

# a look back at the life of Steve Jobs

Apple Inc. announced tonight that company co-founder and former Chief Executive Steve Jobs has died at the age of 56. Here is a look back at his career.

He was the father of the iPhone, the iPod and the Apple Mac computers turning electronic **gadgets** into objects of desire. "I think if you do something and it turns out pretty good, then you should go do something else wonderful." As he was fond of saying, "Wait, there's more!" "Today Apple is going to reinvent the phone." And people did wait in long lines for the first iPhones in 2007. Then three years later they **lined up** for the iPad changing the way people consume media. "Design plus function equals the right life style and that's what he felt."

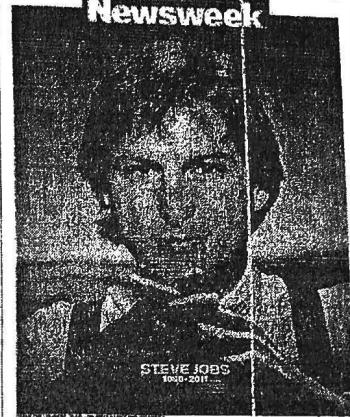
In 1976 Jobs co-founded Apple Computer and within a few years was worth one hundred million dollars. In 1984 he was showing off his new pride and joy, the Macintosh. "And this has turned out insanely great." As critics **hailed** the Mac, Jobs was on the losing end of a power struggle at his company and left Apple a year later. He went into computer animation **acquiring** Pixar Studios and striking failure with a string of hit movies starting with Toy Story "To infinity and beyond!" Jobs came back to Apple in 1996 and began reinventing the Mac dressing it up in a variety of colours. "They look so good you kinda wanna lick them."

Concerns about the health of Steve Jobs began in 2004 when he underwent surgery for pancreatic cancer. A year later he spoke about that during a **commencement** at Stanford University. "This was the closest I've been to facing death and I hope it's the closest I get for a few more decades." An intensely private man with a quick temper **kept reporters at bay** saying his health was nobody's business. But Jobs was losing weight, something **revealed** in these photos taken in 2007 and 2008. In April 2009 he underwent a liver transplant. Five months later back on the job at Apple he expressed his **gratitude**. "I now have the liver of a mid-twenties person who died in a car crash and was generous enough to donate his organs. And I wouldn't be here without such generosity." On August 24<sup>th</sup> of this year he **stepped down** as Apple's CEO.

Back in 2005 he offered this bit of advice to the Stanford University **grads** "Your time is limited so don't waste it living someone else's life. Don't let the noise of others' opinions drown out your inner voice." Steve Jobs, a man whose own inner voice led him to create some of the most visionary products of the internet era. Jobs leaves behind a wife and four children.

George Lewis, NBC News, Los Angeles

SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE  
Newsweek



**Exercise 1.** Fill in the gaps in the text using the following words.

era  
generosity  
intensely  
limited  
power  
transplant  
electronic  
pride  
reinvent  
string  
equals  
surgery



Mac

**Exercise 2.** Match the words in bold in the text with the definitions on the right. Put the correct letter into the box next to each word.

1	gadgets	a)	prevented them from coming close
2	lined up	b)	a feeling of thankfulness
3	hailed	c)	shown, displayed
4	acquiring	d)	left his position
5	commencement	e)	praised, said how good it was
6	kept reporters at bay	f)	stood in a line
7	revealed	g)	students who had just got their degrees
8	gratitude	h)	graduation ceremony
9	stepped down	i)	small useful devices or machines
10	grads	j)	getting, buying

**Exercise 3.** Fill in the key dates in the timeline of Steve Jobs' life and work.

### *A timeline of Steve Jobs' life and career*

1976	Steve Jobs co-founds Apple Computer.
1984	The Macintosh computer goes on sale.
1985	Jobs resigns from Apple.
1986	He buys Pixar.
1996	He comes back to Apple.
2004	He undergoes surgery for pancreatic cancer.
2005	He gives his famous commencement speech at Stanford University.
2007	Apple releases its first smartphone, the iPhone.
April 2009	He undergoes a liver transplant.
2010	The iPad, Apple's tablet computer, goes on sale.
August 24 <sup>th</sup> 2011	He steps down as Apple's CEO.
2011	Jobs dies after a long battle with pancreatic cancer.

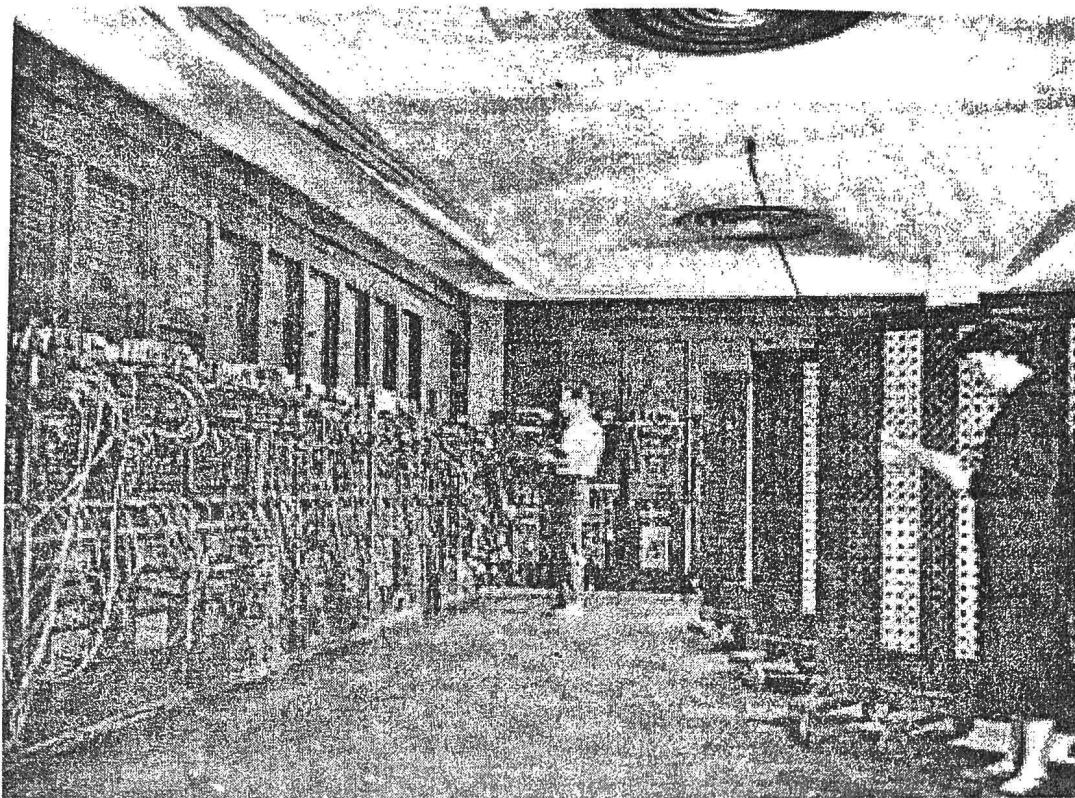


Figure 1: The ENIAC computer

Computers like ENIAC were built because of the need for powerful automatic calculators. Another famous use for an early computer was the work at Bletchley Park in the UK to break the German diplomatic codes used in the Second World War.

