

PART A - CHOICE ITEMS

ACTIVITY 1

Read the text below and do the tasks that follow.



The image shows a screenshot of a BBC News article. The article title is "When disappearing may be good for you". The text discusses the influence of social media on people's lives, opinions, and the concept of being in a "bubble". It also mentions that some people learn to disconnect from social media to recharge and that many have become addicted to the Internet.

NEWS

When disappearing may be good for you

Many people's lives have been taken over in recent years by social media. This has influenced the way people think and speak, and not always in ways that are easily understandable.



There is evidence to suggest that many people seem to have difficulty in forming opinions of their own, preferring to simply repeat ideas and beliefs they have read on Twitter or Facebook. They simply pass on what they have read or heard without evaluating it.

People have different reasons for using social media, and many of these are straightforward and uncomplicated, like keeping in touch with friends and family who are away or exchanging information and ideas through their networks. Some use the social media to talk about and combat against social injustices. Unfortunately, there are also those who use the media to express their anger, to downgrade, or even to bully others.

Most people these days live in a bubble: one that confirms what they already believe – having shaped these 'beliefs' from people who have similar views and opinions. The bubble becomes their world, and people who live inside the bubble rarely step outside it. Because of this, they seldom get exposed to views that might challenge their beliefs.

The social media responds to many peoples' need to be visible; to be seen and heard. This exposure has come to be identified with success. So, although their 'friends' may not fully comprehend the views they express, they know that they are 'right' because of the 'likes' they get by all the other people in their bubble. The 'likes' some people get by posting their opinions, their ideas, their photos and so on are so important to them that they feel ignored if they get none or even just a few.

To escape from the pressures of the social media some people have learned to... disconnect. They do this by periodically taking a break from social media to recharge their batteries in the peace and tranquillity of offline life. The effects of this withdrawal have been shown to be positive. Not everyone, however, is able to let go of this. Many have come to rely on the Internet so much that it's become something of an addiction.

ATTENTION

- Mark your answers on Answer Sheet 1 [ΑΠΑΝΤΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ 1].
- Provide a single answer for each item.
- You have **120 minutes** to complete this part of the exam.

1.1 Choose the best answers (A, B, or C) for items 1a-5a from the text above.

- 1a. The overall tone of this article about the social media is
 A. empathetic. B. judgmental. C. courteous.
- 2a. This text suggests that many social media users
 A. deliberately spread lies. B. adopt others' views. C. are totally impulsive.
- 3a. The text suggests that the effect of living in a 'bubble' is that people
 A. get the same news as their ingroup. B. are protected from their enemies. C. don't gain access to some parts of the Internet.
- 4a. The author suggests that the social media gives some people
 A. a chance to be sincere. B. a sense of self-worth. C. opportunities to be upright.
- 5a. The text suggests that time off from the Internet can be
 A. beneficial. B. depressing. C. inspirational.

1.2 What do the underlined words (in bold) in statements 6a-10a mean? Choose the best option (A, B, or C)

MEANING IN CONTEXT

- 6a. There is evidence to suggest that many people seem to have difficulty in forming opinions of their own, preferring to simply repeat ideas and beliefs they have read on Twitter or Facebook. They simply **pass on** what they have read or heard without evaluating it.
 A. distribute B. apply C. spread
- 7a. Some [people] use the social media to talk about and **combat** social injustices. Unfortunately, there are also those who use the media to express their anger, to downgrade, or even to bully others.
 A. compete with B. counteract C. fight against
- 8a. The 'likes' some people get by posting their opinions, their ideas, their photos and so on are so important to them that they feel **ignored** if they get none or even just a few.
 A. rejected B. mistreated C. undetected
- 9a. Self-promotion forms part of this process and expressing opinions does **foster** a sense of identity.
 A. suggest B. promote C. enrich
- 10a. Many have come to rely on the Internet so much that it's become something of **an addiction**.
 A. a demand B. a dependence C. a condition

ACTIVITY 2

Choose the best option (A-F) with which to complete items 11a-15a. Use each option only once. There is one option you do not need.

A	random	B	normal	C	great
D	among	E	between	F	sentimental

Hoarding disorder *or just* junk collector?



“Hoarding” refers to stocking up lots of objects and storing them away. People with hoarding disorder excessively save items that others may view as worthless. They have **11a** ____ difficulty getting rid of or parting with possessions, leading to clutter that disrupts their ability to use their living or workspaces.

Hoarders have trouble discarding things that most other people would get rid of. They save items that they feel they may need in the future, that are valuable or have **12a** ____ value. Their homes are often cluttered, and they often buy things that they don’t need.

