

READING

2.4

All about passwords • antonyms
• nouns and verbs • the temperature

1 Read the text quickly and choose the best title.

- 1 How to create a secure and easy-to-remember password
- 2 How to remember all your passwords
- 3 How to guess someone's password

3

1 We all know the basic rules for choosing good passwords and keeping them secret. Rule number one: use numbers, symbols and a good mix of letters – upper case (A, B, C) and lower case (a, b, c). Rule number two: use a different password for each of the devices you use or for each website you visit. Rule number three: change your passwords regularly. Rule number four: never write your passwords down. These rules sound easy to follow, right?

Well, not really. The rules say that a secure password should look something like this: 'N0r@5%_fpO&47d1nk'. Do you think you can remember that? Don't forget you should have several different ones, you shouldn't write them down AND you have to change them every few weeks. Does this sound like an impossible task? Well, for most people, it is. So what do most of us do?

Recently, researchers had a chance to analyse secret information about passwords. They found that many of us totally ignore the experts' advice and choose simple, easy to remember and extremely insecure passwords. Data shows that one out of every ten people uses '1234' as the pin number for their bank cards, and that the passwords 'welcome', '123456', 'ninja' and of course 'password', are some of the most popular choices.

Even governments choose terrible passwords. It seems hard to believe, but in the 1980s, the American government actually used the 'secret code' '00000000' to unlock its nuclear missiles.

4 So how can we make our passwords secure and memorable*? Well, first, the length of your password is important. For a hacker with a computer that can make 1000 guesses per second, a lower case, 5-letter password like 'ftmps' takes only around 3hrs and 45 minutes to crack*. A similar password with 20 letters takes a little longer – around 6.5 thousand trillion centuries*!

5 Hackers are very good at guessing when we choose symbols and numbers instead of letters. For example, the password 'M@nch3st3r' seems like a good one, but the code is actually very simple - first letter = upper case, @ = a, 3 = E. It is easy for

hackers to program their computers to look out for these kinds of codes. Because the length of the password is so important, a group of words written in lower case, e.g. 'help cheese monkey swimming' is much more secure than something like 'M@nch3st3r', and probably a bit easier to remember (think of a monkey - it is shouting for help and swimming towards some cheese!).

6 One day, we probably won't have to worry about all this because we won't need passwords. Some laptop computers already have fingerprint* readers. Recently, scientists in the US have designed a prototype ring for your finger that sends electricity through your skin to a touch screen to tell computers and phones who you are. For now though, we still need passwords, and if you want one that is secure and memorable, the best advice is to make it loooooooooooooooooooooong.

to
ut
of
ce

ps
M83rs@nd
uCas@uk
309jretu
out
password
hacker
47dink
SD190Y3
Bcos
8qNor@5
pmto
Hoo34
jdU
2K
34ytir
username
passwords
M@nch3sr3r
USC
Uss
2@doj4wn642
1@l

GLOSSARY

memorable (adj) – easy to remember

crack a code or a password (v) – work it out or solve it

century (n) – 100 years

fingerprint (n) – a mark made by the pattern of the skin on the end of your fingers

2 Read the text again. Match headings A–H with paragraphs 1–6. There are two extra headings.

- A NuM83rs @nd sYmB0ls
- B How to become a hacker
- C No more passwords!
- D Passwords for beginners
- E Dangerous choices
- F How they did it in the US
- G How good is your memory?
- H Short = bad, long = good

3 Read the text again. For questions 1–6, choose the correct answer A–D.

- 1 Which basic rule for passwords is not mentioned?
 - A Use a mix of letters, numbers and symbols for passwords.
 - B Use different passwords for different websites.
 - C Never tell another person your password.
 - D Change your passwords often.
- 2 The article says that most people
 - A don't know how to choose a secure password.
 - B use the same password for everything.
 - C don't follow experts' advice when they choose a password.
 - D forget passwords easily.
- 3 The most popular password is
 - A not mentioned.
 - B 'password.'
 - C '1234.'
 - D '00000000.'
- 4 In the 1980s, the US government
 - A had a secure password for unlocking its nuclear missiles.
 - B didn't have a password for unlocking its nuclear missiles.
 - C lost the password for unlocking its nuclear missiles.
 - D didn't have a secure password for unlocking its nuclear missiles.
- 5 The article says that hackers
 - A choose passwords with symbols and numbers.
 - B program their computers to look for symbols and numbers in passwords.
 - C choose lower case passwords.
 - D program their computers to look for long passwords.
- 6 According to the article, scientists in the US recently designed
 - A fingerprint readers for phones.
 - B a prototype keyboard.
 - C something people can wear to identify them.
 - D a touch screen laptop.

