

Social Media and Friendship

Vocabulary and collocation

1 Read the rules on the formation of plurals and do the exercises.

Nouns	Plurals	Rules
stimulus	stimuli	Change “us” to “i”
datum	data	Change “um” to “a”
crisis	crises	Change “is” to “es”
life	lives	Change “fe” or “f” to “v” and add “es”

Now form the plural nouns of the words.

Nouns	Plurals	Nouns	Plurals
alumnus	1 _____	analysis	2 _____
syllabus	syllabi (or syllabuses)	basis	bases
focus	foci	diagnosis	3 _____
radius	4 _____	hypothesis	5 _____
bacterium	6 _____	half	halves
curriculum	7 _____ (or corriculums)	loaf	8 _____
medium	9 _____ (or mediums)	self	10 _____
referendum	11 _____	thief	thieves

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the nouns involved above.

- 12 Schools need to produce materials to match the individual needs of students and _____.
- 13 We work to maintain and build relationships with the _____ and friends of our university and to raise money for education and research.
- 14 Likewise, as people react to _____ online — for example, to an online advertisement — they have emotional responses.
- 15 Multiple _____ have been conducted to explore how WeChat affects users of different age groups.

- 16 So we don't usually show our true _____ online, but a mask designed to conform to the opinions of those around us.
- 17 Friendships aren't the only relationships affected negatively by social _____.
- 18 Computers facilitate people's life in one sense that all _____ can be subsequently loaded on a computer for processing.
- 19 Different _____ have been put forward to explain how social media are changing the way we live.

2 Underline the correct word to complete each sentence.

- 1 The Smiths were awash *by / in* controversy owing to the incident.
- 2 When faced with difficulties, she always turns *to / out* her friends for help instead of her parents.
- 3 The negotiation was a complete failure, for neither side would give way *for / to* the other.
- 4 In the job interview most employers prefer experienced applicants *than / to* young people who have just graduated from universities.
- 5 People who have been suffering from wars for a long time have remarkably strong desire *of / for* peace.
- 6 What do you think is the secret *to / of* happiness?
- 7 After retirement, he took *over / up* a volunteer job.
- 8 It is advisable for college students to participate *in / on* some social activities.
- 9 He asked her if there was a chance that they could meet *by / in* person.
- 10 Most men tend to focus on their career. *To / In* contrast, many women focus more on their families.

3 Put the adverbials in the box into the appropriate places in the sentences. Each adverbial can be used only once, but more than one place in a sentence may be appropriate for the adverbial.

respectively	routinely	precisely	apparently
commonly	openly	paradoxically	fundamentally

- 1 Our objectives need to be specified.
- 2 You can talk to your intimate friend about your trouble.
- 3 A task requires more than one person to complete all of the work involved.
- 4 He sat at a different table, without noticing her.
- 5 The first and second prizes went to Mary and George.
- 6 Language is something that distinguishes humans from animals.
- 7 Public facilities in school are required to be sterilized (消毒).
- 8 Social networking, which claims to make connections and bring people together, worsens social divisions and inequalities.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct word in each group.

1 **social** **sociable**

- A Study shows social media make us more lonely and unhappy and less _____.
- B China has built the largest education, _____ security, and healthcare systems in the world.

2 **acquaintance** **acquaint**

- A I have a large circle of friends and _____ engaged in photography.
- B They made detailed investigations to _____ themselves with the needs of the users.

3 **like** **alike**

- A We talked about music, painting, literature and the _____.
- B The techniques are being applied almost everywhere by big and small firms _____.

4 **formative** **formation**

- A There is a controversy over whether the Internet and social media encourage or hamper the _____ and maintenance of friendship.
- B During his _____ years, he focused almost solely on playing basketball and football.

5 **intimate** **intimacy**

- A The goal, says founder and ex-Facebook executive Dave Morin, is to promote _____ and memorable sharing.
- B The way to end a friendship is to stop sharing _____ and behave politely when you are forced together.

6 **hesitant** **hesitate**

- A I _____ for a while and then clicked the square icon to minimize the window.
- B Owing to little response, his speech tailed off to a _____ end.

7 **respectively** **respectably** **respectfully**

- A We all have a responsibility to behave _____ toward others and protect our digital reputation.
- B The percentages of Facebook and Twitter users dropped slightly to 90% and 39%, _____.
- C She's _____ dressed in jeans and sweatshirt.

8 **confidential** **confident**

- A She accused them of leaking _____ information about her private life.
- B He has a lively sense of humor and appears naturally _____ on social networking platforms like Facebook.

5 Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the words in the box.

exchange	connect	secret	emergence	lack
acquaintance	prevailing	contemporary	device	contact

With the 1) _____ of online world, people seem to have a different way to conduct relationships. They have hundreds of Facebook 2) _____, but only one or two, or even no close friends. They prefer electronic 3) _____ to face-to-face talk.



One of the reasons for this situation may be the 4) _____ drift away from their close friends. The problem is that social relationship 5) _____ in this way is shallow, and deprives people of the joy of human 6) _____. According to recent studies on how the 7) _____ life of children affects friendships, the shallow friendship may be mainly due to the 8) _____ of unstructured time. The 9) _____ to close friendship is to put down the electronic 10) _____, and go to talk with people.

Structure and grammar

1 Read the tips and complete the sentences with the expressions in the box. Some expressions may be used more than once.

Tips

Whatever, whichever, whoever, wherever, however, and whenever can be used interchangeably with *no matter what, no matter which, no matter who, no matter where, no matter how, and no matter when*. They all can be used to introduce adverbial clauses. For example,

- *Whatever / No matter what* country someone lives in, he or she can make close friends.
- You can instantly transfer money online to friends and family *wherever / no matter where* you are.

Special attention should be paid to *whatever, whichever* and *whoever*. They can be used to introduce noun clauses as well as adverbial clauses. For example,

- The new Chat app allows users to group friends in the online friends list as well as appear offline or online for *whichever* groups they choose.
- *Whichever* online community you join, be aware of etiquette and safety practices.

whatever	not matter what	whenever	no matter when
whoever	no matter who	whichever	no matter which
wherever	no matter where	however	no matter how

- _____ you travel, you can have real time instant message (IM) conversations with your family on Skype, for free.
- This social media training will help you get started with _____ social media platforms you choose to use, Twitter, LinkedIn or Facebook.
- On Facebook or Twitter, _____ she comments or responds to a friend, she does it like this "OMG BAHABA that is SO FUNNY!!!".
- I'm going to delete, block and reject _____ requests my friendship if I don't know them in the real world.
- There is no entrance fee; you give _____ you can afford.

- 6 _____ receives the email will feel offended by its content.
- 7 Bad relationships are like a bad investment. _____ much you put into it you'll never get anything out of it.
- 8 Today, almost everyone has a website and a blog _____ business they're in.

2 Study the structures and complete the sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English, using the corresponding structure.

Structure 1: *the way* introducing an attributive clause

Example: Structured time results from *the way* an average day is parceled up for our kids.

Tips

When the word to be modified by an attributive clause is *the way*, the preposition and relative pronoun *in which* can always be omitted. Another example,

- We are changing *the way* we conduct relationships.

- 1 With the development of digital technology, _____
(人们交朋友的方式) has changed.
- 2 Whether your opinions will be accepted partly depends on _____
(你表达观点的方式).
- 3 People decades ago could never imagine that the Internet could greatly change _____
(我们交流的方式).
- 4 The friends around you will have an influence on _____
(你看待生活的方式).

Structure 2: *by doing sth.*

Example: These days, we can become friends with people we have never met *by using* the Internet.

Tips

The structure *by doing sth.* can be used to indicate the specific way through which we achieve something.

- 5 Instead of face-to-face chatting, young people prefer to keep contact with their friends _____
(通过发送短信).
- 6 Though far away from each other, they still express love _____
(通过发邮件和寄明信片).
- 7 He made many acquaintances _____ (通过参加俱乐部).
- 8 You can always find a satisfactory answer when you have any problems with your work _____
(通过网上求助).

