

SKILLS TEST 4

Extension

READING

1 Read the article. Complete the summary with one or two words in each gap. Use words from the article.

Which is the right decision?

Now and again, we have to make difficult decisions. For example, you might be faced with an ethical dilemma, where there might be two or more possible choices, and none of which are 'right'. We have to come to a decision, knowing that whatever we do creates further problems, never completely solving the original problem. Here are some examples. What would you do in these situations?

1 Imagine that you are walking along a street one day and you see a wallet on the pavement. You can't see anyone else around you, so you decide to pick it up. Inside, it contains a large amount of cash, along with the man's name and address. You realise that the wallet belongs to one of the richest people in

your country, who probably wouldn't miss the money. The question is: do you send the wallet back, or is it ethical to do something else with it?

2 You are on a small boat at sea. Suddenly, you see a person in the water who needs help. He's far away, but he looks quite similar to a well-known criminal you've seen on the news. You can't be sure, however. In the other direction, you can see someone else who needs help. You don't recognize him, but he looks in serious trouble. If only you had enough room in your boat for two more people, but you only have space for one. What's the right thing to do?

3 Looking for a present for your friend, you find two boxes of chocolates: one for €5 and another

for €30. They are very similar, except that the cheaper chocolates are made from an oil which is known to be unhealthy, and that rainforests are cut down in order to make it. Your friend probably wouldn't notice, and would be grateful just to have a present. Which box would you buy?

These examples of ethical dilemmas show that we often behave differently if we think no-one is watching us, perhaps even cheating if we think we can get away with it. We often make decisions based on emotional responses rather than facts, or on what we believe to be good for us personally. This can have serious consequences if we find ourselves in positions of power – if we become politicians or doctors, for example, who have to try and make the 'right' decision every day.

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| <p>0 The article give an explanation of what an <i>ethical dilemma</i> is.</p> <p>1 The first example is about finding lots of _____ which isn't yours.</p> <p>2 The second example is about saving the life of a possible _____.</p> <p>3 The third example is about buying someone a _____.</p> <p>4 The article says that it's important to think about</p> | <p>decisions, especially if you have some kind of _____.</p> <p>5 The first dilemma is an example of how we _____ if no-one is observing us.</p> <p>6 The second dilemma is about reaching a decision based on an _____.</p> <p>7 The third is about whether or not we make a decision based on how it would affect us _____.</p> |
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2 Read the article again. Complete the sentences with words/phrases from the article.

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| <p>0 An ethical dilemma is a type of <i>difficult</i> decision.</p> <p>1 Whatever decision is made often results in a new _____ being created.</p> <p>2 The first dilemma asks whether it's _____ to give something back to someone who doesn't really need it.</p> <p>3 The second asks you to make a judgement about someone who is only _____ in looks to someone who doesn't deserve to be saved.</p> <p>4 It asks whether we should help anyone who is experiencing _____, regardless of who they are.</p> | <p>5 The third dilemma asks whether we should buy products we know to be _____ in order to save money.</p> <p>6 It asks whether we would do something wrong, as long as no-one else will _____ it.</p> <p>7 The article suggests that many people consider _____ if they think there will be no bad result.</p> <p>8 It also says that there are more serious _____ to making decisions depending on how much power we have.</p> |
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SKILLS TEST 4

Extension

LISTENING

3  Listen to a conversation. Put the sentences in the order they talk about them.

- A Imagining that the hospital is for sick children.
- B What the girl would do.
- C Imagining what they would do if they saw someone stealing a lot of money.
- D Imagining that the man who robbed the bank works for a hospital.
- E Imagining that the hospital needs money.
- F What the boy would tell the police.
- G What one of their teachers said that day.
- H Imagining that the man is a friend of the boy's parents.

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4  Listen again and choose the correct answers.

- 1 The girl wants the boy to

A think about a problem.	B tell the truth.
C say what he did in class today.	D tell her what she should have done.
- 2 She asks him to say what he

A did.	B would have done.	C would do.	D should have done.
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- 3 At first, the boy says he

A would run away.	B would stop the robber.	C wouldn't stop the robber.	D can't stop the robber.
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- 4 Next, he says he

A would stop the robber.	B wouldn't stop the robber.
C would ask why he was robbing a bank.	D ought to stop the robber.
- 5 The boy wouldn't want the

A hospital to get stolen money.	B man to work for a hospital.
C hospital to get no money.	D man to get away with his crime.
- 6 The boy wishes

A he'd seen the crime.	B he hadn't seen the crime.	C he'd caught the robber.	D he hadn't lied.
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- 7 The girl would

A hide the truth.	B try to raise money for the hospital.
C be truthful about what happened.	D tell the police and feel good about it.

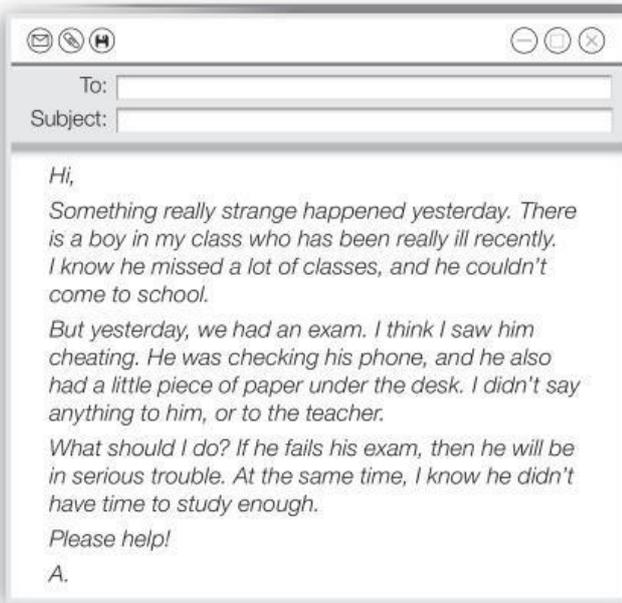
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SKILLS TEST 4

Extension

WRITING

5 Your friend has sent you this email. Write a reply (180–200 words), giving your friend some advice. Give reasons for your ideas.



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SPEAKING

6 Work in pairs. Look at the photos. They show situations in which someone needs to apologise. Take turns to describe your photo, and say why you think someone will need to apologise. Decide together which situation would be the most difficult to apologise for and tell each other about a situation when you had to apologise for something.



7 In pairs, complete the phrases for apologising and accepting apologies. Then role play the two situations using the phrases.

- 1 I'm so s_____ ...
- 2 I feel a_____ about this ...
- 3 I don't know what to s_____.
- 4 I'm a_____.
- That's OK.
- 5 Don't w_____ about it.
- 6 No w_____.

- **Student A:** You are meeting your friend at the cinema today. The film starts at 8.00 pm, and you agreed to meet at 7.00 pm. Unfortunately, you are late. It's now 7.45 pm. Your friend was waiting for 45 minutes.
- **Student B:** You borrowed an important book from your friend last week, so you could do some homework. Unfortunately, you spilled water all over the book, and now lots of pages are stuck together.

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TOTAL SCORE 70