LISTENING
You will hear a short lecture entitled 'An Encounter with Einstein.'
For each of the questions below (1 – 5), choose the answer (a, b, or c) which fits best according to what you hear. You will hear the recording twice. <mark>CIRCLE</mark> your answer (a, b, or c).

(1) How does the speaker travel to Princeton?
    a) He walks   b) He takes the bus   c) He hitch-hikes

(2) The speaker says that his trip was improvised.
    a) True   b) False   c) Not Enough Information Given

(3) What can you assume about Einstein in 1954 based on the physical description of him?
    a) He was suffering from the effects of old age.
    b) He did not take much care over his appearance generally.
    c) He was unfriendly and aloof.

(4) Why didn't the speaker ask Einstein to sign his textbook?
    a) He was intimidated by Einstein's personality.
    b) He didn't want to seem rude.
    c) He was afraid of embarrassing himself.

(5) What best describes the speaker's attitude toward his encounter with Einstein?
    a) He regrets not speaking to Einstein and asking for his autograph.
    b) He remembers how simple the great man seemed in this ordinary setting.
    c) He is disappointed that Einstein wasn't more impressive.

(1) *The speaker does say that he walked somewhere, but where?*
Once the speaker got there, what did he do? (HINT: it was something with his hand).
What does the thing he does with his hand indicate / mean?

(2) *The speaker uses the phrase "ad hoc" → do you know what that word means?*

(3) *The speaker describes Einstein as having "frizzy (very curly) white hair" and walking "vigorously" while "greeting friends and neighbors" → the speaker goes on to say that Einstein was wearing a "heavy blue sweater" "over a T-shirt" with "suspenders (kšandy)" holding up his "baggy trousers".*
What "stereotype" about Einstein does this information confirm?

(4) *The words the speaker uses when describing Einstein are: "grace, strength, and coordination".*
The words the speaker uses when describing himself are: "shy, unformed, and uncertain".
Were the speaker's reasons for not asking for an autograph because of the way he felt about Einstein,
or the way he felt about himself?

(5) *The speaker says that Einstein, like many of his heroes, was a "man who made us understand that the world is more than it seems to be" → but also describes Einstein as a "simple man standing by a hedge".*

One of the most challenging sections for students when taking an English examination is the 'Key Word Transformation' section. This section of the exam requires a student to understand **a number of** different relationships simultaneously occurring within the English language. Examinees are provided with an example sentence and a 'key word'. Using this 'key word', the student is expected to re-write the original sentence while keeping the context and meaning the same.

The RULES for Key Word Sentence Transformations

The instructions for Key Word Sentence Transformations are as follows:

For each of the sentences below (X - X), complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence(s), using the word given for that sentence. **DO** **NOT** **CHANGE** the word given.
You must use between <u>TWO</u> (2) and <u>FIVE</u> (5) words, including the word given.

EXAMPLE:

(0) My colleague probably won't come to the meeting.   UNLIKELY

       My colleague _____ to the meeting.

COMMON MISTAKES on Key Word Sentence Transformations:

· **Changing the key word**
→ you MUST use the exact word given

· **Using too many words**
→ use a maximum of 5 words

· **Spending too much time**
→ if you do not know the answer, take a guess and continue with the next question

· **Pronoun gender and agreement**
→ if the first sentence uses a name, try to use the name in your second sentence.
    Sometimes you will need to use "her / his / she / he" etc. in your answer
    → make sure it matches the gender in the first sentence

· **Subject-verb agreement**
→ make sure your subject and verb match. For example, "she is singing" not "she are singing"

· **Writing sentences that are too different**
→ try to use the same words where you can when possible.
    → if words like very, really, etc. appear in the first sentence, make sure these are expressed in the
        second sentence as well.

