

# LISTENING

REVENGE QUITTING  
CARS SPREADING

## Revenge Quitting

The workplace phenomenon of "revenge quitting"  
(1) \_\_\_\_\_, fuelled by social media. Revenge quitting is  
when an employee purposely causes disruption in or  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_ of an employer. It is on the rise in Gen Z  
workers, who are making it (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Disgruntled  
employees are posting details of their resignations online. Other posts show  
workers suddenly walking off the job, (4) \_\_\_\_\_, or  
venting frustrations with (5) \_\_\_\_\_ bosses. Other  
vengeful acts include causing problems for former co-workers. Examples of  
this are deleting data and files, not helping with the  
(6) \_\_\_\_\_, and exposing sensitive information.

The employer-rating website Glassdoor has warned of "a  
(7) \_\_\_\_\_ quitting" because of rising  
(8) \_\_\_\_\_. The UK recruitment company Reed  
surveyed 2,008 workers and found that 15 per cent of British employees had  
"revenge quit" their jobs. Reed said Gen Z workers were more  
(9) \_\_\_\_\_ in revenge quitting. Their survey found that  
26 per cent of 18- to 34-year-olds had (10) \_\_\_\_\_  
with 8 per cent of people aged 45 and older. A survey in Japan conducted by  
management consulting firm Scholar Consult Co. found that around 10 per  
cent of workers in Japan had (11) \_\_\_\_\_ revenge  
quitters because of a sudden (12) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Multiple Choice Quiz

1) What is the increase in revenge quitting being fuelled by?  
 a) low wages  
 b) social media  
 c) globalization  
 d) AI

2) What do revenge quitters attack?  
 a) former coworkers  
 b) computers  
 c) each other  
 d) the reputation of employers

3) What do revenge quitters post details of online?  
 a) their resignations  
 b) company secrets  
 c) coworker performance  
 d) the performance of their ex-boss

4) Who do revenge quitters rant against?  
 a) governments  
 b) society  
 c) their former bosses  
 d) the super-rich

5) What does the article say revenge quitters expose?  
 a) addresses  
 b) sensitive information  
 c) private details of ex-coworkers  
 d) workplace malpractices

6) What did a website called Glassdoor warn of?  
 a) a wave of revenge quitting  
 b) bankruptcies  
 c) lower wages  
 d) AI

7) How many workers did a recruitment agency survey?  
 a) 2,006  
 b) 2,007  
 c) 2,008  
 d) 2,009

8) How many workers in Britain have engaged in revenge quitting?  
 a) 15 per cent  
 b) 5 per cent  
 c) 35 per cent  
 d) 25 per cent

9) What percentage of workers aged 45 and older had quit in revenge?  
 a) 8 per cent  
 b) 7 per cent  
 c) 6 per cent  
 d) 5 per cent

10) What suddenly increased because of revenge quitting in Japan?  
 a) the use of AI  
 b) job vacancies  
 c) profits  
 d) workloads

## Vocabulary Matching

1. phenomenon	a. Long, loud talks about something that makes someone angry.
2. disruption	b. When something is stopped or disturbed.
3. reputation	c. Spreading very fast, especially on the internet.
4. viral	d. Something that happens and can be seen or noticed.
5. venting	e. Showing something that was hidden.
6. rants	f. What people think about a person or thing.
7. exposing	g. Letting out strong feelings, like anger or stress.

## Synonym Match

1. <b>phenomenon</b>	a. participate
2. <b>fuelled</b>	b. dissatisfied
3. <b>reputation</b>	c. unexpected
4. <b>disgruntled</b>	d. whipped up
5. <b>sensitive</b>	e. company
6. <b>wave</b>	f. image
7. <b>engage</b>	g. carried out
8. <b>conducted</b>	h. occurrence
9. <b>firm</b>	i. classified
10. <b>sudden</b>	j. flood

### 3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

1. The workplace phenomenon of	a. by revenge quitters
2. attacks the reputation	b. frustrations
3. venting	c. among employees
4. rants	d. in workloads
5. sensitive	e. "revenge quitting"
6. rising dissatisfaction	f. likely to
7. recruitment	g. information
8. Gen Z workers were more	h. against former bosses
9. troubled	i. company
10. a sudden increase	j. of an employer

## Writing

### Question:

"Anyone who quits their job should do so very respectfully."

Write an essay discussing this statement. In your essay, you should:

- Explain why some people might agree that it is important to leave a job respectfully.
- Describe the reasons why some employees, especially from younger generations, are choosing to "revenge quit" instead.
- Give your own opinion on whether revenge quitting is ever justified.

Write your essay in 140-190 words.