I went to my first computer conference at the New York Hilton about 20 years ago. When somebody there predicted the market for microprocessors [these are the major component of all computers] would eventually be in the millions, someone else said, 'Where are they all going to go? It's not like you need a computer in every doorknob!' Years later, I went back to the same hotel. I noticed the room keys had been replaced by electronic cards you slide into slots in the doors.

There was a computer in every doorknob.(Danny Hillis, circa 1999)

The computers which form the basis of those used today were mainly developed in the 1940s. The following quote taken from that era shows how difficult it was to conceive of the way in which computers would develop in the following decades.

Even later on, in the mid 1970s, some still failed to comprehend the size of the future computer market.

There is no reason for any individual to have a computer in his home.

(Ken Olsen, President of Digital Equipment Corporation, 1977)

And although a diminution in size was anticipated, it was considerably underestimated.

Where a calculator on the ENIAC is equipped with 18 000 vacuum tubes and weighs 30 tons, computers in the future may have only 1000 vacuum tubes and perhaps weigh 1½ tons.

(Popular Mechanics, March 1949)

Figure 1 shows a picture of the ENIAC computer mentioned above. You can see it is rather larger than the personal computer available today! Completed in the US in 1945, it was one of the earliest electronic computers. Its name stands for Electronic Numerical Integrator And Calculator, and it was designed to calculate ballistic firing tables in the Second World War. It could perform mathematical operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, and it could find square roots and compare two values for equality.

# How obsessed were we with online privacy

It began with radical 'cypherpunks' who wanted to destroy the state. Now it's a hot-button issue for every Facebook user. How did the notion of internet privacy gain so much attraction, and where will it take us next? In the last couple of weeks, a handful of events have demonstrated how much that has all changed. Earlier this month the US Congress passed the 'Freedom Act'. It placed limits of mass data collected on US citizens by the National Security Agency, something many privacy advocates thought impossible. Last week, David Anderson published an independent review of the UK government's investigatory powers and made over 100 recommendations about how to make surveillance simpler, clearer, and with more oversight. Perhaps even more surprising, although barely reported, Facebook decided to allow users to send encrypted messages on their messenger service.

This is all driven by growing public concern of course. According to the 2014 Deloitte Data Nation survey, 24% of people in the UK do not trust any type of organisation with their personal information. Recent research by my think-tank Demos found half of young people said they were either extremely or very concerned by 'online privacy' - more than environmental issues, immigration, tax avoidance, or the EU. There are more people using tools and techniques to cover their digital tracks, especially since Edward Snowden blew his whistle.

Internet privacy has become a major political and social preoccupation. But very few people know much about the origins of the idea. The hope that modern, digital cryptographic software could change society goes back to the 1990s Californian 'cypherpunks' (a mash up of the word cypher with cyber-punk). All were radical libertarians and early adopters of computer technology, sharing an interest in the effects it would have on politics and society. They all believed that the great political issue of the day was whether governments of the world would use the internet to strangle individual freedom and privacy through digital surveillance, or whether autonomous individuals would undermine and even destroy the state through the subversive tools digital computing also promised. But it's really only the last five years or so that it's moved from periphery to centre. Partly it's Snowden. Partly it's the relentless work of activists and journalists, but mostly it's the amount of time we now spend online. These days we share inordinate amounts of digital information about ourselves: our bank details, our love life, our holiday snaps; our whole lives are online. And it's no longer just governments snaffling it all up - it is private companies, too. Think for a moment: do you ever wonder why it is that we get all these amazing internet services - Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Gmail - for free? I rarely think about it, either, because I'm used to it all just being there, and always working. But it costs an awful lot of money to run these platforms: the server space, the highly skilled engineers, the legal teams. We are paying all right, just not in cash. We pay with our data and our privacy.

- By Jamie Bartlett (director of Demos' Centre for the Analysis of Social Media) - 16 Jun 2015 -  
(abridged and adapted) accessed 25 June 2015.

## 1. Match the underlined words in the text with their synonyms.

- a) excessive inordinate
- b) structures platforms
- c) paths tracks
- d) topic issue
- e) information data
- f) vigilance surveillance
- g) written in a special code encrypted
- h) taking it for themselves Snaffling
- i) secrecy privacy
- j) inhibit Strangle
- k) said what was happening Blew his whistle

## 2. Complete the sentences with a suitable word from the previous exercise.

- a) Technology has put people's encrypted in danger.
- b) If you had Surveillance your message, they wouldn't have been able to decipher it.
- c) Governments shouldn't Strangle people's freedom.
- d) Nowadays, everywhere we go, we are under electronic snaffling.
- e) John blew his whistle and told everybody about our project.

## 3. Read the text and say if these statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- a) Facebook users have strong feelings about online privacy. False True
- b) US Congress has just passed laws to let NSA spy on people. F
- c) Facebook changed people's security policy. False
- d) A quarter of the UK's population post their personal information online without any problem. False
- e) According to Jamie Barlett, 50% of British young people are more worried about the environment than online privacy. False
- f) The concept of 'Internet Privacy' was created by the cypherpunks. False
- g) The cypherpunks wanted to see what political and social consequences computer technology would have. True
- h) There is only a tiny quantity of people's personal information on the net. False
- i) Snowden, activists and journalists are the only ones responsible for this discussion about online privacy. False
- j) Facebook, Twitter and many others provide us with free services because the governments pay them. False
- k) It's very expensive to keep platforms like Facebook and Twitter functioning. False True

## Computer vocabulary. # 1

Match the letters into the correct definition.

RAM( )

Internet( )

Java( )

Malware ( )

ROM( )

JPEG( )

Hard disk ( )

Viral( )

Virus ( )

Resolution ( )

Wi-Fi ( )

URL ( )

Server ( )

Zip ( )

Spam( )

a- The physical place where a computer stores information - applications and files

b- A set of interconnected networks that allow computers in different locations to exchange information.

c- is a programming language that is commonly used in the development of client-server web applications.

d-stands for Joint Photographic Experts Group, which was the committee that created the file format.

e- is short for malicious software. It refers to a software program that has been developed to do harm to other computers.

f- Random access memory is usually referred to as a computer's "memory" - it stores information used by programs.

g- refers to the number of distinct pixels that make up the display on a computer monitor.

h- stands for read-only memory. It is the part of a computer's memory that cannot be changed by a user.

i- A server is a computer that handles requests for data, email, file transfers, and other network services from other computers.

j- refers to unsolicited email messages sent for marketing purposes.

k- unique resource locator or web address is the string of characters you type into a browser to access a particular website.

l- If an online video, photo or article "goes viral", it experiences a sudden spike in popularity in a short period of time.

m- is a piece of programming code inserted into other programming to cause damage.

n- is a technology that allows computers and other devices to communicate via a wireless signal.

o- It's a handy way to make files smaller before sending them via email.

## Social Media:

### I - Reading Comprehension

The digital landscape has put increased pressure on teenagers today, and we feel it. There are so many social media channels: Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, Tumblr, you name it. I made a conscious decision to avoid Snapchat and Instagram because of the social pressure I saw them putting on my 14-year-old little sister. If my mum turned off the WiFi at 11pm, my sister would beg me to turn my phone into a hotspot<sup>1</sup>. She always needed to load her Snapchat stories one more time, or to reply to a message that had come in two minutes ago because she didn't want her friend to feel ignored. If I refused, saying she could respond in the morning, I'd get the "You're ruining my social life" speech. Even as a teenager as well, I sometimes find this craze a little baffling.

