PROVA AUDITIVA

IDENTITY THEFT

Introduction

In this radio programme you are going to hear some new words. Read and listen to them. Make sure you know what they mean.

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fraud: frau / fraude
identity theft: robatori d'identitat / robo de identidad
password: contrasenya / contraseña
bank account: compte bancari / cuenta bancaria

Ready?
Now read the questions slowly before listening to the radio programme.

IDENTITY THEFT

Good afternoon. You're listening to *Crime Catchers*, with Angela Wain. Today, we're going to be discussing one of the most quickly growing crimes in the UK.

This crime targets victims indiscriminately, and it can be very difficult to detect – until it's too late. As you've probably already guessed, I'm talking about identity theft.

Here with me in studio are Detective Inspector Phoebe Jarvis, who specialises in fraud, and Martin Clarkson, who had his identity stolen last year.

PRESENTER: D.I. Jarvis, I'd like to talk to you first, if I may. To start with, could you give us a definition of "identity theft"?

[Now listen to the rest of the radio programme.]

QUESTIONS

Choose the most appropriate answer according to the text. Only one answer is correct. Look at number 0 as an example.

[0.25 points for each correct answer]

0. Angela Wain tells us that identity theft

A. ☐ is only detected when it is too late.
B. ☐ affects most people in the UK.
C. ☐ selects its victims carefully.
D. ☒ is an increasingly popular crime.

1. According to D.I. Jarvis, most identity theft is committed

A. ☐ over the internet.
B. ☐ by thieves who want more credit or debit cards.
C. ☐ by thieves who want to take your money.
D. ☐ by thieves who phone or email you asking for your details.

2. Which of these methods for stealing your identity is NOT mentioned in the programme?

A. ☐ Pretending to be from your bank.
B. ☐ Looking through your household waste.
C. ☐ Breaking into your house.
D. ☐ Reading people's personal web pages.

3. *Facebook* can be popular with thieves because

A. ☐ it does not contain difficult passwords or security restrictions.
B. ☐ people tell their friends about their passwords.
C. ☐ it is a good way to find out about wealthy people.
D. ☐ people give out too many details about themselves.

4. When choosing a password, people

A. ☐ can be quite imaginative.
B. ☐ often use the names of music groups or pets.
C. ☐ mainly use the same passwords for websites and bank accounts.
D. ☐ usually use dates of birth and the names of family members.

5. Martin had his identity stolen

A. ☐ even though he was very careful when using *Facebook.*
B. ☐ after his friends opened his bank letters.
C. ☐ because he did not tell his bank that he had moved house.
D. ☐ as a result of him posting letters to the wrong address.

6. What happened in the shop?

A. ☐ Martin could not use his card to pay for the trainers.
B. ☐ Martin only realised later that something was wrong.
C. ☐ Martin realised that the trainers were too expensive.
D. ☐ Martin was accused of being a shoplifter.

7. What happened in the end?

A. ☐ Martin's bank manager helped him.
B. ☐ The police know who the criminal is, and will make an arrest very soon.
C. ☐ Martin's money has now been refunded.
D. ☐ Martin rang the police immediately.

8. D.I. Jarvis advises us

A. ☐ never to write down any personal information and to change our passwords.
B. ☐ not to tell everybody when we change address and to destroy or hide personal information.
C. ☐ to choose difficult passwords and not to put any information on social networking sites.
D. ☐ to destroy or hide personal information and keep our banks informed of changes of address.