Ex 1:

Inspector Granger arrived at about 9.00. He was a tall man with a big black moustache. Amanda, Barbara, Claudia, and Gordon were in the living room. The inspector came in.

Mr Travers died between midnight last night and seven o'clock this morning," he said. Somebody in this room killed him. He looked at them one by one, but nobody spoke.

“Mrs Travers, I want to talk to you first. Come into the library with me, please”

Amanda Travers followed the inspector into the library and they sat down.

“What did your husband do after dinner last night?”

“When we finished dinner Jeremy said he was tired and he went to bed.'

“Did you go to bed then?'

"No, I didn't. I went for a walk in the garden."

'What time did you go to bed?”

“ About quarter to twelve”

'Was your husband asleep?

“I don't know, inspector… We...we slept in separate rooms. But I saw that his door was closed."

“Did you hear anything when you were in your room?”

"Yes, I heard Jeremy's bedroom door. It opened. I thought it was Jeremy. Then it closed again. I read in bed for half an hour and then I went to sleep."

"What time did you get up this morning?

“I got up at about 7.15. I had breakfast and at 8.00- I took my husband a cup of tea. I found him in bed. He was...dead.”

"Tell me, Mrs Travers, did you love your husband?

“Jeremy is...was a difficult man.'

“But did you love him, Mrs Travers?”

"No, inspector. I hated him."

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Mark the sentences T(true), F(false), or NG (not given)

1. Somebody killed Jeremy between 12.00a.m. and 2.00
2. The inspector questioned Amanda in the living room .
3. Jeremy went to bed before Amanda.
4. Amanda and Jeremy slept in the same room.
5 Somebody opened and closed Amanda's door.
6 Amanda got up at 7.00.
7 Amanda didn't love Jeremy.
8. They're about to buy a new house.
9. Amanda was a friend of her husband.

EX 2. **In the text, paragraphs are labelled A-H.**

Match the correct heading to the paragraph.

List of headings:

1. Failing relationships and negative feelings
2. Winning the lottery may not make you happier
3. What is Hedonic Adaptation?
4. Philanthropy benefits the giver
5. Wealth management issues
6. Spend your winnings wisely
7. What you do, not what you buy
8. Behavioral Changes

LIVEWORKSHEETS

WOULD WINNING THE LOTTERY MAKE YOU HAPPIER?

Imagine spending your last bit of cash on a lottery ticket as a whimsical solution to your penniless state and then finding out one morning that you had won, what would you feel? First off, you were truly lucky with odds of 1 in 13,983,816, you've got a higher chance of dying from animal attacks or diseases than winning the lottery.

Like any rational being would, a surge of happiness would instantly fill your body; you can finally afford your mortgage or even get a larger house, buy a nice car, get the latest gadgets, and everything you have ever wanted in life. However, would having large sums of money in your bank account elevate your level of happiness for the rest of your life?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A study in 1978 by three researchers from the University of Massachusetts and Northwestern University wanted answers. So, they asked recent Illinois State lottery winners about their levels of happiness and comparing them to paraplegic and quadriplegic survivors of catastrophic accidents. Each group was asked to rate how much pleasure they derive from normal everyday activities such as chatting with a friend, hearing a joke or receiving a compliment. After analysing their results, they found out that the victim group felt happier in their everyday life compared to those who won the lottery.

A. This is partially due to a phenomenon called hedonic adaptation or the hedonic treadmill. This describes our tendency to become used to the happiness after experiencing it for the first time. For example, landing the job that you have always wanted may give you happiness but the thrill wears off after a certain period of time. Though it may sound a little bit counterintuitive, hedonic adaptation helps us maintain a steady and emotional equilibrium which makes us less sensitive to any changes including negative events. This phenomenon allows us to revert back to our default emotional state after experiencing high levels of emotion whether good or bad.