A new study has found that teenagers who engage with social media during the night could be damaging their sleep and increasing their risk of anxiety and depression. Teenagers spoke about the pressure they felt to make themselves available 24/7 and the resulting anxiety if they did not respond immediately to texts or posts. Teens are so emotionally invested in social media that a fifth of secondary school pupils will wake up at night and log on just to make sure they don't miss out. Perhaps the worst thing about this is that teenagers need more sleep than adults do, so night-time social media use could be detrimental to their health. A lack of sleep can make teenagers tired, irritable, and depressed.

During the summer holidays, I lost my phone. And for the week that I was phoneless, it felt like a disaster. I love my phone. It gives me quick access to information and allows me to be constantly looped in with my friends, to know exactly what is going on in their lives. So when I didn't have my phone for a week, I felt a slight sense of FOMO, or if you're not up to speed with the lingo, fear of missing out. By the end of the week, I'd got used to not having a phone and I'd quite enjoyed the break from social media. But there was still a lingering sense of sadness at the back of my mind that there would be conversations I had missed, messages that had been sent, funny videos shared and night-time chats that I would probably never get to see.

By June Eric Uدوری

1. Read the text and in note form write down (12p)
  - four things teens usually use social media for.
  - the effects of night-time social media use on teens.

2. Complete the sentences according to the text. (24p)

- June kept away from a couple of social networks since ...
- June's sister would ask June for her phone when ...
- It is very important for her sister to reply to every message at night so that ...
- She would accuse June of messing up her social life whenever ...
- For teens not being able to reply instantly to a message ...
- Some teens are so obsessed with social media that ...

3. True or False? Quote from the text to justify your answers. (18p)

- June doesn't understand her sister's obsession with social media at times.
- Teenagers feel pressured to be constantly online. *true*
- June simply hated it when she was unable to log on for a week. *false*

*phrasal verb*

4. Identify the phrasal verb in the first paragraph and explain its meaning. (6p)

5. What do the following mean? (10p)

- 24/7 *7 days of weeks*
- FOMO

6. Find the words in the text which mean the same as (15p)

- greater than before (paragraph 1)
- exaggerated enthusiasm (paragraph 1)
- harmful (paragraph 2) *damaging*
- easily annoyed (paragraph 2)
- connected with (paragraph 3)

7. What do the underlined words in the text refer to? (15p)

- we *teenagers*
- them
- that *message*
- this
- their

## **II – Language Focus: Vocabulary & Grammar**

A. Use the words below to complete the text. (16p)

Social networking sites encourage us to be more (a) about our personal lives. Because intimate details of our lives can be (b) so easily, we often don't use the (c) we might normally employ when talking about our private lives. What's more, the things we post remain (d) indefinitely. While at one moment a photo of friends doing shots at a party may seem (e), the image may appear less (f) in the context of an employer doing a background check. While most sites allow their users to (g) who sees the things they've posted, such limitations are often (h).

available ② control ② posted ② public ② forgotten ② harmless ② filters ② attractive  
g b a h n f

**B. Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice. Make any necessary changes. (16p)**

- a) A friend of mine has just sent you a friend's request.
  - b) Social websites are causing some potential harm to society.
  - c) Students often use slang words on social networking sites.
  - d) Parents should check on their children when they use the Internet.

C. Complete the gaps to give it a future meaning. (10p)



D. Rewrite the sentences with “I wish”. Make any necessary changes. (8p)

- a) My best friend spends too much time on Facebook.
  - b) I am so addicted to social networks.

### **III - Writing**

Using about 180 words, write an opinion text on the following. (50p)

Do social networking sites play an important role in your life?

# Are you techie mad?

Becca and Halima, our guest writers, hit Leicester City Centre to find out how techie minded the locals are! Read on for the results...

## Home entertainment

Unsurprisingly (as it's not exactly the latest technology) every person we asked owned a television. We didn't even find it that shocking that 65% of them owned more than one TV (although it did seem a bit excessive to have six!)

It is clear to see that DVD has become the new standard way to watch your favourite films with a massive 95% of people asked owning one or more. This is also reflected in the bargain prices appearing in the shops.

## The computer generation

You probably can't remember life without your PC or laptop, but it has only been in the last 10 years that computers have become common in the home – in 1998/99 only 33% of households owned a computer, which had increased impressively to 58% by 2003/04. And there has been even more of a dramatic increase in computer purchases this year as now a massive 90% of the people we spoke to own a computer!

## Living for the music

Considering over 80% of the UK is able to receive digital radio stations, it was surprising that only 20% of the Leicester people owned one – quite a few weren't even sure what they were. Contrary to popular belief, most people we asked still buy CDs as opposed to downloaded mp3 files, whether legal or not! Although men are stereotyped as the gadget-loving, we found that it was women who couldn't manage without their mp3 players.

So it seems the modern world is pretty much embracing technology with open arms. Everything will continue to get smaller, faster, smarter (and probably more expensive). In fact by the time you've read this feature, your brand new phone will be so yesterday!

### A. Match the two halves to build full sentences. *about the text.*

1. There's a TV → a) that most people download music.
2. DVDs are getting → b) have bought computers.
3. Recently a lot of people → c) in every home.
4. Some people didn't know → d) is old fashioned today.
5. It's not true → e) cheaper and cheaper.
6. What was modern yesterday → f) what a digital radio station was.

### B. Find evidence in the text for each sentence of the previous exercise.

### D. Answer the following questions.

1. Point out the different devices mentioned in the text. : CD - DVD - mp3

2. Describe the evolution of the use of computers.

3. Are there differences between men and women regarding gadgets?

Justify your answer.

4. Which are the predictions for the future? *Everything will continue to get smaller, faster, smarter ...*

### A. Rewrite the sentences in the *passive voice*.

1. Photographers chase Jane around.

Jane ~~is chased around~~

2. Eager paparazzi are constantly annoying my family.

My family ~~are being~~

3. They will have a photo shoot tomorrow.

A photo shoot ~~will be had~~

4. They didn't invite me to the party.

I ~~wasn't invited~~

### B. Choose the right phrasal verb and tense to complete the sentences.

1. Last Christmas I ~~gave away~~ all my old clothes to charity.

2. The teacher told Ann ~~to put up~~ her mobile phone ...

3. It is too cold outside. Don't forget ~~to put on~~ your coat.

4. I lent my English book to Ann but she never ~~gave back~~ it

~~gave to me~~

~~back~~

give up

give back

put on

give away

put away

### -Fill in the gaps with the verbs related to computers and Internet.

1. To download means to take a file off a website and put it on your computer.
2. I need to search for information for my English project.
3. When you no longer need a document or a file on your computer, you can delete it.
4. One of my favourite hobbies is to chat with my friends every night.
5. I'm addicted to the Internet. I surf the Net for hours every day.
6. To scroll is to move text up and down so that you can see different parts of a document.
7. I can't believe it. I forgot to save my work and now I've lost everything.
8. When you've finished your work, print it out and give me a copy.

### Example greetings:

- Dear + name; Hi + name; Hi; Hello + name; Hello; To whom this may concern

### Example opening sentences:

- Following our recent telephone conversation, I'm attaching.....
- Please find attached the documents you requested .....
- In regard to .....
- Further to .....
- As we agreed at our meeting .....
- In response/reply to .....