3 Read the example and rewrite the sentences using *make / find it + adj. + to do*.

Example:

It is possible to communicate with a large variety of different people sitting in different rooms all over the world. The Internet makes this possible.

You can rewrite them like this:

The Internet makes it possible to communicate with a large variety of different people sitting in different rooms all over the world.

- 1 It is possible to play with players all over the world at the same time. Online games make this possible.

- 2 It is hard to concentrate on the study with a cell phone at hand. Many students find this hard.

- 3 It is impossible for close friends to turn to each other for help when they encounter difficulties. The spacial distance between close friends makes this impossible.

- 4 It is hard to communicate with the older generation. Some young people find this hard.

- 5 It is necessary to relax after work. The pressure of urban life makes this necessary.

- 6 It is crucial to have enough unstructured time to develop deep friendship. Researchers find this crucial.

4 Tick the correct form of verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

- 1 The (emerging, emerged) online world has given rise to new problems.
- 2 The (prevailing, prevailed) pressures on friendship today arise from the demands of work which leave us less time for others.
- 3 Many young people have to live far away from their families to get a well (paying, paid) job.
- 4 It is believed that the young generation lives a more (structuring, structured) life than the older generation.
- 5 There are some (illuminating, illuminated) studies recently on how the lifestyle in childhood affects children's friendship.

Reading

1 Read the text “Is true friendship dying away?” and choose the best answer to the questions.

- 1 According to the text, social media are changing our life in that they _____.
 - A change the way we conduct relationships
 - B make us bored with staying with friends
 - C enlarge the number of intimate friends
 - D offer a totally new perspective of life
- 2 What does growing research suggest might be the consequence of using social media?
 - A Circles of friends slowly become smaller than ever.
 - B People have to live in a dark world without friendship.
 - C Electronic stimuli replace the joy of human contact.
 - D Modern-day society is haunted by the crisis of belief.
- 3 What can be learned from the book *The Lonely Society*?
 - A Half of Americans believe they live in a lonelier society.
 - B A third of Brits would like to live closer to their family.
 - C Modern people prefer living farther apart from their family.
 - D “Social capital” in communities is devaluing sharply.
- 4 The controversies among sociologists on loneliness might be due to the fact that _____.
 - A they collect the data online at different points of time
 - B the subjects of their studies are from different nations
 - C they measure the quality of connections in different ways
 - D the depth of the relationships they focus on differs
- 5 What does Aristotle mean by “share the salt”?
 - A Time should be invested in establishing close friendship.
 - B Real friends are those who can share trivial things.
 - C Great friendship emerges from struggling with hard life.
 - D Friendship is essential to human life just like salt.

2 Read the text “Friends.com” and choose the best answer to the questions.

- 1 What is the text mainly about?
 - A Means of making friends in the modern world.
 - B Online friends vs. face-to-face friends.
 - C The impact of the Internet on social relationships.
 - D Special feelings about online chatting.
- 2 The example of on-line role-playing games illustrates that the Internet can _____.
 - A expand the scope of communication substantially
 - B strengthen the collaborations around the world

- C encourage joint efforts to keep world peace
 - D make human contact more enjoyable than before
- 3 The author thinks feelings of communicating online are special because _____.
- A there is no need to worry about confidentiality
 - B more personal information can be obtained
 - C the chatters are generally shy and hesitant
 - D people share ideas more deeply and honestly
- 4 What is the most important advantage of online friends?
- A Increasing the possibility of finding true love.
 - B Making it possible to communicate more with friends.
 - C Breaking the geographical restriction on making friends.
 - D Providing a more relaxing environment for chatting.
- 5 What is the author's attitude toward online friends and face-to-face friends?
- A Face-to-face friends will be replaced by online friends.
 - B Online friends and face-to-face friends are equally important.
 - C Face-to-face friends are more reliable than online friends.
 - D Online friends give people more joy than face-to-face friends.

