**Karary University – College of Computer Science**

**English (1) for 1st Year-1st Semester**

**Unit One: English as a World Language**

**Read the title of this article. Work with a partner to discuss the following questions:**

1. What makes people all over the world learn English?

2. For what purpose (s) do you need to learn English?

**The Important of Learning English Language**

**Read quickly through (skim) the passage and tell what you think it is about:**

Today English is one of the major languages in the world; however, it requires an effort of the imagination to realize that, this is a relatively recent thing. In Shakespeare's time, for example, only a few million people spoke English, and the language was not thought to be very important by the other nations of Europe, and unknown to the rest of the world.

English has become a world language because of its establishment as a mother tongue outside England, in many other parts of the world. This exporting of English began in the seventeenth century, with the first settlements in North America. Above all, the great population growth in the United States, which was assisted by massive immigration in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries', has given the English Language its present standing in the world.

People who speak English fall into one of three groups. Those who have learned it as their native language, those who learned it as a second language in a society that is mainly bilingual and those who are forced to use it for a practical purpose, i.e. administrative, professional and educational. One person in seven of the world's entire population belongs to one of these three groups. Incredibly enough, 75% of the world's mail and 60% of the world's telephone calls are in English.

**Basic Characteristics**

**1. Simplicity of Form:** Old English, like modern French, Russian, and Greek, had many inflections to show singular and plural tense etc. However, over the centuries' words have been simplified. Verbs now have very few inflections, and adjectives do not change according to the noun.

**2. Flexibility.** As a result of the loss of inflections over the five centures', the same word can operate as many different parts of speech. Many nouns and verbs have the same form, for example swim, drink, walk, and smile. We can talk about water to drink and water the flowers; a paper to read and to paper a bedroom. Adjectives can be used as verbs. We warm out hands in front of a fire; if clothes are dirty they need to be cleaned and dried. Prepositions too are flexible, a sixty year old man is nearing retirement; we can talk about a round of golf, cards, etc..

**3. Open of Vocabulary.** This involves the free admission of words from other languages and the easy creation of compounds and derivatives. Most world languages have contributed some words to English at some time, and the process is now being reversed, purists of the French, Russian, and Japanese languages are resisting the arrival of English in their vocabulary.

**The Future of English**

Geographically, English is the most widespread language on earth, and second only to Mandarin Chinese in the number of people who speak it. It is the language of business, technology, sports and aviation. This will no doubt continue the proposition that all other languages will be die out is absurd.

**Exercise (1):** Use the information in the passage to complete the following (Characteristics of English):

1. ……………………..

2. ……………………………..

3. …………………………..

**Exercise (2):** Match the items given with the information in the passage.

1. In the year of 1655 ……………………………………………………………….

2. Between the years 1851 and 1910 ………………………………………...

3. Sixty per cent …………………………………………………………………………

4. Seventy five per cent ………………………………………………………………

5. 500 years ………………………………………………………………………………

**Exercise (3) Scan the passage to link the items in list A with those in B.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A** | **B** |
| Native speakers | Learn the language as a second language |
| Second language speakers | Forced to use the language for specific purposes |
| Foreign language speakers | Learn the language as their mother tongue |

**Passive Voice: Change the active verbs to passive. Write the subject of the passive sentence. The first one has been done.**

**1. Present Simple.**

a. The teacher helps me. (a) I…am……helped by the teacher.

b. The teacher helps John. (b) ……………. by the teacher.

c. The teacher helps us. (c) ………………… by the teacher.

**2. Past simple.**

a. The teacher helped me. (a) ……………………. by the teacher.

b. The teacher helped them. (b) ………………….. by the teacher.

**3. Present perfect.**

a. The teacher has helped Mary. (a) ………………………. by the teacher.

(b) The teacher has helped us. (b) ……………………………. by the teacher.

**4. Future.**

a. The teacher will help me. (a) ……………………………… by the teacher.

b. The teacher is going to help me. (b) …………………… by the teacher.

c. The teacher will help Bob. (c ) …………………………… by the teacher.

d. The teacher is going to help Bob. (d) ………………….. by the teacher.

