1 People, passwords, and public networks – Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English	**Write it 3 times** (English)		
Social engineering			
intimidation			
urgency			
online password attack			
evil twin			
encrypted			
VPN			

Recall

- You already lock your phone with a **password** or fingerprint.
- You know a scam email when the grammar is bad or the offer is too good.
- You have joined free Wi-Fi in a café or airport before.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Social engineering

Social engineering tricks a person into breaking security, instead of hacking the computer. Attackers use **intimidation** (a threat) and **urgency** (a deadline) to make you act before thinking.

Worked example. An email says "Verify in 1 hour or lose access." The 1-hour deadline is urgency - it rushes you into clicking.

■ 2 Password attacks

In an **online password attack**, an attacker tries many guessed passwords at a login. The log shows many failed logins fast. Weak, patterned passwords (like `Summer24!`) are easy to guess.

Worked example. A log shows 40 failed logins for one user in a minute - a clear guessing attack.

■ 3 Staying safe on Wi-Fi

An **evil twin** is a fake Wi-Fi that copies the real network's name. Prefer **encrypted** sites (HTTPS) and use a **VPN** so your traffic is protected.

Worked example. On a fake café Wi-Fi, your bank login still stays safe because the bank uses HTTPS.

Watch out: A negative sign of a strong password is length, not a symbol at the end. `P@ssw0rd!` looks strong but follows a common pattern an attacker expects.

Practice

2.1 Define social engineering in one sentence. [2]

2.2 An email says "Reply within 10 minutes or your account closes." Name the tactic and explain how it works. [2]

2.3 State two signs of an online password attack in a log. [2]

2.4 Explain why an HTTPS website stays safe even on an evil-twin network. [2]

2.5 State two ways to make a password stronger. [2]