MEDIA, POLITICS, BUSINESS & SOCIETY

EXERCISE 1 - MATCH UP

English phrase	Answer	Polish translation (mixed)
1. call for immediate action	____	A. przekonać kogoś do współpracy
2. manipulate public opinion	____	B. domagać się natychmiastowego działania
3. apologise for inappropriate behaviour	____	C. przywrócić zaufanie
4. exaggerate the issue	____	D. zaprzeczyć zarzutom
5. accuse somebody of bribery/corruption	____	E. wyolbrzymiać problem / przesadzać z problemem
6. criticise the government/management	____	F. potwierdzić zeznania
7. oppose the proposal	____	G. zniechęcać do ryzykownych zachowań
8. mislead the public/readers	____	H. skonfrontować kogoś z czymś / w sprawie czegoś
9. admit to a crime	____	I. krytykować rząd / kierownictwo
10. propose a solution	____	J. chwalić innowacyjne rozwiązania
11. deny the allegations	____	K. manipulować opinią publiczną
12. condemn acts of violence	____	L. skarżyć się na złe warunki pracy
13. discourage risky behaviour	____	M. przyznać się do przestępstwa
14. flatter someone	____	N. publicznie wyśmiewać / ośmieszać kogoś
15. praise innovative solutions	____	O. sprzeciwiać się propozycji
16. spark controversy	____	P. wywierać presję na świadków / zastraszać świadków
17. persuade someone to collaborate	____	Q. wprowadzać konsumentów w błąd
18. pressure / intimidate witnesses	____	R. schlebiać komuś / pochlebiać komuś
19. assure somebody that...	____	S. potępiać akty przemocy
20. confront somebody over something	____	T. przeprosić za niewłaściwe zachowanie
21. complain about poor working conditions	____	U. zaproponować rozwiązanie
22. threaten with legal action	____	V. wywołać kontrowersje
23. restore confidence	____	W. zapewnić kogoś, że...
24. mock / ridicule somebody publicly	____	X. oskarżyć kogoś o łapówkarstwo / korupcję
25. mislead consumers	____	Y. wprowadzać opinię publiczną / czytelników w błąd

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26. corroborate the testimony	____	Z. grozić podjęciem kroków prawnych

EXERCISE 2 - GAP FILL

Complete each sentence with a suitable phrase from Exercise 1. Change the form if necessary.

1. Environmental organisations are currently _____ because pollution levels have reached a dangerous record high.

   Answer: _____

2. The advertising campaign was designed to _____ before voters had time to check the facts.

   Answer: _____

3. Yesterday, the CEO publicly _____ after making offensive comments during a live interview.

   Answer: _____

4. Some tabloids rarely admit that they _____ in order to attract more readers and clicks.

   Answer: _____

5. Investigators have recently decided to _____ several senior officials after new financial documents were leaked.

   Answer: _____

6. Employees hardly ever _____ in public, but this time the safety failures were too serious to ignore.

   Answer: _____

7. At the moment, thousands of residents are preparing to _____ because they believe it would raise taxes unfairly.

   Answer: _____

8. Several media outlets were accused of trying to _____ while the election campaign was still in progress.

   Answer: _____

9. If the suspect decides to _____, the judge may take his cooperation into account.

   Answer: _____

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10. Since 2015, urban planners have repeatedly tried to _____ to the housing shortage.

Answer: _____

11. The politician has already _____ and insists that the accusations are politically motivated.

Answer: _____

12. Over the last decade, international organisations have consistently _____ in conflict zones.

Answer: _____

13. Schools are currently running campaigns to _____ among teenagers, especially online challenges.

Answer: _____

14. She hardly ever tries to _____, even when she wants to win support from senior managers.

Answer: _____

15. The newspaper recently _____ introduced by local entrepreneurs who reduced energy consumption.

Answer: _____

16. The minister's remarks immediately _____ and dominated political debate for days.

Answer: _____

17. By the time the agreement is signed next year, both sides will have worked hard to _____.

Answer: _____

18. While the trial was taking place, investigators allegedly tried to _____, which raised serious legal concerns.

Answer: _____

19. The spokesperson has just _____ the company will compensate all affected customers.

Answer: _____

20. Unless workers stop _____, management will have to address the conditions in the factory.

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Answer: _____

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EXERCISE 3 - ABCD QUIZ

Choose the best phrase for each context. Only one answer is correct.