**Grammar Focus**

**The Past Perfect Tense:**

The past perfect tense is used to describe something that had already happened before something else happened:

When I met Ali yesterday, I remembered {that} we had met before, about ten years ago.

When I go home, my wife had cooked the dinner.

Samira didn't go to the cinema because she has already seen the film.

I hadn't flown before, so I was nervous about getting on the plane.

**Communicate in English: Wishes and Regrets**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Wishes** | **Regrets** |
| 1. I wish Farouk would help me with this homework.  2. My dad wished he owned a Mercedes.  3. My goal is to get a PhD in engineering.  4. I dream of getting married and having children. | 1. I wish I'd joined the Faculty of Science, but I didn't.  2. Youssif would really like to be able to swim, but he can't.  3. I'm disappointed that I didn't get the job.  4. I regret ignoring my father's advice. |

**Active Sentences and Passive Sentences:**  Active: Bob mailed the package.

Passive: The package was mailed by Bob.

**Unit Two: Using the Dictionary**

One of the main language learners' tasks is to understand how to use the dictionary. By dictionary here we are referring to monolingual dictionary, i.e. a dictionary which uses only one language (English –English). Because monolingual unlike bilingual dictionary that provides a lot of information besides giving the meaning, whereas a bilingual dictionary concentrates mostly on the meaning.

**In order to use a dictionary effectively, we must know something about.**

**What are things that dictionary gives us?**

1. Meaning e.g. homesick = unhappy when you are away from home for a long time.

2. Pronunciation e.g. dreadful / deadf ul/. Island /ailand/.

3. Parts of speech e.g. dirty adj. (adjective).

4. Countable noun e.g. girl- girls. Also uncountable noun e.g. oil- oil.

5. Opposite of words. e.g. polite – impolite.

6. Headword, origin of the word, without additions. e.g. re-write, write.

7. Compound. By adding another word to the headword, it is written as one word (nightdress), or as two words separated by hyphen (night-life).

8. An idiom. Is a group of two or more words which must be learnt as a whole because the meaning of the expression may be different from the meanings of its parts? An example is *hit the nail on the head* which means guess right.

9. A derivative. (Affixes are consisting of headword, prefixes and suffixes) .e.g. like-dislike, possible-impossible, happy-happiness, beauty- beautifulness.

10. Abbreviation. An abbreviation is a shortened way of writing a word.

**Abbreviation (1)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Adj. | Adjective | Neg. | Negative |
| Adv. | Adverb | Pl. | Plural |
| Aux. | Auxiliary | p.p. | Past participle |
| n. | Noun | Pron. | Pronoun |

**Abbreviation (2)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| sb. | Somebody | Referring to a person |
| sth. | Something | Referring to a thing |
| Comp | Computing | Used in computer scinces |

**Symbols used in dictionary:** There are many signs used in dictionary but the most common are:

/ / Slashes or two slanting lines for showing pronunciation e.g. cook /kuk/

box to show change in the part of speech

( ) specialist English usage e.g. (anat.) which means a word that is used in anatomy.

Taboo: something which religion or custom regards as forbidden, should not be spoken of.

(U) Uncountable noun use of a noun

(C) Countable noun use of a noun

**Unit Three: The Internet and Society**

The internet is for everyone:

1. Should we use the internet as a learning tool?

2. In what ways can we use the internet to enhance our academic knowledge?

3. In what ways could too much involvement with the internet be harmful to a person?

"The internet has affected our lives in countless ways. We communicate by mail, we gather and share data via the World Wide Web, we conduct transactions, over the internet, we find out important medical and political information on the Net, we see friends in chat rooms, and we 'instant message' them when we find they are online".

Vint Cerf, (father of the internet).

**Antonyms**

Antonyms mean the opposite of the word.