There’s a clear difference **13a** ____ hoarding and collecting. Collectors look for specific items (e.g., model cars, stamps) and may proudly display them and keep them organized, while those who hoard often save **14a** ____ items and store them haphazardly. They are usually embarrassed about their possessions and their living space is often cluttered.

Hoarders may live in homes that are so cluttered that it interferes with **15a** ____ functioning. Serious hoarding can cause health and safety concerns. It can lead to family or relationship conflicts, financial difficulties, and problems socially and in work.

Understanding the condition may be the first step to recovery.

ACTIVITY 3

Read the text and choose the best answer (A, B or C) for items 16a-20a.

EAT HEALTHY *today*

OCTOBER 2021



Are carrots really good for you?

There is a commonly held belief, bolstered by the performance of night pilots in the last World War, that eating carrots will help you see better in the dark. To a certain extent this is true, but it's not quite as straightforward as it might seem. Let's examine this in more detail.

Carrots contain a compound called beta-carotene, which gives a vivid yellow, orange, and red colour to many vegetables. It is also an antioxidant that is extremely good for our eyes and skin. The body turns beta-carotene into vitamin A, which is known to be very good for our vision and plays a critical role in cell growth and in maintaining healthy organs like the heart, lungs, and kidneys.

The vitamin A produced by the body from beta-carotene helps the eye convert light into a signal that can be transmitted to the brain, allowing people to see under conditions of low light. If the body does not get enough vitamin A the cornea (the clear front of the eye that protects us against dirt and germs) can literally disappear. Every year 250,000 to 500,000 children become blind, as a result of vitamin A deficiency.

In poor countries, such as Nepal or India, where people suffer from extreme vitamin A deficiencies,

supplements of the vitamin or beta-carotene have been shown to improve night vision.

However, exactly how many carrots are needed to improve low-light vision remains less clear. Most studies focus on the benefits of beta-carotene or vitamin A supplements, and not specifically on carrots themselves. Only one study in 2005 did examine how the eating about 4.5 ounces of cooked carrots six days a week compared against other vitamin A-rich foods and found that all of them performed about the same, though the vitamin A supplement did better than all the natural foods.

Other research indicates that beta-carotene does not convert into vitamin A very well. So, most people would be better off taking vitamin A supplements, if possible, instead of bingeing on carrots.

- 16a. This article is mainly about whether carrots are good for
 - A. vision improvement.
 - B. eye damage and disease.
 - C. vitamin deficiency.
- 17a. Beta-carotene
 - A. can change colour very easily.
 - B. is naturally transformed into vitamin A.
 - C. seems to be good for all body organs.
- 18a. The presence of vitamin A in the body makes it easier to
 - A. see in a darkened room.
 - B. maintain a good diet.
 - C. stop blindness.
- 19a. A study in 2005 found that vision was most enhanced by the intake of
 - A. cooked carrots.
 - B. additional vitamin A.
 - C. beta-carotene.
- 20a. The article concludes that
 - A. carrots have no value on their own.
 - B. vitamin A supplements are better than carrots.
 - C. cooked carrots are really good for digestion.

ACTIVITY 4

Read the text and decide if items 21a-25a are True (A), False (B) or Not Stated (C).

100%
The Socratic Method | Unive: X

← → ↻ 📄 🏠 🕒
🔒 https://www.law.uchicago.edu/socratic-method 🔍

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The Socratic Method

The Socratic Method can be a useful tool for handling everyday disagreements. We have all been in a heated argument with our loved ones. Tempers flare and unnecessary things are said, but these things are avoidable. Instead of throwing your valid points into someone’s face and trying to force them to understand, we could instead try to use the Socratic Method.

So, what is the Socratic Method? Basically, when you want to make a point or establish a position you do it by asking questions rather than making statements.

Let’s say that I believe that it’s ok to hunt animals to eat if it’s necessary for my survival. Someone else doesn’t. That person might say to you “Hunting is cruel and why would you harm a poor helpless animal?” You could answer with an assertive statement such as ‘hunting animals has been a factor since the beginning of time’, or you could ask a question like “Do you believe that humans killing themselves is wrong?”, followed by “Would it not be a worse sin to allow yourself to die through not eating the animal?”



Expressing your point of view in the form of a question is less threatening than forcing your opinion down their throats. It will also allow them to see things from your perspective because it puts them in a position to have to answer your question.

Often all we care about is getting our point across and not really taking to heart what the other person is saying. Sometimes we never really hear the other person’s point of view because we are so sure of our own. And much of the time it is someone we love who is on the receiving end of our arguments, so it is important that we try to save their feelings as much as possible.

