A. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

function	scope	resolve	investigate	deduce
area	evaluate	integrity	complexity	illustrate

1. The man brought the ring to the appraiser to have them _____ the ring's worth.

2. The recent accidents on the construction site clearly _____ the importance of workplace safety.

3. The instruction manual explains how the machines _____ and how to properly clean them.

4. Detective George was called to _____ the robbery of the jewelry store.

5. Ms. Simmons was admired by her colleagues for her _____ and work ethic.

6. The cops were able to _____ who the culprit of the burglary was based on the evidence they had.

7. The _____ of the warrant is limited to the victim's home and vehicle.

8. Due to the _____ of the puzzle, it took over a week to complete.

9. The principal asked the two fighting kids to _____ their argument now and forgive each other.

10. The _____ is most famous for its beautiful mountainous landscapes.

B. Match each word with its definition.

1. persistent_____	a. by reasonable assumption
2. utilize_____	b. an idea or theory
3. liberate_____	c. continuing to do something even though other people want you to stop
4. deviate_____	d. too small in amount
5. scope_____	e. to stray, especially from a standard, principle, or topic
6. notion_____	f. to make use of
7. inadequate_____	g. to record the details of an event, a process, etc.
8. document_____	h. in that way; because of
9. presumably_____	i. the extent of treatment, activity, or influence
10. thereby_____	j. to set free

C. Read the excerpt from a reading and answer the questions.

When you think about the greatest invention in history, what technology comes to mind? Some people may say the automobile or the airplane. Others may say the television, the radio, or maybe the laser. These answers are certainly acceptable, considering the positive impacts that these innovations have had around the world.

There are many people who would also put the Internet at the top of their list. In fact, Time magazine ranks the Internet as one of the twenty most important developments of the 20th century. This is because of the various benefits that the Internet has brought society. Therefore, the inclusion of the Internet on the list of all-time best technologies should not come as a surprise.

However, there are critics who call attention to the harmful effects of the Internet. For example, they blame the Internet for exposing children to violence and other adult content. People have also had personal information such as their name, address, bank accounts, and credit card numbers stolen by online thieves. Then, there is the problem of Internet addiction. Spending too much time on the Internet can cause people to become anti-social and depressed. Sitting at a computer for hours on end is unhealthy due to the lack of physical activity involved. In response to these bad influences, there are even parents who, as a measure of protection, ban their children from using the Internet.

However, a recent study provides insights that might make some parents think differently about the Internet. Researchers at the University of Southern California and the University of California, Berkeley, conducted a survey of 800 teenagers to observe their online habits. They discovered that Internet activities actually help young people develop important social skills. Through the Internet, children can learn self-expression, confidence, and cross-cultural understanding. Internet users also gain broader points of view by interacting with people from diverse backgrounds. Additionally, an increasing number of schools are using the Internet as a tool for learning. Teachers are turning to online social networking as a means of engaging their students.

With young people using email less often than in the past, some teachers find Facebook and other sites to be a better medium for communicating with their students. Google Drive and other cloud platforms have also proven effective. Students can work together online for group projects and out-of-classroom discussions. In this regard, forbidding children from using the Internet could alienate them from their classmates. Not being able to go online could negatively affect their schoolwork as well.

To a greater extent, preventing children from using the Internet could be damaging in the long run. Global trends have made the Internet an inevitable part of everyday life. They have also made computer and Internet knowledge a prerequisite for employment. Statistics show that more than fifty percent of today's jobs require some degree of technology skills. Experts predict that this will increase to seventy-seven percent by the year 2020. These figures show that students must become competent in using computers and the Internet if they are to survive in our digital age.

In the end, parents still have a vital role to play when it comes to their children and the Internet. First, they must recognize the Internet as a part of youth culture that is here to stay. This understanding is the foundation for guiding their children's productive use of the Internet. Next, they must establish clear guidelines for their children to follow, including when and how long they are allowed to be online. It is also important that they know whom their children are communicating with online. This does not necessarily mean that parents have to be friends with their son or daughter on Facebook or be actively involved in their social networking circles. However, they should know who their children are online friends with. Some experts go as far as to recommend that a shared password be used so that parents can access their children's accounts. In this way, parents can know what activities their son or daughter is doing on the Internet, while children are less likely to disobey their parents and get involved in unsafe online situations because they know that their parents are watching.

a. Answer the following questions.

1. What arguments against the Internet did the reading refer to? Underline them.

2. What are two Internet applications that teachers are using as tools for learning? Circle them.

3. Find one fact and one opinion in the last paragraph. Circle them.

b. Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

a. The bad influences of the Internet

b. Doing research online

c. The benefits of social networking

d. Supporting children's use of the Internet

2. What percentage of jobs will require technology skills in the next decade according to the passage?

a. 50% b. 70% c. 77% d. 100%

3. Which of the following is NOT a recommendation given in the reading?

a. Parents must set clear guidelines for their children's Internet use.

b. Parents should use the Internet to help their children with their schoolwork.

c. Parents need to accept that the Internet is a part of youth culture.

d. Parents would be wise to monitor their children's online activities.

4. What was the purpose of the university research study?

a. To observe how young people used the Internet

b. To determine if the Internet was an effective tool for schools

c. To learn whether or not the Internet was addictive

d. To examine the harmful effects that the Internet had on families

5. From the passage, what can be inferred about the author's attitude toward parents?

a. He believes that most of them do not have advanced Internet skills.

b. He thinks that they are too busy to watch their children's Internet use.

c. He disagrees with their reasons for being critical about the Internet.

d. He hopes more will get involved in their children's online lives.

c. Put a checkmark next to the most logical conclusion sentence.

1.

However, there are critics who call attention to the harmful effects of the Internet. For example, they blame the Internet for exposing children to violence and other adult content. People have also had personal information such as their name, address, bank accounts, and credit card numbers stolen by online thieves.

a. _____ People should avoid the internet if they don't want their personal information stolen.

b. _____ Children have the most to lose when it comes to using the internet.

c. _____ Caution is necessary when utilizing any site on the internet.

2.

They discovered that Internet activities actually help young people develop important social skills. Through the Internet, children can learn self-expression, confidence, and cross-cultural understanding. Internet users also gain broader points of view by interacting with people from diverse backgrounds. Additionally, an increasing number of schools are using the Internet as a tool for learning. Teachers are turning to online social networking as a means of engaging their students.

a. _____ Young people from multi-cultural families or minorities benefit more from online communities.

b. _____ The internet is a great tool for learning how to communicate with those of diverse backgrounds.

c. _____ The internet is the only place where people can communicate with others freely.

Answer Key

Part A

1. evaluate
2. illustrate
3. function
4. investigate
5. integrity
6. deduce
7. scope
8. complexity
9. resolve
10. area

Part B

Answers:

1. c
2. f
3. j
4. e
5. i
6. b
7. d
8. g
9. a
10. h

Part C

a.

1. For example, they blame the Internet for exposing children to violence and other adult content. People have also had personal information such as their name, address, bank accounts, and credit card numbers stolen by online thieves. Then, there is the problem of Internet addiction. Spending too much time on the Internet can cause people to become anti-social and depressed. Sitting at a computer for hours on end is unhealthy due to the lack of physical activity involved. In response to these bad influences, there are even parents who, as a measure of protection, ban their children from using the Internet.

2. Google Drive, Facebook

3. Fact: In the end, parents still have a vital role to play when it comes to their children and the Internet.

Opinion: Some experts go as far as to recommend that a shared password be used so that parents can access their children's accounts.

b.

1. d
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. c

c.

1. c
2. b