**Exercise (1)**

Match each word on the left with its antonym on the right.

a. important search

b. positive forbid

c. rare modern

d. allow trivial (little value) unimportant.

e. traditional negative

f. advantages solution

g. problem disadvantages

h. find common

**The pros and cons of the Internet life**

**Pros mean advantage and cons means disadvantage**

Read the text and you can find the answer.

Many people now believe that the internet is the most important invention in history. Some say it has a greater impact on our lives than the car, plane, or television. The World Wide Web is changing how we shop, how we work, how we contact each other, how we spend our leisure time, (free time) and how we learn. However, the role of the internet in our society can be both positive and negative. You can compare your ideas with other people mentioned in this unit (three).

The internet allows us to work from homes, because we communicate with people all over the world not feel alone. We can sale and buy goods on the internet, online trading gives everyone chance to be a millionaire!

**Online privacy**

Some people say that we have less privacy now than we had in the past. They claim it's possible to discover everything someone does on the internet, and even spy on people. They also say that people can use the internet too much. So they become more distant from their families and friends. But other people claim that the internet creates equal opportunities for everyone. They argue that the internet helps to take power away from the wealthy, and that we can all have a voice on the internet, whatever our views or beliefs.

Does the text above describe facts or opinions?

Circle the words that support your answer.

**Exercise (2):**

For each word in italics, choose the word below that has a similar meaning. Who is online?

The a. *invention* of the internet brought many b. *advantages* especially in c. *business* and d. *leisure*. However, an estimated 85% of people around the world are not online. The internet, therefore, has no e. *impact* on their lives at all. For many, technology is still too f. *expensive*. Others g. *reject* the internet because they are h. *worried* about the effect it will have on their traditional culture. Today, it is still mostly people in wealthy and developed countries who use internet.

a. 1. creation 2. size e. 1. influence 2. control

b. 1. supporters 2. benefits f. 1. advanced 2.costly

c. 1. advertising 2. commerce g. 1. want 2. refuse

d. 1. free time 2. home life h. 1. concerned 2. unhappy

**Focus on Grammar**

Use should to give advice or say that something is a good idea.

You should sit two to four feet away from this light = it is a good idea to sit two to four feet away from the light.

Use shouldn't to give advice or say that something isn't a good idea.

You shouldn't look directly at the light = it's a bad idea to look directly at the light.

**Unit Four: Time Management**

**Stress Reduction Strategies and Crunch Time**

Being a student can be stressful, but there are always a few weeks in the semester that are especially crazy. Below are some suggestions of how you can cope with those short but really stressful periods.

**A. Lifestyle**

1. Get enough sleep.

2. Eat properly.

3. Exercise regularly.

4. Get some time to yourself when you are not studying.

5. Don't resort to a lot of coffee, alcohol or drugs to either stay awake or unwind.

**B. Figuring out how to get things done.**

1. Get organized.

2. Prioritize. Sometimes you may not have time to do everything you would like. Prioritize your school tasks. For example, you might not have time to re-read Chapter 4; you might just have to skim it or go with your class notes or read the summary.

3. Call in favors.

**Creating a Good Study Atmosphere**

Having good study habits is an important factor in being a successful student, and creating or choosing a good study atmosphere plays an important role in this. Try some of these tips to ensure an optimum study experience:

1. Choose a regular study spot. This should be a place that is quiet, comfortable and separate from locations where other activities are performed. A quiet environment minimizes distraction, and comfort can help reduce the stress that is associated with studying.

2. Study difficult material when you are most alert. For college students, this is usually in the evening. Studying when your brain is most active improves your chances of understanding challenging material.

3. Take breaks while you study. Some experts recommend taking a 15- minute break every 45 minutes. This will give your brain a chance to rest and combat fatigue. A rested, relaxed brain will retain more information than one that is overworked.

4. Break assignments and study time down into manageable pieces. For example, instead of studying for 10 hours in one day, try 2 hours each day for five days. You will learn more and sweat less!

