

Language work A. Words easily confused and misused

In Reading 1, you came across words such as appliances, principles, assure etc. Do you know what they mean? Can you tell them apart from applications, principal, insure etc.? The following activity will help you understand their differences. Choose a, or b (or c, where it is supplied):

→ appliance or application?

- a. (an electrical) machine, device or piece of equipment
- b. putting sth to use; putting sth to operation

→ principal or principle?

- a. a fundamental law or rule that explains sth
- b. chief

⇔ comprise or consist of?

- a. to constitute or form
- b. to be formed from sth

(APP) ↔ assure, insure, or ensure?

- a. to protect your property or yourself against risk
- b. to declare that sth is true
- c. to make sth certain to happen; guarantee

- a. uncontrollable anger
- b. a set or number of things of the same type
- c. to organize or plan sth

- a. one of the parts a debt is divided into
- b. putting sth (e.g., equipment or a computer) into position or operation

B. Classifying

In the text, you also came across sentences like the following:

- Electrical engineering is subdivided into a wide range of subdisciplines.
- Electrical engineering could be classified into three broad categories.

Activity 1: Replace the underlined parts in the sentences above with other words/phrases without changing their meaning. You can choose from the list:

- √ X is-are / can / may / could be divided / classified / arranged / analyzed / grouped / split / broken down into 3 types / classes / groups / parts; X falls into 3 classes / groups / parts / categories
- √ X can be grouped / classified / categorized according to...
- √ X is a category / type / kind / form / example / subdivision of...
- √ The first / second / next / final / last kind / category / division / type is made up of / comprises...
- ✓ One type... / Another type... / Still another type is... / Yet another type is...

Activity 2: Fill in the gaps in the passage below with suitable words/phrases from the list above:

The term 'keylogger' refers to a device or software program that records a user's keystrokes, i.e., the

		mputer keyboard. Keyloggers are used by and use this information maliciously (e.g.,	
a small device that stroke and saves it i	resembles and in its tiny hard o	: hardware and software. (3) A(n) ordinary keyboard plug. As the user type drive. (4) Another is the wireless k vireless keyboard from far away.	es, the device logs each key-
The second (F)	of coftune	va kavila maava vubish san ha davunlaadav	d and installed as pregrams

that 'sniffs' the keystrokes of the wireless keyboard fr	om far away.
The second (5) of software keyloggers, which	ch can be downloaded and installed as programs
running in the background. These types of keylogger	rs are extremely powerful, and it is very difficult to
detect and remove them without causing the victim	's computer to malfunction. Software-based key-
loggers (6) into various (7), (8)	_ to the work they do. The most common of them
are offline keyloggers and email keyloggers.	