# Carspreading

The Clean Cities Campaign (CCC) (1) \_\_\_\_ in the UK wants to stop "carspreading". It says: "Carspreading is when cars get too (2) \_\_\_\_ for urban spaces, causing congestion, increased risk of accidents, and more fuel consumption." The CCC is targeting large cars like SUVs - sport utility vehicles - which are increasing in (3) \_\_\_\_\_. The Sky News website says there are 10 times more large cars in the UK now than 20 years ago. The CCC wants higher parking (4) \_\_\_\_ for SUVs. It wrote: "Bigger cars take (5) \_\_\_\_ a lot more space, but the cost of parking has stayed the same." The group wants to follow Paris, which (6) \_\_\_\_ parking costs for SUVs, from €6 (\$7) to €18 (\$21) an hour. This has reduced the number of SUVs in Paris.

The CCC explained why it wants SUV drivers to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ more for parking, saying: "Drivers are struggling to park because of 'carspreading', while people walking and cycling are more (8) \_\_\_\_\_ risk." The CCC said: "More than half of new cars in the UK are too wide for urban parking spaces, leaving our cities crowded and congested. As cars get bigger, so (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the risks. People hit by larger cars when walking or cycling are far less (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to survive." It added: "SUVs burn around 20 per cent more fuel...and require more...battery minerals. Not everyone agrees (11) \_\_\_\_\_ the CCC. The Alliance of British Drivers said it was unfair "to make life more expensive and unpleasant (12) \_\_\_\_\_ people" who drive SUVs.

Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

1. (a) grouped	(b) groups	(c) grouping	(d) group
2. (a) widen	(b) widely	(c) width	(d) wide
3. (a) count	(b) number	(c) letter	(d) numeral
4. (a) tees	(b) lees	(c) fees	(d) zees
5. (a) along	(b) by	(c) up	(d) down
6. (a) trebled	(b) troubled	(c) trampled	(d) trifled
7. (a) cost	(b) price	(c) pay	(d) settle
8. (a) at	(b) by	(c) of	(d) as
9. (a) be	(b) do	(c) to	(d) up
10. (a) likelihood	(b) liking	(c) likely	(d) liked
11. (a) as	(b) to	(c) with	(d) for
12. (a) that	(b) like	(c) as	(d) for

## Choose the Correct Answer

1) What does the abbreviation CCC mean? a) Carless Cities Campaign b) Clean Cities Campaign c) Carbon Cutting Collective d) Cycling Centred Communities	6) What are drivers struggling to do because of the number of SUVs? a) park b) drive c) pay the parking charges d) drive along narrow roads
2) What is there an increased risk of with SUVs on the road? a) car thefts b) races c) fights between drivers d) accidents	7) Who are more at risk because of SUVs? a) drivers and passengers b) truck drivers c) pedestrians and cyclists d) police officers
3) How many more SUVs are on UK roads than there were 20 years ago? a) two times b) five times c) ten times d) 100 times	8) How much more fuel do SUVs consume? a) around 20% more b) exactly 20% more c) over 20% more d) just less than 20% more
4) By how much did Paris put up the parking fees for SUVs? a) three times b) two times c) 50% d) 10%	9) Why do SUVs require more minerals than other cars? a) so they are environmentally friendly b) for speed c) to make them look nice d) for batteries
5) What happened after Paris put up the parking charges for SUVs? a) Nothing b) The number of SUVs went down. c) The number of SUVs went up. d) Sales of SUVs doubled.	10) What did the Alliance of British Drivers think of higher SUV parking fees? a) They were a necessary evil. b) They were good c) They were unfair. d) They were discriminatory.

## Vocabulary Matching

1. campaign	a. About a city or town.
2. urban	b. Money you pay for a service.
3. congestion	c. How much petrol, gas, coal, etc. is used.
4. fuel consumption	d. Too many people or cars in one place, making it hard to move.
5. fees	e. A plan of actions to reach a goal, often used in politics or advertising.
6. tripled	f. Made smaller or less.
7. reduced	g. Became three times as much.

## Synonym Match

1. caused	a. fighting
2. targeting	b. built-up
3. fees	c. unjust
4. urban	d. cut
5. reduced	e. probable
6. struggling	f. horrible
7. likely	g. charges
8. require	h. created
9. unfair	i. need
10. unpleasant	j. picking out

## 3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

1. increased risk	a. to park
2. fuel	b. up a lot more space
3. there are 10 times	c. with the CCC
4. Bigger cars take	d. at risk
5. This has reduced the number	e. more large cars in the UK
6. Drivers are struggling	f. so do the risks
7. people walking and cycling are more	g. of accidents
8. As cars get bigger,	h. of SUVs in Paris
9. Not everyone agrees	i. for people who drive
10. make life more expensive and unpleasant	j. consumption

# Writing

### Situation:

You have read the article about "carspreading" and the campaign against large cars in cities. You decide to write a letter to Dr. Eva Reed, an expert on urban transport and a supporter of the Clean Cities Campaign.

### Task:

Write a **letter** to Dr. Reed. In your letter, you should:

- Introduce yourself and explain why you are writing.
- Ask her **three questions** about carspreading and its effects.
- Give her **three of your own ideas** on how to reduce the problem of carspreading in cities.
- Finish your letter appropriately.

**Write your letter in 140-190 words.**