5. Get enough sleep, eat right, and exercise. Although it's easy for students to neglect their bodies during intense parts of the semester, it's important to maintain a healthy lifestyle. The brain works best when the body is fit. Although these tips are useful as a general guide, it is important to be aware that everyone is different. Most people benefit from having a regular study spot, but some prefer to change locations. Some people can study for a long time without getting exhausted, while others tire out quickly. Also, the optimum time of day varies between individuals. So try some of these tips and see how they work for you – but remember, you may have to customize them to suit your unique self.

**Improving Concentration**

You can make the best use of your study time- and actually spend less time studying – if you are able to stay focused. Poor concentration can mean it takes longer to learn material and longer to get assignments done. Fortunately, it is possible to improve your ability to concentrate.

The first step is to know yourself. No two people are exactly the same, so you need to analyze your personal concentration patterns. Start paying attention to how you study, so you know what works and what doesn't work for you. What helps you concentrate? What makes it hard to stay focused? Once you have a better idea of the answers to these questions, you are on your way to improving your concentration powers.

The following lists were made by experienced students. These are things that help them concentrate.

1. Free to change any of the ideas and add your own.

2. Choose one of greatest positive.

**Create your best study environments**

1. Limit the distractions in your environments**.**

2. Use the same location each time you study.

3. If you study with music, choose music that does not distract you. Many students study to a background of music classical music.

4. Make sure you have the materials you need (texts, paper, etc.) before you start.

5. Don't get too comfortable. Study in a chair at a desk or table, not propped up on your bed.

6. Let anyone who might distract you (family, friends, roommates) know that you need uninterrupted time.

**General Tips**

1. Take care of your health: eat well sleeps enough, exercise frequently and breathe deeply.

2. Alternate the subject you are studying so you stay fresher.

3. Take time to summarize your material and reflect on what you have learned.

**Note- taking**

Taking good notes is a difficult but essential skill as your notes act, first and foremost, as a written record of lecture material that you will study from later. The act of note-taking itself helps you focused on what is being said and tries to put information into memory.

**Preparing to take notes**

There are several useful things you can do before class that will make the note-taking process easier: (**Before class**)

1. Look at your course outline to see what the topic of lecture will be and might discussed in class.

2. Quickly read over your notes from the previous class to refresh your memory and get mentally warmed-up for the new material to come.

3. If your lecture is based on textbook material, read your assigned chapter before class. This will introduce you to ideas and concepts that you will be discussing in class.

4. Get to class early so that you can sit front and center. This position enables you to engage with the instructor and ask questions more easily.

**Taking notes in class**

1. Always date your notes in case they get out of order.

2. Write on the front side of your paper only. This keeps notes cleaner and easier to study from as you can lay them out in front of you.

3. Leave a 2" working margin which you will use for studying your notes later. Don't write in this margin while noe-taking.

4. Listen for the main ideas and topics covered in a lecture and make sure you get these down in the form of a heading. If you miss ideas, the details that you get down become confusing because you don't know what ideas or points they are developing.

**Teachers often give clues to what is the main idea or key point**

**Some of the more common clues are:**

1. Material is written on the board.

2. Repetition- the same idea is presented several times.

3. Emphasis.

4. Word signals, e.g. Alt is important to note that …@

5. Introductions and/ or summaries given at the start or end of class.

6. Leave gaps in your notes when moving from one idea or topic to next.

7. Don't try to write everything that is said as you will get left behind.

Keep up by:

* Reducing and summarizing information.
* Writing it in your own words.
* Using abbreviations, symbols, and part words (e.g. org. = organization).
* Writing phrases instead of full sentences.

8. If you do miss information, leave a gap in your notes, catch up with the speaker, and fill in the missing information later by asking a friend, checking your textbook or approaching the teacher. If possible, take notes using the **outline** format. This involves a system of indenting information to show the relationship between main ideas, major supporting points and minor supporting details.