3 Read the passage and choose the best answer to the questions.

Much has been written in recent years about how personal electronics and social networking services seem to be isolating us more and more from each other. American adults are lonelier than they used to be, and there's research suggesting that social media use is correlated with feelings of disconnection and dissatisfaction.

Yet among teens — arguably the most tech-saturated demographic (客户群) — feelings of loneliness actually appear to be decreasing, according to the research publicized this week at the journal *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*.

Researchers from two Australian schools, Griffith University and the University of Queensland, conducted two sets of data analysis on high school and college students. First, they looked at a small sample of studies on loneliness levels in college students from 1978 through 2009. This research suggested that college students in recent years are less lonely than the college students of past decades.

For the second data set, the researchers examined a large sample of American high school students between 1991 and 2012. The data came from the University of Michigan's Monitoring the Future (MTF) project, a long-running study of the feelings and behaviors of high school students. The researchers looked at MTF data on feelings of loneliness and exclusion among teens, and also assessed factors like social environment, friendships and levels of social support.

The second analysis showed that while today's high school students feel less isolated than their predecessors, their interpersonal social networks are actually not as strong

as those of past students. The research suggests that while teenagers might have fewer friends these days, they feel more secure in their friendships and experience less desire to form new ones.

The analysis also found that white students are less lonely than black or Hispanic students, or students of other races.

Despite the popular stereotype of the constantly texting teen who lacks real-life social skills, the Australian researchers' findings suggest that young people may actually be growing more socially adept, perhaps thanks in part to advances in technology.

Lead researcher David Clark suggested that modernization has changed the way people interact with each other, possibly leading us to become more satisfied with smaller social networks.

"People become less dependent on their families and need more specialized skills, which could lead to less interest in social support and more self-sufficiency," Clark said in a statement. "Over time, people are more individualistic, more extroverted, and have higher self-esteem."

Clark and his colleagues point to recent cultural shifts like urbanization, increased social emphasis on personal success, freedom arising from greater economic opportunities, and parents placing less emphasis on raising obedient children. All of these trends, the researchers suggest, may result in today's young people feeling a greater sense of individuality than they would have in the past. Individuality, in turn, reduces feelings of loneliness and decreases the need for large social networks.

"Increased individuality ... could lead to decreasing interest in friends, increasing self-reliance, increasing self-esteem, and decreasing loneliness," the researchers conclude.

- 1 What is the common view held by recent research on social media use?
 - A It gets kids addicted to personal electronics.
 - B It makes American people feel lonelier than they used to be.
 - C It causes the feelings of dissatisfaction and disconnection.
 - D It appears to be making people more isolated.
- 2 What is found by the study published on *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*?
 - A Teens constitute the most tech-saturated population.
 - B Teens tend to feel less lonely than their predecessors.
 - C Feelings of loneliness are decreasing among adults.
 - D Loneliness levels are depleting in the Western world.
- 3 The analysis on MTF data indicates that young people today _____.
 - A feel unstable in their friendships
 - B have no desire to make friends
 - C prefer a smaller circle of friends
 - D build stronger social networks



- 4 What do Australian researchers find is partly the result of advances in technology?
- A The generation gap is greatly widened.
 - B Young people are growing more socially adept.
 - C Young people suffer from the lack of social skills.
 - D People at all ages are awash with friends.
- 5 According to Clark and his colleagues, today's young people feel less lonely because _____.
- A they have stronger connections with parents
 - B they spend more time in the virtual world
 - C they have a greater sense of individuality
 - D they experience less economic pressure

4 Read the passage and judge whether the following statements reflect the views of the author. Write YES if the statement reflects the author's view, NO if the statement contradicts the author's view, and NOT GIVEN if there is no information about this in the passage.

Few ideas from social science have burrowed (挖掘) their way into the public imagination like Dunbar's Number, the famous finding that we humans can't cope with a social circle much larger than 150 people. It's little surprise that it's proven so captivating. The average size of army companies through history, from the Romans to the former USSR, hovers around 150. And the average number of people to whom Britons send Christmas cards, according to a 2003 study, if you count every member of each household receiving a card, 153.5. No wonder so many panic merchants worry that online social networks will destroy society. To accumulate 1,000 Facebook friends, Dunbar's Number suggests, is to violate a law as old as humanity itself.

Judging by the research, the panic merchants are wrong: Social networks don't replace offline friendships, or turn users into basement-dwelling zombies (僵尸), unable to converse face-to-face. Nonetheless, Dunbar's work does suggest something troubling about modern friendship. For centuries — and especially since the Industrial Revolution — we've been uprooting ourselves from the communities in which we were born. But until recently, on arriving in a new place, you'd inevitably lose your ties with the one you'd left; you'd be forced to invest fully in a new social circle. These days, thanks to motorways and airliners, email and Skype, you need never cut those ties. You never leave your old life behind, so your emotional investments are scattered. Ironically, it's precisely your continuing bonds with the people you've loved for longest that risk leaving you feeling alienated where you are.

One consequence is that the people in your circle of 150 are far less likely to know each other. Or, as Dunbar writes, "Our social networks are no longer as densely interconnected as they once were." Anyone who's ever fled small-town life might respond: Thank God for that. After all, "dense interconnectedness" in villages is what explains that claustrophobic (患幽闭恐惧症的) sense that everyone's always snooping on your business. Yet it turns out that when close friends know each other, good things

happen. For example, Dunbar's research shows that people are more altruistic (无私的) toward each other in dense social networks.

Why are densely linked friends better friends? The motives involved aren't necessarily all that virtuous. Maybe they just feel more social pressure, and worry that mutual friends will judge them if they're not nice. Even so, the effect is that in a dense network, an act of friendship is two things at once: an expression of an individual bond, and another stitch (针脚) in a bigger social fabric. At the very least, it's an argument for getting over your hang-ups about introducing your friends to each other. True, they'll probably gossip about you at some point, but then that strengthens the social fabric, too.

- _____ 1 It is surprising that Dunbar's Number has turned out to be so fascinating.
- _____ 2 The fear that social networks will destroy our society is ungrounded.
- _____ 3 People in a new place may not feel alienated if they don't cling on too much to the old ties.
- _____ 4 Dunbar's theory is not applicable to the analysis of modern friendship.
- _____ 5 People tend to escape from a town where social networks are closely interconnected.
- _____ 6 The denser the social networks are, the more harmonious the society becomes.
- _____ 7 No reason has been found yet to explain why densely linked friends are better friends.
- _____ 8 People who hesitate to introduce their friends to each other might be afraid of the gossip behind their back.

5 Read the passage and choose the best answer to the question(s) after each paragraph.

[1] Well before Facebook, digital technology was enabling our tendency for isolation, to an unprecedented degree. Back in the 1990s, scholars started calling the contradiction between an increased opportunity to connect and a lack of human contact the "Internet paradox." A prominent 1998 article on the phenomenon by a team of researchers showed that increased Internet usage was already coinciding with increased loneliness. Critics of the study pointed out that the two groups that participated in the study — high-school journalism students and socially active members of community-development boards — were statistically likely to become lonelier over time. That brings us to a more fundamental question: Does the Internet make people lonely, or are lonely people more attracted to the Internet?

- 1 What did the 1998 article say about the relationship between Internet usage and loneliness?
 - A The more frequently people used the Internet, the lonelier they got.
 - B Both Internet usage and loneliness were on a sharp rise.
 - C There was a relationship between Internet usage and loneliness.
 - D People were lonelier in spite of the increasing social networks.

- 2 The underlined word “prominent” in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A projecting
B important
C successful
D dominant

[2] The question has intensified in the Facebook era. A recent study entitled “Who Uses Facebook?” found a complex and sometimes confounding relationship between loneliness and social networking. Facebook users had slightly lower levels of “social loneliness” — the sense of not feeling bonded with friends, but “significantly higher levels of family loneliness” — the sense of not feeling bonded with family. It may be that Facebook encourages more contact with people outside of our household, at the expense of our family relationships; or it may be that people who have unhappy family relationships in the first place seek companionship through other means, including Facebook. The researchers also found that introverts are inclined to spend more time on Facebook and are more likely to prefer to use the wall (脸书留言板), while extroverts tend to use chat features in addition to the wall.

- 3 Which of the following is not supported by the passage about Facebook?
A Facebook users tend to have poor family relationships.
B Facebook discourages the contact with family members.
C Extroverts spend less time on Facebook than introverts.
D Introverted users have higher levels of social loneliness than others.
- 4 The underlined word “confounding” in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A dynamic
B mysterious
C significant
D confusing

[3] Moira Burke used to run a longitudinal study of 1,200 Facebook users. She concludes that the effect of Facebook depends on what you bring to it. If you use Facebook to communicate directly with other individuals — by using the “like” button, commenting on friends’ posts, and so on, it can increase your social capital. Personalized messages, or what Burke calls “composed communication,” are more satisfying than “one-click communication.” Even better than sending a private Facebook message is the semi-public conversation, the kind of back-and-forth in which you half ignore the other people who may be listening in. “People whose friends write to them semi-publicly on Facebook experience decreases in loneliness,” Burke says.

- 5 In Paragraph 3, why does the author discuss “one-click communication,” “composed communication” and semi-public conversation?
A To illustrate what people usually do on Facebook.
B To teach how to communicate effectively on Facebook.

- C To prove the way people use Facebook decides its effect.
- D To introduce the breakthrough of Moira Burke's research.

6 What can be inferred from Paragraph 3?

- A The semi-public conversation benefits both sides involved.
- B People can gain nothing from "one-click communication."
- C Users should have positive attitudes to Facebook.
- D Friends should take advantage of Facebook's functions.

[4] On the other hand, non-personalized use of Facebook — scanning your friends' status updates and updating the world on your own activities, or what Burke calls "passive consumption" and "broadcasting" — correlates to feelings of disconnectedness. According to Burke, passive consumption of Facebook also correlates to a marginal increase in depression. "If two women each talk to their friends the same amount of time, but one of them spends more time reading about friends on Facebook as well, the one reading tends to grow slightly more depressed."

7 What does the author say about "passive consumption" of Facebook in Paragraph 4?

- A It conveys a sense of loneliness.
- B It induces a feeling of depression.
- C It destroys personal happiness.
- D It promotes the friendship.

[5] Still, Burke's research does not support the assertion that Facebook creates loneliness. The people who experience loneliness on Facebook are lonely away from Facebook, too, she points out; on Facebook, as everywhere else, correlation is not causation. The popular kids are popular, and the lonely skulkers skulk alone.

8 Which of the following best provides the important information in the underlined sentence in Paragraph 5?

- A People are more likely to use Facebook when they are lonely.
- B Lonely people are always lonely no matter where they are.
- C Facebook may correlate with loneliness but doesn't create it.
- D Correlation can't be simplified as a cause and effect relationship.

[6] John Cacioppo is the world's leading expert on loneliness. In his landmark book, *Loneliness*, he revealed just how profoundly the epidemic of loneliness is affecting the basic functions of human physiology. He found that loneliness affects not only the brain, but the basic process of DNA transcription. When you are lonely, your whole body is lonely.

9 According to Paragraph 6, what does Cacioppo's book mainly focus on?

- A What loneliness can do to the human DNA.
- B Physiological interpretations of loneliness.

- C How the human body reacts to loneliness.
- D The effect of loneliness on the human body.

[7] To Cacioppo, Internet communication allows only ersatz (代用的) intimacy. [A] “Forming connections with pets or online friends is an attempt to satisfy a compelling need,” he writes. “But surrogates can never make up completely for the absence of the real thing.” The “real thing” being actual people, in the flesh. [B] Cacioppo is clear on what he sees as Facebook’s effect on society. Yes, he admits, some research has suggested that the greater the number of Facebook friends a person has, the less lonely he is. But he argues that the impression this creates can be misleading. [C] “For the most part,” he says, “people are bringing their old friends, and feelings of loneliness or connectedness, to Facebook.” The idea that a website could deliver a more friendly, interconnected world is bogus. [D] Using social media doesn’t create new social networks; it just transfers established networks from one platform to another. For the most part, Facebook doesn’t destroy friendships — but it doesn’t create them, either.

- 10 The underlined word “surrogates” in Paragraph 7 is closest in meaning to _____.
A representatives
B substitutes
C backups
D variations
- 11 What does the underlined word “this” in Paragraph 7 refer to?
A The effect of Facebook.
B The number of friends.
C The increase of Loneliness.
D The finding of some research.
- 12 Look at the four square brackets marked [A], [B], [C], and [D], which indicate where the following sentence could be added in Paragraph 7. Where would the sentence fit best?
The depth of one’s social network outside Facebook is what determines the depth of one’s social network within Facebook, not the other way around.
- 13 An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that contain the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage.
Nowadays, hovering on many researchers’ mind is the question whether social media make people lonely or lonely people are more attracted to social media.
A It is difficult to find the relationship between Facebook and loneliness.
B It is how people use Facebook that decides its effect on the users.
C Non-personalized use of Facebook — scanning your friends’ status updates and updating the world on your own activities — may lead to the increase of loneliness.

- D On Facebook, popular people become more popular while the lonely ones remain the same no matter how hard they try.
- E John Cacioppo discovered the impact of loneliness on the human brain.
- F Facebook has little influence on the depth of people's offline social networks.

Translation

1 Translate the sentences into Chinese.

- 1 Witness crowded bars and restaurants after work: We have plenty of acquaintances, though perhaps few individuals we can turn to and share deep intimacies.

- 2 On the other hand, only the Internet makes it possible to communicate with a large variety of different people sitting in different rooms all over the world.

- 3 Unlike online friends, face-to-face friends can participate in sports with you or spend time with you even when you are not talking or communicating.

- 4 However, if you want to try communicating in an exciting new way, if you want to share your feelings completely and honestly, or if you are looking to a compatible friend or partner, try looking online.

2 Translate the sentences into English.

- 1 联系那些在你的社交网络中与你共同兴趣的人，给他们所需要的信息和资源，让他们知道当他们需要帮助的时候你随时可以帮助他们。

- 2 大部分人加入社交网络是由于他们的朋友已经在那里了；只要他们加入，这些社交网络就能增进他们之间的友情。



- 3 我们发现，很多人浏览脸书网站后会有消极体验，他们会感到孤独、沮丧或者气愤，人数之多让我们感到很惊讶。
-
-

- 4 事实上，我们认为有足够的证据表明，社交媒体使人们有机会以新的方式表达友情和亲密感情。
-
-

3 Translate the paragraph into Chinese.

In February 2004, Mark Elliot Zuckerberg (马克·埃利奥特·扎克伯格) launched the social networking site Facebook from Harvard University's dormitory rooms. The name was taken from the sheets of paper distributed to freshmen, profiling students and staff. Within 24 hours, 1,200 Harvard students had signed up, and after one month, over half of the undergraduate population had a profile. The site is a directory of the world's people, and a place for private citizens to create public identities. You sign up and start posting information about yourself: photographs, employment history, or why you are angry right now. Some of the information can be seen only by your friends; some is available to friends of friends; some is available to anyone. Zuckerberg's business model depends on our shifting notions of privacy, revelation, and sheer self-display. The more people are willing to put online, the more money his site can make from advertisers. The site is now the biggest social network in countries ranging from Indonesia to Colombia, and at least one out of every fourteen people in the world has a Facebook account.

4 Translate the paragraph into English.

随着科技改变了中国人庆祝新年习俗的方式，微信已经成为这次变革的弄潮儿。自 2014 年 1 月 26 日微信推出让用户通过电子支付发红包的活动以来，抢红包热席卷了全国。新年的前两天，全国就有 500 多万人参与了微信线上抢红包活动，共分发了 2000 多万个红包。同时，微信还为另一个传统习俗注入了全新活力，那就是除夕向朋友发送新春祝愿。今年，通过微信平台发送出去的短信数量比去年增加了一倍，说明较之贺卡或手机短信，越来越多的人倾向于微信平台了。