### Example closing sentences:

- I look forward to hearing from you
- Please don't hesitate to contact me
- Thanking you in advance
- I await receipt of ...

### Finish with:

- Sincerely,
- Best Regards/Regards
- Best wishes

### Don't forget:

Your name, title and company name/web address, your email address and your telephone & fax number

### Can you find the missing words in this email?

Dear Mr. Brown,

In ~~regards~~ to your email received this morning, please ~~kind~~ attached our latest catalogue showing ~~list~~ of our ornamental plants for ~~hostel~~ lobbies and company reception areas.

We have been in ~~business~~ for more than ~~30 years~~ and have some of the town's biggest hotels among our ~~this count~~.

As we ~~discute~~ on the phone last week, we can offer you a 10% ~~this count~~ for a minimum order of 20 plants.

I look ~~forward~~ to hearing from you and please don't hesitate to ~~contact~~ me if you need any further information.

Sincerely,

James Clark  
Sales Manager  
[www.hotelplants.com](http://www.hotelplants.com)

 +44 20 8546 9674 fax: +44 20 8546 9666

### Writing emails

## **Remote Control Inventor Dies Aged 96 (22nd May, 2012)**

The inventor of the television remote control has passed away at the age of 96. The Associated Press news agency reported that Eugene J. Polley died of natural causes on Sunday. His creation is one of today's most commonly used and ubiquitous devices. Mr Polley worked as an engineer for a company called Zenith, now part of Korea's LG Electronics. He introduced his gun-shaped remote control, called the Flash-Matic, in 1955. It was one of 18 patents he owned. The Flash-Matic used light to turn the TV on and off, adjust the volume and change channels. His invention was followed up five years later by fellow Zenith engineer Robert Adler, who used ultrasound instead of light. Today's remote controls use infrared light.

Polley worked for Zenith for 47 years and held some top technology posts. In 1997, the USA's National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences honoured him by awarding him with an Emmy Award for 'Pioneering Development of Wireless Remote Controls for Consumer Television.' Polley's invention is something we all take for granted nowadays. Generations of people have grown up not knowing that before remote controls, people actually had to leave the sofa and push a button or turn a dial to change their TV settings. Today we use remotes for everything from adjusting the brightness of lights to changing songs on our iPods to opening the garage door from 30 metres. Life would be quite different without this handy gadget.

**1. TRUE / FALSE:** Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

- a. The inventor of remote control died from exposure to infrared rays. T / F
- b. The article says the inventor founded a company called Zenith. T / F
- c. The first remote control was in the shape of a gun. T / F
- d. The inventor used light in his invention to change TV channels. T / F
- e. The inventor worked for Zenith for nearly five decades. T / F
- f. The inventor never won any awards for his work. T / F
- g. The writer says many people are unaware of life before remote control. T / F
- h. The article says remote control is a very convenient and useful device. T / F

**2. SYNONYM MATCH:** Match the following synonyms from the article.

- |                |   |                 |
|----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. inventor    | g | a. today        |
| 2. passed away | d | b. modify       |
| 3. ubiquitous  | i | c. jobs         |
| 4. adjust      | b | d. died         |
| 5. instead of  | h | e. prize        |
| 6. posts       | c | f. useful       |
| 7. award       | e | g. creator      |
| 8. nowadays    | a | h. rather than  |
| 9. songs       | j | i. ever-present |
| 10. handy      | f | j. tracks       |

### 3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

- |                                       |                             |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. passed <i>d</i>                    | a. ubiquitous devices       |
| 2. died of natural <i>h</i>           | b. of lights                |
| 3. commonly used and <i>j</i>         | c. technology posts         |
| 4. adjust the <i>f / i</i>            | d. away at the age of 96    |
| 5. infrared <i>i</i>                  | e. gadget                   |
| 6. held some top <i>e / a</i>         | f. volume                   |
| 7. something we all take for <i>j</i> | g. change their TV settings |
| 8. turn a dial to <i>g</i>            | h. causes                   |
| 9. adjusting the brightness <i>b</i>  | i. light                    |
| 10. handy <i>e</i>                    | j. granted nowadays         |

use the words from the word search above to fill in the missing letters.

1. I need to make a copy of this certificate. Where is the *pp.?* *Photocopy*
2. Can I borrow your ... to call my wife, please? *telephone*
3. There is a ... waiting at the desk. I think she wants to ask for some information. *Customer / client*
4. I can't check my email because the .... is broken. *Monitor*
5. Yesterday, my ..... was very angry with me because I was late for work. *manager /*
6. My father could not type his work at the computer because the *Keyboard* was not working.

*secretary*

7. Trinh works as a ..... in the office. She has to make important appointments for her boss every day.
8. This office ~~Build~~<sup>ding</sup>...has fifteen floors.
9. Lee has a computer, desk lamp, organiser and telephone on her work ~~dest~~<sup>offic</sup>.
10. Please use the ..... in the next room to print emails and saved work.  
→ *Printer*
11. As an ..... of this company, I have to start work at 9 am and finish at 5 pm.  
→ *employer*
12. Tim's ..... is in the city and he takes the train to get there every day.  
→ *office / workplace*

Building, client, computer, customer  
Desk, employer, keyboard, manager  
Monitor, mouse, office, photocopier  
Printer, secretary, staff, telephone  
workplace

Going to India to get help with your homework sounds rather extreme. Yet this is what over 2,000 students in the United States and elsewhere do –online – every day. New advances in technology make it possible for tutors in one country to help students who live thousands or kilometres away. The only necessity is that both have got access to a computer with Internet capability. Students and tutors can discuss material using an instant messaging service, but using a voice-over connection and a hands-free headset makes communication easier. So do digital “pencils” and writing pads, which look like enhanced mouse pads. Participants can write on these simulated whiteboards so that the data appears on both computer screens at the same time. Students can also use a scanner to transmit copies of tests or assignments received from their schools.

The main advantage of this system is financial. Students can pay up to \$100 an hour for personal tutoring in the US. In contrast, one Indian company offers the option of either registering for a month and receiving an unlimited number of lessons for \$100, or paying \$2.50 for each hour. This brings the cost of a lesson down to approximately the price of a cup of coffee. Such affordable tutoring is welcome to many in the US today, where about one-third of secondary school students fail to graduate.

Tutors, who must have a university degree, find this arrangement to their advantage. Their training includes analysing teaching methods, as well as learning about US educational curricula. They also learn about American English: they are taught to modify their accent so that they're more easily understood by teenagers in the West, and they learn current US slang. In return, they are well paid by Indian standards, earning approximately \$300 a month.

So if you need help in maths, science or English, you may want to consider turning to a teacher in Bangalore or New Delhi. And when you pass your test, you will be happy to say “DHAN-YA-VAD” (thank you in Hindi).

1. For online tutoring, teachers and students must ...
  - a. be linked to the Internet.
  - b. have a voice-over connection with a headset.
  - c. have digital pencils and writing pads.
2. An hour of online tutoring from India ...
  - a. causes a failure rate of about one-third.
  - b. is about as expensive as a cup of coffee.
  - c. costs about \$100.
3. Indian online tutors ...
  - a. don't all have university degrees.
  - b. mustn't have an accent.
  - c. learn about US educational requirements.

## 2.- Answer the questions.

1. How many students pay for online tutoring from India? 2,000 Students.
2. Why are tutors taught about American English? to modify their accent
3. What are benefits for online tutors in India?

