Cyberattack

Discussion practice, Comprehension activities both listening and reading. Phrasal verb practice, learning new compound nouns and using them. Learning about word stress in English.

Activity One - Discussion.

1. Do you know much about cyber warfare?
2. Do you think that it could be a threat to you and yours?
3. Who do you think uses this type of warfare?
4. What do you think that it consists of?
5. Is it partly science fiction in your opinion?

Activity Two - Comprehension activity.
Watch the video and answer the questions below.

1. Is cyber warfare covered by existing legal frameworks?
2. What is one way forward according to the video?
3. What cyber assassination example was given?
4. What example was given of a defensive cyber attack?
5. What do the existing legal frameworks aim to do?
6. What are the two ways to make progress in this matter?

Defining cyber warfare in hopes of preventing it - Daniel Garrie

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZVoDwtyvDJc

Now read the article about a cyberattack on American government infrastructure.
Resume the main points of the article after you have read it. Read the article aloud and your teacher will correct any mistakes you make with **word stress.**

Cyber interference
The scale and severity of the latest Russian operation has shocked even some seasoned cyberobservers. Intelligence analysts believe it was carried out by SVR, an elite Russian intelligence unit. It infiltrated both government and private computer systems by hacking a company called SolarWinds, which makes critical network monitoring software used by the government and many blue-chip American firms.

Yet cybersecurity experts have emphasised that, while unusually significant, this hack typifies the cyberespionage that is a permanent feature of modern statecraft. It appears so far that no classified materials were compromised, although the hack is thought to have infiltrated government systems including nuclear laboratories, the Pentagon, the Treasury and the commerce department.

Russia cannot match America economically or militarily; even its cybercapabilities are probably inferior. Yet through a carefully targeted hacking operation, it appears to have won an asymmetrical victory. "This is a win-win for Russia," said Hill. "They got

the information, then they got found out and everyone was impressed with their capabilities."

Russia's goal, she believes, is ultimately to increase their leverage. "This is a way of being acknowledged as a major player," she said. "They want to show that they are the equivalent of a nuclear power in cyber. They want to get to the table with us and have a big negotiation." (The Times).

Activity Three - **It all started with "cybernetics"** Cyber words and Compound Nouns.

All modern armies are now equipped with cyberweaponry as well as conventional weaponry. They are prepared to defend their cyberspace. In the event of a cyberattack they have to be ready. With the threat of cyberterrorism cybersecurity has become more important than ever! What exactly does this word CYBER mean and where does it come from?

The Oxford English Dictionary entry for the prefix cyber- has evidence of its use going back to 1961 (in Cybertron, as it happens), but . . . it seems to have become particularly popular in the 1990s — we don't have all that much evidence for its use before then. This seems likely to be a result of the invention of the World Wide Web, and the earliest evidence we've found for words like cyber-bully, cybercommunity, cybergeek, cyberlaw, cyberstalker, and, indeed, cybersex and cyberwar all comes from the early 90s. At that time you . . . seem to get a mix of positive and negative terms involving the prefix, which possibly reflects the mixed feelings people often have about the opportunities and threats a new technology can bring.

"Cybernetics," is an obscure term popularized by a mathematician named Norbert Wiener in the 1940s. For his groundbreaking book Cybernetics, Wiener borrowed the ancient Greek word "cyber," which is related to the idea of government or governing. Indeed, the only time the word cybernetics had appeared before was in a few works of political theory about the science of governance.
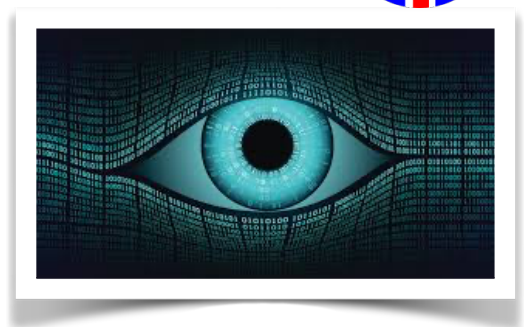In his writing, Wiener described what was at the time a pretty futuristic idea — that one day there would be a computer system that ran on feedback. Essentially, it would be a self-governing system. And for a long time, cybernetics remained was only used by information theorists like Wiener, and early computer programmers. This is where the word Cyber was first linked to computers. You can read more about how the word evolved in this article:
https://io9.gizmodo.com/today-cyber-means-war-but-back-in-the-1990s-it-mean-1325671487