Take my partner and I as an example. We have arguments from time to time. It’s hard for her to understand that I do know what she is saying and how she feels, but I also want her to understand my feelings as well. And I want to get this message across without threatening her or making her feel unimportant. I’m thinking of using the Socratic Method to improve our situation.

STATEMENTS		A	B	C
		TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
21a.	The Socratic Method can reduce tension when people disagree.			
22a.	It is less aggressive to ask a question than to make a statement.			
23a.	Using the Socratic Method can sometimes reduce the strength of your argument.			
24a.	People using the Socratic Method tend to listen less to other people.			
25a.	The writer uses the Socratic method regularly with his partner.			

ACTIVITY 5

Read the text and choose the best answer (A, B or C) for items 26a-30a.

PSYCHOLOGIES

December 2021

Resilience in times of crises

Everybody is talking about resilience: In these difficult times, it is important to have the abilities to help us overcome crises, to come out strengthened. But what exactly is resilience and how do we notice that we possess it? Romina Männl talks to Franz-Josef Wagner and Brigitte Anderl-Doliwa, two members of a new initiative, 'Roads to Resilience', about this and other issues.



Männl: Resilience describes the ability to handle crises and challenges well and come out stronger. How does it happen that during critical times such as the COVID-19 crisis, some people cope with their daily life energetically and confidently while others are plagued by fears and feel incapable of action?

Anderl-Doliwa: Resilience is like a muscle. It is there from the very beginning, but it does not grow and get stronger unless it's trained. One needs sufficient exercise to cope with the challenges and crises involved. We should not demand too much from ourselves right away.

Wagner: That's right. We learn by experience, and these experiences include the exceptional situations in our life; the first day at school, buying a car, renovating an apartment. We grow with these challenges. In difficult situations, we can refer back to our earlier actions and consider what helped us at that time and how we dealt with it. The people around us are of course a great help and can provide us with support that we can rely upon. It helps to know that we are not alone, and that other people face similar challenges. We don't have to be capable of doing everything alone.

Männl: What are the distinctive features of resilience now in particular?

Anderl-Doliwa: It is important that we structure each day and maintain or establish as many daily routines as possible since these can provide security in uncertain times. Resilience shows itself already in small things: when we get up in the morning and get dressed, despite the little difficulties that home or the office present, shopping, preparing meals, going for a walk, or working on projects or reports.

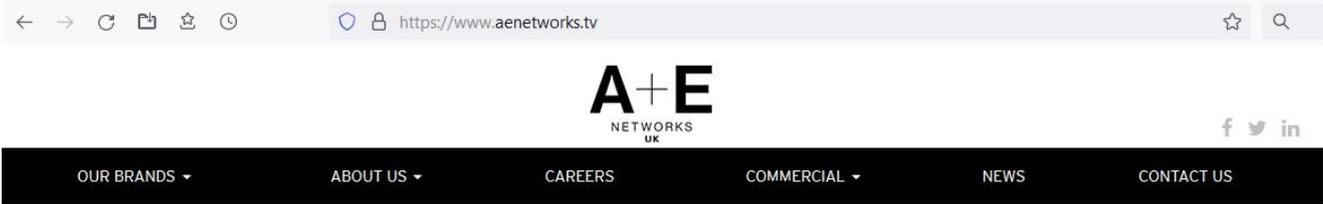
Wagner: We must always think of the cup as half full, not half empty. I have a friend who has had to live many years in a sheltered institution and is now living alone. She sees the COVID-19 crisis, with all its restrictions, as a steppingstone to a daily life she can structure herself. She thinks from day to day – in small steps. It can definitely help to establish a plan for the next day, a pattern. Repetitive action can be an anchor.

- 26a. What is the relationship between the three speakers?
 A. Members of a panel. B. Interviewer and guests C. Initiative collaborators.
- 27a. When Romina Männl talks about being 'plagued' by fears, what is she referring to?
 A. Being mentally challenged. B. Being overwhelmed. C. Being upset.
- 28a. Franz-Josef Wagner believes that
 A. we should avoid stress at any cost. B. we must regulate time and plan for the future. C. our past reactions affect our future actions.
- 29a. Brigitte Anderl-Doliwa says that it is important to
 A. do difficult things. B. keep to a schedule. C. attempt different activities.
- 30a. Which of the three speakers recommends looking at things positively?
 A. Brigitte Anderl-Doliwa B. Romina Männl C. Franz-Josef Wagner

ACTIVITY 6

Choose the best option (A-F) with which to complete items 31a-35a. Use each option only once. There is one option you do not need.

