

READING

Read the article below. Then answer questions 1-7 that follow.

WHY WE LIE

I Most people tend to think that honesty is black and white: people are either honest or dishonest. In fact, everyone has lied at some point, whether through cheating on taxes or telling “white lies¹” to protect others. The question is: how big is the problem of lying? It turns out that these small dishonesties are more common than we think.

5 II One recent study tried to find out how often people really cheat. In the study, the tester gave participants a short, simple math quiz. The participants had five minutes to solve as many of the problems as possible. They were rewarded according to their performance: five dollars for each question they solved correctly. When they completed the quiz, the participants checked their answers and were asked how many
10 questions they got right, without showing the page to the tester. The quiz paper was then discarded.

15 III The results were surprising. The average participant claimed to have solved six problems – two more than most people can do realistically. Most were not “severe” cheaters, claiming to get all the answers right. Nonetheless, thousands of participants cheated by “only” a few questions. When asked to explain their behavior, they defended themselves by saying things like “I’m only cheating a little,” or “everyone does it,” instead of admitting that what they were doing was wrong. It seemed like an easy way to make a few dollars. But because there were so many of these small cheaters, the testers lost thousands and thousands of dollars to them.

20 IV Societies create laws to keep people honest, such as fining² or even jailing those that cheat and lie. The hope is that when people know that they are likely to be punished, they will avoid cheating in the first place. Although these laws may stop people from committing serious crimes, most people still lie or cheat if there is little risk of being caught, as the study illustrates. In fact, these smaller acts of dishonesty
25 are so common that they end up being even more harmful to society.

V Although it is obviously important to punish those who break the law, it is probably even more important to discourage people from committing those small and more common forms of dishonesty. This may be implemented by focusing more attention on the small offenses³ students commit in schools, such as cheating on
30 quizzes or copying homework assignments. To create an ideal society, it is the responsibility of parents and educational institutions to draw attention to the moral value of honesty in all its forms.

¹ white lie שקר לבן / כזב אייז

² fining הטלת קנס / فرض غرامة

³ offenses עבירות / مخالفات

- 1 What do we learn about dishonesty in paragraph I? (4 points)
- (i) Why people cheat on their taxes.
 - (ii) What types of lies are most common.
 - (iii) How often people tell white lies.
 - (iv) Which people tend to lie the most.
- 2 What was the goal of the study mentioned in paragraph II?
COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (6 points)
- The testers wanted to see whether people would lie about
- 3 How did the testers check if the participants would tell the truth? (paragraph II)
They (-). (4 points)
- (i) offered them money for telling the truth
 - (ii) gave them fewer questions if they were honest
 - (iii) let participants check and report the results of their own quiz
 - (iv) gave them more money for easy questions
- 4 In lines 16-17, we are told that "everyone does it." What does the word *it* refer to? (paragraph III) (6 points)
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- 5 In paragraph I, the author asks: "how big is the problem of lying?" What did the study find in answer to this question? Take your answer from a DIFFERENT paragraph. (6 points)
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- 6 What is the purpose of the laws mentioned in paragraph IV? (6 points)
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- 7 What is the author's conclusion in paragraph V?
PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (2 x 4 = 8 points)
- It is most important for teachers and parents to (-).
-(i) pay more attention to small acts of cheating
 -(ii) punish students less when they act dishonestly
 -(iii) teach students about how often lying occurs
 -(iv) not waste their time on dealing with serious crimes
 -(v) forgive acts of cheating, since they are so common
 -(vi) educate young people to be moral and honest

VOCABULARY

A Match the words in I to their definitions in II.

(8 x 1 = 8 points)

I	II
1 deadly a. very silly
2 regularly b. show that something is very important
3 prospect c. excellent, better than most
4 burst into tears d. often
5 ridiculous e. very bad, serious
6 severe f. suddenly start to cry
7 emphasize g. likely to cause death
8 outstanding h. possibility

B Complete the text with the words below. Make any necessary changes.

(8 x 1 = 8 points)

transfer • sufficient • public • initiate • foolish
against their will • divisive • firm supporter

No, No, We Won't Go!

When the US government first sent soldiers across the ocean to fight in the Vietnam War in 1965, Americans were not sure what to expect. Some of the soldiers who were already in the army were ¹..... to bases in Vietnam. However, millions of young men were forced to join the army and went to war ²..... As the war went on, the question of America's involvement in the war became a ³..... issue, with some citizens supporting it and others completely opposing it. Many people thought that the government was being ⁴..... for risking soldiers' lives in a foreign war. They believed that the USA had already spent ⁵..... time and money on the war and it was time to bring the soldiers home. On campuses across America, students ⁶..... protests against the Vietnam War. On October 21, 1967, over 100,000 ⁷..... of the anti-war movement, including many students and former soldiers, marched in a ⁸..... protest in Washington DC. However, the government only finally pulled out of the war in 1975, eight years later.

C Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

(8 x 1 = 8 points)

- 1 When our class gets high grades on a test, our teacher **rewards** / **punishes** us with a pizza party.
- 2 The doctor told Riley that he needed to **initiate** / **reduce** the amount of junk food he was eating.
- 3 I am **incredibly** / **incorrectly** impressed by all your hard work on this project!
- 4 What is the **position** / **procedure** if I want to get a passport?
- 5 **Don't bother** / **Point out** turning off the car, because I am going out again in a minute.
- 6 I understand your point, **nonetheless** / **in connection with**, your idea is not practical.
- 7 The police started an **illness** / **investigation** to understand the cause of the accident.
- 8 I hate to **abandon** / **admit** it, but you are right and I am wrong.