## 3.- Rewrite the following sentence without changing the original meaning.

1. Students can also use a scanner to transmit copies of tests.  
A scanner... can also be used to transmit copies of tests.
2. Tutors receive special training in teaching methods, as well as learning about US educational curricula.  
Not only do tutors receive special training in teaching methods but...
3. The student said that she was happy that she had passed the test.  
The student said, “I am happy that I have passed the test.”

The student said, “

## 4.- Find words or expressions in the text that mean:

1. simultaneously (paragraph 2)
2. possibility (paragraph 3)
3. not expensive (paragraph 3) affordable
4. present (paragraph 4) current

### Computer vocabulary.

Match the letters into the correct definition

Cookie ( )

a- is a conventional method of transmitting data. Standard landline telephones use analogue technology.

Boot (re-boot) ( )

b- is a document sent with an email message. (e.g. Word documents, PDFs, Excel files, JPEGs).

Cloud computing

c- refers to the maximum amount of data that can travel a communications path in a given time.

Analogue ( )

d- is a wireless communications technology intended to replace cables.

Attachment ( )

e- is to load and initialise the operating system on a computer. Think of it as starting up your computer

Bluetooth ( )

f- A software program that allows you to surf the web. Popular web browsers include Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox.

Cybercrime ( )

g- refers to the storing and accessing of data and programs over the Internet instead of on another type of hard drive.

Ethernet ( )

h- A piece of code or data created by a web server and stored on a user's computer.

Browser ( )

i- The central processing unit is the brains behind your computer. It's responsible for performing calculations.

Bandwidth ( )

j- is any type of illegal activity that is undertaken (or relies heavily) on a computer.

Download ( )

CPU ( )

GIF ( )

k- is a small program that allows a peripheral device such as a printer or scanner to connect to your PC.

### Computer vocabulary.

Match the letters into the correct definition

Cookie	(F)	a- is a conventional method of transmitting data. Standard landline telephones use analogue technology.
Boot (re-boot)	(E)	b- is a document sent with an email message. (e.g. Word documents, PDFs, Excel files, JPEGs).
Cloud computing	(G)	c- refers to the maximum amount of data that can travel a communications path in a given time.
Analogue	(A)	d- is a wireless communications technology intended to replace cables.
Attachment	(B)	e- is to load and initialise the operating system on a computer. Think of it as starting up your computer
Bluetooth	(D)	f- A software program that allows you to surf the web. Popular web browsers include Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox.
Device driver	(K)	g- refers to the storing and accessing of data and programs over the Internet instead of on another type of hard drive.
Cybercrime	(J)	h- A piece of code or data created by a web server and stored on a user's computer.
Ethernet	(M)	i- The central processing unit is the brains behind your computer. It's responsible for performing calculations.
Browser	(F)	j- is any type of illegal activity that is undertaken (or relies heavily) on a computer.
Bandwidth	(C)	k- is a small program that allows a peripheral device such as a printer or scanner to connect to your PC.
Download	(L)	l- is the method by which users access and save or "pull down" software or other files .
CPU	(I)	m- is the most common way of connecting computers on a network with a wired connection. It is a type of local area network (LAN)
GIF	(N)	n- Graphics interchange format is a graphics file format.

**I. READING COMPREHENSION - Read the text below and do the tasks that follow it.**

**ARE YOU AN INTERNET ADDICT?**

Experts say that millions of people around the world are one click away from 'online' addiction.

The Internet is where we spend more and more of our time. But for a growing number of people, it's an out-of-control habit that interferes with normal living and causes severe stress on family, friends, loved ones and work.

Kimberly Young, clinical director of the Centre for Internet Addiction Recovery and author of the book *Caught in the Net*, says that about 5% to 10% of Americans – 15 to 30 million people – may suffer from Internet addiction and the problem may be even greater in countries like China, Korea and Taiwan. It's a global problem.

Coleen Moore, coordinator of resource development at the Illinois Institute for Addiction Recovery, says she has clients from college age to early adulthood who spend 14 to 18 hours a day online. But Young notes that it's not just how long people spend using a computer; it's what they're doing online.

To help people with their diagnosis, Young developed a test that uses a 20-question survey to measure levels of Internet addiction. "There are no real drugs for this yet," she says. "It's not about medication, it's more about therapy." The estimated recovery time varies. At the Illinois Institute for Addiction Recovery, some patients need 30 to 90 days of in-patient treatment, followed by a continuing care program. But Internet addiction recovery, like any other addiction, requires lifelong treatment, experts say.

Online gaming is the form of Internet addiction most rapidly growing among young people. "Initially we primarily had people addicted to surfing the Web, chat rooms, virtual communities and things like that. Now we are looking more to gaming," Moore says. "Gaming is certainly one of the things that could get people addicted to the Internet, because it has such compelling content. But I don't think games are any more likely to cause Internet addiction than any of the other forms of entertainment".

**A. Decide if each sentence is TRUE (T), FALSE (F), or NOT MENTIONED (NM).**

- |   |                                    |                                    |                                     |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The number of Internet users has increased by 1000%.                           | T <input type="radio"/>            | F <input checked="" type="radio"/> | NM <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| 2. Internet addiction affects people's life in many different ways.               | T <input checked="" type="radio"/> | F <input type="radio"/>            | NM <input type="radio"/>            |
| 3. Almost half of Americans spend too much time online.                           | T <input type="radio"/>            | F <input checked="" type="radio"/> | NM <input type="radio"/>            |
| 4. The USA is the country with the highest number of addicts.                     | T <input type="radio"/>            | F <input checked="" type="radio"/> | NM <input type="radio"/>            |
| 5. There are centres to recover from Internet addiction.                          | T <input checked="" type="radio"/> | F <input type="radio"/>            | NM <input type="radio"/>            |
| 6. Their clients are between 14 and 18 years old.                                 | T <input type="radio"/>            | F <input type="radio"/>            | NM <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| 7. Internet addiction hasn't been understood very well yet.                       | T <input type="radio"/>            | F <input type="radio"/>            | NM <input type="radio"/>            |
| 8. It's difficult to recover from this addiction.                                 | T <input checked="" type="radio"/> | F <input type="radio"/>            | NM <input type="radio"/>            |
| 9. People are mostly addicted to surfing the web, chat rooms and social networks. | T <input type="radio"/>            | F <input checked="" type="radio"/> | NM <input type="radio"/>            |
| 10. Games are just as addictive as other forms of entertainment.                  | T <input checked="" type="radio"/> | F <input checked="" type="radio"/> | NM <input type="radio"/>            |

**B. Complete the sentences according to the information given in the text.**

1. Experts say that millions of people are getting addiction to internet.
2. Internet addiction causes a lot of problems, but many people can't control it.
3. Internet addiction is a bigger problem in countries like China, Korea and Taiwan.
4. Recovery centres base their treatment on Therapy and not on medication.

## II. LANGUAGE

### A. Complete the text below with the words from the box. There are two extra words.

Some psychologists say obsessive<sup>(1)</sup> use of computers to surf the web, join social sites and chat room discussions, and play video games is a real addiction<sup>(2)</sup>.

In recent years, people have started to use the computer and the Internet like they used to watch TV. It is, in fact, very comfortable and relaxing just to sit down and have a chat<sup>(3)</sup> with somebody from Canada about ice hockey and lacrosse.

