

**Reading Level 1: Safer Internet Day**5<sup>th</sup> February 2013**Topics:** internet, cybercrime, cyberbullying**Learning points:**

- vocabulary
- listening and pronunciation
- present simple time adverbs
- modal verbs
- comparatives and superlatives

1 Today is Tuesday, 5<sup>th</sup> February and in the UK it is 'Safer Internet Day'. It is the 10<sup>th</sup> 'Safer Internet Day'.  
2 The internet is more and more important to our lives, but children must learn how to stay safe when they use  
3 the internet. Children's charities<sup>1</sup> are very worried<sup>2</sup> about the risks of the internet. It is one of the biggest  
4 risks for children in the world.  
5  
6 Child abusers<sup>3</sup> can contact children via chat rooms, social networks and instant messaging. Then they are  
7 able to make<sup>4</sup> the children give them their passwords, and make the children do what the child abuser wants  
8 – sometimes with their webcams. Sometimes abusers send children indecent<sup>5</sup> text messages or photographs,  
9 or make the children send indecent images to them.  
10  
11 Another problem is cyberbullying by children. About 14% of children in the UK are victims<sup>6</sup> of cyberbullying<sup>7</sup>.  
12 Across the EU and the USA, up to half of all children experience<sup>8</sup> bullying online at some time.  
13 In middle school, girls usually do more cyberbullying than boys. They often tell lies<sup>9</sup> about children, in text  
14 messages or as posts on social networking sites. They can sometimes post and share unkind<sup>10</sup> pictures.  
15  
16 More than 25% of children aged 7 to 11 saw something they didn't like on the internet in the last 6 months.  
17 Six out of ten children aged 12 to 15 own<sup>11</sup> a smartphone now, with cameras and instant messaging apps, but  
18 two thirds of these phones do not have content filters<sup>12</sup>.  
19  
20 One UK charity wants schools to give lessons on cybersafety to children as young as 5 years old. It says that  
21 parents should talk more to their children about internet safety. Children are safer when they talk to their  
22 parents about what they do and see on the internet. Children have to learn how to use the internet safely.  
23 It is the same as learning how to walk to the shops safely, or how to behave<sup>13</sup> with strangers<sup>14</sup>.  
24  
25 The website [www.saferinternet.org.uk](http://www.saferinternet.org.uk) gives advice<sup>15</sup> for children, parents and teachers. Children have to  
26 learn to stop using some websites or messaging apps. Parents are normally able to set filters to block  
27 content. Victims can always change their usernames, email addresses and passwords.

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<sup>1</sup> charity = Wohltätigkeitsorganisation

<sup>2</sup> am/is/are worried = besorgt sein

<sup>3</sup> child abuser = Kinderschänder

<sup>4</sup> to make = zwingen

<sup>5</sup> indecent = ungehörig / unangemessen

<sup>6</sup> victim = Opfer

<sup>7</sup> cyber-bullying = Cyber-Mobbing

<sup>8</sup> experience = erleben, erfahren

<sup>9</sup> to tell lies = Lügen erzählen

<sup>10</sup> unkind = unfreundlich / gemein

<sup>11</sup> to own = besitzen

<sup>12</sup> content filter = Inhaltsfilter

<sup>13</sup> to behave = sich verhalten / benehmen

<sup>14</sup> stranger = Fremde(r)

<sup>15</sup> advice = Rat

## Questions level 1

### Vocabulary

1. There are a lot of words about the internet in the text. You can save the new ones into your vocabulary trainer in the 'Writing' page of level123english.com

### Listening and pronunciation

2. How do you say these:
- Tuesday, 5<sup>th</sup> February
  - UK EU USA
  - 14% 25%
  - www.saferinternet.org.uk

### Present simple time adverbs

The present simple is used for permanent facts. These things do not change. They are the same in the past, present and future.

- What are the time adverbs that go with the present simple? (eg. every day)
- Where do these time adverbs go in a sentence?

### Modal verbs

5. Modal verbs (must / can / should) are very useful in English.

They are not a main verb – there must be a main verb after them.

Modal verbs do not change, so they are not good for different tenses (past/present/future).

So there are alternatives! Can you find the alternatives to:

- can (look at lines 6-7 and lines 26-27)
- must (look at lines 2 & 22/26)

6. What are the past and future forms of 'can' and 'must'? (we use this form in the past/future, not 'can' or 'must')

### Comparatives and superlatives

7. Complete these sentences (the adjective is in brackets at the end)

- The internet is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ risks for children in the world. (big)
- In school, girls bully \_\_\_\_\_ than boys. (much)
- Children are \_\_\_\_\_ when they talk to their parents. (safe)
- Schools should give lessons to children as \_\_\_\_\_ as 5 years old. (young)
- it is the same \_\_\_\_\_ learning how to walk to the shops

**Level 1 answers**

1. *test yourself in the vocabulary trainer!*
2. *listen to the audio file to hear the pronunciation and try to repeat it*
3. sometimes, always, usually, normally, often
4. These words can go at the beginning or end of a sentence, but they often are in the middle of a sentence, usually **before the main verb**.
5. a. can = am/is/are able to                      future form: will be able to                      past form: was/were able to
6. b. must = have to                                      future form: will have to                      past form: had to
7. a. The internet is one of **the biggest** risks for children in the world. (big)  
b. In school, girls bully **more than** boys. (much)  
c. Children are **safer** when they talk to their parents. (safe)  
d. Schools should give lessons to children **as young as** 5 years old. (young)  
e. it is the same **as** learning how to walk to the shops