A	point	B	junction	C	journal
D	timber	E	barricade	F	settlement



The Vikings discover America

While Christopher Columbus’ journeys marked the beginning of centuries of exploration and colonization of North and South America, he was not the one who discovered the so-called “New World”.



Recent analysis of the remains of **31a** _____ buildings, found at L’Anse aux Meadows on the northern tip of Canada’s Newfound, has shown that half a millennium before Christopher Columbus crossed the Atlantic, the Vikings had reached the America.

The Icelandic sagas – oral histories written down hundreds of years later – tell of a **32a** _____ called “Vinland”, traditionally assumed to be coastal North America. But while it is acknowledged that the Vikings landed in Canada, exactly when they set up camp to become the first Europeans to cross the Atlantic, thus marking the moment when the globe was first known to have been encircled by humans, has remained imprecise.

Now scientists have used a new type of dating technique. Taking a long-ago solar storm as their reference **33a** _____ they have established that the settlement was occupied in AD1021 – all by examining tree rings. Three juniper and fir logs that were cut from the Newfoundland settlement date it to exactly a millennium ago, 471 years before Columbus’s first voyage.

This study, published in the **34a** _____ “Nature”, made use of the cosmic ray induced upsurge in atmospheric radiocarbon concentrations during a known solar storm in AD993. This event released an enormous pulse of radiation that was absorbed by trees at the time. There was also evidence that trees been modified by metal tools, which were not manufactured by the Indigenous inhabitants of the area at the time. All the indications suggest the Vikings were active on the North American continent in the year AD1021.

This date offers a secure **35a** _____ for late Viking chronology. More importantly, it acts as a new point of reference for European cognisance of the Americas, and the earliest known year by which human migration had encircled the planet.

ACTIVITY 7Read extract A from John Fowles's *The Magus* and do the task 7.1.**Part A****Chapter 1**

I was born in 1927, the only child of middle-class parents, both English, and themselves born in the grotesquely elongated shadow, which they never rose sufficiently above history to leave, of that monstrous dwarf Queen Victoria. I was sent to a public school, I wasted two years doing my national service, I went to Oxford; and there I began to discover I was not the person I wanted to be.

I had long before made the discovery that I lacked the parents and ancestors I needed. My father was, through being the right age at the right time rather than through any great professional talent, a brigadier; and my mother was the very model of a would-be major general's wife. That is, she never argued with him and always behaved as if he were listening in the next room, even when he was thousands of miles away. I saw very little of my father during the war, and in his long absences I used to build up a more or less immaculate conception of him, which he generally – a bad but appropriate pun – shattered within the first forty-eight hours of his leave.

Like all men not really up to their job, he was a stickler for externals and petty quotidian things; and in lieu of an intellect he had accumulated an armory of capitalized keywords like Discipline and Tradition and Responsibility. If I ever dared – I seldom did – to argue with him, he would produce one of these totem words and cosh me with it, as no doubt in similar circumstances he quelled his subalterns. If one still refused to lie down and die, he lost, or loosed, his temper. His temper was like a red dog, and he always had it close to hand.

The wishful tradition is that our family came over from France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes – noble Huguenots remotely allied to Honore d'Urfé, author of the seventeen-century best-seller *L'Astree*. Certainly – if one excludes another equally unsubstantiated link with Tom Durfey, Charles II's scribbling friend – no other of my ancestors showed any artistic leanings whatever: generation after generation of captains, clergymen, sailors, squirelings, with only a uniform lack of distinction and a marked penchant for gambling, and losing, to characterize them. My grandfather had four sons, two of whom died in the First World War; the third took an unsavoury way of paying off his atavism (gambling debts) and disappeared to America. He was never referred to as still existing by my father, a youngest brother who had all the characteristics that eldest sons are supposed to possess; and I have not the least idea whether he is still alive, or even whether I have unknown cousins on the other side of the Atlantic.

During my last years at school, I realized that what was really wrong with my parents was that they had nothing but a blanket contempt for the sort of life I wanted to lead. I was "good" at English, I had poems printed pseudonymously in the school magazine, I thought D. H. Lawrence the greatest human being of the century; my parents certainly never read Lawrence and had probably never heard of him except in connection with *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. There were things, a certain emotional gentleness in my mother, an occasional euphoric jolliness in my father, I could have borne more of; but always I liked in them the things they didn't want to be liked for. By the time I was eighteen and Hitler was dead they had become mere providers, for whom I had to exhibit a token gratitude, but could muster very little else.