**e.g. Outline Format**

**1. First main idea.**

**A. First main supporting point**

1. Supporting details.

2. Supporting details.

**B. Second main supporting point.**

1. Supporting detail.

**11. Second main idea.**

**What are the notes after the class?**

1. Don't spend a great deal of time recopying your notes. This is not a good use of your time. Instead, edit your notes as soon after class as possible. Highlight main ideas and key points for emphasis, add any missing information, and/or rewrite points for clarification. Always ask yourself:

A. will these notes make sense to me in several weeks.

B. Time when the material is no longer fresh in my memory?

2. Use the 2" working margin to anticipate and write possible exam questions. Look at your notes and ask yourself:

a. What question does this information answer?

b. When you have decided, write these questions next to the material in your notes. This way you create a question-answer system for learning your notes.

**Unit Five: Good Health (1) (Reading)**

Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

This is an old English saying. Have you ever heard it before? It means that we must go to bed early and get up early in the morning. Then we shall be healthy. We shall also be rich (wealthy) and clever (wise).

Perhaps this is true the body must have enough sleep to be healthy. You should have eight hours sleep every night. Who don't have enough sleep cannot do their work properly. They will not be wise and they may not become wealthy!

The human body also needs exercise. Walking, running, jumping, swimming, playing games are all exercises. Exercise keeps the body strong.

Exercise also helps the blood to move around inside the body. The brain in our head also needs blood. We think with our brain. Exercise helps us to think better!

**Comprehension Questions:**

**Exercise (1):**

1. The passage says that we shall be healthy if we go to bed:

a. late and get late. b. early and get late.

c. early and get up early. d. late and get up early.

2. You need to sleep ………..

a. ten hours. b. nine hours. c. eleven hours. d. eight hours.

3. Sleep early every night. Then you will become (wealthy and wise). This means:

a. rich and happy. B. rich and clever.

c. clever and happy d. healthy and clever.

4. The body also needs exercise to make it:

a. wealthy. b. strong. c. faster. d. clever.

5. Exercise also:

a. makes more blood. b. helps the blood to move.

C. makes food for the blood. d. stops us thinking.

**Good Health (2) (Reading)**

Our bodies also need air to breath. We must have plenty of clean air to stay healthy.

There is something that our bodies mustn't have. We don't want illness and diseases. When we are ill, we have to stay in bed. When we feel unwell, we may have a headache or different kinds of pain, and perhaps a high temperature. We can't work and we can't play. We feel unhappy.

One cause of illness and disease is dirt. Dirt is full of germs, but they are too small to see without a microscope. They are too small but they are alive. They can get inside our bodies and make us ill. They can get in through our noses, mouths. They can get in through our mouths more easily than through our noses. We should keep our mouths closed and breathe through our noses. They can get into our bodies through our skin. We must keep our bodies clean. We must wash our hands before meals. We must keep our fingernails clean.

We must also keep our teeth clean. Germs can make teeth bad. Then they become black or hurt. Toothache is very terrible. We must clean our teeth every morning and every night.

We must also keep our homes and streets clean. Drains carry away dirty water. We mustn't throw rubbish in the drains. Where should we throw rubbish? Sick people spit in the streets. This is very dirty. People who spit give diseases to other people.

**Comprehension Questions**

**Exercise (2)**

1. The passage says that fresh ……… helps to prevent illness.

a. blood. b. air. c. food. d. exercise.

2. Another word for illness is …..

a. disease. b. temperature. c. germs. d .health.

3. When we are ill, we sometimes have a high temperature. This means that we …

a. feel hot b. have a headache c. feel unhappy d. cannot work

4. Illness is sometimes caused by

a. disease. b. dirt. c. pains. d. headache.

5. Germs can get into our bodies through our

a. hair. b. fingernails. c. blood. d. mouths.

6. We must remember to

a. wash. b. sweep. c. clean. d. exercise.

7. Our teeth twice a day and ……. Spit in the streets.

a. always. b. sometimes. c. often. d. never.

**Exercise (3)**

**Insert the right word in the gaps. Choose from the list below.**

blood – sleep – clean – air – healthy – inside – body – germs

We should have eight hours ………… every night. This will help us to be …………. Exercise also helps us to be healthy. It helps the blood to move around inside the ……… It also takes the …….. to the brain. Then we can think better. Our bodies, also need clean ……….. to breathe.

