WEBINAR

Presentación curso oficial English for IT.

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Enfoque y objetivos de English for IT

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What is the English for IT exam?

- English for IT is a selected response English-language exam that tests a candidate's ability to communicate in English at the upper-intermediate level (CEFR B2, GSE 59-75).
- An English for Specific Purposes exam.
- The English for IT exam is **NOT** an IT exam.

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Why choose the English for IT exam?

- 96% of the conversations happening all around the world involve non-native English speakers[1]
- 80% of the information stored in the world's computers is in English[2]
- At least a 40% English skills gap[3] between the English skills required and the English language skills that employees have

1. Source: Learning a language? Speak it like you're playing a video game | Marianna Pascal | TEDxPenangRoad
2. Source: English Language Statistics
3. Source: English at Work

Who is the intended test candidate?

- Students aged 16+ and Higher Education students and IT professionals early in their careers.

- Software developers, network engineers, security engineers, product managers and IT support who want to work in an international, multicultural environment;

- IT specialists who want to start working in multinational or English-speaking companies;
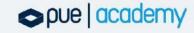
- Non-IT employees working in the IT sector.

What does the English for IT exam look like?

- Exam duration: 120 minutes (including pre-test survey)
- Total no. of items: 60
- No. of sections: 3
    - Use of English
    - Listening
    - Reading
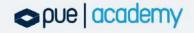- No. of tutorials: 4 (one general tutorial, and one tutorial for each section)

Examples: Use of English

Select the correct word or phrase to complete the sentence.

The number of detected attacks on our network is decreasing after the new updates to the system's configuration, and I .... you knew why the situation improved?

o o o o

believed that

thought about

considered if

wondered whether

Examples: Use of English

Select the correct words and/or phrases to complete the sentences.

○ ○ ○ ○

This function is only available in the Business applications. Unless yo| ✓ Choose One... |your subscription, you'll no longer be able to log in to make any changes, although you'll still have access to any files you created previously. If | renew | the file edition is needed, please contact our sales team

| cancel

| charge

| Choose One... ⬍ | the completion of the renewal process. | sign up

Examples: Use of English

Select the best answer to respond to the statement.

How long do you think this meeting will take?

○ ○ ○ ○

When we complete the agenda we will definitely end the meeting.
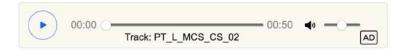
Certainly, if we complete all the items on the agenda.

If we follow the agenda then it's likely that it won't take long.

If we follow the agenda it is not supposedly taking long.

Examples: Listening

▶ 00:00 ○───────────── 00:50 🔊 ─○──
Track: PT_L_MCS_CS_02 [AD]

Listen to an agent speaking with their manager then select the correct answer option to complete the sentence.

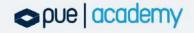The agent's meeting with the manager concerns:

○ ○ ○ ○

whether or not the clients should be told about this problem.

customer files destroyed during a system malfunction.

the company's damaged reputation.

an update related to a recent problem experienced by the company's clients.
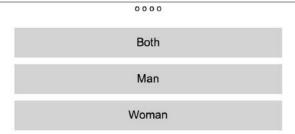
Examples: Listening

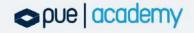00:00 —●————————————— 02:20 🔊 —●——

Track: PT_L_OM_NE_01

[AD]

Listen to two people discussing their company's firewall policies.

Whose opinion matches the statement, **The new configuration should work on all devices**, the woman, the man, or both the woman and the man?

Sarah: Hi John, I wanted to discuss the global firewall policies. Would you be willing to do this now? John: Hi Sarah, sure let's do it, I have a few minutes before the meeting. Sarah: Great. Let's begin with the concept itself. I'd like to know what you think of it? John: I must say I'm a bit reluctant to the idea. I'm worried if this could lower our security. Too much traffic will be allowed, while our security policy states that we should only allow what's

o o o o

Both

Man

Woman

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Examples: Reading

Device Protection 1/4

These days, an internet connection seems to be essential in order to get the most from our devices. It is certainly true for our mobile, laptop, or PC, but it is also increasingly necessary for devices such as watches, lighting systems, or even our fridges. This new wave of internet-connected devices is typically called the Internet of Things (IoT). The rise of the Internet of Things means we are becoming more dependent on its convenience and more accustomed to its impact on our everyday lives – from the commonplace use of TVs to watch a movie of our choice on one of the many streaming platforms (without the need to skip through endless channels) to the possibility of controlling our lighting and heating when we are not at home. However, along with the new features and growing possibilities come new threats.

Our internet-connected devices have the potential to disrupt your day, for example, if your fridge orders too much milk. But on a more sinister level, they also have the potential to be exploited, tracking us at all times, logging information such as where we have been and who was with us. Our devices could even be used for something other than their original purpose, like mining bitcoins, thereby raising our power consumption and lowering the lifespan of our device, or launching a cyber-attack such as a distributed denial of service (DDoS). This is when someone makes a device or network resource unavailable to its intended users by disrupting the services of a host connected to the Internet.

