Password
(verb +ing or to inf)

1. Choose a word from the box to complete these sentences.

complex	security	technology
default	software	weak
hack	strong	

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. 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.

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** <u>using</u> a simpler approach.

GCHQ gives some helpful advice for people who work in IT, as well as normal users. They **warn** people <u>not to keep</u> their default passwords. They also say that people should **avoid** <u>storing</u> 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** <u>to</u> <u>suffer</u> 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. 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

verb + infinitive	verb + -ing
Do you **want to have** lunch now?	I **like talking** to her.
I **decided not to go** out.	She **doesn't recall meeting** him.
The **infinitive** is often used for an action that happens after the first verb.	The **-ing form** is often used for an action that happens at the same time as or before the first verb.

4. 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.

5. Use the words to write complete sentences in the present simple or present continuous.

1 I / want / start / a blog on healthy eating
……*I want to start a blog on healthy eating.* ……

2 Why / you / learn / speak Italian
………………………………………?

3 My best friend / be worried / about / do / badly in his exams
……………………………………… .

4 When / she / plan / tell me / her news
………………………………………?

5 We / like / visit / our relatives
……………………………………… .

6 Read / blog / be / really exciting
……………………………………… .

7 They / always / choose / sit / at the back of the class
……………………………………… .

6. Name

- 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

7. 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.
The boys admitted breaking 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 / practice / 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

_____