

2 Read the text again. Match the headings 1–8 with paragraphs A–F. There are two extra headings.

- 1 NuM83rs @nd sYmB0ls
- 2 How to stop hackers
- 3 No more passwords!
- 4 Passwords for beginners
- 5 Bad choices
- 6 How they do it in the US
- 7 How good is your memory?
- 8 Short = bad, long = good

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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 your passwords to another person.
 - 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 reading text.

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

REMEMBER BETTER

Wiele słów ma swoje antonimy, np. *start* ≠ *finish*, *easy* ≠ *difficult*, *man* ≠ *woman*. Ucząc się ich, warto je zastosować w zdaniach odnoszących się do wydarzeń z własnego życia. To ułatwi ich zapamiętanie.

Write personal sentences with the antonyms from Exercise 4.

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

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

WORD STORE 2F

Collocations

5 Complete the dialogue between Robocorp and a customer with the collocations from the box. Change the form of the verb if necessary. Use each collocation only once. There are two extra phrases.

follow events get home go crazy raise your hand find a solution fix the problem
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In the year 2073 ...

- R: Good afternoon. This is Robocorp. How can I help you?
- C: Hello? Robocorp? Oh, thank goodness you've answered. HELP!
- R: What is the problem, madam?
- C: My home-help robot has gone crazy ! I ¹ _____ from work today and all the food from the fridge was all over the kitchen floor and there were broken plates and cups everywhere, and the poor cat was ...
- R: OK madam, please try to calm down I'm sure we can ² _____ to the problem.
- C: Calm down? Do you realise I am calling you from the bathroom?
- R: The bathroom?
- C: Yes! It's the only room with a lock on the door. I'm scared he's going to attack me.
- R: Madam, our robots are programmed never to hurt their owners.
- C: And are they programmed to go crazy in the kitchen too?
- R: Er ... no ... erm ... Stay in the bathroom, madam. I'm sending someone over to ³ _____ .
- C: Arrrrgh! Quickly! I can hear him ... he's coming!