Dependency

EAE Learning objectives for this lesson

Learn about dependent prepositions, listening and reading comprehension practice and dialogues.



Activity one: **Questions and Answers**

1. What are you dependent on in your job for success?
2. What are people dependent on for survival?
3. In your opinion what do you think modern society is dependent on for survival?
4. Is there anything you're dependent on in your life?
5. What is Ikea dependent on for its continued success?

Activity 2: **Prepositions**

Verbs with dependent prepositions

Certain verbs, adjectives and nouns naturally take certain prepositions when placed in a sentence – these are called dependent prepositions.

For example, you can object to(something), participate in (something), complain about (something).

Unfortunately there are no fixed rules that can help you decide which dependent prepositions should be placed with which words, you really just need to learn them.

Here are some examples:
He is angry with us. (Angry with someone)
He is angry about the problem. (angry about a situation)
She is good at teaching English and she is good with her students
Good at- good at a skill or ability
Good with- have a positive relationship or affinity with something

Verbs with "for"
He apologised for getting angry- apologise for
I have to prepare for my English lessons- prepare for
How do you ask for a coffee in Russian?- ask for
I really care for all my students- care for



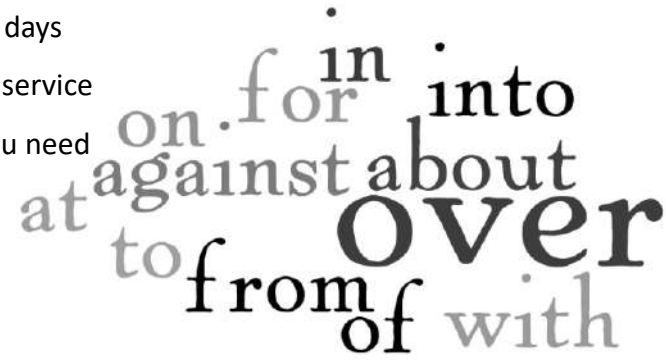
"from"
I will protect you from the darkness- protect from
Have you heard from your mother?- hear from
I suffer from a fear of heights- suffer from

"in"
I believe in the power of the human spirit- believe in
I specialise in kitchens- specialise in
I want to succeed in English- succeed in
And there are many more

Activity three: **Gap Fill**

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition

1. It smells _____ apples in here
2. I am suffering _____ a cold
3. Your income tax is based_____ how much you earn
4. We promise to respond____ all emails within 3 days
5. I work in Ikea and I specialise _____ customer service
6. Our staff will provide you _____ everything you need
7. Can I introduce you ____ my boss
8. I agree ____ everything you said



Activity four: **Reading Comprehension**

With your partner, read the text below and answer the comprehension questions

Dependency on technology and how it changes our personalities- Tara Parker Pope- New York Times
Recent research has shown that technology may be slowly reshaping your personality. Some experts believe that excessive use of the Internet, cellphones and other technologies can cause us to become more impatient, impulsive and forgetful.

Numbers show that we are spending more and more time on our devices. Some studies have suggested that dependence on mobile phones and the internet is like an addiction. There is website called NetAddiction.com which offers self assessment tests for people to see if technology has become a drug. Among the questions asked are: Do you neglect housework to spend more time online? Are you frequently checking your e-mail? Do you often lose sleep because you log in late at night?

Australian scientist Nicki Dowling conducted an experiment on 173 college students to measure their risk of problematic internet behaviours. She found that 10 percent of the students had scores high enough to suggest they had Internet "addiction". However, she believes the term "addiction" may not be accurate and prefers to call it "Internet dependence".

Normally, people warn you about overusing technology use because it causes you to spend less time with your family and friends. However, psychologists now believe it may have a bigger effect. For example, Dr. Aboujade thinks that the vast storage available in e-mails has made it more difficult for people to let things go. Everything is saved, from the angry email to the argument with your spouse. He thinks this makes it more difficult for people to forget and relax.

Similarly, psychologists believe that the immediacy of the internet, where you can order almost anything instantly has made people more impatient and that social media accounts have increased narcissistic behaviours. However, stopping this change is difficult because as Nicholas Carr points out "the deeper a technology is woven into your daily life, the less choice we have about whether and how we use that technology".

