

**ASSIGNMENT**

**Group presentation:** Your group is going to do a case study of a type of cybercrime and give a presentation on how people can protect themselves from it.

## Student presentation script (example)

Useful expressions appear in *blue*.

OUTLINE	SCRIPT
Greet and introduce topic	<b>Student A:</b> Welcome everyone and thank you for your time today. You may have heard of terms like “phishing” or “malware,” but have you ever heard of “smishing”? The term combines “SMS” and “phishing.” This is also known as SMS scam.
Describe the cybercrime	Smishing is similar to email phishing—it is used to try to steal your information, but it uses fake text messages instead of email. They trick you into opening a fake SMS or text message and then make you click on a link to download malware or go to a fake website. They might even want you to call them and give them your personal details.  <b>Student B:</b> Scammers like smishing. They choose smishing over other types of phishing because people are more likely to click on links in text messages than in emails. Some estimate over 90 billion smishing text messages are sent each year. Here’s one example of a smishing attack.
Describe a real incident	Alyssa Beckwith signed up for SMS alerts with her bank, Wells Fargo. In April of 2021, she received a message telling her a withdrawal of \$240 had been made. She immediately clicked on the link to call the bank. A robot voice welcomed her to Wells Fargo, and she gave them her name, credit card number, social security number, and date of birth to identify herself. Then the robot voice told her the information was valid and hung up. She realized she had been tricked, and there was nothing she could do.
Describe measure(s) taken to address the problem	She contacted the authorities, but they just told her to monitor her accounts. Fortunately, Beckwith hasn’t noticed anything unusual with her bank accounts, but since then, she has been getting spam texts almost every day.
Describe how people can protect themselves	<b>Student C:</b> From Beckwith’s case, we can see how difficult it is to identify fake texts. It is also rather impossible to block all of them. And once hackers get hold of our personal information, there is nothing we can do about it—phone companies and authorities don’t offer much help either.  We have no choice but to be very careful when dealing with texts. Firstly, when you get an SMS from a new number, don’t reply immediately. Check the phone number: do you recognize the number or is it from a different country? Next, if there’s a link, don’t click it.

**Conclude**

Look at the link they want you to click, does it look like it comes from an official website? Check online—some countries keep lists of common scams you can check if something doesn't feel right. **Finally**, call your bank or the seller directly if you aren't sure. Never give your password or other important information via text.

**Always remember**—think before you click. You might avoid a lot of headaches.

OUTLINE	NOTES
Introduce topic	
Describe the cybercrime	
Describe a real incident <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who did it happen to?</li> <li>• What happened as a result?</li> </ul>	
Describe measure(s) taken to address the problem	
Describe what lessons can be learned	
Conclude	

## Useful expressions

PURPOSE	EXPRESSIONS
Greet audience	<i>Welcome everyone.</i> <i>Thank you for your time today.</i>
Introduce something new	<i>Have you heard of ...</i> <i>You may have heard of ..., but have you ever heard of ...?</i>
Define unfamiliar concepts/terminology	<i>Let me explain what I mean by ...</i> <i>It's similar to ...</i> <i>You can think of it in this way ...</i> <i>It describes how ...</i> <i>This is also known as ...</i>
Describe a past event	<i>Last year ...</i> <i>Recently ...</i> <i>A while ago ...</i> <i>In [April] of [2021], ...</i>
Order ideas	<i>Firstly, ...</i> <i>Secondly ...</i> <i>Then ...</i> <i>Finally, ...</i>
Conclude	<i>Remember ...</i> <i>Don't forget ...</i> <i>One thing to remember is to ...</i>