelligence Report)

Example: *As soon as an attacker sends data tothe honeypot, it issues an alert. The attacker will most likely start rummaging around, performing passive scans of hosts on the network. The beauty of a honeypot is, legitimate users know it isfake.* (http://www.americanbanker.com/news/bank-

technology/deception-may-be-the-bestway-to-catch-cybercriminals-1076667-1.html)

hosting (ˈhəʊstɪŋ)

Using a remote hosting service provider to host websites, data, applications and/or services. Also also known as Web hosting. Example: *Earlier this year, the FBI busted shadyweb-hosting company Freedom Hosting – known for turning a blind eye to child porn websites.* (https://www.newscientist.com/article/dn24345-silk-road-bust-hints-at-fbis-new-cybercrimepowers/)

identity theft (aɪˈdɛntɪtɪ ˈθɛft)

Creating a false identity using someone else's identifying information (e.g., name, Social Security Number, birthday) to create new credit cards or establish loans which then go into default and affect the original victim's credit record.

Example: *Even people who don't use social networksat all can be affected by identity theft.*

injection (ɪnˈdʒɛkʃən)

An attack performed by inserting malicious code or data into what the receiving system sees as a valid query. (2015 NTT Group Global Threat Intelligence Report)

Example: *Beginning on or about October 23, 2007, Company A was the victim of a SQL Injection Attackthat resulted in the placement of malware onits network.*

(https://www.wired.com/images_blogs/threatlevel/2009/08/gonzalez.pdf)

IP (ˈaɪ ˈpiː)

Intellectual property.

Example: *It is essential to deepen the understanding of how the online environment interacts with IP infringements. We noticed IPRs are systematically being misused as a way to disseminate malware, carry out illegal phishing and simple fraud to the detriment of consumers, businesses and the ordinary user of*

the internet. (https://www.europol.europa.eu/content/launch-ipc3-europe%E2%80%99s-response-intellectual-property-crime)

IP address (ˈaɪ ˈpiː əˈdrɛs)

Internet Protocol Address. A unique numeric address used by computers on the Internet. An IP address is designated by a series of four numbers, each in the range 0-255, separated by periods (e.g., 121.56.97.178). (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

Example: *Interestingly, a pretty impressive 26% [of teenagers] knows how to hide their IP address.* (http://newsroom.kaspersky.eu/en/texts/detail/article/is-your-teenager-a-hacker/?no_cache=1&cHash=101e326a5cdaa60ec6086efd1b08193d)

IRC (Internet Relay Chat) (ˈaɪ ˈɑː ˈsiː)

A network of computers connected through the Internet that allows users to communicate with others in real time text (known as "chat"). (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

Example: *IRC channels are also used to controlbotnets) that are used to launch DDOS attacks, send unsolicited commercial email, and generate advertising affiliate income.* (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

ISP (ˈaɪ ˈɛs ˈpiː)

Internet Service Provider.

Example: *If the ISPs exercise editorial control over messages posted on bulletin boards,use Board Leaders to enforce the content guidelines or provide them with an emergency delete function to control content there is great likelihood that they may end up being treated as a primary publisher.* (https://indiancaselaws.files.wordpress.com/2014/04/cyberdefamation-liabilities-of-internet-service-providers-isps-and-intermediary.pdf)

IT (ˈaɪ ˈtiː)

Information technology.

Example: *If members of management are found to be in breach of their duty to ensure appropriate IT security, they are personally at risk of claims for damages being brought against them by their employer.* (http://de.vgd.eu/en/news/in-practicehow- secure-is-you-it-system)

keylogger (kiː ˈlɒgə)

A type of malicious software designed to monitor the keystrokes input into an infected computer and to transmit this data back to the hacker. Example: *Backdoor Trojans typically come with a built-in keylogger; and the confidential data is relayed to a remote hacker to be used to make*

key logging (kiː ˈlɒgɪŋ)

Recording the keystrokes made by an authorized user. (http://news.nicsa.org/2013/08/14/the-vocabulary-of-cyber-crime/)

Example: *Imran Uddin used four key-logging devices on university computers to capture login details from staff members, including one who had access to the system which kept records of his grades*. (https://www.easterneye.eu/news/detail/scamming-student-jailed-for-alteringgrades)

latency (ˈleɪtənsɪ)

Period during which a time bomb, logic bomb, virus or worm refrains from overt activity or damage (delivery of the payload).

Example: *Long latency coupled with vigorousreproduction can result in severe consequences for infected or otherwise compromised systems.*

logic bomb (ˈlɒdʒɪk ˈbɒm)

Program in which damage (the payload) is delivered when a particular logical condition occurs; e.g., not having the author's name in the payroll file. Logic bombs are a kind of Trojan Horse; time bombs are a type of logic bomb. Example: *Former UBS PaineWebber system administrator,Roger Duronio, has been chargedwith sabotaging company computer systems inan attempt to manipulate its stock price. Duronio placed logic bombs that deleted files on the computers.*

mail-bombing (ˈmeɪl ˌbɒmɪŋ)

Sending large numbers of unwanted e-mail messages to a single recipient or to a group of such recipients. To be distinguished from spamming. Mail-bombing is a form of denial of service. Example: *Spammers could become the victimsof mail-bombing, as thousands of irate spam recipients*.

malware (ˈmælˌwɛ(ə))

Computer code with malicious intentions. Malware includes Trojan horses, ransomware, rootkits, scareware, spyware, viruses and worms

misinformation spread (ˌmɪsɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈspred)

Using the Internet to circulate incorrect information and cause panic

moneymule (ˈmʌnɪ ˌmjuːl)

Individual who is used to transport or launder stolen money in furtherance of criminal activity and its related organizations. These individuals can be either wittingly or unwittingly participating in the fraud.

notice and takedown (ˈnəʊtɪs ən ˈteɪkdaʊn)

Process operated by online hosts in response to court orders or allegations that content is illegal. Content is removed by the host following notice

P2P (ˈpi: ˈtu: ˈpi:)

Peer to peer, person to person. A computing or networking distributed application architecture that partitions tasks or workloads among peers. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P2P) Example: *Of P2P users arrested in 2009, 33 percent had photos of children age three or youngerand 42 percent had images of children thatshowed sexual violence.* (http://www.huffingtonpost.com/mary-l-pulido-phd/child-pornography-basic-f_b_4094430.html)

payload (ˈpeɪˌləʊd)

Unauthorized activities of malicious software. (http://www.mekabay.com/overviews/glossary. pdf)

Example: *Attachments attempt to install their payload as soon as you open them. Your internal defenses may protect you, but don't count on it.* (https://cybercoyote.org/security/av-top.htm)

penetration (ˌpɛnɪˈtreɪʃən)

Unauthorized access to restricted systems or resources. Example: *For many computer virus writers and cybercriminals, the objective is to distribute their virus, worm or Trojan virus to as many computers ormobile phones as possible – so that they can maximize malware penetration.* (http://www.kaspersky.co.uk/internet-security-center/threats/malware-system-penetration)

pharming (ˈfɑːmɪŋ)

Redirecting users from a legitimate site to a bogus one; information entered on the phoney site is captured for fraudulent purposes.

phishing (ˈfɪʃɪŋ)

Directing users to a bogus site through an email that appears legitimate; information entered on the phony site is captured for fraudulent purposes. (http://news.nicsa.org/2013/08/14/ the-vocabulary-of-cyber-crime/)

Example: *We caution consumers to be on the lookout for phishing scams in which various fraudulent emails, claiming to come from the bank, that ask you to click on links to update accountor personal information. These are not legitimate e-mails from the bank; instead, they are fraudulent e-mails sent as part of a scam in which criminals try to trick people into divulging their confidential information.* (https://www.vistbank.com/security/online-scams/)

piggybacking (ˈpɪgɪˌbækɪŋ)

Entering secure premises by following an authorized person through the security grid; also unauthorized access to information by using a terminal that is already logged on with an authorized ID (identification). (http://www.mekabay.com/overviews/glossary.pdf)

Example: *Furthermore, a network that is vulnerable to piggybacking for network access is equally vulnerable when the purpose is data theft, dissemination of viruses, or some other illicit activity.* (http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/piggybacking)

POS (ˈpi: ˈəʊ ˈes)

Point of Sale.

Time and place where a retail transaction is completed. Acronym for point of sale. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point_of_sale)

Example: *POS malware aims to scrape the RAM memory of POS terminals in order tosteal credit and debit card data. It is particularly attractive for cybercriminals because reward scan be lucrative and they do not need to be physically present to execute an attack.* (https://securityintelligence.com/pos-malware-and-loyalty-card-fraud-growing-in-popularity/)

proxy server (ˈprɒksɪ ˈsɜːvə)

A server (a computer system or an application) that acts for client's requests seeking resources from other servers. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proxy_server)

Example: *Using a proxy server anyone can bounce their activity off a system that is either in a far distantcountry, or keeps no records of where the activity originated, or worse still, both.* (http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-17302656)

ransomware (ˈrænsəm,wɛə)

A type of malicious software designed to block access to a computer system until a sum of money is paid. (http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/ransomware) Example: *The United Kingdom Police Ransomwareis a computer infection targeted at people who live in the United Kingdom and does not allow you to access your Windows desktop, applications, or files until you pay a ransom.* (http://www.bleepingcomputer.com/virus-removal/remove-united-kingdom-police-virus)

RAT (‘ɑːr ‘eɪ ‘ti)

See **remote administration tool.**

Example: *RATs have been used by nationstates and hacktivists for many years, but only recently 12 have we seen this remote access attack vector migrate to online banking fraud, where the main use is to neutralize all device-*

related defenses such as device recognition, IP geo-location, and proxy detection. (http://informationsecurity.report/Resources/Whitepapers/bbb3b0fb-9ba1-4602-8cec-17dcb2381892_detecting-remote-access-attackson-online-banking-sites-pdf-7-w-1088.pdf)

remote administration tool (RAT) (rɪˈməʊtəd ˌmɪnɪˈstreɪʃən ˈtuːl)

