

araq

StartUp 6

Reading

Unit5 – Lesson4

Page60

Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.



Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



JUSTIFIED

Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.



Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



REVEAL

Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.



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CORRUPTION



Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.


Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.
Privacy
CONFIDENTIAL

Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.



Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



OUTWEIGH

Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.



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PRIVACY



Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.

Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



JEOPARDIZE

FILL IN THE BLANKS.

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justified: having an acceptable explanation or reason
expose: to reveal the truth about something that is not acceptable
corruption: dishonest or illegal behavior, especially from someone with power
confidential: spoken or written in secret, and meant to be kept secret
outweigh: to be more important or valuable than something else
privacy: the state of being able to keep your life secret
jeopardize: to risk losing or destroying something important

1. You don't want to _____ your friendship with him by publishing that story online, do you?
2. Both sides agreed to keep their financial agreement _____ .
3. Do the benefits of putting security cameras everywhere _____ the possible harms?
4. The actor said that the magazine invaded his _____ by publishing photos of him on vacation.
5. The judge decided that only a few of his complaints about being treated unfairly were _____ _____ .
6. Reporters worked for years to _____ the truth about the government's secret program.
7. When millions of dollars disappeared, the leader of the organization was accused of _____ _____ .

Have your students do the task in class. Then check the answers right away.

Have your Ss preview the text and answer the task. If necessary provide enough explanation about how to preview the text.

A PREVIEW Read the title and the subheadings. Look at the photos. What do you think the article will be about?



Have your Ss listen to the audio and answer the question. Check the answers in class.

LISTEN TO THE AUDIO CAREFULLY.

5-19



What is it about?



Hacking has become a big part of modern life. Every day, governments, organizations, businesses, and individuals are at risk of having their private information stolen and revealed. In fact, a University of Maryland study has shown that one hacking attempt takes place about every 39 seconds. Everyone can probably agree that most kinds of hacking are wrong, such as stealing customers' financial data or removing photos from celebrities' phones. But what about when hacking reveals that something illegal has taken place? Or when it exposes corruption? Are there any situations where hacking is actually justified?

HACKING AND BUSINESSES

Take these cases for example. In recent years, major international law firms have been hacked. Information from the firms, which included millions of personal documents, was passed on to journalists who published some of it on their news sites. Through these hacks, the public learned how some of the world's richest, most powerful people were spending and managing their money, in some cases even to avoid paying taxes.

When this information was revealed, a lot of people were surprised and angry. They felt that the hacks were justified because they showed how the rich and powerful have access to systems that other people don't. They strongly believed that the public had the right to know this kind of information. Not everyone, however, agreed that the ends justified the means. They thought that even the rich and powerful deserved to keep their information private. They also worried that if it was OK to hack these people, what could protect other people?

HACKING AND GOVERNMENTS

Other situations have involved individuals and organizations that have attempted to hack into governments, either their own or foreign ones. Sometimes, these hackers manage to get sensitive information that they hand over to journalists or publish on their own websites for the whole world to see. This information often contains personal details about government officials and confidential documents about government programs and operations.

People have very different opinions about this kind of hacking. On the one hand, some people believe that it is helpful to show what governments and government officials are doing. They claim that this enables citizens to be more aware of their leaders' actions, in order to prevent things like corruption. On the other hand, critics say that these hackers go too far and are doing something potentially dangerous. They are concerned that this kind of hacking could reveal national secrets, jeopardize people's careers, or even endanger their lives.

> LOOKING AHEAD TO THE FUTURE



In all these situations there are strong arguments for and against hacking and revealing private information to the public. Now that everyone is so connected to technology, cases like these are very likely to happen again. In the future, will people agree that hacking can ever be justified? Will the public's right to know information ever outweigh individual privacy and national security? These questions remain to be answered, but everyone can agree on at least one thing: This debate about hacking is going to come up again.

Have Ss identify the correct answer. Go over the answer as a class.



B Answer the questions, according to the article.

1. What kinds of hacking are usually considered wrong?

2. What did the public learn when major international law firms were hacked?

3. What did the public learn when governments were hacked?

4. Why is the hacking debate going to continue in the future?

Have Ss identify the correct meaning. Go over the answer as a class.

C CLOSE READING Reread lines 6–10 in the article. Then circle the correct answers.

1. In line 6, the writer uses *probably* to show that ___ .
   a. it is possible that some people don't agree
   b. there are kinds of hacking that are not wrong
   c. most people usually like to agree with each other
2. The next two sentences are connected to the first sentence because they provide ___ .
   a. more examples of when hacking is definitely wrong
   b. examples of when hacking might be OK
   c. examples of things that hackers are not able to do



39 seconds. Everyone can probably agree that most kinds of hacking are wrong, such as stealing customers' financial data or removing photos from celebrities' phones. But what about when hacking reveals that something illegal has taken place? Or when it exposes corruption? Are there any situations where hacking is actually justified?

Explain the reading skill and have your Ss do the task.



D Read the Reading Skill. Then reread the article. Underline the words and phrases that are used to show contrasts.

READING SKILL Identify contrasts

Writers often use specific words and phrases to signal contrasts. They include *but, however, although, on the one hand,* and *on the other hand.*



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WHAT WAS THE ARTICLE ABOUT? RETELL THE MOST IMPORTANT IDEAS. USE YOUR OWN WORDS.

Have your Ss tell the summary of the text in breakout rooms.



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READ THE TEXT AND UNDERLINE ANY NEW WORDS YOU DO NOT KNOW.



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AS HOMEWORK USE A DICTIONARY TO LOOK UP THE WORDS AND LEARN THEM.

Give a couple of minutes to your Ss to think about the topic they intend to share. Provide adequate samples.



A THINK Do you think hacking is ever justified? Give reasons for each opinion.

Hacking is justified when:	Hacking isn't justified when:

Have your Ss share what they have prepared in their breakout rooms. Monitor the groups and share your FEEDBACK afterwards.

B PAIRS Share your ideas from 4A.