· **Forgetting to include important information from 1st sentence in 2nd sentence.**

· **USING PUNCTUATION**
→ this applies only to the FEL B2 Exam (*****and the Erasmus Written Examination)

NOTE: On the B2 ENGLISH WRITTEN EXAM* there will be <u>NO</u> <u>PUNCTUATION</u> required
              on any Key Word Sentence Transformation exercise.
           If punctuation is added, it will VERY LIKELY change the meaning
              and therefore be marked INCORRECT.
           → <u>NEVER</u> <u>USE</u> <u>PUNCTUATION</u> of any kind...on any Key Word Sentence Transformation exercise.

TYPICAL STRUCTURES used in Key Word Sentence Transformations:

Below is a list of some of the fundamental language mechanisms that examinees should be familiar with:

Comparative / Superlative

Structures like *so / such .., er / as ... as or too / enough*.

    a) *"There are **too many bad** students in this class."*   **ENOUGH**

    b) *"There are <u>NOT ENOUGH GOOD</u> students in this class."*

Comparative Structures Using Adverbs

    a) The rate of unemployment hasn't increased quite as much this year compared to previous years.   **SLIGHTLY**

    b) This year the rate of unemployment has increased <u>SLIGHTLY LESS THAN IT</u> did in previous years.

Passive / Active

Changes from active to passive or passive to active are often required.

    a) *"**The student wrote** a terrible essay."* (active)   **BY**

    b) *"A terrible essay <u>WAS WRITTEN BY THE STUDENT</u>."* (passive)

Direct and Indirect Speech

You may be asked to transform a sentence from direct to indirect speech or vice versa.

    (DS) *The teacher said, "I don't want you to cheat on this test."*   **DID**

    (IS) *The teacher <u>SAID (THAT) HE DID NOT</u> want us to cheat on this test.*

            ↖ NOTICE . . . there is NO COMMA here

Auxiliary / Modal Verbs

You will often find questions that test your knowledge of auxiliary verbs like *'will', 'have', 'must'* etc.

    a) *"You **were expected to answer** all the questions on the exam."*   **SHOULD**

    b) *"You <u>SHOULD HAVE ANSWERED</u> all the questions on the exam."*

Conditionals

Any type of conditional sentence is possible.

    TYPE 1: *"**If** you get 70%, you **will** pass the test."*
    TYPE 2: *"**If** you actually studi**ed**, you **would** improve."*
    TYPE 3: *"**If** you **had** studi**ed**, you **would have** pass**ed** the test."*

'Unreal' Pasts

You will sometimes find sentences using 'If only', 'I wish', 'I'd rather' etc. that require the use of past tenses.

    a) *"**I wish I had** studied harder…"*   **ONLY**

    b) *"<u>IF ONLY I HAD</u> studied harder…"*

Verb Patterns

Your knowledge of verb patterns such as gerund and infinitive is frequently tested.

      a) *"You **need to study** harder."*   **START**

      b) *"You need TO START STUDYING harder."*

Phrasal Verbs / Collocations

Sentences requiring phrasal verbs often appear.

      a) *"We need to **discuss** your grades."*   **ABOUT**

      b) *"We need TO TALK ABOUT your grades."*

Word Forms

You may be expected to know the different forms of a word, as well as how to use them.

      a) *"The students **assumed** the teacher didn't know they were cheating."* **MADE**

      b) *"The students MADE THE ASSUMPTION that the teacher didn't know they were cheating."*

Personal Pronoun Inversion

      a) You should not eat pizza with pineapples.   **EATING**

      b) EATING PIZZA WITH PINEAPPLES is not good for your health

Fixed Expressions (synonymous with words in the original sentence)

      a) I hate it when dogs bark.   **STAND**

      b) I CANNOT STAND IT WHEN dogs bark.

          ↖ *NOTICE . . . CANNOT is ONE WORD*

Formal Structures

a) Sandra would only go to the supermarket on a Saturday.   **ON**

      b) Sandra INSISTED ON GOING to the supermarket on a Saturday.

Mix

You may have to make TWO changes to the sentence, for example changing passive to active AND using a phrasal verb.

      a) Loans must be repaid in full.   **BACK**

      b) You MUST PAY BACK ALL the money.