A piece of software that allows a remote "operator" to control a system as if he has physical access to that system. While desktop sharing and remote administration have many legal uses, "RAT" software is usually associated with criminal or malicious activity. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remote_administration_software)

Example: *The art of hacking has become extremelysimple in the last couple of years. In the past 10years, hundreds of new remote administration tool builders were released to the public.* (http://www.redsocks.nl/blog-2/cybercriminals-use-theseweak-passwords-to-ex-filtrate-stolen-data/)

responsible disclosure (rɪˈspɒnsəbəl dɪsˈkləʊʒə)

A vulnerability disclosure model. It is like full disclosure, with the addition that all stakeholders agree to allow a period of time for the vulnerability to be patched before publishing the details (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Responsible_disclosure)

Example: *Implementing a responsible disclosurepolicy will lead to a higher level of security awarenessfor your team. Bringing the conversation of"what if" to your team will raise security awareness and help minimize the occurrence of an attack.* (https://bugcrowd.com/resources/what-is-responsible-disclosure)

Rogueware (ˈrəʊg,wɛə)

A standalone malware computer program that pretends to be a well-known program or a non-malicious one [antivirus] in order to steal money and/or confidential data (http://www.collinsdictionary.com/submission/13869/Rogueware)

Example: *Rogueware fake antivirus strains are increasing at a stunning rate. Panda Security reportsthat this cyber crime bilks users out of about $34 million every month*. (http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/news/1363031/Panda-reportsfast-spreading-rogueware-antivirus-fraudrakes-in-millions)

rootkit (ˈruːtˌkɪt)

A set of programs used to gain unauthorized access to a computer's operating system, esp. in order to destroy or alter files, attack other computers, etc. (http://www.wordreference.com/definition/ rootkit)

Example: *Rootkits have been used increasinglyas a form of stealth to hide Trojan virus ity. When installed on a computer, rootkits are invisible to the user and also take steps to avoid being detected by security software.* (http://www.kaspersky.com/internet-security-center/internetsafety/faq)

router (ˈruːtə; *US* ˈraʊtə)

Device or, in some cases, software in a computer, that determines the next network point to which a packet should be forwarded (http://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/router)

Example: *Maitland explained to them that as an officer who worked in child protection he used such software some time ago but not recently. He also offered the explanation that he had had issues with his broadband router. He was duly arrested on the suspicion of having downloaded indecent images of children.* (http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/child-abuse-detectivewho-wanted-7964107)

sabotage (ˈsæbəˌtɑːʒ)

Deliberate damage to operations or equipment (http://www.mekabay.com/overviews/glossary.pdf)

Example: *In some countries, computer sabotage may be regarded as a breach of civil law rather then criminal law, but there are laws clearly defining cyber-crime as a criminal offense.* (http://definitions.uslegal.com/s/sabotage/)

salami (slicing) attack (səˈlɑːmɪ ˈslaɪsɪŋ əˈtæk)

Making small, undetectable changes over an extended period of time; “penny shaving” is a type of salami attack. Also called salami slicing attack (http://news.nicsa.org/2013/08/14/the-vocabulary-of-cyber-crime/)

Example: *A typical salami attack would add a small amount to a debit that the account holder would not check, such as a debit that represented a service charge. This small increase in debit (often a few pence or a few cents) would then be credited to the perpetrator’s bank account.* (http://cybercrimeandforensic.blogspot.com.es/2009/11/salami-attacks.html)

scareware (ˈskɛəˌwɛə)

Malicious computer programs designed to trick a user into buying and downloading unnecessary and potentially dangerous software, such as fake antivirus protection: (http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/scareware)

Example*: A Swedish credit card payment processor was sentenced today to 48 months in prison forhis role in an international cyber crime ring that netted $71 million by infecting victims’ computers with scareware and selling rogue antivirus software that was supposed to secure victims’ computers but was, in fact, useless.* (https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/seattle/press-releases/2012/payment-processor-for-scareware-cybercrime-ring-sentenced-to-48-months-in-prison)

script kiddy (ˈskrɪpt ˈkɪdɪ)

A derogative term, originated by the more sophisticated crackers of computer security systems, for the more immature, but unfortunately often just as dangerous exploiter of security lapses on the Internet. (http://searchmidmarketsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/script-kiddy)

Example: *Because of the many programs available on the internet that were developed by true hackers or crackers, script kiddies are able to easily create mischief, sometimes by simply entering an IP address and clicking a button.* (http://www.pctools.com/security-news/script-kiddie/)

server (ˈsɜːvə)

A centralized computer that provides services for other computers connected to it via a network. The other computers attached to a server are sometimes called "clients." (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

Example: *In preparing for a DDoS attack, them alicious actor typically compromises andgains remote control of computers and computer servers by placing malicious software, or malware, on them*. (https://www.justice.gov/opa/file/834996/download)

service provider ('sɜːvɪs prəˈvaɪdə)

Entity that provides the ability to communicate with the help of a computer system; any other entity that processes or stores computer data on behalf of such communication service or users of such service. (CoE Convention on Cybercrime) Example: *Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to oblige a service provider to keep confidential the fact of the execution of any power provided for in this articleand any information relating to it.* (CoE Conventions on Cybercrime, http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2014_2019/documents/libe/dv/7_conv_budapest_/7_conv_budapest_en.pdf)

sexting (ˈsekstɪŋ)

The sending of sexually explicit photos, images, text messages, or e-mails by using a cell phone or other mobile device. (http://www.dictionary.com/browse/sexting) Example: *Over the last year in the province of Ontario, five teens caught sexting (three in Norfolk County and three in the Woodstock area) have been charged with possessing and distributing child pornography.* (https://news.vice.com/article/canadas-new-cyberbullying-law-is-targeting-teen-sexting-gone-awry)

sextortion (seksˈtɔːʃən)

Blackmail in which sexual information or images are used to extort sexual favours and/or money from the victim. (http://www.interpol.int/es/Crime-areas/Cybercrime/Online-safety/Sextortion)

Example: *And the sentences meted out in sextortion cases in state courts seem inadequate both in purely punitive terms and, given the high rates of recidivism among sex offenders, in terms of public protection.* (https://www.brookings.edu/research/closing-the-sextortion-gap-a-legislative-proposal/)

shoulder surfing (ˈʃəʊldə ˈsɜːfɪŋ)

Using direct observation techniques, such as looking over someone's shoulder, to get information. It is commonly used to obtain passwords, PINs, security codes, and similar data.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoulder_surfingcomputer_security)

Example: *Are you alert to criminals' shoulder-surfing your PIN at a checkout?* (https://nationaldebtadvisors.co.za/cybercrime-howsecure-are-our-banks/)

skimming (ˈskɪmɪŋ)

Getting private information about somebody else's credit card used in an otherwise normal transaction. The thief can procure a victim's card number using basic methods such as photocopying receipts or more advanced methods such as using a small electronic device (skimmer) to swipe and store hundreds of victims' card numbers. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Credit_card_fraud#Skimming)

Example: *Credit card skimming incidents can bedifficult to detect. Since your credit card is neverlost or stolen. The best way to detect a skimmed credit card is to watch your accounts frequently. Monitor your checking and credit card accounts online at least weekly and immediately report any suspicious activity.* (http://credit.about.com/od/privacyconcerns/a/credit-card-skimming.htm)

smishing (ˈsmɪʃɪŋ)

Phishing using text messages rather than emails

(http://news.nicsa.org/2013/08/14/the-vocabulary-of-cyber-crime/)

Examples: *With this specific wave of smishing attacks, hackers fool customers into downloading their malware by posing as a legitimate, unrelated app. The malware then takes over a legitimate SMS communication between the customer and their bank to socially engineer the customer intogiving away their PII information and accesstheir account.* (http://www.scmagazineuk.com/natwest-online-banking-suffers-sms-smishingscams/article/481378/)

social engineering (ˈsəʊʃəl ˌɛndʒɪˈnɪərɪŋ)

Psychological people manipulation of people with actions or confidential information. Confidence trick which aim is fraud, information gathering, system access, it differs from a traditional "con" in that it is often one of many steps in a more complex fraud scheme. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_engineering_(security)

Example: *Social engineering is becoming evermore targeted and personal, which is why it's nosurprise that the number of cases is on the rise. What's worrying, however, is the complex nature of these scams and how they tap perfectly into feelings that make us panic - if we get an email purporting to come from someone we trust (such as our bank) about something that is emotive tous all (money) and then demand that we act urgently,it's almost like the perfect storm.* (https://www.cityoflondon.police.uk/news-and-appeals/Pages/think-twice-before-act-phishingscams.aspx)

spam (ˈspæm)

Unsolicited commercial email. "Spamming" refers to the mass or bulk distribution of unsolicited commercial email. (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

Example: *Often spammers use computers infected with malicious code and made vulnerable to subsequent unauthorized access by routing spam through the victim computer in order to mask their originating email and IP address information. In this way, the infected computer serves as a "proxy" for*

the true spammer. (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

spear-phishing (ˈspɪə ˈfɪʃɪŋ)

A highly targeted phishing attack, using knowledge about a specific person or organization.

(2015 NTT Group Global Threat Intelligence Report) Example: *However, in recent years cybercriminals have upped their phishing game with more sophistication. Spear phishing emails are crafted in order to make someone believe they'refrom a legitimate source. The messages might appear to come from banks or businesses, and could include full names, user names, and other personal info.* (https://blog.malwarebytes.com/101/2016/01/hacking-your-head-how-cybercriminals-use-social-engineering/)

spoofing (ˈspuːfɪŋ)

A fraudulent or malicious practice in which communication is sent from an unknown source disguised as a source known to the receiver. (https://www.techopedia.com/definition/5398/spoofing)

Example: *Phishing is basically tricking someoneto give up sensitive information – usually socialand bank account credentials and credit card details. Spoofing, on the other hand, refers to how cybercrooks actually trick their target – by posing as a well-known, trustworthy entity. So, moreoften than not, phishers rely on spoofing in order for their phishing scams to be successful.* (http:// www.bullguard.com/bullguard-security-center/ internet-security/internet-threats/spoofing-recurring-internet-security-threat.aspx)

spyware (ˈspaɪˌwɛə)

Except as provided in Subsection 7)(b), "spyware means software on the computer of a user who resides in this state that: (i) collects information about an Internet website at the time the Internet website is being viewed in this state, unless the Internet website is the Internet website of the person who provides the software; and (ii) uses the information described in Subsection (7)(a)(i)

contemporaneously to display pop-up advertising on the computer (https://le.utah.gov/~2005/bills/static/HB0104.html)

Example: *The implementation and enforcementof the provisions of this Directive often require cooperation between the national regulatory authorities of two or more Member States, for example in combating cross-border spam and spyware.* (Directive 2009/136/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009)

synflood (ˈsɪn,flʌd)

A type of DDOS attack where a computer or network of computers send a large number of "syn" data packets to a targeted computer. Syn packets are sent by a computer that is requesting a connection with a destination computer. A synflood typically involves thousands of compromised computers in a botnet that flood a computer system on the Internet with "syn" packets containing false source information.