If we are hungry, we simply order a pizza through the Internet. While we are waiting for the food, we check<sup>(4)</sup> our Facebook messages, upload<sup>(5)</sup> photos and change our profile pictures and even leave<sup>(6)</sup> a message on our friends' Facebook walls.

So, we just don't have much time for communication with people anymore. Besides, there is so much information available<sup>(7)</sup> that when we start surfing the Internet, we spend a long time in front of the screen. There are a lot of people who are hooked<sup>(8)</sup> on TV and watch it 5 to 7 hours a day, and I believe using the computer is becoming an addiction, too.

addictive  
check  
leave  
upload  
meet  
obsessive  
available  
chat  
hooked  
addiction

*(=> in to something)*

### B. Why has Julie sent this text message? Circle the correct answer.

1. To tell George she'll phone him later.
2. To check if he's going to get back home late.
3. To ask George to call her when he arrives. ✓

Hi George!  
I'm going to be late.  
Please ring me when you  
get in. You can reach me  
at 919548226.  
Cheers,  
Julie.

### C. Complete this phone call (1 – 8) with the questions/expressions in the box (A – J). Write only the letters. Two letters are not needed.

Luca: You sound a bit down.<sup>(1)</sup> (E)

Eva: Nothing. I'm just a bit tired.

Luca: <sup>(2)</sup> (j)

Eva: No, not really. <sup>(3)</sup> (D)

Luca: Well, I have an idea. <sup>(4)</sup> (H)

Eva: Yeah, that sounds good. <sup>(5)</sup> (A)

Luca: How about Saturday afternoon?

Eva: Good idea. <sup>(6)</sup> (C)

Luca: That works for me.

Eva: <sup>(7)</sup> (F) at Leicester Square outside the tube station then.

Luca: Great. <sup>(8)</sup> (B)

- (A) When?
- (B) See you there!
- (C) Shall we meet at 3 p.m.?
- (D) What about you?
- (E) What's up?
- (F) Let's meet
- (G) Can I call you later?
- (H) Do you fancy going for an ice cream?
- (I) Do you have any plans for this weekend?
- (J) I'm afraid I can't.

### III. GRAMMAR

#### A. GERUND or INFINITIVE? Complete the sentences accordingly.

1. Are you interested in joining (join) a social networking site?
2. You'd better save (save) your pocket money to buy a new Smartphone.
3. Let me take (take) a photo of you.
4. It's so easy posting (post) selfies online.
5. chatting (chat) online is a lot of fun.
6. He promised to play (play) online games less.

#### B. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES: Complete the gaps with the verbs in brackets.

1. I will tell (tell) your parents if you don't stop with those offensive remarks.
2. If I were (be) you, I wouldn't post those pictures.
3. If you need any help, just ask (ask) me.
4. I would feel (feel) very upset if he posted that photo of me without my permission.
5. If she is not (not be) here in time, I'll go without her.
6. He'd have more time if he had not (not play) so many online games.  
playing.

## Danger in Cyberspace

1 Just what is it that motivates someone to try to break into computer systems? Some people just enjoy the adrenaline thrill of proving they can do it. Some years ago some electronic New York City subway signs were changed. They said 'Hackers Quarterly' instead of the name of the station. This is the work of harmless but slightly annoying geeks. These types of hackers are often classified as 'Cyberpunks'. They are usually male, between 12 and 30, white, educated and very bored. If they cause a tiny bit of disruption, they feel cool and superior.

### HACKING FOR PERSONAL PROFIT

10 A hacker in France managed to reprogram the exchange rates of ATM machines so he could get thousands of dollars for his euros. Although this is serious, it was something he simply did to make a small profit.

### INVADING PRIVACY

15 You might be surprised who can read your e-mails. A woman in Canada thought she had found the perfect boyfriend over the Internet. She had recently had a tattoo done of Bugs Bunny, had split up with a boyfriend, had learnt to cook Japanese food and was thinking of going to India. She joined an online dating service and started e-mailing this guy. After a few days, he mentioned he had separated from his girlfriend, he casually mentioned he loved Japanese food, had always adored Bugs Bunny... The guy had managed to read her e-mails to her friends and family. Because she had chosen the same password for lots of different things, he was even able to look at her bank account to see if she would be a rich girl to marry or not. This is why you must never choose the same password for everything!

### CRIMINAL HACKERS

20 Criminal hackers go one step further. They use their knowledge to spy on different companies and get paid for it. Many have connections with organised criminal groups. With so much of our world being controlled by computers, it would be easy for a hacker to create total chaos. If they could disrupt electricity stations, water supplies or even air traffic control, they could do serious damage.

Source: Club (abridged)

Idea of text : danger Peatage

A) Who or what do these words refer to in the text?

1. They (l. 3) People.
2. This (l. 4) ~~texter operat in~~ <sup>of hacker</sup>
3. his (l. 10) ~~hacker money~~
4. it (l. 10) ATM machine
5. he (l. 17) ~~self break guy~~

B) Go through the text and find words/ expressions that mean the same as:

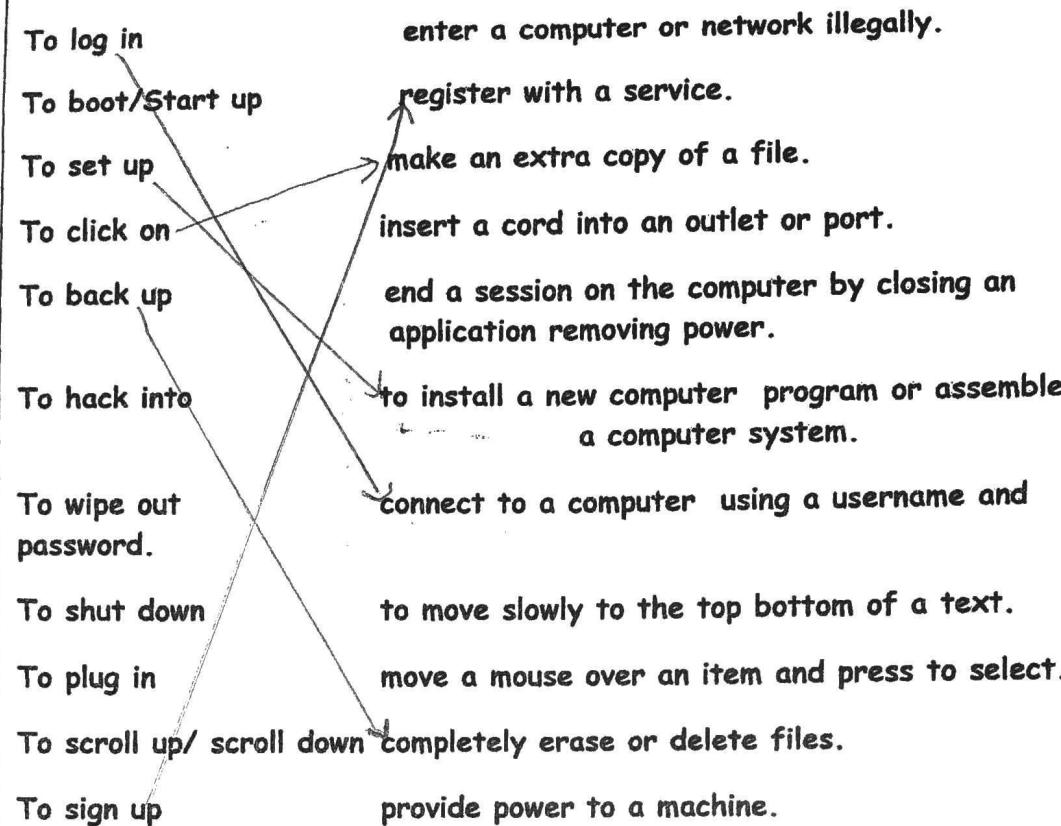
1. enter illegally
2. irritating
3. very small
4. separate

C) Complete the sentences with information from the text:

1. Some years ago hackers managed to change ~~some~~ electronic new york city.
2. A hacker in France could make profit by ATM.
3. The man a Canadian woman met through an online dating service could find about her personal life because ~~"(texter) don't of bugs split up with a boy friend)~~.