Questions-

1. According to the article, what is like an addiction?
2. What did Nicki Dowling do?
3. What does Dr. Aboujade think is the problem with emails?
4. Why is stopping this trend difficult?
5. In your opinion do you think that technology has changed our personalities?
6. Is there anything we can do to change this?

Activity five: **Listening Comprehension**
Watch the video and answer the comprehension questions below. Remember you just need to listen for key words

Robert Harris on our dangerous dependence on technology

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fXZsMcCu9zc

1. According to harris, who are we starting to work for?
2. What does he think technology might become?
3. What does "Moore's law "state?
4. What is the greatest threat facing "us" (the United Kingdom) as a country?
5. Why is the UK only "48" hours away from famine?
6. What are your thoughts on the points raised in this video?



Activity six: **Cyberwarfare Reading Comprehension**
As a group, read the text below paying attention to your intonation and stress – be very theatrical! Then with a different partner, answer the comprehension questions below

Cyberwarfare is computer- or network-based conflict involving politically motivated attacks by a nation-state on another nation-state. In these types of attacks, nation-state actors attempt to disrupt the activities of organizations or nation-states, especially for strategic or military purposes and cyberespionage.

Although cyberwarfare generally refers to cyberattacks perpetrated by one nation-state on another, it can also describe attacks by terrorist groups or hacker groups aimed at furthering the goals of particular nations. It can be difficult to definitively attribute cyberattacks to a nation-state when those attacks are carried out by advanced persistent threat (APT) actors, but such attacks can often be linked to specific nations. While there are a number of examples of suspect cyberwarfare attacks in recent history, there has been no formal, agreed-upon definition for a cyber "act of war," which experts generally agree would be a cyberattack that directly leads to loss of life.
Cyberwarfare can take many forms, including:

- viruses, computer worms and malware that can take down water supplies, transportation systems, power grids, critical infrastructure and military systems;
- denial-of-service (DoS) attacks, cybersecurity events that occur when attackers take action that prevents legitimate users from accessing targeted computer systems, devices or other network resources;
- hacking and theft of critical data from institutions, governments and businesses; and
- ransomware that holds computer systems hostage until the victims pay ransom.

<u>Types of cyberwarfare attacks</u>
Increasingly, cybercriminals are attacking governments through their critical infrastructure, including transportation systems, banking systems, power grids, water supplies, dams, hospitals and critical manufacturing.

The threat of cyberwarfare attacks grows as a nation's critical systems are increasingly connected to the internet. Even if these systems can be properly secured, they can still be hacked by perpetrators recruited by nation-states to find weaknesses and exploit them.

APT attacks on infrastructure can devastate a country. For example, attacks on a nation's utility systems can wreak havoc by causing widespread power outages, but an attacker with access to hydropower grids could also conceivably cause flooding by opening dams.

Cyberattacks on a government's computer systems can be used to support conventional warfare efforts. Such attacks can prevent government officials from communicating with one another; enable attackers to steal secret communications; or release employee and citizen personal data, such as Social Security numbers and tax information, to the public.

Nation-state-sponsored or military-sponsored attackers might also hack the military databases of their enemies to get information on troop locations, as well as what kind of weapons and equipment they're using.

Comprehension Questions:

1. What is cyberwarfare?
2. What is a cyber “act of war” and how is it different to a cyberattack?
3. What are the different types of cyberwarfare?
4. How can APT attacks devastate a country?
5. In your opinion, how big a threat is cyberwarfare to a countries security.

Activity seven: **Listening Comprehension**
Listen to the video as a class and with your partner, answer the comprehension questions.
Remember again to listen for the key information.



The future of cyberwarfare
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L78r7YD-kNw

1. What type of battlefield will this be?
2. What did the computer virus “stutnext” do?
3. What are PLCs?
4. How did stutnext access the Iranian facility?
5. What could happen if there was a “Power outage” in America?
6. What are your thoughts on this video and the article above?

Activity eight: **Role plays**
In partners or groups, act out one or more of the following role plays in front of the other groups

1. You try to convince your son/daughter to spend less time on technology because it is bad for them. However they don’t want to listen

2. You are the president of the republic and france has just been hit by a cyber attack. There are power shortages all over the country and you try to calm the nation and offer them advice

3. You are a guest on a talk show and you warn the population about the dangers of cybertechnology. However the host does not agree with you and is asking you difficult questions.