The flood of syn packets causes the victimized computer to use all of its resources to respond to the requests and renders it unable to handle legitimate traffic. (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

Example: *On or about July 24, 2004, during a chatin IRC, zxpL again asked ANCHETA to conduct a SYN flood DDOS attack, this time against an IP address belonging to Sanyo Electric Software Co., Ltd.in Osaka, Japan, which zxpL identified for ANCHETA.* (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

temporary internet file (ˈtɛmpərərɪ ˈɪntəˌnɛt ˈfaɪl)

A file that is located on a computer's hard drive that a browser uses to store Web site data for every Web page or URL address that is visited. (http://www.webopedia.com/DidYouKnow/Internet/Temporary_Internet_Files.asp) Example: *Under the "Jim" profile, there was a temporary internet file known as the Web "cache," an automatic storage mechanism designed to quickly display previously visited web pages.*

(http://www.ediscoverylawalert.com/2010/11/articles/legal-decisions-court-rules/cached-webfiles-may-serve-as-evidence-in-child-pornography-case/)

thumbnail (θʌmˌneɪl)

A miniature display of a page to be printed. Thumbnails enable you to see the layout of many pages on the screen at once (http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/T/thumbnail.html)

Example: *Special Agent Blackmore attempted to download these files, but was unsuccessful. (Id.).He did, however, capture of number of thumbnailimages that depicted child pornography.* (https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCOURTS-mnd-0_13-cr-00256/pdf/USCOURTS-mnd-0_13-cr-00256-0.pdf)

time bomb (ˈtaɪm ˌbɒm)

Program or batch file waits for a specific time before causing damage. Often used by disgruntled and dishonest employees who find out they're to be fired or by dishonest consultants who put unauthorized time-outs into their programs without notifying their clients. (http://www.mekabay.com/overviews/glossary.pdf) Example: *Clayton did not pay its bill, and PSC, claiming the need to make program changes,went to Clayton's place of business and secretly installeda "time bomb" that at a pre-set time wouldlock the system so Clayton could not access itsfiles.* (http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/property00/alternatives/roditti.html)

trojan (horse) (ˈtrəʊdʒən ˈhɔːs)

A malicious program that is disguised as a harmless application or is secretly integrated into legitimate software. (http://news.findlaw.com/hdocs/docs/cyberlaw/usanchetaind.pdf)

Example: *Ukrainian experts in information securityare sure that 95% of victims of the hacker groupwere wiretapped via a Trojan on their phones*. (http://belsat.eu/en/news/banda-hakerau-tsikankurenty-kdb/)

unallocated cluster (ʌnˈæləˌkeɪtɪd ˈklʌstə)

Area on a hard drive where the data belonging to deleted files can be found. The data will remain there until it is overwritten by another file. (http://kb.digital-detective.net/display/HstEx3/File+System+Data+Recovery)

Example: *Using my forensic software I was able tolocate 73 pictures files in the unallocated clusters which had been deleted and were no longer accessible to the camera user.* (http://www.mccannpjfiles.co.uk/PJ/VIDEO_MEMORY.htm)

URL (ˈju: ˈɑ:r ˈel, *also* ˈɜ:l)

Uniform Resource Locator. Unique address for a file that is accessible on the Internet. (http://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/URL)

Example: *It is no secret that cyber criminals alsouse URL shorteners to aid them in achieving their objectives. URL shorteners are often used by cybercriminals to obfuscate redirects to malicious destinations*. (https://blog.malwarebytes.com/threatanalysis/2016/01/when-url-shorteners-andransomware-collide/)

USB stick (ˈju: ˈes ˈbi: ˈstık)

A plug-and-play portable storage device that uses flash memory and is lightweight enough to attach to a keychain. Also called flash drive. (http://searchstorage.techtarget.com/definition/USB-drive)

Example: *In February 2012 he was arrested and confessed to using his work computer to download pictures of children, share them online, and discuss them with other adults. Officers found a total of 3,699 images and videos stored on his computer,a USB stick and a hard drive, including 295of children being abused.*
(http://www.oxfordmail.co.uk/news/10554932.Ex_Brookes_lecturer_guilty_over_child_abuse_pictures/?ref=nt)

vandalism (ˈvændəˌlızəm)

Obvious, unauthorized, malicious modification or destruction of data such as information on web sites. (http://www.mekabay.com/overviews/ glossary.pdf)
Example: *Wikipedia bans editing of its pages by Congressional staffers after*

'online vandalism.The internet encyclopaedia announces ban in response to "persistent disruptive editing"– such as describing Donald Rumsfeld as an "alien lizard" – by anonymous users in House of Representatives. (http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/wikipedia/10992143/Wikipedia-bans-editing-of-its-pages-by-Congressional-staffers-after-online-vandalism.html)

virus (ˈvaɪrəs)

A program that replicates rapidly within a computer causing damage to the host computer (http://news.nicsa.org/2013/08/14/the-vocabulary-of-cyber-crime/)

Example: *Further problems arise with the mass victimization caused by offences such as virus propagation, because the numbers of victims are simply too large to identify and count, and because such programs can continue creating new victims long after the offenders have been caught and punished.* (http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/10_commis-sion/4e.pdf)

vishing (ˈvɪʃɪŋ)

(From "voice" + "phishing") tricking a user (through an email or phone call) into entering credit card information into a bogus voice response system; information entered into the phony system is captured for fraudulent purposes. (http://news.nicsa.org/2013/08/14/the-vocabulary- of-cyber-crime/)

Example: *The vishing campaign was discovered by researchers from cybercrime intelligence firm PhishLabs while investigating a recent attack against customers of an unnamed midsize bankThe bank's customers had received text messages claiming their debit cards had been deactivated and instructing them to call a phone number.* (http://www.pcworld.com/article/2149840/voice-phishing-campaign-hits-customers-atdozens-of-banks.html)

VoIP (ˈvi: ˈəʊ ˈaɪ ˈpiː)

VoIP is short for Voice over Internet Protocol, a category of hardware and software that enables people to use the Internet as the transmission medium for telephone calls (http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/V/VoIP.html)

Example: *VoIP systems are being used to support vishing (telephone-based phishing) schemes, which are now growing in popularity.* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_cybercrime)

vulnerability (vʌlnərəˈbılıtı)

Weakness or flaw permitting an attack on a computer system or network. (http://news.nicsa.org/2013/08/14/the-vocabulary-of-cyber-crime/)

Example: *Cisco says there is no evidence that this vulnerability has been exploited in the wild, but users are advised to update their installations to protect themselves against potential attacks.* (http://www.securityweek.com/hackers-canexploit- libreoffice-flaw-rtf-files)

watering hole (ˈwɔːtərıŋ ˌhəʊl)

A computer attack strategy, in which the victim is a particular group (organization, industry, or region). In this attack, the attacker guesses or observes which websites the group often uses and infects one or more of them with malware. Eventually, some member of the targeted group gets infected. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watering_Hole)

Example: *A Chinese attack group infected Forbes.com back in November in a watering hole attack targeting visitors working in the financial services and defense industries, according to two security companies.* (http://www.securityweek.com/chinese-attackers-hacked-forbes-website-watering-hole-attack-security-firms)

XSRF attack (ˈɛks ˈɛs ˈɑːr ˈɛf əˈtæk)

See **CRSF attack.**

Example: *Forced browsing is an XSRF attack in which a user is forced to browse a content without his/her knowledge.* (https://programmingmastercoding.blogspot.com.es/2011/05/forced-browsing-attack.html)

XXS attack (ˈɛks ˈɛks ˈɛs əˈtæk)

Cross-site scripting attack. Malware injected into a trusted site, presented through a hyperline (http://news.nicsa.org/2013/08/14/the-vocabulary-of-cyber-crime/)

Example: *Three websites of the Mexican chapter of Article 19, an international nonprofit organization focused on freedom of expression, were attacked over the course of three days via a Cross-Site Scripting (XXS) attack.* (https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2015/mexico)

zombie (ˈzɒmbɪ)

(Also “drone”) Unsuspecting computers infected or compromised by a botnet, used to launch distributed denial of service attacks.)

