

NEWS ENGLISH LESSONS.com

Fear of having no mobile phone rises

MANY FLASH AND ONLINE ACTIVITIES FOR THIS LESSON, PLUS A LISTENING, AT:

<http://www.NewsEnglishLessons.com/1209/120930-nomophobia.html>

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ALL ANSWERS ARE IN THE TEXT ON PAGE 2.

30th September, 2012

THE READING / TAPESCRIPT

From: <http://www.NewsEnglishLessons.com/1209/120930-nomophobia.html>

A recent study in the U.K. shows that two-thirds of people cannot live without their mobile phone. They suffer from a new illness called nomophobia – the fear of not having your mobile phone. Nomophobia is short for “no-mobile-phone-phobia”. The problem is getting worse. The first study in 2008 found that 53 per cent of cell phone users in Britain feared being phoneless. That figure has risen to 66 per cent this year and seems like it will continue to rise as we use our phones to do more things.

The study said 41 per cent of people have two or more phones. Many said they needed an extra phone just in case one of them broke, suddenly ran out of batteries, or they lost one. Women are more worried about losing their phones than men. Young people are the most nomophobic, with 77 per cent of 18- to 24-year-olds suffering from the illness. Those aged 55 and over are the third most nomophobic group. Brendon Tully, 23, said: “For me, life would be pretty much impossible without my phone.”

PHRASE MATCH

From: <http://www.NewsEnglishLessons.com/1209/120930-nomophobia.html>

Match the following phrases from the article.

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A recent | a. their mobile phone |
| 2. people cannot live without | b. to 66 per cent |
| 3. the fear of not having your | c. worse |
| 4. The problem is getting | d. to do more things |
| 5. That figure has risen | e. study in the U.K. |
| 6. we use our phones | f. mobile phone |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. have two or | a. batteries |
| 2. an extra phone just in case | b. more phones |
| 3. ran out of | c. much impossible |
| 4. Women are more | d. and over |
| 5. Those aged 55 | e. one of them broke |
| 6. life would be pretty | f. worried |

LISTENING GAP FILL

From: <http://www.NewsEnglishLessons.com/1209/120930-nomophobia.html>

A recent study in the U.K. shows (1) _____ people cannot live without their mobile phone. They suffer from a new illness called nomophobia – (2) _____ having your mobile phone. Nomophobia is short for “no-mobile-phone-phobia”. The problem (3) _____. The first study in 2008 found that 53 per cent (4) _____ in Britain feared being phoneless. That figure (5) _____ per cent this year and seems like it will continue (6) _____ our phones to do more things.

The study said 41 per cent of people (7) _____ phones. Many said they needed an extra phone (8) _____ of them broke, suddenly ran out of batteries, (9) _____. Women are more worried about (10) _____ than men. Young people are the most nomophobic, with 77 per cent of 18- to 24-year-olds suffering (11) _____. Those aged 55 and over are the third most nomophobic group. Brendon Tully, 23, said: “For me, life would (12) _____ impossible without my phone.”

MULTIPLE CHOICE

From: <http://www.NewsEnglishLessons.com/1209/120930-nomophobia.html>

A recent study in the U.K. shows that (1) ____ of people cannot live without their mobile phone. They suffer from a new illness called nomophobia – the fear (2) ____ not having your mobile phone. Nomophobia is short for “no-mobile-phone-phobia”. The problem is (3) ____ worse. The first study in 2008 (4) ____ that 53 per cent of cell phone users in Britain feared being phoneless. That figure has (5) ____ to 66 per cent this year and seems like it will continue to rise (6) ____ we use our phones to do more things.

The study said 41 per cent of people have two or (7) ____ phones. Many said they needed an extra phone just (8) ____ case one of them broke, suddenly ran out of batteries, or they lost one. Women are more worried about (9) ____ their phones than men. Young people are the most nomophobic, with 77 per cent of 18- to 24-year-olds suffering from the (10) _____. Those aged 55 and (11) ____ are the third most nomophobic group. Brendon Tully, 23, said: “For me, life would be (12) ____ much impossible without my phone.”

Put the correct words from this table into the article.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | (a) two-thirds | (b) two-third | (c) two threes |
| 2. | (a) as | (b) of | (c) on |
| 3. | (a) gets | (b) getting | (c) got |
| 4. | (a) find | (b) finding | (c) found |
| 5. | (a) risen | (b) rises | (c) rose |
| 6. | (a) at | (b) as | (c) by |
| 7. | (a) most | (b) many | (c) more |
| 8. | (a) in | (b) on | (c) if |
| 9. | (a) lost | (b) losing | (c) loss |
| 10. | (a) ill | (b) ills | (c) illness |
| 11. | (a) over | (b) past | (c) around |
| 12. | (a) cute | (b) lovely | (c) pretty |

SPELLING

From: <http://www.NewsEnglishLessons.com/1209/120930-nomophobia.html>

Spell the jumbled words (from the text) correctly.

Paragraph 1

1. ecenrt study in the U.K.
2. a new nlsecli called nomophobia
3. The problem is tientgg worse
4. cell phone eurss in Britain
5. That fruige has risen to 66%
6. it will notinceu to rise

Paragraph 2

7. they needed an aerxt phone
8. just in case one of them krboe
9. ran out of teisearbt
10. Women are more dioerwr
11. the third most nomophobic ropgu
12. ptytre much impossible

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From: <http://www.NewsEnglishLessons.com/1209/120930-nomophobia.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () extra phone just in case one of them broke, suddenly ran out of batteries, or they lost
- () without their mobile phone. They suffer from a new illness called nomophobia – the fear
- () users in Britain feared being phoneless. That figure has risen to 66 per cent this year and seems
- () one. Women are more worried about losing their phones than men. Young people are the most
- (**1**) A recent study in the U.K. shows that two-thirds of people cannot live
- () The study said 41 per cent of people have two or more phones. Many said they needed an
- () me, life would be pretty much impossible without my phone.”
- () like it will continue to rise as we use our phones to do more things.
- () nomophobic, with 77 per cent of 18- to 24-year-olds suffering from the illness. Those aged
- () phobia”. The problem is getting worse. The first study in 2008 found that 53 per cent of cell phone
- () 55 and over are the third most nomophobic group. Brendon Tully, 23, said: “For
- () of not having your mobile phone. Nomophobia is short for “no-mobile-phone-

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From: <http://www.NewsEnglishLessons.com/1209/120930-nomophobia.html>

With a partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1. cannot People phone mobile their without live.

2. illness suffer called from nomophobia a new They.

3. having The your fear mobile of phone not.

4. per cent this year That figure has risen to 66.

5. phones to We do use more our things.

6. people have two % or more phones 41 of.

7. of one case in Just broke them.

8. Suddenly batteries of out ran.

9. phones worried about Women losing are their more.

10. Life pretty without be impossible phone would much my.

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

HOMEWORK

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. NOMOPHOBIA: Search the Internet and find more information about nomophobia. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article about nomophobia. Include an imaginary interview with a nomophobia expert. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

4. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT? Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

5. LETTER: Write a letter to a nomophobia sufferer. Ask him/her three questions about his/her problem. Give him/her three pieces of advice on how to get over nomophobia. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Your partner will answer the questions you asked.