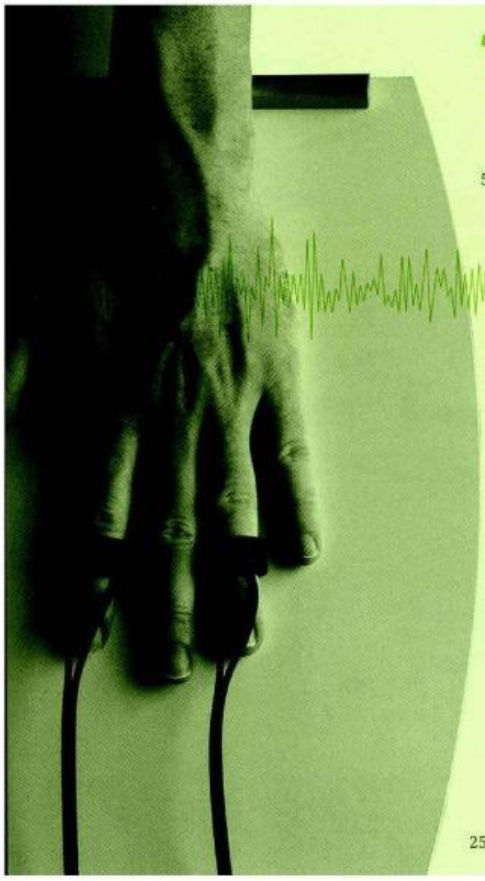
14 Communicating

Reading Part 4



Using forensic psychologists to solve crimes has recently become very popular in TV shows. In these programmes, people use their knowledge of human behaviour to work out if people are telling the truth, and in real life, forensic psychologists are helpful in understanding criminal behaviour and helping police to solve crimes.

Being able to tell if someone is lying can be an important part of solving a crime. In the US they sometimes use a machine called a 'polygraph' or 'lie detector'. This is a machine which measures the heart rate, breathing and blood pressure while someone is answering questions. Any changes in the measurements may suggest whether this person is telling the truth or not. However, many experts believe that polygraphs are unreliable and often they are proved to be wrong. The police use other machines to help them decide if someone is lying. For example, they use computer software that examines what a suspect has written, a device that records voice changes, and even brain scans.

Some researchers believe that certain people have a special gift for spotting a liar. Dr Paul Ekman and Dr Maureen O'Sullivan from the University of California have researched this subject and believe that some people can tell from someone's voice and their expression if they are telling the truth.

So how can ordinary people like you and I tell if someone is lying? Look out for these signs: Are they hesitating more than usual? Are they sighing a lot, but using fewer hand gestures? Are their feet pointing towards an exit? Are they showing lots of nervous habits such as shrugging their shoulders? These are all pretty good signs that the person you are talking to may not in fact be telling the truth!

Read the text about lying. For questions 1–4 choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

1 What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
- A to describe how bad it is to lie
- B to give advice about how to tell a lie
- C to discuss different ways of identifying lies
- D to explain why people tell lies

2 What would a reader learn about lie detector tests from this article?
- A They are all reliable.
- B They are only used in the US.
- C They all involve the use of machines.
- D They rely on physical changes in the speaker.

3 What does the writer say about Dr Paul Ekman and Dr Maureen O'Sullivan?
- A They think everyone can learn to detect lies.
- B They are both excellent at spotting liars.
- C They think it's impossible to be certain when someone is lying.
- D They believe some people are better at spotting lies than others.

4 Which of these is the best title for the article?
- A How can you tell if someone is lying?
- B How should liars be punished?
- C How often do people tell lies?
- D How many lies have you told?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar

have something done

1 Use the prompts to write sentences saying what you can have done in places a–f.

bike / fix	car / wash
eyes / test	blood pressure / take
teeth / check	hair / cut

a hairdresser's .....

.....

b optician's .....

.....

c doctor's surgery .....

.....

d dentist's .....

.....

e garage .....

.....

f bike shop .....

.....

2 Rewrite each sentence a–f. Keep the same meaning and use the correct form of *have something done*.

a A man is fixing their car at the moment.
They ..... at the moment.

b Somebody is testing my eyes tomorrow.
I ..... tomorrow.

c The hairdresser will style my mum's hair next week.
My mum ..... next week.

d They installed some new computers in our school yesterday.
We ..... in our school yesterday.

e The beautician is painting my sister's nails right now.
My sister ..... right now.

f Some men planted some trees in our neighbour's garden last year.
Our neighbours ..... last year.