Whilst the list of ways our devices could be exploited and used to disrupt our lives is seemingly endless, we also have tools to make the improper use of our devices easier to prevent. Default passwords to administer devices should be changed to something more complicated and less well-known. Patches to update the devices or fix vulnerabilities must be executed promptly. Additionally, access to the devices could be limited to the local network. In fact, the riskiest features could be disabled (such as voice activation of the TV). However, in the end, with such devices there will still be a gap in our security posture. So before purchasing IoT devices – consider if the features you will get after connecting the device to the Internet balance the risk to which you are exposing yourself, and for what the data we willingly release to the world could otherwise be used.

Read the text about device protection. Decide which statement agrees with the text or neither.

The writer states that:

the best way to protect yourself is not to buy these devices.

you should think carefully about getting a new device.

Neither

Examples: Reading

- Paragraph A:
  - Opening a text editor program is how many of us start our day. That is why it is easy to feel bewildered the moment you realize that not only do you have a lot of work to do but, the document that you were trying to open has also welcomed you with an error message. Your initial reaction might be to call a help desk straight away. However, it's best to try at least a few of the following methods to help you solve the problem. Even if you end up spending some time trying to figure out the issue, in the long run, it may help you save time.
- Paragraph B:
  - The first thing to do is to take notes of every step you take. If your attempts are unsuccessful, then it might be necessary to contact the support team. Should you need to contact them, it is very helpful if you can advise them as to what actions you have tried beforehand. The most obvious place for you to start is to check whether or not this application is still installed on your computer. It may sound rather simplistic, but more often than not, the likelihood is that you accidentally deleted your application, or moved it to another less prominent place.
- Paragraph C:
  - If the problem persists after checking that your application is installed properly, then you should verify if you have the correct permissions. To do this, first click on the application's icon, select "Properties", and look for the permissions settings. Here you can verify whether or not this is the root of the problem. You should also be able to see if you have permission, not only to read the text, but also to make edits. Once you are certain that you have the rights to open the application, you might want to try the tool created specifically for this kind of issue.
- Paragraph D:
  - Often our first thought is that these types of text editor errors are hard to crack by ourselves. However, to solve nearly any problem related to Word files, what you should do is launch the Word Repair Tool. This tool can be found in your "Programs and Features" list. Once it is launched, it will scan for any files that may need repairing. All you need to do is sit back and wait for the program to finish. While you don't have 100% certainty that this will solve your problem, there is the possibility that you will discover that there are other files that require repair. Should your issue still occur after following all of this advice, you can try the most common solution for all sorts of computer-related problems – switch off and restart your computer.

Read the text about how to solve text editor issues. Decide which paragraph corresponds to the statement.

Which paragraph states the user may not have the right to make changes to the document?

| Paragraph A |
| Paragraph B |
| Paragraph C |
| Paragraph D |

Examples: Reading

We are increasingly relying on computers for many aspects of our everyday lives, be it when we work from home or when we use the internet for our personal lives – either shopping, finding jobs, or just passing the time. It may appear harmless; however, our private data is very often used in these activities – contact details, geolocation, opinions, shopping preferences, biodata (e.g. voice recordings) or medical data (e.g. when buying drugs or medical insurance). Our private data could be used to track our activity or reveal our identity, which could then be stolen and used without our consent. In order to combat this and strengthen the security of our data, a series of laws and regulations have been passed by many countries – for example, the California Consumer Privacy Act, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) or the Australian Privacy Principles.

The one that has the widest coverage is the legislation used in the European Union and the European Economic Area – GDPR. It applies to individuals residing in the EU and EEA and to companies processing the personal information of physical persons located in the EU and EEA (such individuals are called data subjects). The aim of the regulation is to create a set of ground rules for obtaining, processing, transferring and using personal data. It also obliges the companies performing operations on personal data (called processors) to set up technical and operational features which will safeguard this information and the people who are represented by that data.

In addition to setting up the requirements for data processing, the legislation also defines the rights of the data subject. According to the legislation, data subjects can withdraw permissions granted to processors for data processing, call for data updates or modifications, demand a copy of the data held, and request information on all sources of their data and parties with whom the data is shared. The data subject could also ask for the deletion of their data and may obtain information on all the automated decisions which are made in accordance with their data. There are some limitations on how and to what extent some of these rights can be used by a data subject, but it still gives better control on how, when, and by whom personal data is used.

When discussing the GDPR requirements and rights for the data subject, one thing is often missed. The full title of the legislation indicates that it also addresses the free movement of personal data. While focusing on the do's and don'ts of this act, we often forget that setting up these measures allows companies within the EU and EEA and other countries to process personal data more freely, provided that safeguards in both locations meet the requirements set by the GDPR, and consent for

Read the text about private data security, then select the correct answer option according to the text.

What is the purpose behind the new legislation?

To process data subjects.

To share information about data sources.

To increase Internet user data security.

To find out the user's shopping preferences.

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¡Muchas gracias!

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