4 Find the opposites underlined in the text.

fantastic ≠ <u>terrible</u>	3 forget ≠ _____
1 advanced ≠ _____	4 possible ≠ _____
2 similar ≠ _____	5 complicated ≠ _____

REMEMBER BETTER

Many words in English have opposites, e.g. *start* ≠ *finish*, *easy* ≠ *difficult*, *man* ≠ *woman*. These words are called antonyms. When you learn antonyms, use them in personal sentences to help you remember.

In your notebook, write personal sentences with the antonyms from Exercise 4.

The weather was terrible at the weekend, but we saw a fantastic film on Saturday.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE Nouns and verbs

5 Look at the vocabulary in lesson 2.4 in the Student's Book. Complete the sentences with the missing verbs or nouns. The first and last letters are given.

My grandmother always has a **jigsaw** on her living room table. I like to help her when I visit, but I often put the pieces in the wrong place.

- 1 You'll need to put on another **I** _____ r of clothing. It's really cold outside today.
- 2 My father never takes food to work because he eats at the company's **c** _____ n every day.
- 3 How long will it take to **r** _____ h the top of the hill? I'm already really tired.
- 4 Annie wants to **r** _____ n her own computer games shop when she finishes school.
- 5 In many towns here you can still see the **r** _____ s of the old city walls made from large stones.
- 6 We can't land on the island. There's no **a** _____ p there.

WORD STORE 2E | The temperature

6 Complete the telephone conversation between Warmomatic and a customer with the words from the box. There are two extra words.

above below boiling chilly cold
degrees falling freezing rising

In the year 2033 ...

W: Good afternoon. This is Warmomatic. How can I help you?

C: Hello? Warmomatic? Oh, thank goodness you've answered. HELP!

W: What is the problem, madam?

C: My computer-controlled heating system isn't working. My home is really **cold**! It is **1** _____ zero in every room in the house and the temperature is still **2** _____. It's minus ten now.

W: OK madam, please try to calm down. I'll try to fix the problem from my desktop computer. Please call me again in 20 minutes.

20 minutes later ...

W: Good afternoon. This is Warmomatic. How can I help you?

C: It's me again! Now the house is too hot. In fact, it's **3** _____. It's plus 35 **4** _____ centigrade and the temperature is **5** _____. Help me!

W: Oh dear. There is one very easy solution, madam.

C: Anything. Please. Tell me what to do.

W: Open a window madam. It's **6** _____ outside.

GRAMMAR

2.5

used to

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Tick the sentences that describe routines. Choose the time expressions that show regularity.

Alastair played computer games every evening before bed.



- 1 Karen bought a new laptop last weekend.
- 2 Patricia and Matt called each other every Friday night.
- 3 Dean always watched football on Saturday afternoons.
- 4 Mary dropped her mobile phone down the toilet.

2 ★ When they went to university, two friends, Carl and Owen, moved into a student flat together. Write sentences about them with **used to** or **didn't use to** and the verbs in brackets.

When they lived with their parents ...

they didn't use to eat (eat) unhealthy food. Now they only eat kebabs and pizzas.

- 1 they _____ (do) any cleaning at home. They still don't do much and their flat is a mess.
- 2 their parents _____ (pay) the bills. Now they pay their own bills.
- 3 Carl _____ (use) his dad's computer. Now he uses Owen's.
- 4 Carl and Owen _____ (argue). Now they argue about the computer.

3 ★★ Write positive sentences (+), negative sentences (-) and questions (?) about mobile phones in 1983. Use the correct forms of **used to** from the box and the words above each line.

(did didn't use to used to use to)

mobile phones / have cameras (?)

Did mobile phones use to have cameras?

- 1 mobile phones / cost a lot of money (+)

most normal people / own a mobile phone (-)

people / make fewer phone calls (+)

mobile phones / be bigger (?)

mobile phones / have touch screens (-)

mobile phones / send text messages (?)

4 ★★ Tick the correct sentences. Sometimes both sentences are correct.

When I was in the Science club at school, ...

- 1 a we met every Thursday at 4 p.m.
b we used to meet every Thursday at 4 p.m.
- 2 a we watched videos about great discoveries.
b we used to watch videos about great discoveries.
- 3 a one week, a physicist came to speak to us.
b one week, a physicist used to come to speak to us.
- 4 a our group went on a trip to the Science Museum in London.
b our group used to go on a trip to the Science Museum in London.
- 5 a my friend Emma once gave a talk about the sun.
b my friend Emma once used to give a talk about the sun.

