Part 1 (8 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about password protection technologies. Eight sentences have been removed from the text. For questions 43–50, choose from the sentences A–K the one which best fits each gap. There is one sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example (0).

TIME TO FORGET YOUR ONLINE PASSWORDS

Passwords are either too hard to remember or too easy to crack. Some technologies could replace them – including an edible electronic capsule. (0)A In a few years' time you may be able to log into your online bank account using an electronic tattoo on your arm, or a pill that, once swallowed, broadcasts a password through the wall of your stomach. The motivation for developing such bizarre technologies comes from a widespread and growing problem: the existing authentication systems that log you into online services rely on passwords, and passwords aren't really up to the job.

(43) _____ Passwords can be "phished", which happens when users are tricked into revealing them to fake sites made to look like legitimate ones. About 50,000 unique sites get phished each month, which leads to online thefts totaling an estimated $1.5 billion each year. (44) _____ This means they are not difficult to guess. Of 32 million passwords revealed during one security breach, more than 290,000 turned out to be "123456". (45) _____ Using encrypted list of users' entry codes, they can crack potentially many thousands of passwords at once with the aid of special software. A password containing six lower case letters takes just a fraction of a second to crack in this way. But a longer and more complex one with 11 random upper and lower case letters, numbers and special characters could take hundreds of years. (46) _____ The rule with passwords is simple: the more complex it is, the better the level of security it provides. But expecting people to remember long, nonsensical combinations is unrealistic. Often, users pick the same password for many different services, which is ill-advised. If you sign up for an account on an unimportant website and that

website gets hacked, your password could find its way into the hands of criminals who would then be able to access your online bank account. (47) _____ Ten years ago, people had to memorise four or five usernames and passwords. Now they have 35 of the damned things. A typical adult between 25 and 34 years of age has 40 online accounts. One way around these drawbacks is to beef up existing password-based authentication systems by providing more than one kind of hoop for users to jump through. (48) _____ Paypal has offered this "two-factor authentication" for some years. And recently, many other high profile internet companies such as Google, Apple, Facebook, LinkedIn and Twitter have included it for those who choose it. Some companies are trying biometrics as a second authentication factor, taking advantage of the cameras and microphones in smartphones to carry out face or voice recognition. (49) _____ Unlike passwords, which can be changed, voice prints and faces cannot. The worriers say that if cybercriminals were to hack a website and steal biometric information, the same information could forever more be used to break into other accounts that rely on biometric authentication. (50) _____ Even if a hacker scanned them, he would not be able to break into a biometrically secured site.

A The days of storing passwords in your brain are numbered.

B But there was a problem, even with two-factor authentication and biodata comprising fingerprint.

C But many users are anxious that biometric data brings its own suit of concerns.
D This already happens when you use a random number that was sent via SMS to your phone.

E The problem is that people simply have too many passwords to remember.

F There are many reasons why.

G This is unlikely, however, because fingerprint data is typically combined with random data to create a biometric based on your fingerprints.

H It presents many orders of magnitude more combinations for the software to work through.

I People also tend to choose passwords that are easy to remember.

K Moreover, there is a serious risk when criminals hack into an online storeroom of passwords.

Part 2 (10 points, 1 point per item). You are going to read a text about Internet slang and its influence. There are two tasks to this text (a and b). For questions 51–53, choose the answer A, B or C which fits best according to the text. For questions 54–60, complete the answers by inserting words from the text.

HOW THE INTERNET IS CHANGING LANGUAGE

The Internet community thrives as on the net all you have available to express yourself are typewritten words: email superseded snail mail, Facebook swallowed the idea of calling someone, our job hunts are effectively conducted through LinkedIn or Craigslist. It's slightly less in-your-face, but the Internet is also shifting the words we use to speak to one another, not just the way we choose to communicate. Our obsession with the Internet even influences the simple act of talking out loud, in real life (IRL, if you prefer). Certain acronyms, neologisms, and abbreviations have infiltrated everyday speech.

As we continue to live our lives online, new expressions and words will continue to develop. Just as languages evolved before – by interacting with other languages – we will adjust the way we use words based on what we do and see. And since what we see so often is the white glow of a computer screen, our language is impacted by the Internet and its new ideas. For example, Twitter introduced the idea of a "re-tweet" as an action, but people informally incorporated it into their vocabularies as a verb. This happens regularly when new features appear online – things like "rickrolling" and "trolling" arose from forums and spread quickly, while Facebook gave us things like "liking" and "friending". Oxford Dictionaries wrote a blog post highlighting how Facebook introduced a variety of new phrases into the lexicon, noting that "Facebook has given a slightly different nuance to these familiar words".

So has Internet-speak given English an unexpected boost? Even though the Internet and text speak pervade our daily conversations, the influence of technology like SMS and Facebook on the English language is often overstated,

according to renowned linguist Professor David Crystal. "No," Crystal bluntly says. "The Internet has only been around for 20 years. It takes a lot longer for permanent or significant language change to operate." "We need evidence that people are using a word over a period of time," said Fiona McPherson, senior editor in the new words group at the Oxford English Dictionary. Acronyms seem to anger as many people as they delight. The secret of their success is their longevity. She says the group needs some proof that a word has been in use for at least five years before it can earn its place in the dictionary.

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younger people are bringing Internet-speak into the mainstream. The way students communicate with one another through social media is creeping into high school classrooms. Slang terms and text-speak such as IDK (I don't know) and BTW (by the way) have become a common sight on student assignments, befuddling some teachers who are unsure how to fix this growing problem. Mr Wood, an experienced teacher, says, "We're looking at some of these writing skills and what I'm noticing is that there is miscommunication due to the fact that their communication is so limited. The problem is the adults. We have to train adults to work with young people and hold them accountable."

a) For questions 51–53, choose the answer A, B or C which fits best according to the text. There is an example (0).

0. *The number of Internet users is growing because*

A *LinkedIn or Craigslist replace face to face communication.* ☐
B *written communication is considered effective.* ☒
C *Facebook promotes the idea of calling.* ☐

51. Due to the Internet communication, we

A speak to each other less loudly. ☐
B choose different words for speaking and writing. ☐
C use many altered words. ☐

52. We include neologisms into our vocabulary by

A adapting our language to new reality. ☐
B interacting with speakers of other languages. ☐
C spreading new words in forums. ☐

53. According to Oxford Dictionaries, Facebook users

A gave common words a new twist. ☐
B limited the number of the word meanings. ☐
C added new words to the Oxford Dictionary. ☐

b) *For questions 54–60, complete the answers by inserting words from the text. Write* ***one*** *word only* ***exactly*** *as it appears in the text. There is an example (0).*

0. *What is David Crystal's opinion about the impact of Internet-speak?*
He thinks its effect on our manner of speaking is ***overstated*** *.*

54. What is the major argument for including a new word in the Oxford English Dictionary?
The word needs to have _____ to be included in the dictionary.

55. How does Professor Crystal feel about the influence of the Internet on the language future?
Professor Crystal seems to be _____.

56. What is the role of high-tech development in changing the language?
Technological development increases its _____.

57. Which language system is influenced by the net most of all?
_____ includes many examples of irregular usage.

58. Why do many people avoid using a comma or full stop online?
Those unconcerned about their language show their careless _____ towards it.

59. What is the inevitable consequence of young people's modern communication?
As a result of it, a lot of school _____ include words from Internet-speak.

60. What conclusion does Mr Wood draw after analysing some students' writing skills?
He considers inadequate _____ to be the cause of poor writing skills.