ENGLISH-RUSSIAN VOCABULARY

A

accept- принимать

access- 1) доступ, 2)проход, подход, 3) выборка информации

according(to)- соответственно

active- 1) деятельный, активный; 2) действующий

add- прибавлять, присоединять

additional- добавочный, дополнительный

allow- позволять, разрешать

appearance- внешний вид, наружность

append- прибавлять, добивать

appendix- приложение

apply- использовать применять

archive- архив

arrange- приводить в порядок, систематизировать

assign- назначать, определять

attach- прикреплять, присоединять

attempt- 1) попытка 2) пытаться

attribute- свойства

avoid- избегать

B

backslash- обратная косая черта

back-up - дублирование

basic - основной, главный

batch - 1) ряд, партия 2) группа, серия

belong - принадлежать

blink - мерцание

boot - осуществить первоначальную загрузку

bootable - способный выполнить первоначальную загрузку

break - прерывать

buffer - 1) буфер 2) промежуточная область памяти

bug - ошибка, дефект, помеха

build - строить

buildinto - встраивать

C

cable - кабель, провод

capital - заглавная буква

carry on - продолжать

carry out - выполнять

cause - вызывать, быть причиной

caution - 1) осторожность 2) предосторожность

chain - последовательность, цепь

change - заряд, заряжать

check - проверять

choice - выбор

circular - круглый

clear - 1) чистый 2) очищать

close - закрывать

cluster - 1) группа 2) кластер, пакет, блок

code - 1) код 2) программа 3) кодировать

combine - объединять, комбинировать

compare - сравнивать

compatible - совместимый

complete - полный, законченный

completely - современно, полностью

compute - вычислять

connect - соединять

conserve - сохранять

consist (of) - состоять (из)

consistent - последовательный, совместный

console - 1) кронштейн 2) пульт

contain - содержать в себе

contents - содержимое

contiguous - смежный, соприкасающийся

continue - продолжать

control - управление, контроль, регулировать

cord - шнур

correct - правильный

correspond - соответствовать

cover - покрывать

current - 1) текущий 2) течение, ток

D

deal - заниматься чем-либо, иметь дело

debug - устранять неполадки, неисправности

define - определять

delete - стирать

deny - отрицать, отказываться

design - проектировать, предназначать

destination - назначение

destination disk - диск, на который ведется запись

destroy - разрушать

differ - отличаться, разлагать

direct - руководить, направлять

directory - директория

default directory - директория, имя которой можно не указывать

disk - диск

blank disk - гибкий диск

double-density disk- диск с удвоенной плотностью

double-sided disk - двустороний диск

master disk - диск оригинал

MSDOS installed disk - инсталляционный диск для установки операционной системы

single-sided disk - диск, с которого осуществляется копирование

write-protected disk - диск, защищенный от записи

divide - разделять

drive - дисковод

default drive - дисковод используется по умолчанию

external floppy disk drive - внешний дисковод

internal floppy disk drive - встроенный дисковод

drive identifier - идентификатор дисковода

E

echo - отображение выполненных команд на экране

edit - редактировать

editor - редактор

embedded - встроенный, включенный

empty - пустой

encounter - встречаться

entire - полный, целый, весь

equal - одинаковый

error - ошибка

disk error writing - ошибка допущенная при записи данных на диск

disk error reading - ошибка, допущенная при считывании

divide error - ошибка, допущенная при делении

escape - выход из текущего режима

exceed - превышать

except - кроме

except for - за исключением

executable - выполнимый

executive - исполнительный

extend - расширять, продлить

extension, file extension - расширениеименифайла

extra - добавочный

extremely - крайне, чрезвычайно

F

fail - потерпеть неудачу

failure - отказ, сбой

fast - быстро

file - файл

batch file - файл, содержащий группу команд

finite -ограниченный

fit - соответствовать

fix - укреплять, закреплять

floppy - гибкий

follow - следовать

font - шрифт

format - 1)формат, 2)форматировать

H

halt - остановка

handle - управлять, оперировать

handler - программа обработки

handy - удобный

hard - жесткий

harm - вред, ущерб

hide - прятаться

hold - держать

I

identify - идентифицировать

illegal - недопустимый

include - включать, содержать в себе

indicate - показывать

initialize - инициализировать, устанавливать в исходное положение

input - 1) ввод информации, 2) информация на входе

insert - вставлять

install - устанавливать

interchangeably - заменяя друг друга

italics - курсив

J

job - задание, задача, работа

joint - соединяться

K

keep - иметь, хранить

kind - сорт, разновидность, класс

L

label - 1) метка, 2) маркировать, различать

leftmost - крайний левый

level - уровень

link - связь, соединение

list - список

locate - устанавливать

lowercase - нижний регистр

M

manage - руководить, управлять

menudriven - (программа) управляемая с помощью меню

message - сообщение

multilevel - многоуровневый

N

nest - 1) гнездо, 2) вставлять

network - сеть

notation - обозначение

notch - метка

numerical – числовой, цифровой

O

occupy – занимать, заполнять

option - выбор

optional – необязательный

order – 1) порядок 2) исправное состояние

overcome – преодолеть

overflow – переполнение

overview - обзор

overwrite – переполнить записью

P

path – тропа, путь к файлу

permit - разрушать

point – точка, пункт

portable – портативный, переносной

porition – часть, доля

power - мощность

powerful – сильный, мощный

press – жать, давить

prevent – предотвращать

previously – предварительно, заранее

primary – первоначальный

prompt – напоминание, подсказка

proper – правильный, надлежащий

protect – защищать

provide – обеспечивать

R

range – диапазон, предмет

rate – норма, скорость, степень

receive – получать, принимать

record – записывать, запись

recover – возвращать, восстанавливать

reload – перезагружать

remainder – остаток

remark – примечание

remove – передвигать

rename – переименовывать

repeat – повторять

replace – заменить

report – сообщать

require – требовать, нуждаться

reserved – запасной, резервный

reset – перенастроить

response – 1) ответ 2) реакция

restart – начинать снова

return – возвращение

review – рассматривать

S

safe – безопасный

sample – образец, шаблон, модель

schedule – список, каталог

select – отбирать

separate – отделять

sequence – последовательность

serialport – разъем

series – ряд, серия

session - сеанс работы с системой

set - устанавливать, назначать

share - разделять

shell - оболочка

shift - сдвиг

side - сторона

similar - подобный

skip - пропускать, перепрыгивать

slash - разрез, косая черта

specification - спецификация, перечень

specify - определять

spot - место

start-up - 1) начало, пуск, 2) начинать

string - ряд, последовательность

substitute - заменять, замещать

sufficient - достаточный

support - 1) поддержка, 2) поддерживать

suspend - приостанавливать

switch - 1) переключение, 2) переключатель

T

tab - учет

table - таблица, график

target - цель

template - шаблон, модель

temporary - временный

term - термин

terminate - завершать, заканчивать

track - дорожка

transfer - перенос, перемещение

transmit - сообщать, передавать

turn – поворачиваться ,turnon – включать, turnoff - выключать

in turn - в свою очередь

U

unable - неспособный

unigue - уникальный

unless - если не, пока не

unlock - открывать

update - модернизировать

uppercase - верхний регистр

utmost - крайний, предельный

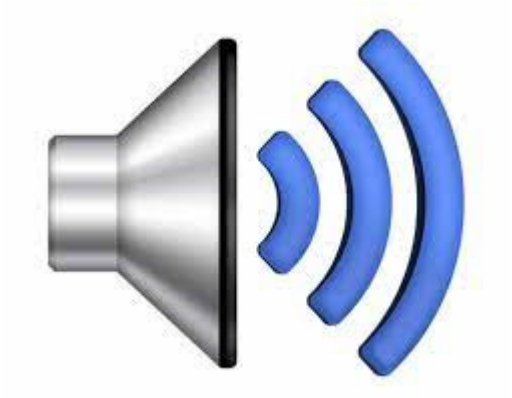
V

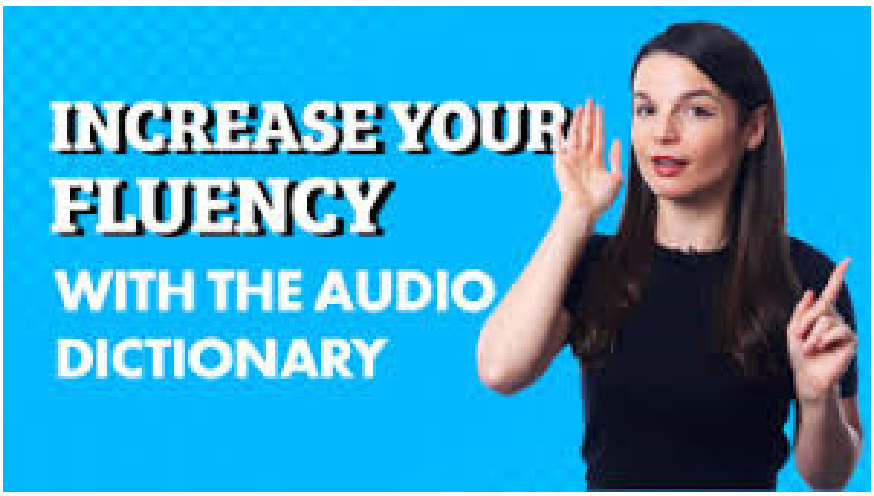
vary - меняться

verify - проверять, контролировать

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 5

ENGLISH-ENGLISH AUDIO VOCABULARY





ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 6

NEW ENGLISH-ENGLISH TECH DICTIONARY

5G CONNECTIVITY

5G is the fifth generation of mobile networks. It is said to be up to 100 times faster than 4G and it can provide higher speed, lower latency, greater capacity, more reliability and a more uniform experience.

Examples include: Autonomous vehicles, AR and VR, smart cities, immersive entertainment

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)

AI, also known as machine intelligence, is intelligence demonstrated by machines, as opposed to natural intelligence displayed by humans and animals. It is the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings.

Examples include: self-driving cars, a virtual travel booking agent, manufacturing robots

AUGMENTED REALITY (AR)

Augmented reality, or AR, is an enhanced version of the real (physical) world. AI is achieved through the use of digital elements via technology.

Examples include: Snapchat, Google Street View, Pokémon Go

BIG DATA

Big data treats ways to analyze, systematically extract information from, or otherwise deal with data sets that are too large or complex to be dealt with by traditional data-processing application software.

Examples include: Personalized marketing, finding new customer leads, medical records, social media

BLOCKCHAIN

A blockchain is a decentralized, digitally distributed and often public ledger consisting of records called blocks that is used to record transactions across many computers so that any involved block cannot be altered

retroactively, without the alteration of all subsequent blocks. Blockchains store blocks of information in a chronological order that are irreversible and immutable. Blockchains are mostly known for their role in cryptocurrency systems such as Bitcoin.

Examples include: NFT marketplaces, electronic voting, tracking of music royalties

CRYPTOCURRENCY

Cryptocurrency is a digital or virtual currency in which transactions are verified and records maintained by a decentralized system using cryptography, rather than by a centralized authority. Cryptocurrencies can also be defined as tradable digital assets or digital form of money built on blockchain technology that only exists online.

