

## 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

26. corroborate the testimony	_____	Z. grozić podjęciem kroków prawnych
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## 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: \_\_\_\_\_

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.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

### 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.**

- 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

## 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?