Compound Nouns in English.
Speakers of the English language like compound nouns and verbs. These are very common, and new combinations are invented almost daily. This constant innovation is one thing that makes English such a popular language. It helps the language to survive and stay relevant. The story of the word 'cyber' is a good example of how new words reflecting changing society come into popular usage.

On the next page you will find a list of some typical 2020 words, they too tell a story. Read the words and definition and explain what they mean to you and why they are typical of 2020

Blursday Unknown day of the week because of the disorienting effect of lockdown.
Coronacut Haircut done at home with nail scissors — and looking like it.
Coronaspiracy theory Vaccines contain Bill Gates's microchips; it's all down to 5G; or genetically modified crops; and so forth.
Coronawashing The laundering of tainted corporate reputations through unexpectedly altruistic and philanthropic acts. The dash by Tesco and other supermarket groups to pay back £1.2 billion of business rates rebates was an example.
Doomscrolling Obsessively reading down social media feeds in the depths of the crisis.
E-meet This is the year "nice to e-meet you" as a email greeting became mainstream.
Edge Cloud computing is very last year. Edge computing, computing done at or near the source of the data, is now the thing.
Quaranteam Online team of colleagues established during lockdown.
Spamdemic The flood of emails during the pandemic informing you of all the things the sending company is doing to make the world a better place.
Videofurbishing Careful positioning of books, prize certificates etc to give Zoom callers the impression of erudition
Zoombombing Gatecrashing a video call.

As you can see from above **compound nouns** often have a meaning that is different, or more specific, than the two separate words.

First part: type or purpose	Second part: what or who	Compound noun
police	man	policeman
boy	friend	boyfriend
water	tank	water tank
dining	table	dining-table

You have seen that the compound noun can be written either as a single word, as a word with a hyphen, or as two words. There are no clear rules about this. The best idea if in doubt, is to write the most common compound nouns as one word, and the others as two words. The elements in a compound noun are very diverse parts of speech.

Compound elements	Examples
noun + noun	bedroom water tank motorcycle
noun + verb	rainfall haircut train-spotting

noun + adverb	hanger-on passer-by
verb + noun	washing machine driving licence swimming pool
verb + adverb	lookout take-off drawback
adverb + noun	onlooker bystander
adjective + verb	dry-cleaning public speaking
adjective + noun	greenhouse software redhead
adverb + verb	output overthrow upturn input

Pronunciation

Stress is important in pronunciation, as it distinguishes between a compound noun and an adjective with a noun. We say part of the word louder and longer - so the stress is on part of the word. In compound nouns, the stress usually falls on the first syllable. For example - **bed**room, **New**spaper, **Hair**cut… we say the first part of the word louder and longer. If you say foot**ball** instead of **foot**ball, we may not understand you. So this stress is very important particularly as you can find compound nouns everywhere and there are thousands of them.

Activity Four: Cyber Attack…

Imagine that you are a news reader talking about a cyber attack. Try to use as many compound nouns as possible to talk about what is happening. (Prepare this at home). Here are examples of some words which you could use:

Overthrow, software, cyberattack, cyberterrorism, coverup, bank account….

Activity Five: Word Stress

Placing the wrong stress on a compound noun could mean that a listener can not identify the word you are pronouncing. For example - how would you pronounce these Sentences:
A photographer takes a photograph. A girl presents a present to her friend.

On the next page you will find some rules to help you to learn how to avoid making mistakes with word stress. You will learn a lot of these rules without really trying, passively acquiring them by listening to spoken English. Knowing the rules and thinking about them though will also help you to learn more quickly.