Examples include: Bitcoin, Ethereum, utility tokens

DATAFICATION

Datafication, also known as datafy, is a technological trend that turns many aspects of our life (subjects, objects, and practices) into online quantified data which is subsequently transferred into information realised as a new form of value. It allows for real-time tracking and predictive analysis.

Examples of the datafication process include: Netflix, or social platforms such as Facebook and Instagram that collect and monitor our data information in order to market products we would be interested in.

DATA MINING

Data mining is the process of extracting raw data and turning it into useful information by using software to look for patterns in large batches of data.

Examples include: Cross-selling and upselling the Ecommerce sector, Collect and store data techniques in science and engineering

DIGITAL DIVIDE

The gap between those (individuals, households, businesses and geographic areas) who benefit from the Digital Age (who have ready access to computers and the internet) and those who do not.

Examples/causes of the digital divide include: Infrastructure, low literacy, low income levels

ALSO SEE: A beginner's guide to understanding technology

DIGITAL TWINS

A digital twin is a virtual model, representation or replica that serves as the real-time digital counterpart, or mirror, of a physical object or process.

An example include: Automotive manufacturers use digital twin technology to change the way cars are being made

EDGE COMPUTING

A distributed computing paradigm that brings computation and data storage closer to the sources of data.

Examples include: Cloud gaming, smart homes, predictive maintenance

EXTENDED REALITY (XR)

Extend Reality, or XR, is an umbrella term for AR, MR, VR, as well as other immersive technologies. XR refers to all real-and-virtual combined environments and human-machine interactions that are generated by technology and wearables.

Examples include: XR video games, XR tech devices, Zoom virtual backgrounds

GIG ECONOMY

Workers in the Gig Economy are freelancers, part-time workers, independent contractors, temporary workers, etc.

Examples include: Freelance writing, Web developing, Digital marketing

HYPERAUTOMATION

According to Gartner, a technological research and consulting firm, hyperautomation is a business-driven, disciplined approach that organizations use to rapidly identify, vet and automate as many business and IT processes as possible. It involves the orchestrated use of multiple technologies, tools or platforms, including AI, machine learning, robotic process automation, etc.

Examples include: Automating billing cycles, customer communication and collection in healthcare

LOSSLESS AUDIO

Lossless audio is all about the streaming process not affecting the quality of the sound. According to **Apple Music**, who announced in May 2021 that they're adding a lossless streaming service that will deliver uncompromised sound quality at no extra charge, most audio compression techniques lose some amount of data contained in the original source file. In short: Lossless compression is a form of compression that preserves all of the original data.

METAVERSE

A virtual-reality space in which users can interact with a computer-generated environment and other users. Also known as a network of 3D virtual worlds focused on social connection.

Examples include: Ernest Cline's 2011 science fiction novel, *Reader Player One*, Fortnite Concerts, Augmented Reality (AR)

MIXED REALITY (MR)

Mixed Reality, or MR, is the merging of the real and virtual worlds to produce new environments and visualizations, where physical and digital objects co-exist and interact in real time. MR is a combination of multiple advanced technologies, primarily AR and VR.

Examples include: Microsoft's Hololens, experiential education

Listen to the Future Females podcast: Lily Wu shares "Everything you need to know about NFT's and why we need more female representation in Web3" **here**.

NON-FUNGIBLE TOKEN (NFT)

An NFT is a non-interchangeable unit of data, or a digital asset, stored on a blockchain that can be sold and traded. NFTs can't be exchanged for another asset of the same type.

Examples include: Art, music, videos, real estate

ALSO SEE: NFTs: Learn from Lily Wu

QUANTUM COMPUTING

A type of computation that harnesses the collective properties of quantum states, such as superposition, interference, and entanglement, to perform calculations. Devices that perform quantum computations are known as quantum computers. Where conventional computers use bits, quantum computers use quantum bits known as qubits.

Examples include: AI, since quantum computers can analyze large amounts of data to provide AI machines feedback for improving performance

ROBOTICS

The interdisciplinary branch of technology that deals with the design, construction, operation and application of robots. The goal of robotics is to design machines that can help and assist humans.

Examples include: AI powered robot assistants, drones, robotic toys, automotive industry robots, NASA's Robonaut

THE INTERNET OF BEHAVIORS (IOB)

IoB refers to the gathering of data (from IoT as well as other sources) in order to predict human behavior, interests and preferences. It seeks to understand how, why and when people use technology when purchasing things.

Examples include: Digital marketing and personalized advertisements on social media

THE INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT)

The interconnection via the internet of computing devices embedded in everyday objects, enabling them to send and receive data.

Examples include: Smart home security systems, wearable health monitors (Fitbit, Apple Watch, etc.), connected cars

VIRTUAL REALITY (VR)

Virtual Reality, or VR, is a simulated experience (making use of computer technology) that can be either similar to the real world, or completely different.

Examples include: VR as a treatment for mental health issues such as PTSD and anxiety, body-scanning technology in VR, gambling in VR

VOICE-USER INTERFACE (VUI)

A voice-user interface, or VUI, makes spoken human interaction with computers possible.

Examples include: Apple's Siri, Amazon's Alexa

ALSO SEE: 5 tips on how to pay yourself a salary

WEB3

Web3, or Web 3.0, is an idea (or a work-in-progress) for a new iteration of the web known as the upcoming third generation of the internet. It will be based on blockchain technology, which will incorporate concepts such as decentralization and token-based economics. Information will be processed in a smart, human-like way through technologies such as machine learning and Big Data.

Did you know? Web 3.0 was previously known as the "semantic web"

WHITE PAPER

White paper is a long piece of written content (such as a report or guide) viewed in eBook format. These white papers are used to explain a subject better.

Приложение 7

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Police Officer Education

Police officer education requirements are set by state-level Peace Officer Standards and Training Councils (usually, though not always, abbreviated as POST) and by local police departments. Local police departments may set stricter standards than their overseeing POST agency, but may not set more lenient standards. In all 50 states, the minimum education required to become a police officer is a high school diploma or GED. However, a growing number of police departments require at least some college credit, and some even require a college degree.

Even if not required for entry-level police work, a college degree is either required or strongly recommended for advancement into the supervisory ranks by many police departments. In addition to many municipal law enforcement agencies requiring college credit, federal law enforcement positions, such as FBI detectives and investigators, generally require applicants to have a minimum of a bachelor's degree, and some even require a graduate degree. For these and other reasons discussed in more detail below, an increasing number of future police officers are including college in their career plans. (1154 печ.знака)

Overview of Police Education Requirements

The most recent data available indicates that over 80% of police departments in the US require at least a high school diploma or GED, while only 1% of police departments require a four-year degree. The remaining 19% of departments require varying amounts of college credit, up to an associate's degree (typically 60 credit hours). About half of police agencies that require college credit will accept military experience in place of the usual college requirements. In general, larger

police departments (those serving one million residents or more) tend to require a degree more often than smaller departments.

At the same time, while it is not a strict entry-level requirement in all departments, the number of officers who have a college degree is rising; estimates suggest that 30% to 50% of US police have a four-year bachelor's degree–compared to 33% of US adults overall. This indicates that investing in four years of college to be a police officer is not uncommon. An estimated 66% of police chiefs and sheriffs have at least a bachelor's degree, and 33% of these have a master's or law degree. Aside from agency hiring requirements, suggested reasons for these statistics include:

- Agency hiring preferences (78% of agency leaders reported they preferred candidates with a college degree in a 2014 survey)
- The common minimum police hiring age of 21 encourages high school graduates to attend college before applying for police work
- Competitive hiring processes that award extra points to college graduates
- Incentive pay for officers who achieve a college degree
- Advancement policies that are more favorable towards those who hold a college degree
- The growing complexity of criminal justice as an academic field, which has implications for police practice

Despite the relatively low number of PDs that require a degree, departments seem to be trending towards requiring at least some college credit.Many experts believe police officers should be required to have a degree of some kind. This trend may be partially due to recent studies, such as one published in *Police Quarterly*, that suggest a correlation between higher education and police effectiveness. Even before recent, widely-publicized incidents of police brutality that have contributed to growing tensions between officers and the people they serve, the

occupation of policing has been moving towards a “community policing” approach, in which cops spend more time getting to know the people in the communities they serve and protect. As recent studies have found that more highly educated officers tend to be more effective and less likely to resort to the use of force in their duties, it makes more sense now than ever for prospective police officers to pursue a degree. . (2746 печ.знака)

Police Officer Degree Levels

There are many degree options for prospective and current police who are interested in furthering their education. As previously mentioned, a successful policing career does not necessarily require a college degree, but pursuing a degree can benefit your career as a police officer not only by helping you get hired but also by putting you in a better position to be promoted and/or move into a supervisory position. Before we look at the degree majors (also known as specializations, concentrations, and emphases) available for those interested in police education, let’s look at the police officer education levels available. (628 печ.знака)

Post-Secondary Technical Certificate

According to O*NET OnLine, 27% of police patrol officers suggest that the minimum education needed to be hired as a police officer is a postsecondary technical certificate. Technical certificates usually require 15 to 30 credit hours and can be completed in as little as a few months to a year. If you choose to attend a certificate program in a subject such as law enforcement, law enforcement administration, or criminal justice, you can expect a broad overview of the field, with coursework covering

topics such as an introduction to criminal justice, physical defense tactics, interview and interrogation techniques, and firearms. Many technical certificates in law enforcement fulfill some police academy requirements and may include a certain number of police training hours. (728 печ.знака)

Associate of Science or Associate of Arts

Following close behind the postsecondary certificate, according to O*NET OnLine, the second-most common degree recommended for cops is an associate degree, with 24% of respondents recommending this degree.An associate degree is a two-year degree (with full-time study) that can be found as an Associate of Science (AS), Associate of Applied Science (AAS), or an Associate of Arts (AA), comprising about 60 credit hours of coursework. Degrees focusing on law enforcement, police science, criminal justice, or related fields like homeland security or forensic science provide the most useful training for prospective or current police officers. An associate degree in law enforcement may include courses such as Community Relations, Firearms, Criminal Procedures, Loss Prevention, and Forensic Investigation. (807 печ.знака)

Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Arts

Another option for police officer education is the bachelor's degree. Similar to an associate degree, a bachelor's degree can be in the form of a Bachelor of Science (BS), a Bachelor of Applied Science (BAS), or a Bachelor of Arts (BA). Bachelor's degrees usually take four years of full-time study to complete, and prospective or current cops may choose to pursue a bachelor's in any subject in order to fulfill most departments' educationalrequirements. For students considering a career

in federal law enforcement, jobs like CIA officer or US Marshal may require a bachelor's degree in a criminal justice-related subject, such as homeland security, criminology, or law enforcement. To be the most competitive candidate for these federal positions, many students pursue graduate degrees after obtaining their bachelor's. Most bachelor's degrees require around 120 credit hours to graduate, including foundational and specialized coursework. Law enforcement bachelor's degrees may include courses such as Introduction to Criminal Justice, Criminal Law, Ethics in Criminal Justice, Community Policing, Crime Analysis and Investigation, and others. (1146 печ.знака)

Professional skills and abilities for cyber crime investigator

If you have been an investigator but you haven't investigated cybercrimes, you will want to bring in a trained cybercrime investigator. The investigative skills that you have, such as persistence, passion, inquisitive, and driven, are all great soft skills that can be used in the majority of investigations. Cyber investigations are not one of those. Investigating cybercrimes will require you to have an understanding of cyber security, be knowledgeable of the law in regard to cybercrimes, and understand the methodology used in the preservation of evidence.

In addition to being experienced in forensics, intrusion detection, malware analysis, basics of programming, risk analysis and mitigation, cloud security, offensive training (black hat), and security analysis, experts have a well-rounded skill set in the field of cyber security. Gaining knowledge in this field is more than a degree, boot camps, or taking cyber courses. Hands on and practice, along with certifications, can leverage the types of cyber investigations you work. Boot camps are 5–6 days in a row, long hours and very intense. All boot camps and trainings are not alike; it will be important to do your research and vet the ones you are interested in. Having experience in data analytics will also be very

helpful. Consider the methodology you have used in other areas of security, some will be familiar to you. When conducting investigations involving cybercrimes, you will be evaluating information from a variety of sources and integrating them into a logical outcome to create a conclusion. Intelligence is a product that assembles trustworthy information for the authorities to determine the complexity, criminality, and the level of threat. How successful the cyber investigation is will often be determined by many variables, but it is clearly related to the information you have collected and the intelligence you have gathered.

Those who make, enforce, and carry out the law already understand the basics of legislation, investigation, and prosecution. They need training in the basics of IT: how computers work, how networks work, what can and cannot be accomplished with computer technology, and most important, how crimes can be committed using computers and networks.

This training, to be most useful, should be targeted at the criminal justice audience, rather than be a repackaging of the same material that is used in the same way to train IT professionals. Although much of the information might be the same, the focus and scope should be different. A cybercrime investigator doesn't need to know the details of how to install and configure an operating system. He or she *does* need to know how a hacker can exploit the default configuration settings to gain unauthorized access to the system.

The training necessary for legislators to understand the laws they propose and vote on is different from the training needed for detectives to ferret out digital evidence. The latter should receive not only theoretical but also hands-on training in working with data discovery and recovery, encryption and decryption, and reading and interpreting audit files and event logs. Prosecuting attorneys need training to understand the meanings of various types of digital evidence and how to best present them at trial.

Police academies should include a block on computer crime investigation in their basic criminal investigation courses; agencies should provide more advanced computer crime training to in-service officers as a matter of course. Many good computer forensics training programs are available, but in many areas these tend to be either high-priced, short-duration seminars put on by companies in business to make a profit, or in-house programs limited to larger and more urban police agencies. Enrollees primarily tend to be detectives. Few states have standard mandated curricula for computer crime training in their basic academy programs or as a required part of officers' continuing education.

In rural areas and small-town jurisdictions, few if any officers have training in computer crime investigation, although this situation is slowly changing. Again, officers who do have training are usually detectives or higher-ranking officers—yet it is the patrol officer who generally is the first responder to a crime scene. He or she is in a position to recognize and preserve (or inadvertently destroy or allow to be destroyed) valuable digital evidence.

Ideally, all members of the criminal justice system would receive some basic training in computer and network technology and forensics. However, that is an unrealistic goal in the short term. The next best solution is to establish and train units or teams that specialize in computer-related crime. If every legislative body had a committee of members who are trained in and focus on technology issues; if every police department had a computer crime investigation unit with special training and expertise; and if every district attorney's office had one or more prosecutors who are computer crime specialists, we would be a long way toward building an effective and coordinated cybercrime-fighting mechanism.

For years, law enforcement lagged behind in the adoption of computer technology within departments. Over the past decade, the law enforcement community has begun to catch up, and as younger individuals with existing computer skills are recruiting, the gap between technology and experience is closing. Federal agencies such as the FBI have excellent computer forensics

capabilities. Large police organizations such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the Society of Police Futurists International (PFI) have embraced modern technology issues and provide excellent resources to agencies. Metropolitan police departments and state police agencies have recognized the importance of understanding computer technology and have established special units and training programs to address computer crime issues. But law enforcement in the United States and other countries still has a long way to go before all law enforcement agencies have the technical savvy to understand and fight cybercrime.

Those agencies that are still lacking in such expertise can benefit greatly by working together with other, more technically sophisticated agencies and partnering with carefully selected members of the IT community to get the training they need and develop a cybercrime-fighting plan for their jurisdictions. The Internet reaches into the most remote areas of the country and the world. Cybercrime cannot remain only the province of law enforcement in big cities; cybercriminals and their victims can be found in any jurisdiction. (6774 печ.знака)

Why Education is a target for cybercrime?

Education institutions need to make cybersecurity a priority. Despite the sector facing major challenges such as a lack of staffing and a lack of funding and resources, cyberattacks are no less frequent or less severe in education. In fact, they seem to be gaining ground in prevalence year on year as instances of breaches in schools and higher education are widely reported.

In recent years we've seen news of ransom attacks causing financial damage – like that on the University of Calgary where the institution allegedly handed over $20k to cybercriminals, and malware attacks causing mass disruption –

similar to the disruption which, apparently, caused the Minnesota School District to shut down for a day while IT professionals rebuilt the system.

The more worrying breaches are where student safety is compromised. Educational institutions are entrusted to safeguard their students, many of whom are minors, but a weak cybersecurity infrastructure can put them at risk.

This was made all too clear when the CCTV in several schools in Blackpool was allegedly breached, and the footage was reportedly live-streamed on the internet..

It's an unfortunate fact that, while cybersecurity in Education is necessary to protect against financial loss and prevent disruption, it's also crucial to protect students from harm.

This is why the sector needs to do everything it can to ensure its applications and systems are protected, and work to overcome any challenges.

In this article, we'll look at the current state of cybersecurity in Education. We'll discuss the most common reasons for the attack, the highest threats, and the main challenges facing the sector to help you understand why cybersecurity needs to be a priority, and how you can make it a priority for your educational institute.

There are four key reasons why Education is a target for cybercriminals.

With Education venues varying in size, purpose, and stature, the motives for attack can vary too. For example, what might be a common threat for world-renowned Universities/Colleges might not be an issue for schools or school districts. So, institutions need to evaluate the risk and understand what data is vulnerable to unauthorized access.

DDoS attacks – Distributed Denial of Service, or DDoS attacks are a common type of attack on all levels of Education venues. This is where the attacker's motive is to cause widespread disruption to the institute's network, having a negative effect on productivity.

This can be a relatively easy attack for amateur cyber criminals to carry out, especially if the target network is poorly protected. There have been instances of students or teachers successfully carrying out a DDoS attack, with motives ranging from simply wanting a day off, to protesting the way a complaint was handled.**Data theft –** This is another attack affecting all levels of education because all institutions hold student and staff data, including sensitive details like names and addresses. This type of information can be valuable to cybercriminals for several reasons, whether they plan to sell the information to a third party or use it as a bargaining tool and extort money.

The concerning aspect of this type of attack is that hackers can go unnoticed for long periods of time. As was the case at Berkeley, where at least 160,000 medical records were allegedly stolen from University computers over a number of months.**Financial gain –** Another motive for hackers carrying out an attack on an educational institution is for financial gain. This might not be as high of a risk for public schools, but with private institutions and Universities/Colleges handling a large number of student fees, they're a prime target for cybercriminals.

Today, it's usual for students or parents to pay fees via an online portal, often transferring large sums of money to cover a whole term or year of tuition. Without proper protection or preparation on the part of education institutions, this presents a weak spot for cybercriminals to intercept.

Espionage – The fourth reason why education is a target for cybercrime is espionage. In the case of higher education institutes like Universities/Colleges, they're often centers for research and hold valuable intellectual property.
Universities/Colleges need to be suitably protected, as it's thought that scientific, engineering and medical research by UK Universities have been previously compromised by hackers, and with plenty of time and money to fund them, professionals are often at the helm of these attacks.

With these four motives in mind, the way in which hackers carry out an attack on Education networks can further help us understand how to protect them. (4715 печ.знака)

The threat from cyber crime

We have seen a significant growth in cyber criminality in the form of high-profile ransomware campaigns over the last year. Breaches leaked personal data on a massive scale leaving victims vulnerable to fraud, while lives were put at risk and services damaged by the WannaCry ransomware campaign that affected the NHS and many other organisations worldwide. Tactics are currently shifting as businesses are targeted over individuals and although phishing attacks on individuals are increasing, fewer are falling victim as people have become more alert.

Because the distinction between nation states and criminal groups is increasingly blurred, cyber crime attribution is sometimes difficult. Many Russian-speaking cyber groups are threatening UK interests, but home-grown cyber criminals are becoming more sophisticated and therefore a rising threat. Although young criminals are often driven by peer kudos rather than financial reward, organised UK cyber crime groups are motivated by profit.