D) Answer the following questions on the text

1. Why do some people try to break into computer systems? <sup>b</sup>
2. In what ways do hackers invade privacy? by hacker and e-mail.
3. What do you understand by criminal hackers?



Complete the sentences with the missing words.

log in      wipe out      went down      signed up  
scroll down      back up      hacked into      shut down

I'm tired, so I'm going to shut down the computer for today.

Be sure you back up your files before you change systems.

Someone hacked into my bank account and stole millions of dollars.

Before you donate your computer, be sure you wipe out the hard drive.

Recently, Paula signed up for an online dating service.

The news story was so long I had to scroll down a lot to read it all.

I cannot send any emails because the server went down.

I forgot my password, so I couldn't log in to my computer.

Read the following conversation and fill in the gaps with the appropriate phrasal verb.

hack into      hurry up      log onto      popped up      put in      log into  
Click on      plug in      get into      turned on

Customer Service: Computer help desk. How can I help you?

Customer: I need your help. I can't log into the system.

Customer Service: I can help you with that. You need to log into your computer and power it up.

Customer: I've already done all that.  
Customer Service: So you've turned it on?

Customer: Yes, it's on. I need to the log into network.

Customer Service: You want to get into the system.

Customer: Yes, but I can't.

Customer Service: Then I need you user ID, please.

Customer: It's 46821. Please hurry up because I've got a conference call starting in five minutes.

Customer Service: OK, no problem. I just sent you a link.

Customer Service: click on the link and then scroll down.

Customer: Ah. A message just popped up.

Customer Service: What does it say?

Customer: 'Are you a robot?' It wants me to type two words in a little box.

Customer Service: Sometimes robots try to hack into our system.

Customer Service: Then just put in the words. Key them in.

Customer: It's impossible. I can't read them.

Customer Service: Sorry then. I can't help you.

snoop photoshopping cracking Beta Software copyright infringement social engineering

Buffer original bit Internet privacy CEI (Computer Ethics Institute) Commandment

- 1- a rule to be observed as strictly (et)
- 2- a nonprofit research, education, and public policy organization focused on the issues, dilemmas, and challenges of advancing information technology within ethical frameworks (internet Privacy).
- 3- to use somebody's content without proper permission (copyright infringement).
- 4- criminal hacking; exploiting security holes to gain unauthorized access to computer systems (cracking).
- 5- digitally transforming or altering a photograph in order to misrepresent the
- 6- to search for private information without permission. (snoop).
- 7- a broad term for any online or offline technique that uses deception to trick people into giving out confidential information. (social engineering).
- 8- versions of commercial software are work-in-progress test copies released (Beta software).
- 9- noun binary digit, the basic binary unit for storing data (Buffer).
- 10- general techniques and technologies used to protect sensitive data, communications, and preferences
- 11- noun an area in memory used for temporary storage. (bit).

# ELECTRIC CAFÉ

Cafés became popular at the start of the 20th century in Vienna, Paris and Berlin. They were public places where you could drink coffee and meet people. The Internet is an international system, with millions of computers, all connected by digital telephone lines.

If you put the two things together, what do you get? A cyber café. I went to *Cyberia*, London's first Internet café, to find out about the connection between using computers and drinking coffee cups.

According to the people at *Cyberia*, cyber cafés started because many people thought it would be a good idea to combine computers with somewhere to have a decent cup of coffee in a public place. When I first heard about it, I didn't know what to expect.

What kind of person would go to a place like this? Would I find **trendy** clubbers with rubber trousers and silly haircuts? Or would the café be full of computer experts in white coats with brains the size of planets?

Luckily I was wrong. *Cyberia* is a small café in the centre of London. As you walk in, you notice that there is a computer near every table. There are about 15 machines in total. I arrived at about 1.00 pm, the busiest time of day according to the man by the cappuccino machine. The room was full of all types of different people, men and women, young and old. Some people chatted and drank coffee while others stared into computers monitors. Behind the bar I noticed the price list. It costs £1.20 for a cup of coffee and £2.50 for half an hour on a computer connected to the Internet.

People use the system in many different ways. You can search for information about a **topic**, or talk to people who are interested in the same topics as you. For example, Bon Jovi fans could get together and chat about the king of rock. People leave messages for each other by electronic mail. They also play interactive games, read electronic newspapers, watch video clips and listen to tracks from the latest CDs. The list of ways to use the Internet ranges from the serious to the stupid. There's even a "useless" group where people talk about stupid topics (like what they had for lunch). One man wants other users to leave messages for his cat (because the cat is all alone in his house during the day!)

Using the Internet system is so massive that it's easy to get lost. Sometimes you have to wait for a long time to find what you're looking for. Perhaps that's why Internet users talk about "surfing the Net". The system can be powerful and unpredictable, like the ocean.

So if you are offered a computer with a **modem**, but can't afford the telephone bills to get into the Internet, pay a visit to a cyber café and enjoy "surfing" for a small amount of money.

1. Cyberia, which is ..., combines computers and a cup of coffee.
  - a. an extremely huge space
  - b. a parking space
  - c. not a large space
2. When the author got into *Cyberia*, he saw a place...
  - a. with a lot of gadgets
  - b. full of activity d. completely empty

- all kind of people -

By Segi

3- Read the text carefully and answer the following questions.

- type
1. What kind of people attend Cyberia in London?
  2. What can people do on the Net?
  3. Which are the disadvantages of the Net mentioned in the text?

4. "Surfing" in a cyber café is...

- a. very expensive
- ~~b. relatively cheap~~
- c. quite affordable to everyone

A-Fill in the gaps with the right phrasal verb and form

break down / look into / make out /  
take on / make up

- 1- The police is look into his computer files to see how deep he is involved in this scandal.
- 2- Many companies want take on Kevin Mitnick ... because he is a fantastic hacker.
- 3- He is always make up excuses to have access to my e-mail. It's so annoying!
- 4- My computer has just break down. I can't finish my school work.
- 5- She is complaining because she can't make out how that computer programme functions.

Opposites - Give the opposite word. Follow the example.

Ex.	PLEASANT	Unpleasant
	SIMPLE	difficult / complex
	Moral	IMMORAL
	TO BEGIN	To Finish

to w	TO LOSE
LEGAL	illegal
PERSONAL LIFE	Personal Life
AT FIRST	AT (END) Last

public life

Match the words with their meaning

- a) linked with 3  
 b) device used to communicate via telephone systems 5  
 c) discover 1  
 d) fashionable 2  
 e) issue 4

1. to find out  
 2. trendy  
 3. connected to  
 4. topic  
 5. modem

### INVENTIONS & DISCOVERIES

Alexander Bell, Hamilton Smith, Thomas Edison, K. Brandenburg, G. Marconi, The Wright, John Baird, Charles Babbage, Johanness Gutenberg.