1. The company hired independent auditors to _____ after a major financial scandal.

A. restore confidence
B. flatter someone
C. exaggerate the issue
D. oppose the proposal

2. When the journalist asked for evidence, the minister chose to _____ rather than answer directly.

A. deny the allegations
B. praise innovative solutions
C. corroborate the testimony
D. call for immediate action

3. The witness became nervous after several people attempted to _____ before the hearing.

A. pressure / intimidate witnesses
B. propose a solution
C. praise innovative solutions
D. restore confidence

4. The article was criticised for trying to _____ instead of presenting verified facts.

A. manipulate public opinion
B. admit to a crime
C. condemn acts of violence
D. restore confidence

5. After employees reported serious safety concerns, the board had no choice but to _____.

A. call for immediate action
B. mock somebody publicly
C. flatter someone
D. deny the allegations

6. The union leader went on television to _____ after several accidents in the warehouse.

A. complain about poor working conditions
B. corroborate the testimony
C. admit to a crime
D. mislead consumers

7. The new surveillance law managed to _____ among lawyers, journalists and activists.

A. spark controversy
B. restore confidence
C. assure somebody that
D. discourage risky behaviour

8. The campaign uses real stories from survivors to _____ among inexperienced drivers.

A. discourage risky behaviour
B. oppose the proposal
C. accuse somebody of bribery
D. ridicule somebody publicly

9. The manager kept complimenting every idea because he wanted to _____ before asking for a favour.

A. flatter someone
B. threaten with legal action
C. condemn acts of violence
D. admit to a crime

10. The prosecutor presented phone records that helped _____ given by the key witness.

A. corroborate the testimony
B. exaggerate the issue
C. manipulate public opinion
D. oppose the proposal

11. A responsible newspaper should never publish distorted data that could _____.

A. mislead the public/readers
B. restore confidence
C. praise innovative solutions
D. assure somebody that

12. Consumer groups said the label was unclear and might _____ about the real cost of the service.

A. mislead consumers
B. condemn acts of violence
C. flatter someone
D. propose a solution

13. After months of investigation, the suspect finally decided to _____ and cooperate with police.

A. admit to a crime
B. flatter someone
C. restore confidence
D. oppose the proposal

14. Several organisations immediately _____ following the attack on peaceful demonstrators.

A. condemned acts of violence
B. manipulated public opinion
C. opposed the proposal
D. ridiculed somebody publicly

15. The lawyer warned that his client might _____ unless the newspaper published a correction.

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A. threaten with legal action
B. praise innovative solutions
C. discourage risky behaviour
D. assure somebody that

16. The director had to _____ missing company funds during the emergency board meeting.

A. confront somebody over something
B. flatter someone
C. restore confidence
D. manipulate public opinion

17. Many economists openly _____ because they believed it would increase inequality.

A. opposed the proposal
B. admitted to a crime
C. misled consumers
D. pressured witnesses

18. The spokesperson tried to _____ customers that their personal data had not been leaked.

A. assure somebody that
B. ridicule somebody publicly
C. accuse somebody of corruption
D. discourage risky behaviour

19. The presenter was criticised for choosing to _____ a young activist instead of challenging her arguments respectfully.

A. mock / ridicule somebody publicly
B. restore confidence
C. propose a solution
D. corroborate the testimony

20. After the crisis meeting, the mayor promised to _____ instead of blaming local residents.

A. propose a solution
B. mislead consumers
C. flatter someone
D. deny the allegations

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EXERCISE 4 - SPEAKING

Discuss the questions. Give reasons, examples and counterarguments where possible.

1. Why do some politicians try to manipulate public opinion, and how can citizens recognise it?

2. Should public figures always apologise for inappropriate behaviour, or are some apologies purely strategic?

3. Can exaggerating an issue ever be justified in journalism, activism or political campaigning?

4. What are the consequences when the media mislead the public or readers during an election?

5. Why do allegations of bribery or corruption attract so much public attention?

6. Is it a sign of a healthy democracy when citizens criticise the government openly?

7. When should communities oppose a proposal introduced by local authorities or management?

8. How can schools, media and governments discourage risky behaviour without sounding patronising?

9. Why do controversial statements spark controversy so quickly on social media?

10. What makes it easier to persuade companies, NGOs or political groups to collaborate?

11. How serious is witness intimidation, and why does it threaten justice?

12. Should companies be allowed to threaten with legal action against journalists or consumers?

13. What are the best ways for a business or government to restore confidence after a scandal?

14. Why do people mock or ridicule others publicly online, and what impact does it have on debate?

15. How can consumers protect themselves from advertising that may mislead consumers?

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