I led two lives. At school I got a small reputation as a wartime aesthete and cynic. But I had to join the regiment – Tradition and Sacrifice pressganged me into that. I insisted, and luckily the headmaster of my school backed me, that I wanted to go to university afterwards. I went on leading a double life in the Army, queasily playing at being Brigadier "Blazer" Urfe's son in public, and nervously reading Penguin New Writing and poetry pamphlets in private. As soon as I could, I got myself demobilized, I went to Oxford in 1948.

Part 2

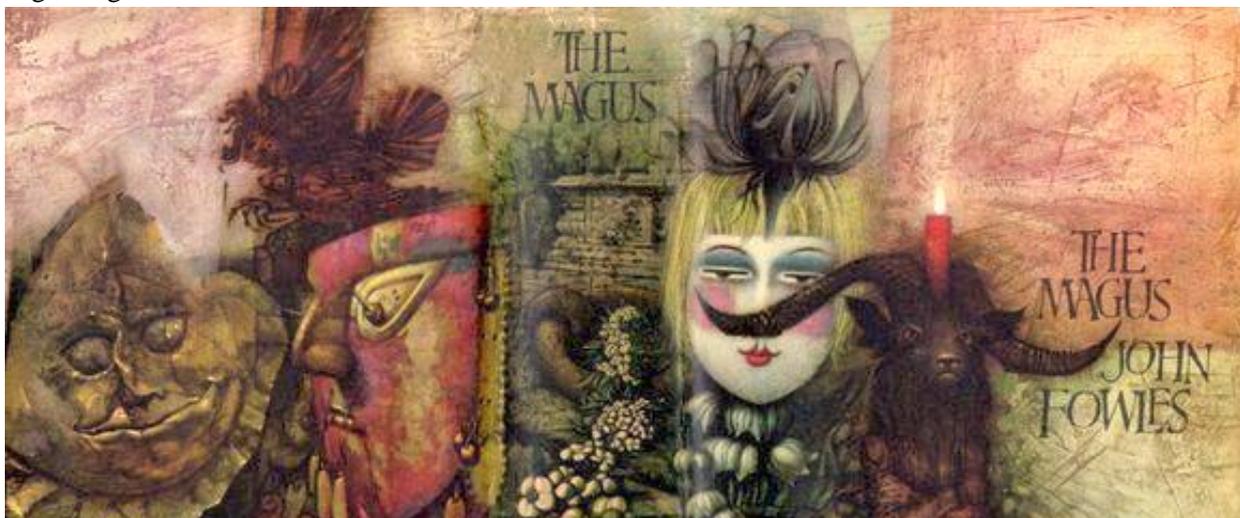
In my second year at Magdalen, soon after a long vacation during which I hardly saw my parents, my father had to fly out to India. He took my mother with him. Their plane crashed, a high-octane pyre, in a thunderstorm some forty miles east of Karachi. After the first shock I felt an almost immediate sense of relief, of freedom. My only other close relation, my mother's brother, farmed in Rhodesia, so I now had no family to trammel what I regarded as my real self. I may have been weak in filial charity, but I was strong on the discipline in vogue.

At least, along with a group of fellow odd men out at Magdalen, I thought I was so. We formed a small club called *Les Hommes Revoltes*, drank very dry sherry, and (as a protest against those shabby duffel-coated last years of the 'forties) wore dark-grey suits and black ties for our meetings. There we argued about being and nothingness and called a certain kind of inconsequential behaviour "existentialist." Less enlightened people would have called it capricious or just plain selfish; but we didn't understand that the heroes, or anti-heroes, of the French existentialist novels we read were not supposed to be realistic. We tried to imitate them, mistaking metaphorical descriptions of complex modes of feeling for straightforward prescriptions of behaviour. We duly felt the right anguishes. Most of us, true to the eternal dandyism of Oxford, simply wanted to look different. In our club, we did.

I acquired expensive habits and affected manners. I got a third-class degree and a first-class illusion: that I was a poet. But nothing could have been less poetic than my seeing-through-all boredom with life in general and with making a living in particular. I was too green to know that all cynicism masks a failure to cope – an impotence, in short; and that to despise all effort is the greatest effort of all. But I did absorb a small dose of one permanently useful thing, Oxford's greatest gift to civilized life: Socratic honesty. It showed me, very intermittently, that it is not enough to revolt against one's past. One day I was outrageously bitter among some friends about the Army; back in my own rooms later it suddenly struck me that just because I said with impunity things that would have apoplexed my dead father, I was still no less under his influence. The truth was I was not a cynic by nature, only by revolt. I had got away from what I hated, but I hadn't found where I loved, and so I pretended that there was nowhere to love.