Key Word Sentence Transformation PRACTICE

For each of the sentences below (1 - 10), complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence(s), using the word given for that sentence. **DO** **NOT** **CHANGE** the word given. You must use between <u>two</u> (2) and <u>five</u> (5) words, including the word given.

(1) Perhaps we missed the correct turning.   MIGHT

We _____ the correct turning.

(2) This exercise is easier than the last one.   HARD

This exercise _____ the last one.

(3) His parents raised him very strictly.   UP

His parents _____ very strictly.

(4) 'You look really tired,' he told her.   SAID

He _____ really tired.

(5) I'd love to know how John is getting on.   WISH

I _____ how John was getting on.

(6) It's really important that you pay the bill today.   REMEMBER

You must _____ the bill today.

(7) There is no way you can justify cheating.   JUSTIFICATION

There _____ for cheating.

(8) The police have cancelled the demonstration.   HAS

The demonstration _____ by the police.

(9) She doesn't let him smoke in the house.   ALLOWED

He _____ in the house.

(10) Did we send that letter to Mr. Thomas?   WAS

Do you know if _____ to Mr. Thomas?

NOTE: This part looks EXACTLY like it will on the B2 Exam . . . EXCEPT there will be <u>15</u> instead of <u>10</u>

Countable Nouns

A **countable noun** means it can be counted. Often you can use an article ('a' or 'an') in front of the noun. Some countable nouns are **irregular** and follow different rules; one child or two children / one fish or two fish. Countable nouns can use quantifiers such as some, any, many, a few, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, etc…
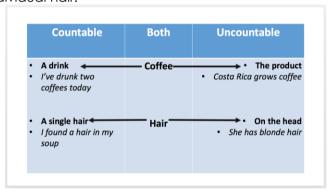
Uncountable Nouns

An **uncountable noun** means it cannot be counted. It doesn't use an article ('a' or 'an') and is never made plural so information **NOT** ~~informations~~. Countable nouns usually use a singular verb 'is' – Information is on our website. Uncountable nouns can use quantifiers like some, any, (not) much, little, and phrasal quantifiers of 'a piece of', 'a member of', 'an amount of', 'a type of', etc…

Uncountable nouns generally belong to one of the following categories:

LIQUIDS & GASES	SOLID & GRANULAR SUBSTANCES	ENERGY WORDS & FORCES
• water	• wood	• electricity
• coffee	• metal	• sunshine
• milk	• cheese	• radiation
• air	• sand	• heat
• oxygen	• rice	• magnetism

SUBJECTS	GROUPED CONCEPTS	INFORMATION & ABSTRACT CONCEPTS
• French	• fruit	• information
• chemistry	• money	• advice
• economics	• food	• education
• science	• vocabulary	• democracy
• math	• news	• intelligence

BOTH Countable & Uncountable Nouns

Some nouns can be **both** depending on the context. For example, coffee is uncountable as a product or a crop, but it is countable when it is a drink in cafe. Hair is uncountable on the head and explaining the colour, but it is countable as an individual hair.

Countable	Both	Uncountable
• A drink ◄———	—Coffee——	———► • The product
• I've drunk two coffees today		• Costa Rica grows coffee
• A single hair ◄—	—Hair—	—► • On the head
• I found a hair in my soup		• She has blonde hair

Problematic Words - The Following Nouns are UNCOUNTABLE:

• ADVICE (…and advi**s**e [pronounced 'advi**Z**e'] is a verb)
• CONSTRUCTION
• EQUIPMENT
• EVIDENCE (…evidence**s** is outdated / no longer used – or highly specialized)
• FEEDBACK
• FURNITURE (…but chair**s** & table**s** = countable)
• HEALTH
• HOMEWORK (…homework assignment**s**)
• HOUSEWORK
• INFORMATION
• LUGGAGE (…but suitcase**s** & bag**s** = countable)
• RESEARCH (…researche**s** is outdated / no longer used – or highly specialized)
• STRENGTH (…exception = strength**s** & weaknesses)
• STUFF (…but thing**s** = countable)
• TRAFFIC (…traffic jam**s**)
• VOCABULARY
• WEATHER

1) Countable nouns refer to things that can be counted such as objects, people, animals and processes.