B. Piecing together this information, winning the lottery would make you happy but only for a short period of time. After getting used to the luxuries of having enough funds for grandiose homes, better food, and nicer clothes, we go back to how we used to feel before we won the prize. Therefore, winning the lottery doesn't guarantee happiness, in fact, lottery winners even reported being unhappy after they have won the prize.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C One of the reasons why this is so is because large sums of money can be a lot to manage. Take for example the case of Lisa Arcand from Massachusetts. She won $1 million in 2004 and like all winners, she went on lavish vacations and bought a nice house. However, a million dollars isn't much for taxes; she even opened a restaurant to keep the cash flowing but to no avail, losing everything in 2007. Another example is Michael Caroll who turned from lottery winner to factory worker, even after winning £9.7 million in 2002. Janite Lee, Willie Hurt, and Lou Eisenberg, are just some of the many names that have won the lottery but went from rags to riches and back to rags because of poor financial decisions.

D Aside from difficulty in managing finances, winning the lottery can be an isolating experience. Unwanted attention and unwanted requests for money from peers can make us paranoid and anxious. Eventually, lottery winners wind up cutting themselves from others because of the fear of being used as a just a source of money than a source of friendship.

E While the constant fear of losing everything can haunt lottery winners, some even become greedier than they were before winning. A study conducted by social-psychologist Paul Piff at the UC Berkeley Campus in California, proves that gaining wealth can actually change our behaviour drastically. Using a rigged game of Monopoly, Piff chose a player at random to play the game at a certain advantage such as more starting money, and better ability to move around the board. In just after 15 minutes, the advantaged players displayed dramatic change in behaviour including forceful movement of boardgame pieces, speaking louder, and even minute things such as eating more snacks compared to other players.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

F . Winning the lottery will make you happy but thanks to hedonic adaptation, the thrill and excitement of spending all that cash won't last long. While most of us would indulge in a fabulous lifestyle after winning, there are ways that winning the lottery can make us happier than having the latest supercar in your garage. It's that old saying it's not what you have, but what you do that counts. The key to happiness, it seems, is to invest in experiences. Think carefully before you start spending.

G . Having a lot of money can open new opportunities for us to enjoy life more than just having expensive things. With hedonic adaptation embedded in our systems, finding what really guarantees happiness can be a hurdle on the way. However, findings show that people tend to adapt faster to extrinsic and material things than we do on experience. Travelling, exploring, and even learning a new skill, gives us more gratification than having the latest clothes from your favourite designer or luxury brand. Therefore, investing in experiences makes us happier than investing in things.

H . Another thing that would help you convert your money into happiness is through charity. Believe it or not, giving others provides more happiness than spending it on yourself. A study by the University of British Columbia and Harvard Business School proved that spending more on others provides more happiness than spending it on yourself. Participants were asked to spend money however they wish, be it on themselves or unto others. Afterwards, a survey was conducted to rate their level of happiness. The group who donated their money to charity feel happier than those who spent it on themselves.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

While having money does make us happy today, it doesn't guarantee our happiness in the long-run. Thanks to hedonic adaptation, we get used to the emotions that we feel but we can get around it by making every penny count – not on materialistic things – but on experiences and by giving back to the community.

EX 3. **Programmable plants**

In electronics, even the most advanced computer is just a complex arrangement of simple, modular parts that control specific functions; the same integrated circuit might be found in an iPhone, or in an aircraft. Biologists are creating this same modularity in – wait for it – plants, by designing gene "circuits" that control specific plant characteristics – color, size, resistance to drought, you name it.

The relatively new, interdisciplinary field is synthetic biology – the design of genetic circuits, just like in electronics, that control different functions and can be easily placed in one organism or the next. Most of today's synthetic biologists work with simple microorganisms, like E. coli or yeast.

A CSU team led by June Medford, professor of biology, and Ashok Prasad, associate professor of chemical and biological engineering, is doing the same thing, but in the much more complex biological world of plants.

Mark the sentences T(true), F(false), NG (not given)

1. **The scientists are using a technique from electronics to control specific plant properties.**

2. **Some synthetic biologists work with genetic circuits of mammals.**

3. **Most of synthetic biologists work with mammals.**

LIVEWORKSHEETS