Handsomely equipped to fail, I went out into the world. My father hadn't kept Financial Prudence among his armoury of essential words; he ran a ridiculously large account at Ladbroke's and his mess bills always reached staggering proportions, because he liked to be popular and in place of charm had to dispense alcohol. What remained of his money when the lawyers and the tax men had had their share yielded not nearly enough for me to live on. But every kind of job I looked at –the Foreign Service, the Civil, the Colonial, the banks, commerce, advertising– was transpierceable at a glance. I went to several interviews. Since I didn't feel obliged to show the eager enthusiasm our world expects from the young executive, I was successful at none.

In the end, like countless Oxford men before me, I answered an advertisement in *The Times Educational Supplement*. I went to the place, a minor public school in East Anglia; was cursorily scrutinized, then offered the post. I learnt later that there were only two other applicants, both Redbrick, and term was beginning in three weeks.



ACTIVITY 8

Read the film reviews below and match each underlined word (46a – 50a) with options A-H. There are three options you do not need.

A	enjoyment	B	spirit	C	succession	D	closeness
E	incomprehensible	F	speed	G	corrupt	H	rhythm

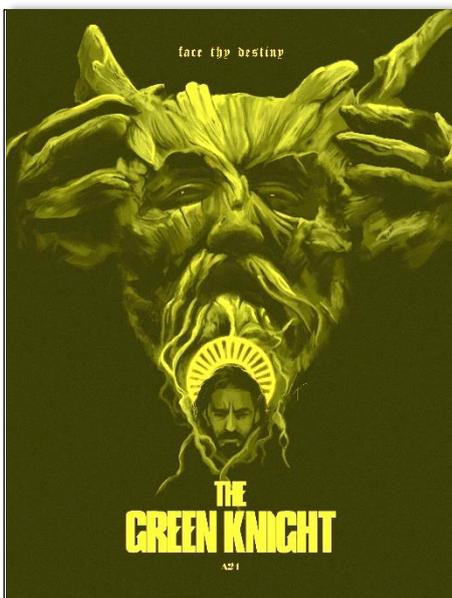
The Green Knight

King Arthur's headstrong nephew embarks on a daring quest to confront the Green Knight, a mysterious giant who appears at Camelot. Risking his head, he sets off on an epic adventure to prove himself before his family and court.



The Independent Times

“The Green Knight” asks a lot of its viewers to stay engaged with what could be called its slow **(46a)** pace, to consider its themes without them being underlined for easy **(47a)** consumption, to be willing to see a film about a famous knight that contains very little in the way of traditional heroism. It is scary, sexy, and strange in ways that American films are rarely allowed to be, culminating in a **(48a)** sequence that cast the whole film in a new light for this viewer.



Film Today

“The Green Knight” doesn’t feel modern, *per se*, but it has its own sense of vitality and **(49a)** immediacy. Its Director replicates whichever parts of the original tale suit his needs, while refiguring everything else. Perhaps that’s the only logical way to approach the story, which is so conflicting and, at times, so **(50a)** inscrutable that its meaning has puzzled academics for centuries. Only those with the misfortune of living through crusades and plague epidemics will ever know its truth.

PART B - SHORT ANSWERS

ACTIVITY 1

Fill in the missing words (1b-5b) in the text below. The first letter of each word is provided, and the dashes correspond to the missing letters.

Nobel prize in medicine won by US scientists who unlocked the secrets of our sense of touch

The 2021 Nobel prize for medicine has been (1b) a _ _ _ _ _ to two U.S. scientists who have discovered previously unknown secrets behind the human sense of touch.

David Julius, of the University of California San Francisco, received half of the prize. His research was on the use of capsaicin, a compound extracted from chili peppers, to identify a sensor in the nerve endings of the skin that responds to heat. Ardem Patapoutian, of the Scripps Research Institute in La Jolla, California, received the other half for his development of pressure-sensitive equipment that responds to mechanical stimuli in the skin and internal organs. The (2b) a _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ was made by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences on Monday (Oct. 4, 2021).

Their discoveries "have allowed us to understand how heat, cold and mechanical force can initiate the nerve impulses that allow us to perceive and adapt to the world around us," the Nobel Committee said in a statement. "This knowledge is being used to develop treatments for a wide (3b) r _ _ _ _ of disease conditions, including persistent pain."

The award comes with a prize of 10 million Swedish kronor (\$1.15 million) to be (4b) s _ _ _ _ _ equally between the two winners.

