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To: IELTS Prep Group
Subj: IELTS Reading lesson 12-13-2017

Lesson Objective

The student shall be able to use "power words" as part of their oral vocabulary, read and comprehend both social and business language and demonstrate effective oral communication skills

Section One

Vocabulary

Match the correct word in column A with the definition in column B, then use in a sample sentence

Evaluation Criteria: Ability to understand definitions of English vocabulary

Column A	Column B
VOCABULARY	DEFINITION
1. TRUST (noun)	A. A system of moral principles.
2. ETHICS (noun)	B. Reliance on the integrity, strength, ability, surety, etc., of a person or thing; confidence.
3. HARASSMENT (noun)	C. Something that restricts; a restrictive condition or regulation; limitation.
4. BEHAVIOR (noun)	D. The government or rule of a tyrant or absolute ruler.
5. TYRANNY (noun)	E. A person who seeks an office, honor, etc.
6. CANDIDATE (noun)	F. Manner of behaving or acting.
7. MISLEAD (verb)	G. The act or an instance of harassing, or disturbing, pestering, or troubling repeatedly; persecution.
8. RESTRICTION (noun)	H. To lead or guide wrongly; lead astray.

Section Two

Reading Comprehension and Pronunciation skills.

Evaluation Criteria: Ability to effectively read and comprehend written English in a social or business environment.

ARTICLE A

The Benefits and Importance of Ethics in the Workplace

[Source](#)

1. If workers trust their employer to treat them fairly, they'll be happier about their jobs. Workplace ethics translate into a better work life for employees and a more motivated, loyal team for the employer.

By contrast, a company that turns a blind eye to unethical activity could make itself vulnerable to losing key staff or even to a lawsuit. On top of all that, ethical business conduct is the right thing to do.



2. A Happier Workplace
Running a company along ethical lines and training staff to treat each other ethically is a win for employer and employees alike. If a company doesn't put up with bad behavior, such as harassment or discrimination, employees can enjoy work more.

That's good for them and also for the company. Keeping employees happy reduces turnover, increases productivity and makes it easier to attract talented new hires.

3. Staying Within the Law
When supervisors or employees break the law, they're also acting unethically. If the company insists everyone do the right thing, that keeps operations inside the legal lines. This includes not only "sins of commission," such as selling defective products, but sins of omission –



situations where it seems easier just to sit back and do nothing. If you report a sexual harassment case to your manager, and he ignores your complaint, his behavior can get the company in legal hot water.

4. Better Public Image

Being caught committing or tolerating unethical or criminal acts can cripple a company's image. There are several 21st-century cases in which executives learned that their staff was defrauding customers, yet they took no action. Acting unethically gave the companies a bad reputation, and also cost some millions in fines or legal settlements.

5. Creating a Better Company

Many of the best management practices are easier to achieve if the company acts ethically. Good behavior makes it easier for managers and employees to trust each other, and for investors to trust company management. Hiring and promoting employees fairly without placing discrimination leads to a more diverse workplace and a more diverse management team. Diversity in any given company encourages different ways of looking at problems and finding solutions, which strengthens company operations.

6. Better for Everyone

It's not just the workers and the company who benefit from ethics. Customers benefit if they know the products or services they buy are safe and dependable. The economy benefits when companies refrain from using dirty tricks to crush competitors.

ARTICLE B

Facebook's Global War Against Fake News

[Source](#)

1. Within minutes of Emmanuel Macron's victory in the French election, a top European official singled out the less obvious loser: fake news.

"Congratulations to French people for choosing Liberty, Equality and Fraternity over tyranny of fake news," Donald Tusk, president of the European Council, wrote on Twitter Sunday.

While Tusk didn't mention Facebook (FB) specifically, the comment was likely music to the company's ears. The French election was seen as the first major trial run for Facebook's efforts to crack down on fake news.



After the U.S. election in November, Facebook was widely criticized for allowing fake news stories to go viral, potentially influencing countless voters. Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg initially scoffed at the accusation. Then Facebook spent months trying to prevent the controversy from repeating.

In the lead-up to the French election Facebook targeted 30,000 fake accounts, partnered with newsrooms to debunk false claims and ran full-page ads in French newspapers with a guide for spotting fake news.

2. Facebook has also applied parts of this strategy to the U.S., Germany and this week in the U.K. This approach appeared to pay off in France, at least at first blush.

NewsWhip -- a company that tracks social media content and helps newsrooms flag fake news stories going viral -- looked at the 200 most engaged stories on social media about the two French presidential candidates in the two months before the election. Of those, about 10% were from fake news sites, according to data provided to CNNTech.

By comparison, more than a third of the top 200 stories about the two U.S. presidential candidates were from fake news sites during the two months before the election.

"There have been a couple of prominent stories, but it wasn't as massive a problem as it was for the U.S. election," says Gabriele Boland, an analyst with NewsWhip.



Just because there wasn't a huge viral news hoax like the made-up story of Pope Francis endorsing Donald Trump doesn't mean fake news wasn't pervasive in France.

"There wasn't a knockout blow, but there was a lot of stuff sowing seeds of confusion and distrust," says Claire Wardle, head of research at First Draft News, a nonprofit coalition working to address misinformation online. Facebook became a member of the group in September.

3. Wardle says there was a "low-level drip feed" of manipulated videos, photos and other "misleading content" on Facebook targeting French voters. In some ways, it's a more insidious problem.

During the U.S. election, teenagers in Macedonia reportedly created more than 100 fake political news websites and promoted them on Facebook, all in order to make money from online advertising.

"Text articles that were built on websites that were registered two weeks ago are actually relatively easy to debunk," Wardle says. "When it comes to a manipulated photo, that's actually much harder to do."

Reps for Facebook did not respond to a request for comment.

In a recently published paper, Facebook said it was relying on "new analytical techniques, including machine learning" to target fake accounts. That may include detecting "repeated posting of the same content."

At an event last month, a Facebook exec said, "false news has decreased" on the social network.

"I think it's helping a little bit," says Eric Carvin, social media editor at The Associated Press, one of several news organizations to partner with Facebook on fact checking stories after the election. But he says it can be like "whack-a-mole."

4. The purveyors of fake news, who may push misinformation for political or monetary reasons, can learn to adjust to whatever new restrictions Facebook and other platforms put in place.

Facebook currently provides fact-checking organizations with a database of news stories that have been flagged by users. Each organization can choose to vet any story it wants. If found to be false, Facebook posts a warning label below the article link.

Eugene Kiely, director of FactCheck.org, one of the groups working with Facebook, says he's seeing "more and more non-political items" on the list as the U.S. moves beyond the election.

Last Thursday, Kiely said the top story on the list claimed that BBC and CNN were "caught staging" chemical attacks in Syria. The second item was headlined: "The plant that everyone has, but nobody knows that it makes cancer cells disintegrate within 48 hours."

To make matters more complicated, Carvin says Facebook's current fact-checking system is only built to debunk "indisputably, fully fake stories." The system may ignore the gray area, like an article with a misleading headline topping an otherwise authentic story.

5. These articles can also gain traction on Facebook thanks to the filter bubble, the phenomenon where Facebook shows you more and more of what you like, creating a confirmation bias for your worldview.

"Fake news is not a disease itself, it's a symptom of a disease," says David Mikkelson, founder of Snopes, a fact-checking service that works with Facebook. "The much larger issue goes by many names," he adds, including "the filter bubble."

In fact, several fact-checkers admitted they struggled to assess the impact of their work on Facebook because they are likely in their own filter bubbles where fake news is less common.