Here are some examples: *participant, experiment, rat, questionnaire*

If a noun is countable, it means:
- we can count it (e.g. one participant, two participants);
- we can use numbers and the article *a/an* in front of it (e.g. 15 participants, a participant);
- it has a plural form (e.g. participants).

2) Uncountable nouns refer to things that cannot be counted such as materials, liquids and abstract concepts.

Here are some examples: *information, alcohol, funding, evidence, advice*

If a noun is uncountable, it means:
- we cannot count it (e.g. ~~one information~~, ~~two informations~~);
- it is not possible to use numbers or the article *a/an* in front of it (e.g. ~~15 informations~~, ~~an information~~);
- it generally does not have a plural form (e.g. ~~informations~~);
- it takes a singular verb (e.g. more information **is** needed).

3) It is often possible to guess whether a noun is countable or uncountable, but it is not always clear or logical. For example, fruit and vegetables are similar foods, but the noun *fruit* is usually uncountable, whereas the noun *vegetable* is countable.

> To really be sure whether a noun is countable or uncountable, you need to consult a good dictionary.

4) Many nouns have a countable form as well as an uncountable form.

There is often a significant difference in meaning between the forms. In the example below, the uncountable form of *time* refers to time that can be measured in minutes, hours, etc. The countable form, on the other hand, refers to an occasion or event.

> – *This is a complete waste of time* [U].
> – *How many times* [C] *have you been to Spain?*

5) In other cases, the difference is more subtle.

In the example below, the uncountable form of *use* refers to the act of using something, whereas the countable form refers to the purpose for which something can be used.

> – *The use* [U] *of antibiotics has increased significantly*.
> – *This machine has many uses* [C].

> Again, to really understand subtle differences in meaning, you need to consult a good dictionary.

6) If singularity is important when referring to an uncountable noun, you may need to use a phrase such as *a piece of* or *an item of*.

Here's an example: *This is an interesting piece of evidence*.

7) It is important that you know whether a noun you are using in your writing is countable or uncountable because it has an impact on the words you use with it.

Some words can only be used with countable nouns: *many, few, fewer, number*, etc.

Incorrect	**Correct**
– *Participants in the second group answered ~~less~~ questions.*	– *Participants in the second group answered* ***fewer*** *questions.*

Others can only be used with uncountable nouns: *much, little, less, amount*, etc.

Incorrect	**Correct**
– ~~*Few*~~ *attention was given to the results.*	– ***Little*** *attention was given to the results.*

How much? or How many?

To answer the questions *How much?* and *How many?* certain quantifiers can be used with countable nouns (friends, cups, people), others with uncountable nouns (sugar, tea, money) and still others will all types of nouns.

Only with <u>Uncountable</u> Nouns	With all Types of Nouns	Only with <u>Countable</u> Nouns
a little	no, none, not any	a few
a bit of	some	a number of
	any	several
a great deal of	a lot of, lots of	a great number of
a large amount of	plenty of	a large number of

EXAMPLES:

Would you like **some tea** and **a few cookies**?   I always put **a little milk** and **some carrots** in my soup.
He has **several apples**. I don't have **any fruit** at all.   She has **plenty of clothes** for the winter.
I received **a large amount of feedback** from my survey.

USING "MUCH" and "MANY"

Much and **many** are mainly used in interrogative and negative sentences. They are also used in affirmative and negative sentences in combination with **too** and **so**. Notice: the word **many** can be used alone in affirmative sentences while the word **much** cannot. **Much** is replaced in affirmative sentences with **a lot of** or **lots of** (these expressions can also replace **many**).

<u>Uncountable Nouns</u>	<u>Countable Nouns</u>
How much sugar do you have?	**How many people** came to the concert?
There's **not much sugar** at the store.	**Not many people** came to the concert. **Very few people** came to the concert.
I have **too much sugar** at home.	There were **too many people** at the concert.
I don't know what to do with **so much sugar.**	It's a problem when there are **so many people.**
I wish there was **not so much sugar** here.	There were **not so many people** last year.
There is **a lot of sugar** in candy.	There are **many people** who want to come. There **are a lot of people** who want to come.

