



# PASSWORDS



Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code:  
15RE-P7J9-UM13



## 1

### Warm up

Choose a word from the box to complete these sentences.

complex  
software

default  
strong

hack  
technology

security  
weak

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/not?



## 2

**Reading**

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.

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



## Do we really need strong passwords?

### A way to know

1. 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** using a simpler approach.
2. GCHQ gives some helpful advice for people who work in IT, as well as normal users. They **warn** people not to keep their default passwords. They also say that people should **avoid** storing passwords as plain text because other people, including attackers, can easily read these documents.
3. The organisation says we should **stop** using too many complex passwords if we don't **want** to suffer 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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

### Language point

Study the sentences from the article. All the sentences have *verb + verb combinations*.

They **warn** people **not to keep** their default passwords.

They also say that people should **avoid storing** passwords as plain text ...

The organisation says we should **stop using** too many complex passwords if we don't **want to suffer** from "password overload".

1. The verbs *avoid* and *stop* are followed by a **verb + -ing / an infinitive with to**.
2. The second verbs in the sentences with *warn* and *want* are **verbs + -ing / infinitives with to**.
3. In these examples, the use of *warn* is different to the use of *want* because *warn* is immediately followed by **the second verb / an object**.



Put five more verbs in bold from the article in the correct part of the table, as well as the verb that follows each one in the article. Write the object if there is one.

	followed by infinitive with to	followed by verb + -ing
<b>example from the article</b>	want to suffer	avoid storing
	warn people not to keep	stop using
<b>more examples</b>	agree to	suggest
	decide to	admit
	hope to	can't stand
	learn to	dislike
	plan to	enjoy
	promise to	finish
	refuse to	give up
	tell someone to	practise
	would like to	

Check the meaning of all the example verbs in the table.

Note there are two ways to use some verbs. Both patterns have the same meaning in most contexts.  
I like/love/hate/prefer playing/to play football.



**4 Practice**

Make complete sentences from these words. Change the verb forms and tenses where you need to.

The boys / admit / break the window / last night.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

My dog / can't stand / have / a bath.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

We / hope / visit / Australia / next year.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

I / not mind / wait / for you / after class.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

She / need / practise / her pronunciation.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

They / promise / help me / with my homework.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

The teacher / tell / the students / speak English.

7. \_\_\_\_\_

The police / warn / us / not go / into that area / yesterday.

8. \_\_\_\_\_



### 5 Speaking

Use the verbs in the table in the Language point to think of sentences that are true for you. Write the second verb phrase in the boxes (as in the example), but do not write the first verb. Use a mixture of verb + *infinitive* and verb + *-ing* forms.

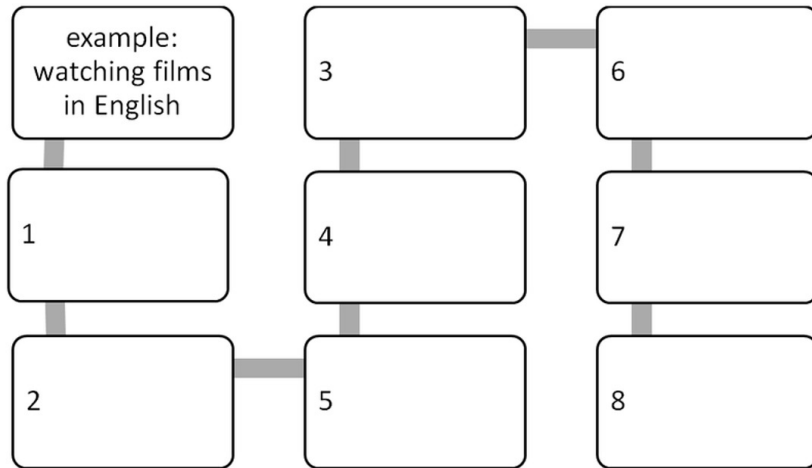
Work in pairs. Look at each other's boxes and ask questions to guess the first verb, like this:

A: You wrote "watching films in English". Do you suggest watching films in English?

B: No, try again.

A: Do you enjoy watching films in English?

B: Yes, that's correct. My turn now.



### 6 Extra practice/homework

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.



## 7

**Optional extension**

To make a password stronger, many websites ask people to use letters, numbers and special characters. We also use these special characters for website addresses.

Match the characters with their names.

- |        |                  |
|--------|------------------|
| 1. .   | a. at            |
| 2. /   | b. back slash    |
| 3. \   | c. dash          |
| 4. @   | d. dot           |
| 5. -   | e. double u      |
| 6. 11_ | f. forward slash |
| 7. w   | g. underscore    |

Now read the following URLs and email addresses:

- [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com)
- [www.travel-abroad.co.uk](http://www.travel-abroad.co.uk)
- [www.example.com/mail](http://www.example.com/mail)
- [www.food.net/greek\\_food.html](http://www.food.net/greek_food.html)
- [tony@hotmail.com](mailto:tony@hotmail.com)
- [www.learn-english.com/grammar](http://www.learn-english.com/grammar)