Last year's prize went to three scientists for their discovery of a virus carried in the (5b) b _ _ _ _ that causes inflammation of the liver. The discovery of this deadly disease was a breakthrough that enabled doctors to identify the virus in patients' blood and develop a cure for it.

ACTIVITY 2

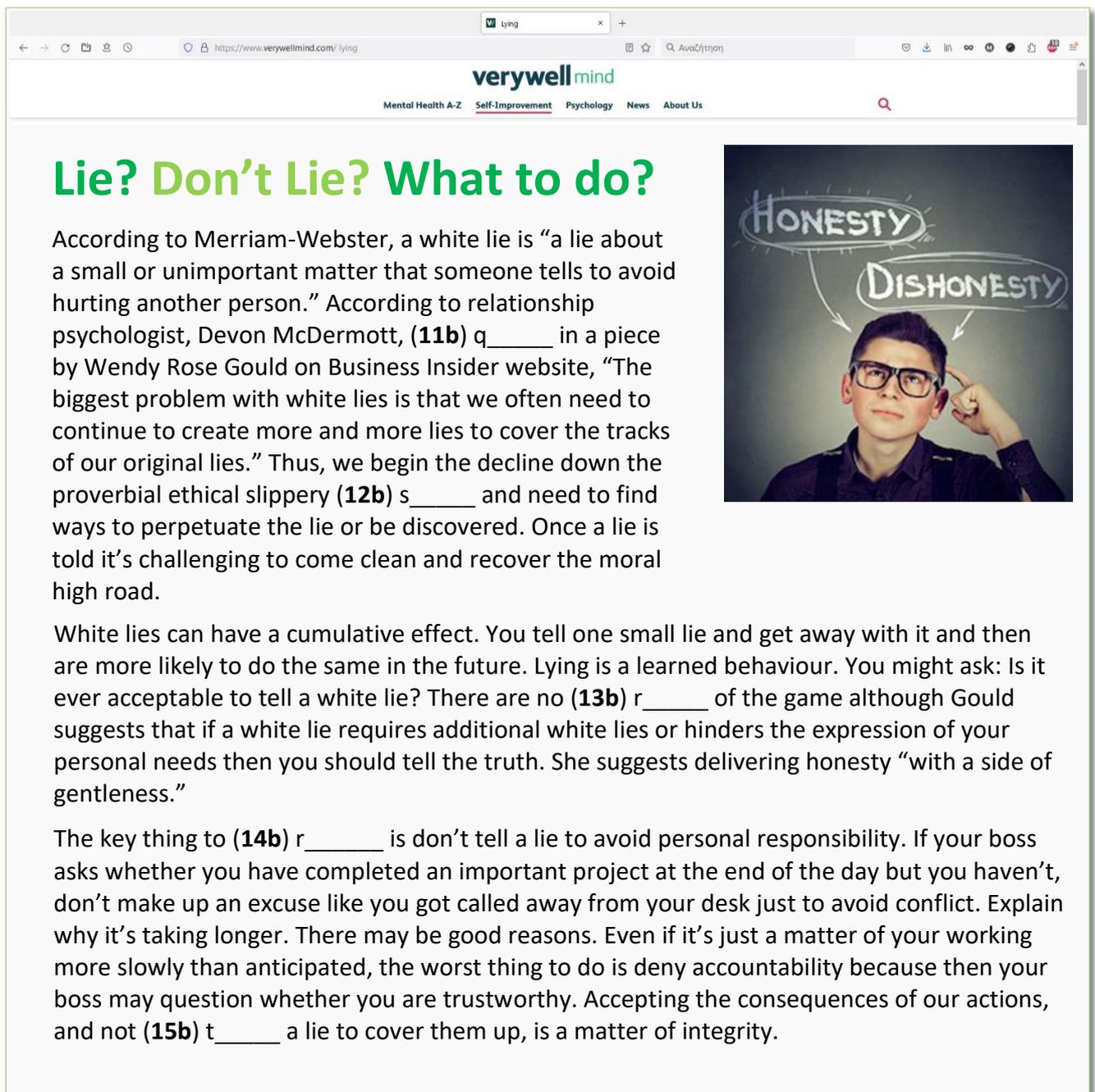
Put the jumbled words in Column B in the correct order to complete statements 6b-10b in Column A.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
6b.	Extract from an article on CNN News Winter is fast approaching, and the global economy is rebounding from the Covid-19 pandemic faster than the world had prepared for. Governments are being forced to reach for sources _____. The infrastructure that exists to harness energy from renewables like wind and solar simply isn't enough to meet demand.	available readily of that energy are
7b.	Extract from an article in the New York Times Le Carré was a grand master of spy novels, books so good they transcended the genre. He did not allow _____ literary prizes and he called state honors like a knighthood "absolutely fatuous." But he was widely considered to be one of the greatest British novelists of his time.	be his entered for to work
8b.	Extract from an article in the Guardian Buildings near the volcano on the Spanish island of La Palma have been engulfed by rivers of lava, with the drama of the red-hot eruption intensified _____. The magma destroyed at least four buildings in the village of Callejon de la Gata, witnesses said.	flashes the of lightning by spectacle of