One cause of illness is dirt. Dirt is full of …………. These are too small to see but they are alive. Germs can get …………. our bodies and make us ill. We must keep our bodies …………….

**Unit SIX: Germs**

**Study these words and their meanings:**

1. **Germ** (organism): Is a very small organism that causes disease. For example, wash your hands so you don't get germs on the food. Rats and flies spread germs.

2**. Cell:** It is smallest basic unit of a plant or animal.

3. **Nutrition:** The substances that you take into your body as food and the way that they influence your health.

4. **Faeces.** Mainly US (Feces): The solid waste excreted from the body of a human or animal through the bowel. The disease is spread by the contamination of food and water by faeces.

5**. Latrine:** A toilet, especially a simple one such as a hole in the ground, used in a military area or when camping.

6. **Stew:** A type of food consisting usually of meat or fish and vegetables cooked slowly in a small amount of liquid.

7. **Doctor:** Also known as: (**Doctor of Medicine, Physician**).

A doctor is someone who maintains or restores human health through the practice medicine. Restore or maintain= get back or return health. He or she will diagnose and treat human disease, ailments injuries, pain or other conditions. A doctor can be found in several settings including public health organizations, teaching facilities, private practices, group practices and hospitals.

8. **Nurse:** Someone who looks after patient and helps a doctor, joins public health teams, care for bedridden patients in their homes.

Scientists have discovered that a lot of illnesses and deaths are caused by germs. They enter a person's body through food and water, in the air we breathe or through contact with an infected person.Thankfully, we can fight germs both inside and outside our bodies.

Germs can only be seen through a microscope. When germs enter our blood stream, our body produces special white blood cells which attack and try to destroy the germs. Often, in order to get well, we simply need to help our bodies to fight germs. We can do this by resting, drinking plenty of water or juice and eating nutritious food. Fighting against germs takes a lot of energy. This why we often feel tired when we are sick. We should, of course, always ask a doctor for help and advice when we are ill.

Many diseases, especially diarrhea, are caused by the germs found in human faeces. To prevent this from happening we must use latrines. Animal droppings, too, should be kept away from houses and water sources.

There are many other ways in which we can reduce illness. It is important to wash our hands after going to the toilet and before touching food. The best way to keep food safe is to keep the flies off it. Then it must be carefully washed and thoroughly cooked. If no refrigerator is available, germs rapidly increase, with the heat we need to boil soups and stews to make them safe to eat.

**Read the texts below to answer these questions:**

1. Name at least two of the four major types of germs ………………………..

2. True or false: Germs can spread through the air when someone coughs or sneezes.

3. The best way to protect you from germs, and to avoid spreading germs to other people, is to:

a. Wear a surgical mask and gloves whenever you leave your home.

b. Stay inside all the time.

c. Wash your hands.

d. Keep a bar of soap in your backpack.

4. Underline the times when it's important to wash your hands:

a. Before eating. b. Before doing the wave at sports event. c. Before putting gloves. d. After using the bathroom. e. After blowing your nose or coughing. f. After taking a shower. g. After playing outside or with your pet. h. After being with someone who's sick.

5. True or false: It's **Ok** to eat food if it's on the floor for less than 5 seconds.

**More about Germs**

**Do germs have germs?**

Germs are found all over the world, in all kinds of places. The four major types of germs are bacteria, virus, fungi and protozoa. They can invade plants, animals, and people. Sometimes they can make us sick. Bacteria can reproduce outside of the body.

**Are all germs bad?**

But not all bacteria are bad. Some bacteria are good for our bodies- they help to keep things in balance. Good bacteria live in our intestings and help us use the nutrients in the food we eat and make waste from what's left over. We couldn't make the most of a healthy meal without these important helper germs.

**How long do germs live on a surface?**

In general, viruses are not likely to be a danger on surfaces very long. In fact, while cold viruses can live for several days, their ability to cause infection decreases after approximately **24 hours,** and after only five minutes, the amount of flu virus on hands to low levels.