Word Stress Rules

1. Nouns and adjectives with two syllables

When a noun or an adjective has two syllables, the stress is usually on the first syllable.

table /TA-ble/   pretty /PRE-tty/,

scissors /SCI-ssors/   clever /CLE-ver/

Exceptions: Sometimes because a word was borrowed from another language. You just have to learn these exceptions by heart. Here are three words you can start with:

hotel /ho-TEL/   concise /con-CISE/

extreme /ex-TREME/

2. Verbs and prepositions with two syllables

When a verb or a preposition, has two syllables, the stress is usually on the second syllable.

present /pre-SENT/   aside /a-SIDE/

export /ex-PORT/   between /be-TWEEN/

3. Words that are both a noun and a verb

Some words in English can be both a noun and a verb. In those cases, the noun has its word stress on the first syllable, and with the verb, the stress falls on the second syllable.

present /PRE-sent/ (a gift) vs. present /pre-SENT/ (give something formally)

suspect /SU-spect/ (someone who the police believe may have committed a crime) vs suspect /su-SPECT/ (to believe that something is true, especially something bad)

There are, however, exceptions to this rule. For example, the word "respect" has a stress on the second syllable both when it's a verb and a noun.

4. Three syllable words ending in "er" and "ly"

Words that have three syllables and end in "-er" or "-ly" often have a stress on the first syllable.

orderly /OR-der-ly/   manager /MA-na-ger/

quietly /QUI-et-ly/

5. Words ending in "ic," "sion" and "tion"

When a word ends in "ic," "sion" or "tion," the stress is usually on the second-to-last syllable.

creation /cre-A-tion/   photographic /pho-to-GRA-phic/

commission /com-MI-ssion/

6. Words ending in "cy," "ty," "phy," "gy" and "al"

When a word ends in "cy," "ty," "phy," "gy" and "al," the stress is often on the third to last syllable.

democracy /de-MO-cra-cy/   commodity /com-MO-di-ty/

photography /pho-TO-gra-phy/   psychology /psy-CHO-lo-gy/

logical /LO-gi-cal/

7. Compound nouns

In most compound nouns (a noun made up of two or more existing words), the word stress is on the first noun.

football /FOOT-ball/   keyboard /KEY-board/

8. Compound adjectives and verbs

In most compound adjectives (a single adjective made of more than one word and often linked with a hyphen) and compound verbs (a multi-word verb that functions as a single verb), the stress is on the second word.

old-fashioned /old-FA-shioned/   understand /un-der–STAND/

Activity Six: **Analog** - **The antidote to technology.**
Read the article and give your **opinion** about the analog lifestyle.

Do you miss the analog days of the past? This isn't just about nostalgia, though. Analog living has value for anyone who craves a simple, slower, more old-fashioned pace of life. Here's how you can ditch the digital and practice the lost art of an analog lifestyle.

To me, an analog life means embracing physical, tactile, non-digital ways of interacting with the world. For those of us who crave a simpler, more old-fashioned life, we have got to learn to unplug and put the internet back in its box. Stamp it with an "occasional use only" label. Start filling our lives with "real world" connections, activities, and solutions.

There's a growing body of people who are thinking along these lines and embracing a slower approach to life. Especially as it can offer protection from being a target of cyber attacks of all kinds. If you have real photos in an album instead of virtual ones in the cloud, no-one can steal them or use them against your will. If you watch DVD's then you can still watch a film if the whole internet is down! You can't get a virus from a cassette player! There's no advertising on your record player!

Being dependent on digital objects for your entertainment means that you could always be hacked, or if you were temporarily knocked off the internet you would have nothing to do! It's great to have a dynamo radio in your house for example, or a solar power bank hooked up to a record player! You are independent! Furthermore the pleasure of handling and using 'slower' objects is something you can enjoy in a relaxed and mindful way, making the most of the present moment!