<p>9b.</p>	<p>Extract from an article in the <i>Independent</i></p> <p>Emma Raducanu's return to the court after her sensational US Open triumph ended in defeat as she was beaten in the second round in Indian Wells. It has been 27 days since the 18-year-old stunned the world to become the queen of New York, but _____ in the Californian desert.</p>	<p>that reproduce not level she could</p>
<p>10b.</p>	<p>Extract from an article in <i>The Times</i></p> <p>Third-level students are spending hours commuting to Dublin from across Ireland as the housing crisis _____ of affordable accommodation. Dr Vicky Conway, associate professor of law at Dublin City University (DCU), said that one of her first-year students from Cavan had to wake up at 4.30am to attend yesterday's 9am class in the capital.</p>	<p>locked them out keeps</p>

ACTIVITY 3

Fill in the missing words (11b-15b) in the text below. The first letter is provided.



Lie? Don't Lie? What to do?

According to Merriam-Webster, a white lie is “a lie about a small or unimportant matter that someone tells to avoid hurting another person.” According to relationship psychologist, Devon McDermott, (11b) q_____ in a piece by Wendy Rose Gould on Business Insider website, “The biggest problem with white lies is that we often need to continue to create more and more lies to cover the tracks of our original lies.” Thus, we begin the decline down the proverbial ethical slippery (12b) s_____ and need to find ways to perpetuate the lie or be discovered. Once a lie is told it’s challenging to come clean and recover the moral high road.

White lies can have a cumulative effect. You tell one small lie and get away with it and then are more likely to do the same in the future. Lying is a learned behaviour. You might ask: Is it ever acceptable to tell a white lie? There are no (13b) r_____ of the game although Gould suggests that if a white lie requires additional white lies or hinders the expression of your personal needs then you should tell the truth. She suggests delivering honesty “with a side of gentleness.”

The key thing to (14b) r_____ is don’t tell a lie to avoid personal responsibility. If your boss asks whether you have completed an important project at the end of the day but you haven’t, don’t make up an excuse like you got called away from your desk just to avoid conflict. Explain why it’s taking longer. There may be good reasons. Even if it’s just a matter of your working more slowly than anticipated, the worst thing to do is deny accountability because then your boss may question whether you are trustworthy. Accepting the consequences of our actions, and not (15b) t_____ a lie to cover them up, is a matter of integrity.

ACTIVITY 4

Fill in gaps 16b-20b with a “give +” idiomatic expression so that the statements below make sense.

16b	Many elderly people choose live-in care instead of moving to an old people’s residence. It’s a huge wrench to have to give _____ the house where you live and where most of your treasured possessions are. No matter what age you are, there really is no place like home.
17b	Alberta family give _____ 123-year-old house Mike Wilman said his family has owned the house for two years, but they no longer want it and would like to see it go to someone who appreciates its history. First the family tried donating the house to Fort Edmonton Park, which has streets devoted to the late-19th and early-20th centuries, but Wilman said the heritage park did not want another 1890s-era home. Wilman then posted ads for a free house on Facebook Marketplace.
18b	These are not just the wild ravings of a deranged scientist but a reasoned explanation that several academic experts have given _____ to. Therefore, my colleagues and I are quite prepared to trust these results as well.
19b	We all believed him because he’d given his _____ to us. He had such an innocent look in his eyes when he promised to do it for us. Little did we know that we were dealing with someone who’s totally untrustworthy and who has been involved in fraud and embezzlement.
20b	It was totally unexpected. They’d met only a few weeks earlier when they started working on the NGR project together and they worked spectacularly well with one another and the rest of the team. But to have proposed to him in the car, while she was giving him a _____ to the garage where his car was being serviced was a total shock!

**ΣΑΣ ΥΠΕΝΘΥΜΙΖΟΥΜΕ ΟΤΙ ΠΡΕΠΕΙ ΝΑ ΜΕΤΑΦΕΡΕΤΕ ΟΛΕΣ ΤΙΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ 1
ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**