3 invented<sup>1</sup> the 1st practical electric light bulb.

7 invented the 1st TV in 1926 in the USA.

1 invented the 1st practical telephone in 1876. The telephone transmitted the voice electrically.

6 built the 1st powered and piloted plane.

4 created the 1st MP3 technology.

8 is called the father of computer. He invented the first mechanical computer.

9 invented the printing machine.

The first rotary washing machine was patented by 2.

The first radio was invented by 5.

## Computer hackers

Forensic science utilizes the global resources of the Internet to access databases and to communicate with concerned experts. This form of communication, however, can make forensic databases and files vulnerable to deliberate sabotage. Computer hackers are people who gain remote access (typically unauthorized and unapproved) to files stored in another computer, or even to the operating system of the computer. In the 1950 and 1960s, hackers were motivated more by a desire to learn the operating characteristics of a computer than by any malicious intent.

Since then, however, computer hacking has become much more sophisticated, organized, and, in many cases, illegal. Some hackers are motivated by a desire to cripple sensitive sites, make mischief, and to acquire restricted information.

In the late 1990s, several computer hackers attempted to gain access to files in the computer network at the Pentagon. The incidents, which were dubbed Solar Sunrise, were regarded as a dress rehearsal for a later and more malicious cyber-attack, and stimulated a revamping of the military's computer defenses. In another example, computer hackers were able to gain access to patient files at the Indiana University School of Medicine in February 2003.

One well-known hacker is Kevin Mitnick. Beginning in the late 1970s and continuing through the late 1980s, Mitnick was apprehended at least five times for hacking into various computer sites. Indeed, his lenient one-year jail sentence and subsequent counseling was based on his defense that he suffered from a computer addiction. In 1989, he vanished, only to reappear in 1992, when police became suspicious of tampering with a California Department of Motor Vehicles database. Mitnick was arrested in 1995 and remained in prison until his release in 2002. He was barred by law from using a computer until January 21, 2003 and later published *The Art Of Intrusion: The Real Stories Behind The Exploits Of Hackers, Intruders, And Deceivers* in 2005.

The U.S. Patriot Act was signed into law on October 26, 2001. Its intent was to curb the danger posed to the country by terrorism. Computer hackers did not escape the legislative crack-down, since hacking represents a potential national security threat.

Under the act's provisions, the power of federal officials in criminal investigations involving hacking activities has been increased. Indeed, the threats to civilian privacy and national security from computer hackers was deemed so urgent that the U.S. government further enacted the Cyber-Security Enhancement Act in July 2002. Under this legislation, hackers can be regarded as terrorists, and can be imprisoned for up to 20 years. In seeking to prosecute a suspected hacker, investigators have the power to conduct Internet searches or telephone taps without court-sanctioned permission.

One tool that a hacker can use to compromise an individual computer or a computer network is a virus. Depending on their design and intent, the consequences of a virus can range from the inconvenient (i.e., defacing of a web site) to the catastrophic (i.e., disabling of a computer network). Within a few years during the 1990s, the number of known computer viruses increased to over 30,000. That number is now upwards of 100,000, with new viruses appearing virtually daily.

Despite the threat that they can pose, computer hackers can also be of benefit. By exposing the flaws in a computer network, they can aid in the redesign of the system to make information more inaccessible to unauthorized access.

**A- Complete the sentences according to the text:**

- 1- Internet resources are ...
- 2- **Solar Sunrise** was the ...
- 3- Kevin Mitnick has been ...
- 4- According to the Cyber-Security Enhancement Act ...
- 5- Nowadays American investigators can ...

- To whom refers the pronouns in Text 1.

- What does the underlined phrases means.

**B- Reread text and answer the following questions.**

- 1- How hackers are being defined in the text.
- 2- What are the main motives for hacking?
- 3- How can a computer hackers be beneficial?

**C- Rewrite the sentences starting by the words Given.**

1- "Every indication we have at this point is that our sensors and our cyber-protection systems got the alerts out in time, that the information doors were slammed shut," said Stockwell Day.

**Stockwell Day said ...**

2- Hackers attacked the Canadian government computer systems last February.

**The Canadian ....**

3- Computer viruses can have very inconvenient consequences. They can vary from the defacing of a web site to the disabling of a computer network.

**Computer viruses can have ...**

4- The U.S. Patriot Act was signed into law on October 26, 2001. Its intent was to curb the danger posed to the country by terrorism.

**The U.S. Patriot Act, ...**

Kevin Mitnick is a famous hacker. Mitnick was apprehended at least five times for hacking into various computer sites.

**Kevin Mitnick, ...**

**A**

1. "I'll see if Michelle called while I was having a shower".
2. "I want my friends to see my holiday photos".
3. "Today's my birthday!"
4. "I think you're right. Teens spend too much time on Facebook".
5. "John and I send e-mails to each other a few times a week".

**Match each quote in A to B**

**B**

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. posting a comment
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. keeping in touch
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. checking messages
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. posting an update
- \_\_\_\_\_ e. uploading pics

4.

Complete the text with the words and expressions below.

- post updates ▪ solve a problem ▪ post comments ▪
- caught on ▪ uploaded photos ▪ went online ▪ accounts ▪
- check messages ▪ social networking sites ▪ kept in touch ▪

In 2006, Facebook became available to anyone 13 years old and up. It 1. \_\_\_\_\_ very quickly all over the world, especially among teenagers. Whenever they 2. \_\_\_\_\_, they took the time to 3. \_\_\_\_\_ on their lives and to 4. \_\_\_\_\_ from friends. They also 5. \_\_\_\_\_ and visited their friends' Facebook pages in order to 6. \_\_\_\_\_. However, Facebook and similar 7. \_\_\_\_\_ may be losing popularity among teens. Only 25% of teens in a 2013 study in the US 8. \_\_\_\_\_ daily with others through these sites. And in a small study in Australia, nearly one-third of teens questioned did not have 9. \_\_\_\_\_ on any social networking sites. Even Facebook's own 2014 business report contains information about less teen interest in the site. It looks like Facebook and other social networking sites have to 10. \_\_\_\_\_ : how to keep teens interested!

5.

Complete the passage with the words and phrases below. There are more words and phrases than you need.

- keep up with • store information • develop • solve the problem • catch on •
- terrified • devices • going on • helpless • useful • keep in touch • scroll •

## Nomophobia

Mobile phones are such wonderful 1. \_\_\_\_\_. We use them to 2. \_\_\_\_\_ with our friends and family, and our phone calendars help us 3. \_\_\_\_\_ our social obligations. In addition, those of us with smartphones use them to find out what's 4. \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. Unfortunately, some people find mobile phones so 5. \_\_\_\_\_ that they become addicted to them. When they're not sleeping, these people may use phones to check e-mails and different forms of social media about a hundred times a day! People who use their phones so often may 6. \_\_\_\_\_ something called "nomophobia" – a fear that they will be 7. \_\_\_\_\_ without their phones. This phobia is more common than you might imagine. In a recent UK survey, 66% of the 1,000 people in the survey said they were 8. \_\_\_\_\_ of losing their phones. Do you think you've got nomophobia? Find out more about the condition and ways to 9. \_\_\_\_\_ at [www.allaboutcounseling.com](http://www.allaboutcounseling.com).