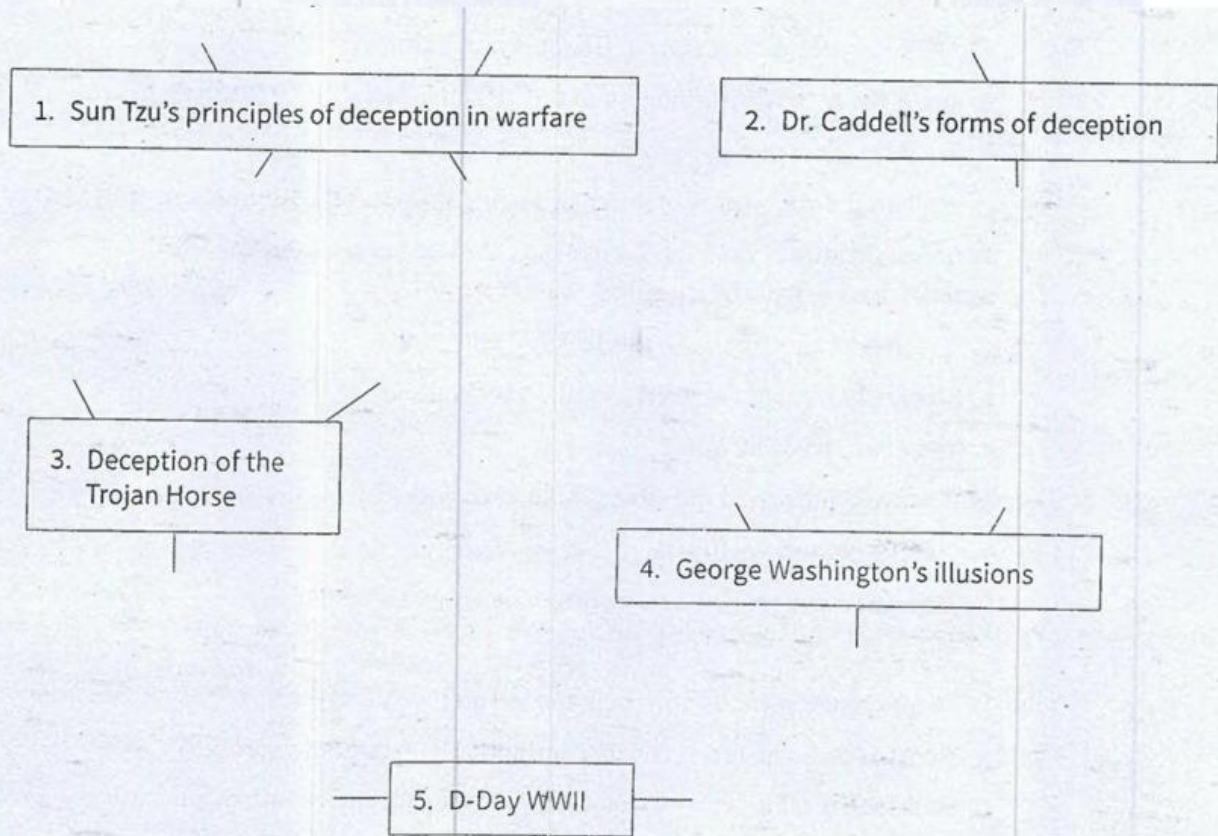


Unit 3.2: Caught off guard

WORK WITH THE LISTENING

A. LISTEN AND TAKE NOTES Complete the graphic organizer with details you hear in the lecture. Feel free to add more branches to the diagram.



B. IDENTIFY Read these questions. Then listen again. Circle the correct answers.

1. What was Sun Tzu's profession?
 - a. He was a famous Chinese historian.
 - b. He was a famous Chinese general.
2. What do the examples used by the lecturer show about deception in nature and everyday life?
 - a. In both situations, the objective is to distract or confuse.
 - b. In nature, the objective is to attract attention.
 - c. In everyday life, the objectives might be to enhance and manipulate.

