



PASSWORDS



Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code:

1BJV-H2E9-N6DL



1

Warm up

Choose a word from the box to complete these sentences.

complex
software

default
strong

hack
technology

security
weak

1. This password is easy to guess; it's _____.
2. This password is difficult to guess; it's _____.
3. This password is not simple: it's _____.
4. You use this password when you start using a new computer for the first time; it's a _____ password.
5. People need to make sure the information on their computers is safe; they need good _____.
6. Attackers are people who _____ a computer to find private information.
7. The information _____ (IT) department helps a company with their computers.
8. A computer program that gives the computer instructions is called _____.

Do you ever have problems remembering your passwords? Why / why not?



2

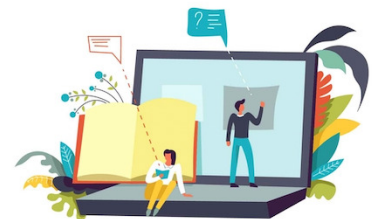
Reading

Part A: You are going to read an article about strong passwords. Before you read the article, decide if each statement is true or false. Then read the article to check your ideas.

1. Complex passwords are better than simple passwords.
2. You should change your default password.
3. If you can't remember your password, you should store it on your computer as a plain text file, for example in a Word document.
4. It is better to create lots of different passwords for different websites.
5. Companies should have more relaxed rules about how customers create passwords.
6. Password management software is completely safe.

Part B: Read the article again and find verbs in bold which match these meanings. One word in bold is extra.

1. _____ make or change a rule to say someone can do something
2. _____ try not to do something
3. _____ think about
4. _____ feel that something is necessary
5. _____ feel that something is a problem
6. _____ give someone advice about the best thing to do
7. _____ do not continue with an activity
8. _____ tell someone what to do in a dangerous situation





Do we really need strong passwords?

A way to know

Complex passwords don't usually stop attackers, but they make everyday life much more difficult for computer users, says the UK security agency GCHQ. They **recommend** using a simpler approach.

GCHQ gives some helpful advice for people who work in IT, as well as normal users. They **warn** people not to keep their default passwords. They also say that people should **avoid** storing passwords as plain text because other people, including attackers, can easily read these documents.

The organisation says we should **stop** using too many complex passwords if we don't **want** to suffer from "password overload". This is what happens when people create too many long passwords for different websites and write them down so they can remember them. Writing down passwords is unsafe.

People often use complex passwords because of organisations' rules. For example, to be considered "strong", passwords must be a certain length or include numbers or special characters, like ! or *. Companies should **allow** people to use their own simpler passwords.

These simple passwords might consist of just three short words, for example. Or people could **consider** using password managers, software that creates and stores passwords. The passwords might be complex, but people will never **need** to remember them because their computer will do that for them. Computers don't **mind** storing and remembering complex passwords - it's what they're designed to do.

The report says that software password managers can help, but, like all security software, they can be hacked and are an attractive target for attackers.

3

Language point

Part A: Study the sentences from the article and choose the correct ending. All the sentences have verb + verb combinations.

They **warn** people **not to keep** their default passwords.

They also say that people should **avoid storing** passwords as plain text ...

The organisation says we should **stop using** too many complex passwords if we don't **want to suffer** from "password overload".

1. The verbs *avoid* and *stop* are followed by a **verb + -ing / an infinitive with to**.
2. The second verbs in the sentences with *warn* and *want* are **verbs + -ing / infinitives with to**.
3. In these examples, the use of *warn* is different to the use of *want* because *warn* is immediately followed by **the second verb / an object**.



Part B: Put five more verbs in bold from the article in the correct part of the table, as well as the verb that follows each one in the article. Write the object if there is one.

	followed by infinitive with to	followed by verb + -ing
example from the article	want to suffer	avoid storing
	warn people not to keep	stop using
more examples	agree to	suggest
	decide to	admit
	hope to	can't stand
	learn to	dislike
	plan to	enjoy
	promise to	finish
	refuse to	give up
	tell someone to	practise
	would like to	

Part C: Check the meaning of all the example verbs in the table.

Note there are two ways to use some verbs. Both patterns have the same meaning in most contexts.
I like/love/hate/prefer playing/to play football.





4

Practice

Make complete sentences from these words. Change the verb forms and tenses where you need to.