Person or People?

As a general rule – person is used to refer to an individual, and the plural form is people.

Peoples can be used to talk about different groups within a nation or the world. For example:

> • *The peoples of the world must unite to tackle climate change.*
> • *The peoples of India include Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs.*

However, in both these cases, it would also be correct to use the regular plural people instead of peoples, as in:

> • *The people of the world must unite to tackle climate change.*
> • *The people of India include Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs.*

In fact, peoples is considered slightly old-fashioned and is not used as much these days except in formal documents or speeches. Similarly, persons is considered to be quite formal and is not used often in day to day language. Here are a couple of examples of when it might be used:

> • *We will be happy to accommodate up to four persons in each room.*

This is an example of formal language that may be included in the terms and conditions of a contract or agreement, in this case to do with a hotel.

> • *I was approached by a group of persons unknown to myself.*

This is quite an old style of English and it is rarely heard spoken these days.

To complicate matters even further, people can also be used as a singular noun! Look at this example:

> • *The Canadians are a people who enjoy nature and spending time outside.*

This is really the only time that it would be used as a singular form though - when are referring to the citizens of a particular state or country. So basically, both person and people can be used as singular nouns, people can be used as a plural noun and persons and peoples are also acceptable plural forms. However, these days, using people as a singular noun and both peoples and persons are fairly uncommon and can sound quite formal and/or strange.

NOTE: For the purposes of the B2-1 course . . . and the B2-2 course . . . and the B2 Exam . . . and academic use, in general, <u>use</u> <u>PERSON</u> <u>for</u> <u>SINGULAR</u> and <u>PEOPLE</u> <u>for</u> <u>PLURAL</u>

PRACTICE Countable / Uncountable:

Choose the best answer (a, b, c or d) for each of the following questions (1 - 12). NOTE: This part looks EXACTLY

There is ONLY ONE correct answer for each question. **CIRCLE** your answer (a, b, c or d). like it will on the B2 Exam . . .

. . . EXCEPT there will be 6

instead of 15

(1) I do not like black coffee. I usually have it with _____.

a) many milk   b) a lot milk   c) some milk   d) the milk

(2) The receptionist at the front desk gave me two _____.

a) informations   b) of the information   c) information   d) pieces of information

(3) My cousin is very beautiful. She has green eyes and _____.

a) long hair   b) long hairs   c) a long hair   d) a bit long hair

(4) How _____ have you got in the bank? Is it enough to buy a house?

a) many moneys   b) many money   c) much moneys   d) much money

(5) Can I borrow _____ from you? I've left mine at home and I want to write some notes.

a) paper   b) a piece of paper   c) a paper   d) a slice of paper

(6) How _____ did the teacher give us today? He always gives us a lot to do.

a) many homeworks   b) many homework   c) much homeworks   d) much homework

(7) Can you help me? I need _____.

a) the advice   b) advice   c) some advise   d) an advice

(8) It is surprising how _____ applied for the job.

a) many persons   b) much people   c) many people   d) much of people

(9) I have _____ in my house.

a) many new furnitures   b) a new furniture   c) some new furniture   d) new furnitures

(10) Do you speak _____?

a) the English   b) any English   c) some English   d) much of English

(11) How _____ traffic is on the highway now?

a) much traffic   b) much traffics   c) many traffic   d) many traffics

(12) There were _____ playing in the park yesterday.

a) some childs   b) much children   c) a lot of childrens   d) many children

(13) We are always grateful to receive _____ from our listeners.

a) feedback   b) feedbacks   c) a feedback   d) some feedbacks

(14) How _____ do we have before the test?

a) many times   b) many time   c) much time   d) much of the time

(15) Too _____ is dangerous for your health.

a) many salts   b) many salt   c) much salt   d) much of salts

Academic Vocabulary / Word Formation
Complete the following sentences (1 - 20) by filling in the blank spaces with **the proper form of the word given for that sentence**. Use ONLY ONE word per blank space: DO NOT add any words [e.g. prepositions].