3. According to Dr. Caddell, which type of deception is designed to convince the enemy that you have something you do not really possess?
 - a. active deception
 - b. passive deception
4. What attitude does the lecturer seem to have about the Trojan War?
 - a. It is purely an event in Greek mythology.
 - b. It is a good fictional example of active deception.
 - c. It may be based on real battles in Greek history.
5. The lecturer uses the example of George Washington to
 - a. prove the belief in Washington as the president who "never told a lie."
 - b. show the class the best way to win a battle.
 - c. explain the importance of deception in fighting a stronger opponent.
6. Which of the three examples discussed by the lecturer received the least number of comments by students?
 - a. the Greeks and Trojans in the Trojan War
 - b. George Washington in the Revolutionary War
 - c. the Allies in World War II
7. Which two groups used the most similar strategies of deception?
 - a. the Greeks and the British
 - b. George Washington and the Allies
 - c. the Trojans and the Germans
8. With which statement do you think the lecturer would agree?
 - a. Sun Tzu's teachings on warfare continue to be relevant over time.
 - b. Sun Tzu's teachings are valuable only in studying ancient historical battles.
 - c. Sun Tzu's teachings are no longer worth examining in the 21st century.

D. IDENTIFY Match the examples with the type of deception. Compare answers with a partner.

Examples

- ___ 1. sound mimicry
- ___ 2. clothing and makeup
- ___ 3. when near, appear far
- ___ 4. pretending to sail home in defeat
- ___ 5. small items in big boxes
- ___ 6. ordering extra supplies for a small army
- ___ 7. false radio signals and messages
- ___ 8. uniforms that blend into the environment

Type of Deception

- a. deception in advertising
- b. Greek strategy of passive deception
- c. common military deception
- d. Washington's strategy of active deception
- e. Sun Tzu's deceptive warfare
- f. manipulation by attracting attention
- g. WWII deception
- h. distraction

F. VOCABULARY Use the new vocabulary from Listening 2. Read the sentences. Circle the answer that best matches the meaning of each bold word or phrase.

1. Is deception ever **utilized** for a good purpose, or is it always intended to play a trick on others?
 - a. made use of
 - b. made fun of
2. When we asked him why he had **made** that decision, we could see the question surprised him and he was **caught off guard**.
 - a. expecting a situation or result
 - b. not expecting what was coming next
3. During warfare, military operations often involve hiding machines under trees so they are invisible from the sky.
 - a. medical procedures
 - b. organized activities

4. Because **adversaries** were ready to argue against his theories, the historian was careful to describe the steps that led to his conclusions.
- a. enemies
 - b. supporters
5. The general was able to **manipulate** the enemy into believing what he said without their even realizing it.
- a. threaten or force someone to take a particular action
 - b. control or influence someone in a skillful way
6. Certain people have an amazing **capability** to remain calm while dealing with high levels of stress.
- a. qualities or resources necessary to do something
 - b. the power to represent a true image
7. Even when we have **accurate** information, we sometimes make a mistake because our mind influences us to see what we want to see.
- a. interesting and careful
 - b. correct and true
8. People traveling in deserts sometimes think they see a pool of water in the distance that isn't really there. This is an optical **illusion** created by the intense heat.
- a. visual trick
 - b. strong wish
9. It's dangerous to use a cell phone while driving because it can **distract** you. You might not notice other cars or people on the road.
- a. remind; help you recall information
 - b. take your attention away from something

10. His **objective** was to avoid being seen at night, so he wore black clothes and covered his face with a mask.
- a. planned purpose or goal
 - b. lack of personal opinion
11. It is not a good idea to **enhance** your résumé by listing companies you haven't worked for, because the truth often comes out in the end.
- a. improve the quality of
 - b. avoid the benefits of
12. The supporters of the **revolution** decided to try deception to fool their enemy.
- a. an imaginary or unimportant action
 - b. an attempt to change a government