Listening Part 3

7 You will hear part of a talk by a woman called Jessica, about changes in the way we communicate. For each question, fill in the missing information.

Changing communication

A talk by Jessica Fry

Topic:

How communication has changed in the last (1) ..... years.

The past:

We used to wait (2) ..... for replies to letters and cards.

Young people communicated by writing (3) ..... or phoning friends from home.

People used pay phones instead of mobiles.

The present:

We can contact other people very (4) .....

Mobile phones help us stay in touch when away from home.

The disadvantages:

Apart from words, we communicate through

- the way we say something
- facial expressions
- our (5) .....



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Vocabulary

Personal feelings

1 Match the feelings 1–8 with explanations a–h.

1 I'm really excited.
2 I'm feeling quite confident.
3 I'm so angry!
4 I'm feeling a bit embarrassed.
5 I'm so bored!
6 I'm a little bit frightened.
7 I feel lonely.
8 I'm very tired.

a I gave the wrong answer in front of everybody.
b I've just seen a horror film.
c I've had a lot of late nights recently.
d I've started at a new school and I don't know anyone.
e It's my birthday tomorrow!
f There's nothing to do!
g I think I passed the exam.
h My little brother broke my mobile phone.

2 Read the definitions then rearrange the letters to form the words. Check your answers in a dictionary.

a extremely pleased
ghdedleit d _____

b happy and smiling
eeulhcrf c _____

c feeling that something good is going to happen
veopsiti p _____

d a bit worried or afraid
ounervs n _____

e very unhappy
seblmirae m _____

f not worried or stressed
erlxdae r _____

Writing Part 3

1 Read the task and the story below. Complete 1–5 with a suitable adverb.

Your English teacher has asked you to write a story. Your story must have this title:

A Silly Mistake

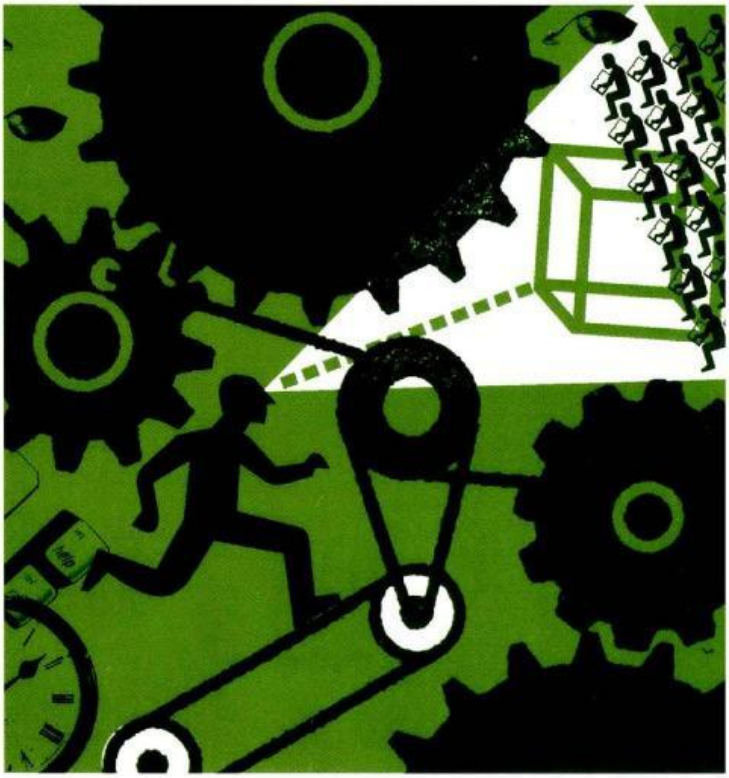
Write your story in about 100 words.

I opened my eyes and (1) _____ jumped out of bed. I had an important interview for a job to go to. In two minutes I was in the shower singing so (2) _____ that my younger brother in the next room banged on the wall.

Twenty minutes later I was in the empty kitchen, wearing my best suit. 'The house is (3) _____ quiet,' I thought, as I ate my breakfast (4) _____.

Before long, I was at the bus stop. 'Where is everybody?' I wondered as I climbed onto an empty bus. Finally, I was outside the locked glass door of an office building and then I (5) _____ realised. Today was Sunday, not Monday.

2 Write your own answer to the task in exercise 1. Use adverbs where appropriate.



LIVEWORKSHEETS