If you feel like you spend too much of your time online, or relying on digital, here's how you can throwback to old-fashioned, analog pra

1. Read physical books

2. Wear a watch

3. Be social without social media

4. Play board games

5. Use real film

6. Write things down on paper
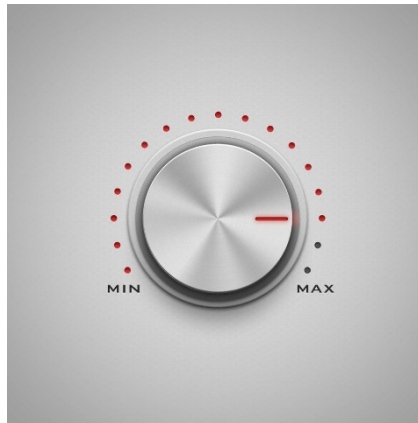
7. Get information from people and books

○ *Which of these seven things do you do and how often do you do them?*
○ *What do you think about the idea of returning to analog objects?*

For further reading - https://richlyrooted.com/2018/12/analog-living.html

Activity Seven: Identify the analog objects and say what they are used for and if you have one.. Then make a sentence with the corresponding phrasal verb.
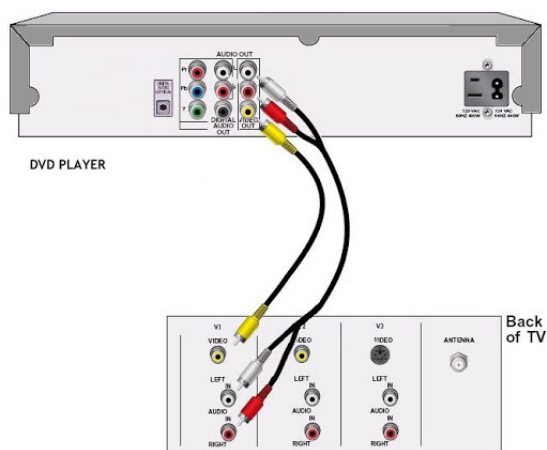
turn up/ turn down	
switch on/off	
hook up OR connect up	
plug in	

dial up	
tune in	
Wind back	
Twist up	
Press down	
Go off	

○ *Now fill the gaps in the text below.*

Ever since digital watches _____in the 1970s, it seems like digital versions of almost everything have _____– cameras, radios, phones, televisions, and even books!

How can we_____ digital and analogue technology? Let's take a camera as an example – the analogue camera stores pictures on magnetic film, whereas a digital camera converts the picture into numbers, which can_____ on a screen. This can be great, because it's easier to store the information and it doesn't _____ much room. If you had 500 songs all stored on vinyl records, you'd need a big shelf, but you can store the same amount of music in your pocket if it's digital!

However, storing things digitally can also cause problems. Information stored on computers can be _____cyber attacks – someone far away might be able to _____ your photo albums, _____ to your conversations, or _____ your bank statements. They could never_____ that using just analogue technology! Today people have found a new fondness for analog objects, partly nostalgic, partly through a desire to be protected from digital dependency.

So when we use digital technology, we should_____ for security problems, or else do things the old-fashioned way and_____!

came out	*chill out*	*tune in*
watch out	*subject to*	*look through*
dig up	*tell apart*	*get away with*
popped up	*show up*	*take up*

Activity Eight: Listening Comprehension.
The White Stripes Seven Nation army.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0J2QdDbelmY

1. When does he talk to himself
2. Why does he talk to himself?
3. What does the message say?
4. What does the feeling coming from his bones say?

This song could be a great rabble-rousing war anthem and is popular at football matches. Using war imagery it seems a combative song. It's famous for being written and recording without using any computers! This, along with the rest of the album, was recorded on analogue equipment that was over 50 years old at Toe Rag Studios. Toe Rag Studios were set up in Hackney, east London in 1991 as a strictly analogue enterprise using only pre-1960 studio equipment. The success of Elephant established Toe Rag as a trendy antidote to digital music-making.

How far have you got?
easy access english
learning objectives
Fill in the bars to show your progress