



ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ Ι

Ενότητα 6α: Social networks

Ζωή Κανταρίδου Τμήμα Εφαρμοσμένης Πληροφορικής









Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης

Άδειες Χρήσης

- Το παρόν εκπαιδευτικό υλικό υπόκειται σε άδειες χρήσης Creative Commons.
- Για εκπαιδευτικό υλικό, όπως εικόνες, που υπόκειται σε άλλου τύπου άδειας χρήσης, η άδεια χρήσης αναφέρεται ρητώς.



ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ Ι Ζωή Κανταρίδου

Χρηματοδότηση

 Το παρόν εκπαιδευτικό υλικό έχει αναπτυχθεί στα πλαίσια του εκπαιδευτικού έργου του διδάσκοντα.

Το έργο «Ανοικτά Ακαδημαϊκά Μαθήματα στο
 Πανεπιστήμιο Μακεδονίας» έχει χρηματοδοτήσει μόνο
 τη αναδιαμόρφωση του εκπαιδευτικού υλικού.

 Το έργο υλοποιείται στο πλαίσιο του Επιχειρησιακού Προγράμματος «Εκπαίδευση και Δια Βίου Μάθηση» και συγχρηματοδοτείται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση (Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο) και από εθνικούς πόρους.



Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης

ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ Ι Ζωή Κανταρίδου

Read the text and

- Decide on the authors attitude on social network use
- Titles to the parts:
- Conclusion
- Introduction
- Positive aspects of SN
- Traditional friendship
- Need for status
- Research results
- Virtual friendship

Find words or phrases in the text related to

- •Friendship
- •Collecting
- Anxiety
- Management

Answers[1]

Friendship

Collecting

- Acquaintance
- Companion
- Socialize
- Buddies

- Procurement
- Philately
- Gather

Answers[2]

Anxiety

Management

- Vigilance
- Obsessed
- Incessantly
- Pressing

- Bureaucratized
- Procurement
- Ranking
- Competitive spirit
- Social currency

Find the opposites

- stay in contact
- •elevate, upgrade
- •reveal
- •capable
- •like (v)
- •like (conjunction)
- •with interruptions
- •reveal
- •original, authentic
- •superficial

Find the opposites: Answers

- stay in contact
- elevate, upgrade
- reveal
- capable
- like (v)
- like (conjunction)
- with interruptions
- reveal
- original, authentic
- superficial

- fall out of touch with
- downgrade
- conceal
- incapable
- dislike
- unlike
- incessantly
- conceal
- fake
- profound

True or false ?

- 1. Real friends reveal intimate details to other people.
- 2. The current notion of public friendship is paradoxical.
- 3. Social networks rarely rank friends in hierarchical ways.
- 4. The terminology of management appears in social networking sites in different forms.
- 5. George Orwell was a management theory expert.
- 6. Real friends may be intuitively ranked for different social activities.
- 7. Pop stars create social network profiles to increase their popularity.
- 8. Old time acquaintances may fall out of touch with social networks.
- 9. Research studies indicate that most social networks users engage in romantic communication.
- 10. Grooming ourselves for online presentation positively affects our personality.
- 11. Frequent social network users actively engage in social networks.

Write a summary of the text

- The text talks about/ refers to _____
- The author defines virtual friendship as _____
- She even claims that social networks promote _____
- Adding lists of friends in your social network profile also indicates_____
- A positive aspect of social networks is that they _____
- On the other hand, research results on social networks

Concluding, the author _____

contrasts, consider, competitive, engagement, explores, former, latter, networking, parallel, pessimistic

the new type of friendship that has been • The text developed with social ______ sites. It _____ the traditional type of friendship with the modern virtual one. The involving intimacy, reciprocity, privacy and trust; is public, changeable, of questionable while the motives and exhibitionistic. It further describes virtual friendship in management and terms drawing a between the traditional painted portraits and social network profiles as signs of status and need for attention. It concludes with research results for frequent social network users and a call to the actual opportunities missed due to prolonged virtual environments.

Grammar: Inversion [1]

- e.g. And **not only can we publicize** our own preferences in people, **but we can also peruse** the favorites among our other acquaintances.
- I have never said that I will accept late homework.
- At no time _____
- I had got into bed, when there was a knock at the door.
 Hardly ______
- I did not know that he was a compulsive liar.
- Little _____
- She doesn't know what surprises we have in store for her. Little _____
- When I had reached the door, I realized it was locked.

No sooner _____

Grammar: Inversion [2]

• She did not say a word.

Not _____

• Susan had never seen a more beautifully decorated room.

Nowhere _____

- After the film started I realised that I'd seen it before. (inversion in the 2nd verb) Only after _____
- You should never be absent from your seminars.

On no account _____

• I have never seen him looking so miserable.

Seldom _____

• There are no circumstances where audience members may consume alcohol. Under no circumstances _____

• We won't consider you for the basketball team until you grow up. (inversion in the 2nd verb)

Not until _____

Put the verbs in the appropriate form [1]

It is worth pausing for a moment to reflect on the curious use of the word *networking* to describe this new form of human interaction. Social networking websites "connect" users with a network—literally, a computer network. But the verb to network (long use) to describe an act of intentional social connecting, especially for professionals 2 (seek) career-boosting contacts. When the word first 3 (come) into circulation in the 1970s, computer networks were rare and mysterious. Back then, "network" usually referred to television. But social scientists were already using the notion of networks and nodes to map out human relations and (calculate) just how closely we 5 4 (connect).

Put the verbs in the appropriate form [2]

In 1967, Harvard sociologist and psychologist Stanley Milgram, best known for his earlier Yale experiments on obedience to authority, (publish) the results of a study about social connection 6 that he called the "small world experiment." "7 (Give) any two people in the world, person X and person Z," he asked, "how many intermediate acquaintance links are needed before X and Z (connect)?" Milgram's research, which involved 8 (**send)** out a kind of chain letter and tracing its journey 9 to a particular target person, 10 (yield) an average number of 5.5 connections. The idea that we 11 (connect) by "six degrees of separation" (a phrase later popularized by playwright John Guare) is now conventional wisdom.





Τέλος Ενότητας





Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ ΕΙΔΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗΣ



Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης