

Name: _____ Date Due: _____

7th Grade Language Arts



Assignment	Points Earned
Article Summary	
Article Annotation – “Facebook and others hold...”	
BookBlog #14 – Reading Response	
Grammar #02	
Journals 67,68,69	
No GL cards this week	fyi

Total=>

Facebook and others hold onto ghosts of our Internet past

By Drew Harwell, Washington Post

02/05/2019

When a Facebook user starts to post a photo, but decides to stop, the social media company still keeps a copy. Facebook always saves a memory, even if the person decided it was best not to share it.

That fact surprised users. On December 14, Facebook announced it had saved those unposted photos. It also announced that, for up to 6 million users, it accidentally exposed them to a huge group of apps that it works with.

Yet it's not just Facebook holding onto the ghosts of our Internet past. Many websites save the text, photos or other information we start loading. They save it before we share it with a click of "Post," "Enter" or "Submit." In some cases, they save it even after we choose to get rid of it by hitting delete.

Many online users have a general sense they're being tracked online. They know they're creating a long-lasting trail of browser "cookies," website log-ins and search histories. These forms of tracking can follow them while online. The data can generally help speed up web browsing. It also allows websites to more precisely track a person for searching and advertising purposes.

However, some websites go further. They allow the company to see what its users are currently typing. LiveAgent is an online chat service that companies use for customer service. It offers a "real-time typing view" of everything a customer writes before hitting "Send message," saying this will allow a LiveAgent representative to prepare a quick response. "Customers will appreciate your quick and precise answers," the company's website says.

David Cacik is an official at Quality Unit, which develops LiveAgent. Cacik said companies get to choose whether they want to alert people their typing is being watched. He said it's "up to them to inform their users."

Fewer people know about this special kind of "undead" data, or data discarded by the user but still saved by the site. Experts say companies aren't doing enough to educate privacy-minded users already anxious about what they're leaving behind.

People "don't realize that apps can track not only what you post, but any activity on the app," said Tiffany Li, a lawyer and legal scholar at Yale Law School's Information Society Project. "And if people don't know the risks, they haven't been well-informed. That's on the companies."

This data can help website designers and engineers. They can pinpoint what might have caused a user to get distracted, discouraged or annoyed enough to not finish their work. Yet it also opens the possibility users will unknowingly offer information they weren't ready to fully share.

It's hard to know how many websites keep this stuff saved. Yet Princeton University researchers last year found that hundreds of websites recorded all users' mouse movements and typed text in such detail a site could "replay" everything the users had said or done. And the websites did so without telling the users about it.

This type of software was found on the websites of WordPress, Spotify, LiveJournal and others. However, its presence didn't mean everything was being recorded. Websites also had a choice in saving the data. The tracking, researchers wrote, could expose users' medical conditions, credit-card details, passwords and other private information to scammers.

Facebook said it saves unposted photos to benefit users. It allows users to finish posting the photos later. Some social media sites and apps like Twitter automatically save "drafts" of what people typed for later use.

Still, officials from Twitter and Instagram say they don't upload messages, photos or videos onto their servers until they're posted. The drafts are saved on the person's phone. Only that person can view the data.

Shopping websites have for years stored similar data on unused online shopping carts. This happens when users went to buy something but ended up not finishing the purchase. The sites will often send reminder emails to nudge users into sealing the deal.

Peeking at unposted messages is not new territory for many companies, including Facebook. In 2013, two workers collected data from 4 million users. They called the data "last-minute self-censorship." These updates, posts or comments were written then deleted.

About 70 percent of monitored users, they found, had deleted data over a period of about two weeks, and that rate changed based on many factors, including the makeup of their friend groups. The focus of the research was all business. With too much self-censorship, they wrote, Facebook "loses value from the lack of content generation."

Users might read the privacy agreements for websites, which are dreadfully long and technically complex. However, it's still not always made clear their unsent thoughts will be saved and stored.

Facebook's data policy, or regulation, says, "We collect the content, communications and other information you provide when you use our Products." However, it doesn't specifically mention unsend photos or messages.

Users can end their accounts. Otherwise, there's no way to permanently erase what they've already deleted. "We store data until it is no longer necessary to provide our services and Facebook Products, or until your account is deleted — whichever comes first," the policy says.

QUIZ

1. Read the selection below from the section "Interfering With Self-Censorship."

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Which conclusion is BEST supported by the selection above?

- (A) Websites have complex privacy agreements in order to better protect users' private information.
 - (B) Facebook has failed to clearly inform users that the company saves users' unposted data.
 - (C) Website users can read a website's privacy agreement to learn exactly which types of data are saved.
 - (D) Facebook users can ask Facebook to permanently erase any unposted data that the company has stored.
2. Which section from the article BEST explains why it is dangerous for websites to track everything people do online?
 - (A) Introduction [paragraphs 1-4]
 - (B) "Watching While You Type"
 - (C) "People Not Well-Informed"
 - (D) "Interfering With Self-Censorship"

3. Which of the two following sentences from the article include CENTRAL ideas of the article?
1. When a Facebook user starts to post a photo, but decides to stop, the social media company still keeps a copy.
 2. Experts say companies aren't doing enough to educate privacy-minded users already anxious about what they're leaving behind.
 3. Still, officials from Twitter and Instagram say they don't upload messages, photos or videos onto their servers until they're posted.
 4. Users might read the privacy agreements for websites, which are dreadfully long and technically complex.
- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 2 and 3
- (C) 3 and 4
- (D) 4 and 1
4. Which statement would be MOST important to include in a summary of the article?
- (A) Some companies provide an online chat service for customers on their website.
- (B) Most Facebook users delete some data over a period of two weeks.
- (C) Facebook says that users benefit when it saves their unposted photos.
- (D) Apps can track everything a user posts and does on the apps.

Reading Response Choice

Directions: As you read, put a sticky note next to any line, sentence, or section that jumps out at you. Write a brief note on your sticky note so that you can remember what you were thinking about that section. (If nothing jumps out at you by the time you have finished reading, go back and **FIND** something to respond to.)

When finished reading, write your Reading Response on the back of this paper.

YOU MUST:

- Write **at least ten (10) complete sentences** in your Reading Response.
- Give the **page number, paragraph, or line number** of the part you are responding to.
- **Highlight** which Reading Response entry you are using from the list below.

Types of Reading Response Entries

- 1. Interesting Intro or Clever Conclusion:**
You think the author's introduction or conclusion interesting, clever, engaging, or effective. Tell what technique the author used and why it works so well.
- 2. Give an Opinion:**
Tell what you think or feel about a certain part of the story, and why you think or feel that way. Be specific.
- 3. Ask a Question:**
This can be a basic question about something you don't understand in the text, or a larger question (about life, literature, or anything) that the text made you consider. Explore possible answers to the question.
- 4. Make a Connection:**
As you read, a certain point in the text reminds you of another story, poem, movie, song, or something from real life. How are the two alike?
- 5. Language Recognition:**
You notice some appropriate sensory details, or figurative language such as a simile, onomatopoeia, or personification, and so on. What is the language, and how does it add to the story?
- 6. Significant Passage:**
You realize a certain part in the text is important. Maybe you found the climax. Why do you think it's important? What does it mean? What does it tell you about the entire book? Explain **why** it is so important.
- 7. Find Foreshadowing:**
You read something that seems like a hint of what will come later. Explain why you think this, and make a prediction.
- 8. Theme Recognition:**
You find a sentence or two that might be the theme (the "So what?") of the piece. Explain it in your own words.
- 9. Spot the Setting:**
You notice a part that refers to a particular place or time in the story. Why is it so important to the story?
- 10. Character Description:**
You notice a detail about a character (what he or she looks like, thinks, says, or does). Why is it important? What does it reveal about that character?
- 11. Mark the Motivation:**
You realize a character's motive(s) (what a character wants). Explain the motive(s) and its effect on the story or on other characters.
- 12. Detect the Conflict:**
You realize one of the conflicts or problems in the story. Explain it, and explain how you recognized it.
- 13. Cite the Claim:**
You find the sentence that is the author's main argument (the thesis or claim ... the most important quote in the story). Explain why you think it is the focus of the piece.

Unit 1: Subjects, Predicates, and Sentences

Lesson 1

Kinds of Sentences: Declarative and Interrogative

A group of words that expresses a complete thought is a **sentence**. All sentences begin with a capital letter. A **declarative sentence** makes a statement. It ends with a period. An **interrogative sentence** asks a question. It ends with a question mark.

Florida summers are very hot. (declarative)

Are summers in Florida very hot? (interrogative)

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank *dec.* (declarative) if the sentence makes a statement or *int.* (interrogative) if the sentence asks a question.

- int. Can you help me with my algebra?
- _____ 1. I'm going swimming today.
- _____ 2. Is the president addressing the nation on television tonight?
- _____ 3. My grandfather was an army sergeant.
- _____ 4. Mitchell plans to audition for the choir.
- _____ 5. Margaret bought this dress in Mexico.
- _____ 6. Claire, will you help me practice my lines?
- _____ 7. Are you going to camp this summer?
- _____ 8. You are good at solving puzzles.
- _____ 9. How long did it take you to read *The Red Badge of Courage*?
- _____ 10. Our soccer team won the league championship.
- _____ 11. The butterfly slowly unfolded its wings.
- _____ 12. The wind knocked down a large tree.
- _____ 13. Have you met the new teacher yet?
- _____ 14. Which wrestlers won their matches?
- _____ 15. The title of the mystery novel was misleading.

- _____ 16. Kyle pulled the burrs out of Queenie's matted hair.
- _____ 17. What is the weather forecast for tomorrow?
- _____ 18. Has anyone seen my blue folder?
- _____ 19. Are snowflakes all the same shape?
- _____ 20. Do you and your friends appreciate the same kinds of music?

► **Exercise 2** Punctuate each of the following sentences with a period or question mark.

The new car is midnight blue.

1. Have you met Danielle yet
2. Who is hungry
3. This computer doesn't work
4. The fire engines roared past us
5. Suzanne wandered home from school
6. Did Clyde get the part he wanted in the musical comedy
7. The desk was cluttered with all kinds of papers
8. Janice and Shawna went to the movies last night
9. Will you put up a new bulletin board
10. Will Pablo know what to do
11. Paula opened the door carefully
12. Can you hear the music from the auditorium
13. Does anyone here know Italian
14. Akira does not like to read mysteries
15. Did you read the entire book last night
16. Could everyone stay seated until we're finished
17. How much would this famous painting be worth
18. The clouds gave way to sunshine
19. What made the dog bark
20. The window blinds are closed

Lesson 2**Kinds of Sentences: Exclamatory and Imperative**

A sentence may do more than express a statement or ask a question. An **exclamatory sentence** expresses a strong emotion. It ends with an exclamation point. An **imperative sentence** gives a command or makes a request. It ends with a period.

Look out! (strong emotion)

Don't forget the party Saturday. (command)

Please mail these letters on your way to Janet's house. (request)

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank *exc.* (exclamatory) if the sentence expresses a strong feeling. Write *imp.* (imperative) if the sentence gives a command or makes a request. Add a period or an exclamation point as needed.

_____ **imp.** _____ Remember to keep your eyes on the ball at all times.

- _____ 1. Don't stay up too late
- _____ 2. What a terrific day we had at the zoo
- _____ 3. Watch out for that low branch
- _____ 4. Tell me more about your fishing trip
- _____ 5. Don't run in the halls
- _____ 6. Buy more glue when you go to the store
- _____ 7. Clean up your desk, please
- _____ 8. Let's go watch the parade
- _____ 9. That muddy dog just stole my hamburger
- _____ 10. Try to solve the puzzle before the contestant does
- _____ 11. Let the baby sleep
- _____ 12. Oh, you just sat in some wet paint
- _____ 13. Feed the dog at the same time every day
- _____ 14. Turn in your book report next week
- _____ 15. I can't wait until Grandma gets here

- _____ 16. Go to sleep
- _____ 17. Walk through the flower bed carefully
- _____ 18. Speak louder
- _____ 19. I have never felt so frightened
- _____ 20. Play that song again
- _____ 21. Be home by ten o'clock
- _____ 22. Wait for me at the corner
- _____ 23. Put more paint on the other side
- _____ 24. Don't cross the street against the light
- _____ 25. Wait for an hour before you go swimming
- _____ 26. That's my favorite song
- _____ 27. Put on some mosquito repellent
- _____ 28. Walk quickly to the nearest exit
- _____ 29. This movie is funny
- _____ 30. I never even saw the ball
- _____ 31. Answer the phone politely
- _____ 32. I aced the test
- _____ 33. Please come to our party
- _____ 34. You did a great job
- _____ 35. I lost my keys
- _____ 36. Be sure to remember your umbrella
- _____ 37. Be careful going down the stairs
- _____ 38. Bring a Number 2 pencil to class
- _____ 39. Watch how I do this
- _____ 40. This food is delicious