**How do germs affect your body?**

Food and water can be contaminated by disease causing germs. Germs can get into the body through the mouth, nose, eyes, genitals (privates) and breaks in skin. Once disease causing germs are inside the body they can stop it from working properly, making transmission much less likely.

**How can you protect yourself from germs?**

Learn these healthy habits to protect you from disease and prevent germs and infectious diseases from spreading.

1. Handle and prepare food safely.

2. Wash hands often.

3. Clean and disinfect commonly used.

4. Clean surfaces.

5. Cough and sneeze into your sleeve.

6. Don't share personal items.

**What's the difference between germs and bacteria?**

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

**Assignments**

**Exercise One: From the passage answer these items.**

1.What do germs cause?………………………………………………

2. How can scientists see germs? ………………………………….

3. In order to get well, what we should do?

a. ………………….. b. ………………………. C. ………………………………

4. Where do animal droppings be kept? ……………………………………………..

5. Which disease is mentioned in the passage? …………………………………….

**Exercise Two: How can you protect yourself from germs?**

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Exercise Three: what's the difference between germs and bacteria?**

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Exercise Four: Match A with B**

A B

1. Germs a. smallest basic unit of a plant or animal.

2. Cell b. Illness

3. Disease c. Fungi

**Unit Seven: Computers under attack**

A computer is made up of several main parts. Obviously, the most important is the CPU, or central processing unit. This is the part that houses the computer memory and processing chips, in other words, the computer's brain. Most CPUs now have a CD and / or DVD burner, that is, a device for recording onto a CD or DVD, already built into the unit. They also have USB ports, that is to say, sockets where you plug in other devices, e.g. your scanner or memory key. Most CPUs have software, e.g. computer programs, already loaded when you buy the computer, but many people like to add other programs to personalize their computer. Other necessary parts of any computer system are the monitor or screen, the mouse, and the keyboard.

Every time you turn on your computer and connect to the internet, there is a possibility of attack **it** could come via an email from a friend, a software program or music you download, or even from a CD-ROM you are using.

The most common source of danger is a virus, **which** is a program that hides itself in documents or software, and then attacks your computer. Sometimes, **these** are not too serious. They can even be funny, but sometimes they are so serious that they crash the computer, in other words, they stop the computer working. Consequently, some companies and even government departments have had to close while **they** try to find and destroy a virus. This can cost millions of dollars.

One type of virus, known as a (**Trojan horse**) is designed to get your credit card details or bank passwords. Once it has this information, it is sent to organizations that steal your money from your bank or use your credit card to buy things.

Another danger is (**Spyware**) like the Trojan horse, it hides inside your computer so that you don't know it is there. It might not do any damage, but it collects information about you, for example, what you buy online or what music you download. It then sends this to commercial companies.

A more common, but less dangerous problem is (**Spam**) or unwanted advertising. When it first appeared nobody worried about it, but now it is out of control; more than 50% of all email messages in the world are junk mail, or spam. Unfortunately, some people are now using spam to trick people and to get money from them. **This** is called (**Phishing**). The simplest phishing trick is to send an email promising that you will get rich. However to get this money, you must first send your bank details. Of course, they take the money from your bank and you certainly don't get rich. Therefore, next time you're online, make sure your anti-virus program is up-to-date and never give anyone your bank details!

**Exercise (1)** Read the article Computers under attack. Match terms 1- 5 with definitions a- e

1. Phishing. a. a hidden program that can destroy data

2. Spam. b. a program that can be designed to steal

personal information from your computer.

3. Spyware. c. advertising emails.

4. Trojan horse. d. a program that steals money by tricking

people into giving away personal information.

5. Virus. e. a program that is hidden and can be used to get

information about users' online buying habits.

**Exercise (2)** what do the pronouns and underline words refer to?

1. It ………………………………………………………………………

2. Which …………………………………………………………………

3. These ………………………………………………………………….

4. They …………………………………………………………………….

5. This ………………………………………………………………………..