Cyber criminals seek to exploit human or security vulnerabilities in order to steal passwords, data or money directly. The most common cyber threats include:

- Hacking - including of social media and email passwords
- Phishing - bogus emails asking for security information and personal details
- Malicious software – including ransomware through which criminals hijack files and hold them to ransom
- Distributed denial of service (DDOS) attacks against websites – often accompanied by extortion

The scale and complexity of cyber attacks is wide ranging. 'Off the shelf' tools mean that less technically proficient criminals are now able to commit cyber crime, and do so as awareness of the potential profits becomes more widespread. The evolving technical capabilities of malware means evolving harm as well as facilitating new crimes, such as the cryptomining malware which attacks digital currencies like Bitcoin.

Cyber attacks are financially devastating and disrupting and upsetting to people and businesses. We know that there is significant under-reporting, although the new General Data Protection Regulation is likely to prompt a better picture of scale. Currently the level of sentencing at court is not commensurate with the seriousness of attacks, and this is an area which is ripe for consideration. (2329 печ.знака)

What Is Information?

We live in a golden age of information. Never has so much of it been available so easily to so many of us. Information is power, its money and, given how much of our life is lived online, defines part of our reality. But what exactly is information? We tend to think of it as something that lives in our heads: lots of facts and ideas that help us find our way around the world. And indeed we, as well as other animals, have evolved exceedingly complex organs to gather it. There's no doubt that information is important. It also seems clear that information isn't a physical entity. "One of the big things we've discovered in recent decades is that a book is not actually stuff written on a page," explains George Ellis, a cosmologist and mathematician who has thought a lot about information. "A book can be [printed on paper], but I can also read you the book, or you can buy it in digital form. The question is what is the book? It isn't any of those things. The book is an abstract thing which is realized in different forms. It can be realized as symbols on a screen, it can be stored in a computer's

memory, and it can be on paper, and so on. But the point is that the information itself, the information in the book, is abstract." (1258 печ.зн.)

E-Russia

The information technologies are developing at a rapid pace in Russia and penetrate into everyday life of people. Many people, who can access to Internet, not only can buy and sale, some of them can't work and live without using this global electronic net. E-business and e-commerce are widely developing. The information technologies are being widely used in medicine, health care, education and science. Taking into consideration the rapid pace of IT development, the state began the work on e-government introduction in Russia. The government has to find new ways to complete its function, to interact with the citizens and produce the innovation in public management. The Target Program «E-Russia» was adopted. It was planned to develop the arrangements on the budget consolidation of different departments which help adopt new information technologies, and to create a platform for the integration of departmental databases and the organization of the end-to-end e-circulation of documents. At the very beginning of the program implementation considerable amendments to the E-Russia program were adopted as a result of a constructive discussion between all the participants concerned. The amendments turned the program from an interdepartmental program to the program of the introduction e-government. The E-Government Concept of the Russian Federation was adopted. The Concept established the main priorities directions, and stages of the e-government introduction in the Russian Federation. The government also adopted the Information-oriented Society Development Strategy of the Russian Federation which approves control values of the information-oriented society development in the Russian Federation for the period till 2015. Thus, these measures will have ensured the e-rendering of 74 state services by means of the state web portal, and will have provided the introduction of the interdepartmental end-to-end e-circulation of documents by 2015.

The government will face new forms of public participation in the decision-making. In the situation than information technologies (IT) possibilities allow each citizen to participate actively in the definition of public policy, the relation between government and citizens will be direct. The governments will have to find new ways to complete his function, to interact with the citizens and produce the innovation in public management. The Russia Federal Ministry of Communications and Information is the coordinator of the elaboration of the program. The realizing of that program will open the perspectives for the different sectors of economy, society, and will stimulate the innovational possibilities of private sector. There are several benefits derived from the e-Russia: the customizing of the services, the reduction of the distances and the time, the productivity and the efficiency, the decentralization, the transparency, the supply and provisions of integrated services, the best administration of the budget, among others.

However, the enormous digital gap that exists in countries as ours, between the inhabitants that have and those that do not have access to Internet, generates enormous challenges for a successful beginning of the electronic government. (3253 печ.зн.)

Cybercrime that compromises privacy

Cybercrime violates individuals' privacy and the security of their data, particularly hacking, malware, identity theft, financial fraud, medical fraud, and certain offences against persons that involve the revealing of personal information, messages, images, and video and audio recordings without individuals' consent or permission.

Data is considered a commodity online and offline by both legal and illegal actors. For this reason, data is a primary target of cybercriminals. Data also plays an integral role in the commission of many cybercrimes, primarily because it is not adequately protected and can be illicitly accessed and obtained. Data

breaches have resulted from lost or stolen encrypted flash drives and other storage devices (mainly laptop and smart phones), poor system and data security, unauthorized access to the database or the exceeding of authorized access to a database, and accidental disclosure, release or publication of data. (997 печ.знака)

COMPUTER CRIMES

(1) More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap substantial re wards. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

(2) These facts have not been lost on criminals or would-be criminals. A recent Stanford Research Institute study of computer abuse was based on 160 case histories, which probably are just the proverbial tip of the iceberg. After all, we only know about the unsuccessful crimes. How many successful ones have gone undetected is anybody's guess.

(3) Here are a few areas in which computer criminals have found the pickings all too easy.

(4) Banking. All but the smallest banks now keep their accounts on computer files. Someone who knows how to change the numbers in the files can transfer funds at will. For instance, one programmer was caught having the computer transfer funds from other people's accounts to his wife's checking account. Often, tradition ally trained auditors don't know enough about the workings of computers to catch what is taking place right under their noses.

(5) Business. A company that uses computers extensively offers many opportunities to both dishonest employees and clever outsiders. For instance, a thief can have the computer ship the company's products to addresses of his own

choosing. Or he can have it issue checks to him or his confederates for imaginary supplies or ser vices. People have been caught doing both.

(6) Credit Cards. There is a trend toward using cards similar to credit cards to gain access to funds through cash-dispensing terminals. Yet, in the past, organized crime has used stolen or counterfeit credit cards to finance its operations. Banks that offer after-hours or remote banking through cash-dispensing terminals may find themselves unwillingly subsidizing organized crime.

(7) Theft of Information. Much personal information about individuals is now stored in computer files. An unauthorized person with access to this information could use it for blackmail. Also, confidential information about a company's products or operations can be stolen and sold to unscrupulous competitors. (One attempt at the latter came to light when the competitor turned out to be scrupulous and turned in the people who were trying to sell him stolen information.)

(8) Software Theft. The software for a computer system is often more expensive than the hardware. Yet this expensive software is all too easy to copy. Crooked computer experts have devised a variety of tricks for getting these expensive programs printed out, punched on cards, recorded on tape, or otherwise delivered into their hands. This crime has even been perpetrated from remote terminals that access the computer over the telephone.

(9) Theft of Time-Sharing Services. When the public is given access to a system, some members of the public often discover how to use the system in unauthorized ways. For example, there are the "phone freakers" who avoid long distance telephone charges by sending over their phones control signals that are identical to those used by the telephone company.

(10) Since time-sharing systems often are accessible to anyone who dials the right telephone number, they are subject to the same kinds of manipulation.

(11) Of course, most systems use account numbers and passwords to restrict access to authorized users. But unauthorized persons have proved to be adept at

obtaining this information and using it for their own benefit. For instance, when a police computer system was demonstrated to a school class, a precocious student noted the access codes being used; later, all the student's teachers turned up on a list of wanted criminals.

(12) Perfect Crimes. It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

(13) Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's unsettling to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic audits or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

(14) For example, a certain keypunch operator complained of having to stay overtime to punch extra cards. Investigation revealed that the extra cards she was being asked to punch were for fraudulent transactions. In another case, disgruntled employees of the thief tipped off the company that was being robbed. An undercover narcotics agent stumbled on still another case. An employee was selling the company's merchandise on the side and using the computer to get it shipped to the buyers. While negotiating for LSD, the narcotics agent was offered a good deal on a stereo!

(15) Unlike other embezzlers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes brazen it out, demanding not only that they not be prosecuted but also that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits, such as severance pay. All too often, their demands have been met.

(16) Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They cringe at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled the most confidential records right under the noses of the company's executives,

accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his exploits elsewhere. (5804 печ.знака)

Cyber terrorism

Defined broadly, the term "computer crime" could reasonably include a wide variety of criminal offenses, activities, or issues. The potential scope is even larger when using the frequent companion or substitute term "computer-related crime." Given the pervasiveness of computers in everyday life, even in the lives of those who have never operated a computer, there is almost always some nontrivial nexus between crime and computers.

By the FBI's definition, cyber terrorism is well beyond the scope of this paper. With increasing frequency this term is being used by the mass media. Absent any evidence of activity, we'll leave it in the "eye of the beholder" to determine whether cyber terrorism is currently being deterred, is a phantom menace…or somewhere in between.

A key distinction between electronic civil disobedience and politicized hacking is anonymity. The motive for remaining secret is simple: the majority of politically motivated hacks are clearly illegal. Most institutions recognize that breaking into an opponent's computer and adding, changing or deleting (HTML) code, even if it is juvenile graffiti, violates some other's rights. Attitudes and opinions begin to diverge markedly around this point however. One person's activist is another's terrorist.

"A lot of groups are claiming that they're hacking into sites for a higher moral purpose, but they're hiding beyond anonymity or pseudo enmity. Taking responsibility is not something we see happening."

At the heart of this discussion is the question of motive. Opinions differ just as much within the hacker community as outside over the efficacy of certain actions. The spate of (zombie) DDoS attacks against prominent e-commerce

sites that occurred in February 2000 sparked a debate between two prominent hacker collectives. The Electro hippies Collective claims the Internet as a public space liable to be used by groups and individuals as a means of protest. As activists, they admit no practical difference between how cyberspace and the street are used by society.

Recent actions on the Internet against e-commerce sites represent a fundamental disagreement about the purposes of the Internet, and the increasing emphasis on the use of the Net as a vehicle for profitable trade rather than of knowledge and discussion.

