D) Lies we tell ourselves
E) Signs someone is lying
F) When honesty causes pain
G) Lying more than we think
H) The science of lying

THE TRUTH ABOUT LYING

1. Many people believe they are honest, but studies show most of us lie several times a day. These are not always big lies — often, they are small things, like saying we are "fine" when we're not. Still, they show that lying is a normal part of daily life, even if we don't always notice it.

2. Research shows that children as young as two or three years old begin to lie. At first, these lies are simple and easy to catch, but they become more complex with age. Learning to lie well actually shows growth in thinking and language — a sign the child understands how others think.

3. We often think lying is bad, but not all lies are harmful. Sometimes, people lie to protect someone's feelings or to avoid hurting them. For example, we might say we like a gift even if we don't. These so-called "white lies" are common in polite conversation and relationships.

4. Have you ever believed something false just because it felt better? This is one way we lie to ourselves. People might ignore problems in their lives or tell themselves things are fine when they aren't. These lies can protect us for a while, but they may also stop us from making real changes.

5. Most people think liars show signs like looking away or sweating. But it's not always that simple. Some people lie very calmly, while others show these signs even when they're telling the truth. That's why experts use careful studies — like tracking speech or facial movements — to better spot lies.

6. You might feel bad after lying, but some people don't. Certain personalities lie more easily and feel little or no guilt. They may even enjoy fooling others. Psychologists have studied this type of person to learn more about how their brains and emotions work differently from most people.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 10

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.
There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them.
You cannot use any heading more than once.

List of headings

A) A market on the water
B) Goods carried by animals
C) Open every day of the year
D) A market with no walls
E) A place full of colors
F) More than just shopping
G) Selling and dancing together
H) A market in the desert

MARKETS AROUND THE WORLD

1. In Thailand, some sellers don't use streets or stalls. Instead, they float in small wooden boats, full of fruits, vegetables, and hot meals. Buyers move around in other boats, choosing what they want. This kind of market is popular in cities with rivers and has become a big attraction for visitors.

2. Morocco's most famous market, called a souk, is located in the middle of a desert city. Sellers build their stands close together to create shade, and visitors can find spices, handmade shoes, and carpets. With loud voices and bright colors, this market brings life to the dry surroundings.

3. In Mexico, a traditional market called a "tianguis" is set up in the open air. There are no buildings—just tents or blankets on the ground. Farmers, artists, and cooks come once or twice a week to sell their goods. Music and food fill the air, making the experience as much about fun as shopping.

4. A market in India near the city of Jaipur is known for its bright colors. Each part of the market has a theme — clothes, jewelry, food — and every corner seems to shine. The clothes are in bold pinks and oranges, and the spices fill the air with strong smells.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. In Bolivia, the Tarabuco market is about more than money. Each Sunday, people from nearby villages walk for hours in traditional clothes to sell crafts, but also to meet friends and dance. It is a mix of culture, music, and trade that has continued for hundreds of years.

6. There's a busy market in Seoul, South Korea, that never closes. It stays open day and night, including holidays. Visitors can eat street food at 3 a.m. or buy clothes after midnight. The bright lights and endless noise make it feel like a city inside the city.

Exercise 11

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.
There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them.
You cannot use any heading more than once.

List of headings

A) Ice is disappearing fast
B) Changing weather patterns
C) The role of dirty energy
D) The temperature of oceans is rising
E) How animals are affected
F) Small actions, big help
G) Animals in oceans
H) Trouble for future cities

CLIMATE CHANGE AND GLOBAL WARMING

1. Around the world, glaciers and polar ice caps are shrinking more each year. In places like Antarctica, large pieces of ice are breaking off and melting into the sea. This causes sea levels to rise, which can later lead to floods in many low-lying areas around the globe.

2. Some animals now struggle to survive as their habitats change. For example, polar bears are losing ice to hunt on, and some birds arrive too early for food during spring. These shifts in nature can disturb the balance of ecosystems that have worked the same way for centuries.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. In many countries, the weather has become less predictable. Winters are shorter, summers are hotter, and storms are stronger. These changes affect everything from farming to travel. Scientists say this pattern is caused by rising global temperatures, which affect wind and rain around the planet.

4. Factories and power stations that burn coal and oil release gases into the air. These gases trap heat and cause Earth's temperature to rise. This is one of the biggest causes of global warming, and many governments are now looking for cleaner energy options.

5. The Earth's oceans are warming along with the air. Warmer water harms coral reefs and makes storms like hurricanes more powerful. Many sea animals are also moving to cooler parts of the ocean, which changes the balance of life underwater.

6. Although climate change is a global problem, individuals can help too. Walking instead of driving, saving electricity, and using less plastic can make a difference. Small changes in daily life, if done by millions of people, can help slow the effects of climate change.

Exercise 12

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.
There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them.
You cannot use any heading more than once.

List of headings

A) Helping at home
B) Replacing factory workers
C) Robots with feelings
D) Future of transport
E) Risks of full automation
F) Assistant for doctors
G) How robots learn
H) Jobs changing, not disappearing

LIVEWORKSHEETS