(1) CONCLUSION   The doctor _____ that further treatment would be useless.

(2) EMPLOYMENT   This factory _____ thousands of people.

(3) ENERGY   They learned relaxation and _____ techniques at the yoga retreat.

(4) ENERGY   He's very _____ , isn't he, for a man of his age?

(5) FIGURE   'He exploded with rage' shows a _____ use of the verb 'to explode'.

(6) MAINTENANCE   Physical activity is an important factor in _____ fitness.

(7) MUSCULARITY   Massage helps relieve the tension in one's _____.

(8) OPPORTUNITIES   Everyone will have an _____ to comment.

(9) PART   The research project was only a _____ success.

(10) PEOPLE   If you can't be there in _____ , the next best thing is watching it on TV.

(11) QUIET   I slipped _____ out of the back door.

(12) REMOVING   There is no certainty that the president's _____ would end the civil war.

(13) SPECIFIC   The peace treaty _____ terms for the withdrawal of troops.

(14) STALLED   She says she'll give me the money next week but I think she's just _____ for time.

(15) STRENGTH   They have been _____ their border defences in preparation for war.

(16) SUBSTANCE   Soil consists of various chemical _____.

(17) TRANSPORTATION   Such heavy items are expensive to _____ by plane.

(18) UNCERTAIN   She _____ had a friend called Mark, but I don't know whether he was her boyfriend.

(19) UNFORMED   This information _____ the basis of the report.

(20) VIGOROUSLY   He takes plenty of _____ exercise.

Prepositions
Complete the following sentences (1 - 12) by filling in the blank spaces with the proper preposition.
You may use ONLY ONE word for each blank space.

(1) Are you familiar _____ this type of machine?

(2) My efforts to go back _____ sleep proved unsuccessful.

(3) I walked around the outside _____ the building.

(4) Will you keep an eye on my daughter _____ a while?

(5) A number _____ border crossings have now reopened.

(6) Tara picked up the book and put it _____ the shelf.

(7) Man's life is often compared _____ a candle.

(8) She teaches English _____ the University of Wales.

(9) I went and stood beside him, looking _____ his shoulder.

(10) When drugs were found _____ her luggage, she claimed the bags were not really hers.

(11) You do not need any prior knowledge _____ the subject.

(12) He rose from his chair and walked over _____ the window.

Read the following passage - then choose the best answer (a, b, c, d or e) for each of the questions (1-7).

The average computer user has between 5 and 15 username/password combinations to log in to email accounts, social networking sites, discussion boards, news and entertainment sites, online stores, online banking accounts, or other websites. For people who use email or other internet applications at work, the number of required username/password combinations may surpass 30. Some of these accounts demand that you use a specific number of symbols and digits, while others require you to change your password every 60 days. When you add to this list the codes needed to access things like ATMs, home alarm systems, padlocks, or voicemail, the number of passwords becomes staggering. The feeling of frustration that results from maintaining a memorized list of login credentials has grown so prevalent that it actually has a name: password fatigue.

Having to remember so many different passwords is irritating, but it can also be dangerous. Because it is virtually impossible to remember a unique password for each of these accounts, many people leave handwritten lists of usernames and passwords on or next to their computers. Others solve this problem by using the same password for every account or using extremely simple passwords. While these practices make it easier to remember login information, they also make it exponentially easier for thieves to hack into accounts. Single sign-on (SSO) authentication and password management software can help **mitigate** this problem, but there are drawbacks to both approaches. SSO authentication can be used for related, but independent software systems. With SSO, users log in once to access a variety of different applications. Users only need to remember one password to log in to the main system; the SSO software then automatically logs the user in to other accounts within the system. SSO software is typically used by large companies, schools, or libraries. Password management software, such as KeePass and Password Safe, is most often used on personal computers. These software programs—which have been built into many major web browsers—store passwords in a remote database and automatically "remember" users' passwords for a variety of sites.