SHOW WHAT YOU'VE LEARNT

5 Complete the dialogue between Jodie and her dad with the correct forms of **used to** and the verbs in brackets.

J: Dad, did you use to own (you/own) a smartphone when you were my age?

D: Did I what?

J: 1 _____ (you/use) a smartphone or a laptop when you were a teenager?

D: What?! No I didn't. I was 14 in ... er ... wait a minute ... in 1981. We 2 _____ (have) laptops back then.

J: So, how 3 _____ (check) your messages?

D: Jodie?! There were no messages or texts; no Facebook or anything. We 4 _____ (send) letters or faxes.

J: I see. Wow ... Dad, what's a fax?

D: Er ... well ... it was a bit like a photocopier. You 5 _____ (write) your message on a piece of paper, then put it in the fax machine ...

J: And then?

D: Well, then you 6 _____ (dial) the number and wait. The machine er ... well ... it read the piece of paper and sent it to your friend.

J: What, the piece of paper?

D: What? No! Not the same piece of paper, Jodie – just the message.

J: I see. Wow.

/6

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2.6

USE OF ENGLISH

Linkers and time expressions

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

- I read the biography of Martin Luther King *during* / *while* I was at home sick.
- They didn't have smartphones *when* / *by* my father was a student.
- As soon as / *While* we downloaded the song, we listened to it six times.
- I learned a lot about web browsers *during* / *while* the weekend computer course.
- It was minus ten every day last week *until* / *by* Friday.

2 ★★ Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first. Use **between two and five words, including the word in capitals.**

You can take my laptop now but I need it on Wednesday. **BY**

You can take my laptop now but return it *by* Wednesday, please.

- The moment you get home, send me a text message. **SOON**
Send me a text message _____ home.
- Susie drove to Manchester and listened to the CD in the car. **WHEN**
Susie listened to the CD _____ to Manchester.
- I was watching the film and began to feel cold. **DURING**
I _____ the film.
- We had something to eat and waited for the program to download. **WHILE**
We had something to eat _____ downloading.
- James did the experiment then showed me his notes. **AFTER**
James showed me _____ the experiment.
- I read my book and waited for you to arrive. **UNTIL**
I _____ your arrival.

3 ★★ Choose the correct answers A–C.

A modern genius

Stephen Hawking was one of the most famous scientists in the world. He was born in Oxford in 1942 and lived there ¹ the moment he moved to Cambridge to complete his PhD. ² this, however, people already knew that he was intelligent. He enjoyed Maths and Science at school very much. He found both subjects very easy, and it was ³ he was studying there that his friends began to call him 'Einstein', for fun.

Stephen's first university was actually Oxford, where he studied Physics and Chemistry. ⁴ his studies there, at the age of 21, he became very sick and had problems speaking and moving. ⁵ he realised he was extremely ill, he decided to work harder. This was because he really wanted to finish his PhD ⁶ he died.

Hawking finished his PhD when he was only 24. Later he wrote over 15 very popular science books. His doctors didn't expect him to live long. He died at the age of 76 – definitely too early, as many say.



4 ★★ Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. Use each word only once.

Dad: Jono, I don't want you to use my laptop *while* I'm washing the car. Wait until I finish, OK?

Jono: Yes, Dad. I promise.

- Tess: Let's play a game _____ the flight to Madrid.
Bill: Good idea. How about Scrabble?

- Matt: I had to speak to my Physics teacher. Why didn't you wait _____ the end of our conversation?

Vic: I didn't know where you were or who you were with. Sorry.

- Al: I decided to take a year off _____ I went to university to study Chemistry.

Gina: Really? What did you do for a year?

- Phil: I stopped downloading the game as _____ as I realised it was illegal software.
Chris: Good idea. Why don't we try a different game?

- Ella: I need to finish this report _____ tomorrow morning. Can we meet in the afternoon?

Jon: No problem. I'll send you a text message.

5 ★★★ Complete the sentences with the words in brackets in the correct form. Do not change the order of the words. You may need to add words. Use no more than six words in each gap.

I listened to *the song before I knew* (the song / before / know) who sang it.

- Adrian sent the text message _____ (while / drive), which is dangerous.

- I _____ (not fall / asleep / during) the Biology class. I was just resting my eyes.

- _____ (after / I / speak / Mandy) I decided not to lend her my smartphone.

- The children all _____ (go / sleep / by / midnight) on the school trip last week.

- Yesterday, I called my mum _____ (while / travel) home on the bus.

1 A till	B by	C while
2 A After	B Before	C Until
3 A during	B while	C as soon as

4 A During	B While	C As soon as
5 A Till	B While	C When
6 A before	B by	C for