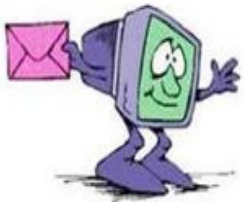
The targeted sites were selected for their name recognition and prestige value, not for their commercial attributes or activities.

You may make yourself feel good and get a lot of attention, but when you crack a Web site, you are violating another person's rights. …what does that mean? CRIME! (2629 печ.зн.)

High Tech Wordsearch

D	Q	T	L	N	Z	F	D	D	I	S	T	M	X	E
N	S	E	I	R	S	A	D	S	C	E	S	A	C	B
E	R	X	A	W	P	V	X	X	B	H	E	R	O	U
I	T	T	M	I	S	L	F	O	M	M	R	G	M	T
R	E	M	E	M	O	A	O	T	L	H	E	A	P	U
F	L	E	S	L	C	K	O	E	K	V	T	T	U	O
B	B	T	P	E	R	O	A	S	L	F	N	S	T	Y
U	A	J	B	E	I	T	U	N	E	S	I	N	E	E
Z	T	O	A	R	E	T	T	I	W	T	P	I	R	N
I	O	D	B	L	U	E	T	O	O	T	H	E	S	O
K	E	K	T	E	P	X	M	N	D	L	L	K	Y	H
R	D	R	H	K	P	B	E	B	M	D	Y	S	R	P
M	R	C	E	J	A	B	A	G	N	P	W	U	O	I
U	Z	H	O	F	K	E	T	I	E	R	M	Z	O	R
K	P	U	Y	W	O	D	K	M	S	U	C	V	C	P

APP
BLUETOOTH
COMPUTER
EBOOKREADER
EMAIL
FACEBOOK
FRIEND
INSTAGRAM
IPAD
IPHONE
ITUNES
KINDLE
LOL
PINTEREST
SKYPE
SMS
TABLET
TEXTME
TWITTER
YOUTUBE



Computer Word Search

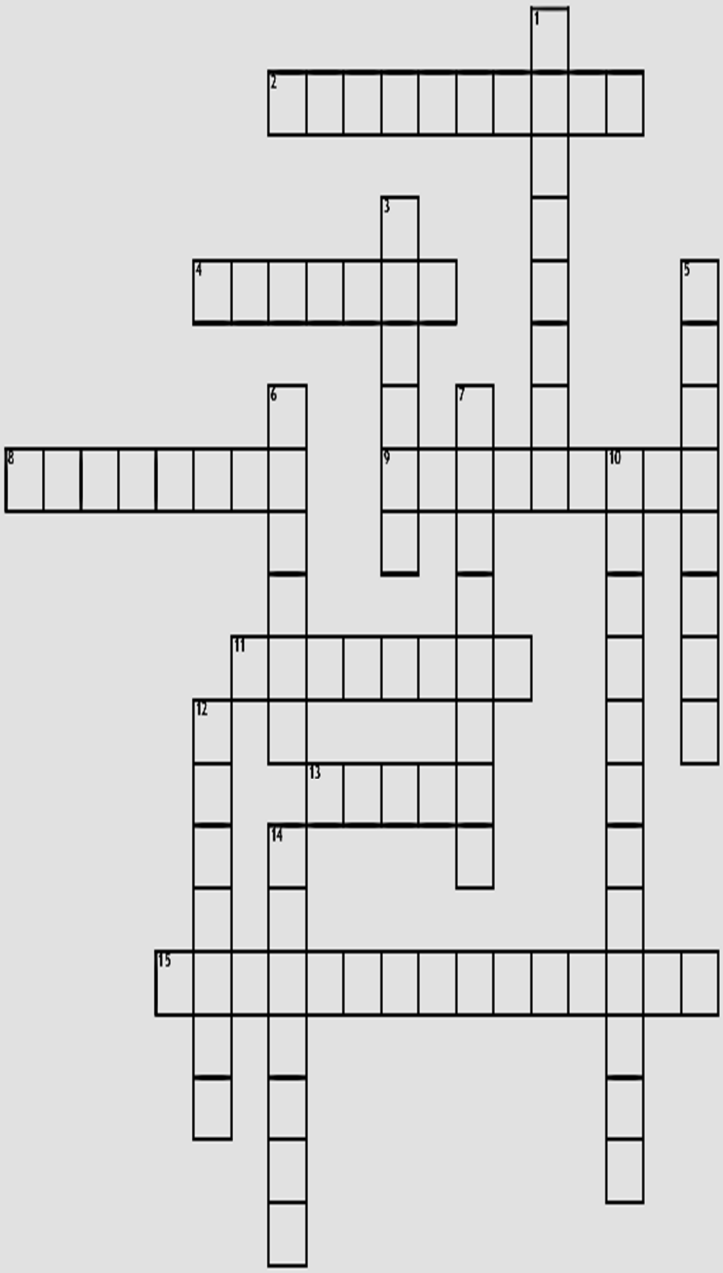
D	X	O	I	A	O	T	E	M	O	N	I	T	O	R	W	I
C	Q	P	D	A	M	V	T	S	Y	T	X	O	L	K	I	Z
P	U	Y	K	J	V	Y	O	Q	M	L	D	O	S	R	P	M
U	F	C	V	K	K	G	O	C	O	Z	C	S	P	T	O	A
Z	X	B	H	D	H	R	R	O	M	E	O	Z	E	W	I	V
C	L	L	A	P	T	O	P	A	Z	N	N	K	A	J	N	E
B	D	X	Z	N	D	P	B	W	M	C	T	D	K	X	T	P
R	H	T	Y	I	X	W	H	P	J	M	R	Q	E	R	E	A
T	C	A	O	T	N	I	T	M	P	E	O	Y	R	W	R	Z
A	G	T	S	L	M	O	U	S	E	C	L	M	J	N	P	X
B	V	W	A	M	G	G	Z	Q	K	S	L	M	I	Y	M	G
L	S	Q	V	M	I	P	C	Q	P	M	E	B	K	U	C	H
E	F	R	E	G	W	R	L	D	X	M	R	S	O	Y	W	C
T	O	C	X	N	P	E	O	H	L	P	D	O	P	L	C	I
R	X	X	X	S	B	I	U	J	S	Q	T	N	E	B	B	L
J	Y	A	U	H	V	R	D	T	F	R	E	B	O	O	T	V
O	J	H	C	C	C	C	W	G	U	H	M	C	I	H	C	X
F	Q	K	E	Y	B	O	A	R	D	W	Q	K	F	P	O	D
E	M	M	B	D	J	G	C	Q	B	E	J	E	T	B	U	Q
D	R	I	V	E	I	Y	D	Y	J	G	A	M	E	S	Q	Q
W	W	F	T	W	Y	P	Q	E	U	V	P	H	M	Z	N	O
H	U	C	L	R	K	R	S	S	H	U	T	D	O	W	N	C

MOUSE
CPU
MONITOR
POINTER
KEYBOARD

CONTROLLER
LAPTOP
TABLET
SHUTDOWN
SAVE

REBOOT
SPEAKER
DRIVE
CLOUD
GAMES

Computer Crossword



Across

2. Scientific knowledge for practical purpose
4. collection of instructions
8. Protection of data
9. Program that allows you to communicate with a computer
11. What you use to type stuff on the computer
13. Mini computer
15. running two or more applications at the same time

Down

1. Stores and processes data
3. Network protocol
5. Global computer network
6. Parts that work together to run a computer
7. Connects multiple computer systems to a local area network
10. Different features on an iphone (camera, facebook, etc.)
12. Distinguishes the real from the fake
14. Set of computers connected together to share resources

COMPUTER PARTS CROSSWORD PUZZEL WORKSHEETS

Do The Crosswords and Write Sentences.

PARTS OF A COMPUTER

U Y U S H J A H Z R E T N I R P G S H E D K J X
N E Y U N E F E V I R D D R A H L A N R E T X E
M C G W N C L B Q G A I D E P O L C Y C N E K H
Y N S P R N T V N K L E Q V Q M J Q V G L O S A
H H J X H L X H Z T Y V R E K A E P S C V D K R
D J R H C Z Y R A N O I T C I D O G H G Y S D D
B D K Q A A M B A A L R Z X G I G Y M A G C X D
L T S K V Q E E Q K M D K N X J Y J J Z B L K R
B M Y B X D D Q U L D H R B Y E F Z B Q N R C I
K M O D E M I N P I W S G V L W O I E R R T A V
Y N W Q W N A S X Q O A T K O D W N J N O U J E
P M W B D L G L I M T L B T R T M C T W M Q E S
A E Y E I Z Y L N D F F E U N I D U X J M I N N
V Q U S X L S D R A O B Y E K N Q R O D B G O T
L S D C T Z N M M N M Z A T W U H O Y E I P H H
N K C A J S E N O H P D A E H M F J A S C T P M
N I V N E D R R Q M C Z C M G E S F R U O Y O O
C T V A N B W T E B P O R O F T A P T O N J R N
I X T A S K B A R G Y I V E Y S Y B M M S F C I
V X E D E S K T O P Z A R H V Y C O E B G V I T
G H W I H J V Y C C I X P C I S N J T O Y X M O
V K N W R Q U O K Q D V F H P S O O S M H X O R
M Y Y E C J C I R Y Y X B Y U Z V B Y K A X O R
N T M U L T I M E D I A X L O O U A S S D X V V

HEADPHONES JACK	MICROPHONE JACK	FLASH DRIVE	EXTERNAL HARDDRIVE
KEYBOARD	SPEAKER	MOUSE	SYSTEM UNIT
MODEM	PRINTER	MONITOR	SYSTEM TRAY
TASK BAR	ICONS	DESK TOP	ENCYCLOPEDIA
DICTIONARY	MULTIMEDIA	MEDIA	HARD DRIVE

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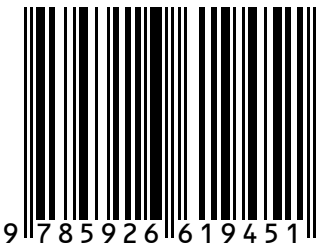

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