The problem with both SSO authentication and password management software is that the feature that makes them useful is also what makes them vulnerable. If a user loses or forgets the password required to log in to SSO software, the user will then lose access to all of the applications linked to the SSO account. Furthermore, if a hacker can crack the SSO password, he or she will then have access to all of the linked accounts. Users who rely on password management software are susceptible to the same problems, but they also incur the added threat of passwords being compromised because of computer theft.

Although most websites or network systems allow users to recover or change lost passwords by providing email addresses or answering a prompt, this process can waste time and cause further frustration. What is more, recovering a forgotten password is only a temporary solution; it does not address the larger problem of password fatigue.

Some computer scientists have suggested that instead of passwords, computers rely on biometrics. This is a method of recognizing human users based on unique traits, such as fingerprints, voice, or DNA. Biometric identification is currently used by some government agencies and private companies, including the Department of Defense and Disney World. While biometrics would certainly eliminate the need for people to remember passwords, the use of biometrics raises ethical questions concerning privacy and can also be expensive to implement.

The problems associated with SSO, password management software, and biometrics continue to stimulate software engineers and computer security experts to search for the cure to password fatigue. Until they find the perfect solution, however, everyone will simply have to rely on the flawed password system currently in place.

(1) Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- a) The passage organizes ideas in order of increasing importance.
- b) The author presents an argument and then uses evidence to dismiss opposing views.
- c) The author explains a problem, explores solutions, and then dismisses these solutions as inadequate.
- d) The author explains a problem and then persuades readers to agree with his or her solution to the problem.
- e) The author explains a problem, contextualizes the problem, and ultimately dismisses it as an unnecessary concern.

(2) The passage discusses all of the following solutions to password fatigue except…
- a) …writing the passwords down on a piece of paper
- b) …voice-recognition software
- c) …KeePass
- d) …using very simple passwords
- e) …intelligent encryption

(3) As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for **'mitigate'**?
- a) predict   b) postpone   c) investigate   d) lessen   e) complicate

(4) According to the passage, SSO authentication software may be safer than password management software because:

I. stolen personal computers contain passwords memorized by a user's web browser
II. if a user of password management software forgets his or her login credentials, the user can no longer access any of the applications protected by the password
III. hackers who access password management software can gain access to all of the applications protected by that password
- a) I only   b) II only   c) I and II only   d) II and III only   e) I, II, and III

(5) Which of the following statements from the passage represents an opinion, as opposed to a fact?
- a) "For people who use email or other internet applications at work, the number of required username/password combinations may surpass 30."
- b) "The feeling of frustration that results from maintaining a memorized list of login credentials has grown so prevalent that it actually has a name: password fatigue."
- c) "Having to remember so many different passwords is irritating, but it can also be dangerous."
- d) "Additionally, recovering a forgotten password is only a temporary solution; it does not address larger problem of password fatigue."
- e) "The problems associated with SSO, password management software, and biometrics continue to stimulate software engineers and computer security experts to search for the cure to password fatigue."

(6) In paragraph 6, the author notes that "the use of biometrics raises ethical questions concerning privacy."
Which of the following situations could be used as an example to illustrate this point?
- a) A thief steals a personal computer with password management software and gains access to private email accounts, credit card numbers, and bank statements.
- b) An employee at a company uses a voice recognition system to log in to his computer, only to be called away by his boss. While he is away from the computer but still logged in, another employee snoops (slídit / čmuchat) on his computer and reads personal email correspondence.
- c) A computer hacker gains access to a system that uses SSO software by cracking the password, thus gaining private access to all linked accounts.
- d) A company that employs fingerprint identification security software turns over its database of fingerprints to the local police department when a violent crime occurs on its grounds.
- e) Even when a person is on password-protected websites, an internet browser tracks the person's internet use and collects information in order to tailor advertisements to his or her interests.

(7) In the final paragraph, the author's tone can best be described as:
- a) angry   b) resigned   c) confused   d) hopeful   e) depressed