1. The boys / admit / break the window / last night.

2. My dog / can't stand / have / a bath.

3. We / hope / visit / Australia / next year.

4. I / not mind / wait / for you / after class.

5. She / need / practise / her pronunciation.

6. They / promise / help me / with my homework.

7. The teacher / tell / the students / speak English.

8. The police / warn / us / not go / into that area / yesterday.





5

Speaking

Use the points below to think of things that are true for you. Write phrases in the boxes, as in the example, but do not write the first verb. You don't need to use all the phrases but choose a mixture of *infinitive* and *-ing* forms.

- something you can't stand doing at the beach
- something you need to do to learn English
- something you recommend doing to visitors to your town
- something you refuse to do around the house
- something you should practise doing
- something you think drivers should not be allowed to do
- something you usually avoid doing
- something you usually finish doing very quickly
- something you would like to do next summer
- something you've decided to do at the weekend
- something you've given up doing
- something your teachers always tell you to do

Work in pairs. Look at each other's boxes and ask questions to guess the first verb, like this:

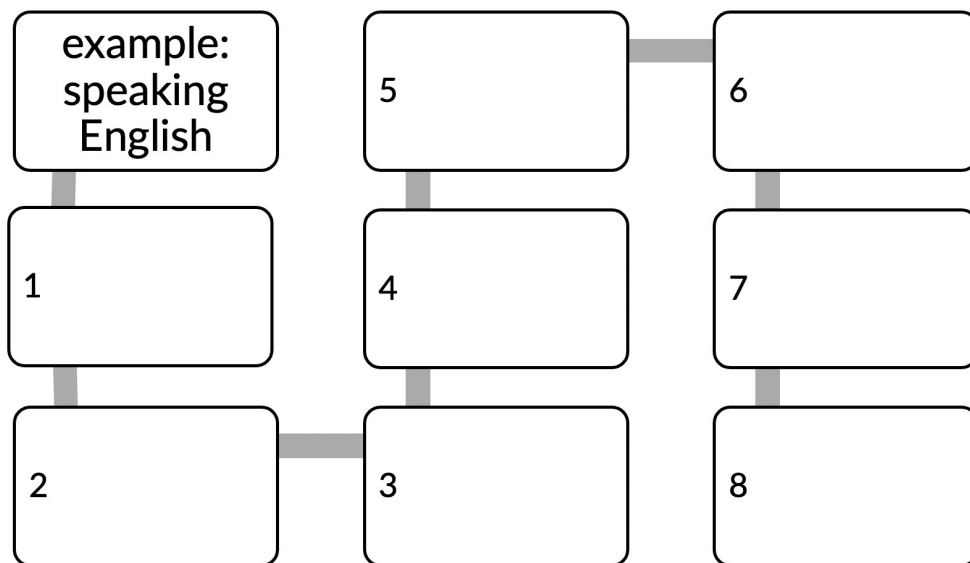
A: You wrote "watching films in English". Do you suggest watching films in English?

B: No, try again.

A: Do you enjoy watching films in English?

B: Yes, that's correct. My turn now.

example: speaking English	5	6
1	4	7
2	3	8



6

Extra practice/homework

Choose the correct form of the verb.

1. My parents never allow me **to come home** / **coming home** after midnight.
2. They considered **to sell** / **selling** their second car.
3. Most people enjoy **to spend** / **spending** time with their families.
4. When will you finish **to clean** / **cleaning** the kitchen?
5. I am learning **to ride** / **riding** a horse.
6. What do you plan **to do** / **doing** this weekend?
7. My father suggested **to visit** / **visiting** the museum.
8. He wanted **to see** / **seeing** some new paintings.



7

Optional extension

Part A: To make a password stronger, many websites ask people to use letters, numbers and special characters. We also use these special characters for website addresses.

Match the characters with their names.

- | | |
|------|------------------|
| 1. . | a. at |
| 2. / | b. forward slash |
| 3. \ | c. underscore |
| 4. @ | d. dash |
| 5. - | e. double u |
| 6. _ | f. dot |
| 7. w | g. back slash |

Part B: Now read the following URLs and email addresses:

- www.amazon.com
- www.travel-abroad.co.uk
- www.example.com/mail
- www.food.net/greek_food.html
- tony@hotmail.com
- www.learn-english.com/grammar