

C2.2

Unit 4

Exercise 1

Match each word or phrase with the correct definition. Only one correct match per item.

1. Backlash		A The unintended, often detrimental consequences or repercussions of an action, decision, or event
2. Break-in		B. Intense, concentrated rainfall occurring over a brief period, often causing disruption or inconvenience.
3. Bystander		C. A strong, often immediate negative response from individuals or society following a controversial decision, policy, or event.
4. Crackdown		D. An individual present at an incident or event who observes but does not intervene or participate, sometimes not paying attention.
5. Downpour		E. Apparel or possessions inherited from older brothers or sisters or previous owners, often reused over time
6. Fallout		F. A rigorous, authoritative campaign aimed at suppressing or regulating activities deemed undesirable.
7. Hand-me-downs		G. The unlawful entry into a property, typically with the intention of theft or other criminal acts.
8. Knockdown		H. A person who watches an event, performance, or spectacle without actively participating.
9. Onlooker		I. A conclusive strike delivered by a professional pugilist, often resulting in temporary incapacitation of the opponent.
10. Rip-off		J. A transaction or situation in which someone is defrauded, overcharged, or exploited.

Exercise 2

Write 1–2 sentences for each scenario using the correct noun.

Example scenarios:

1. You see a sudden fight at a boxing match.
2. A sudden thunderstorm ruins your outdoor party.
3. Your brother or sister gives you old clothes he/she no longer wants.
4. A company charges far more than it should for a product.
5. The government launches a major campaign against illegal drugs.

Exercise 3

Rewrite each sentence using the **word “give”**, without changing the meaning.

You must use **between two and eight words**, including “give.”

1. Anticipating potential confusion and the risk of overlooked details during the audit, the director deliberately warned the team well in advance so that everyone could prepare thoroughly.
The director _____ about the audit.
2. Despite encountering repeated and unpredictable setbacks throughout the physically demanding expedition, the climbers refused to surrender and ultimately reached the summit after two exhausting weeks.
The climbers _____ and eventually reached the summit.
3. By making careless and poorly considered remarks during the confidential negotiations, the politician inadvertently revealed highly sensitive information that endangered the entire process.
The politician’s careless remarks _____ sensitive information.
4. After repeatedly failing to meet expectations and disregarding instructions, the mentor formally reprimanded the trainee in front of senior staff to ensure the lesson was clearly understood.
The mentor _____ the trainee _____ for consistently ignoring instructions and failing to meet expectations.

5. Scheduling continuous meetings back-to-back without any breaks or opportunities to rest can be extremely taxing, leaving all participants mentally drained and frustrated.
It can really _____ when meetings are back-to-back.

Exercise 4

Complete the sentence using a noun clause (without changing the meaning).

1. We have no clear explanation for why she departed so abruptly and without prior notice.
The reason _____ unknown.
2. There is ongoing discussion regarding whether the launch should be deferred due to unforeseen circumstances.
There _____ launch.
3. It took everyone by surprise that the project ultimately achieved its objectives despite numerous obstacles.
The success _____ everyone.
4. I am keen to ascertain what her intentions and future plans entail.
My interest _____ plans.
5. It is of paramount importance that students fully comprehend the ways in which grammatical structures influence meaning.
An understanding _____ students.

Exercise 5

You are going to read four short texts in which food experts give their opinions on junk food and its place in modern diets.

For questions 1–10, choose from the experts A–D.

The experts may be chosen more than once.

A – Dr. Serena Holt, Nutritional Anthropologist

It is overly simplistic and unjust to attribute unhealthy eating solely to personal choice when the broader environment is engineered to encourage suboptimal dietary decisions. Consumers are inundated with processed snacks in supermarkets and online platforms long before they encounter fresh produce. Junk food should not be construed as an individual failing; it is a product of social and economic constructs. Governments have permitted an industry that thrives on convenience, habitual consumption, and addictive formulations. Until systemic factors—pricing, marketing, and accessibility—are addressed, exhortations to “simply eat better” are at best naive and at worst punitive. Genuine progress demands a redesign of the surrounding food landscape rather than moral censure of those navigating it.

B – Chef Marco Lavigne, Restaurateur

The term “junk food” has been moralised to the point that it obscures the central issue: equilibrium in dietary habits. Culinary traditions have long accommodated indulgence, and a burger or slice of cake, enjoyed occasionally, does not constitute ethical or nutritional failure. The critical factor lies in the relationship individuals cultivate with food. Demonising popular dishes risks alienating those who might otherwise embrace healthier cooking practices. Instead of positioning fast food as an adversary, it should be reimagined—through superior ingredients, moderated portions, and authentic flavour. Responsible gastronomy need not be elitist to be meaningful.

C – Professor Dana Kaur, Public Health Economist

Discussions surrounding junk food frequently neglect the underlying economic determinants. For numerous households, processed meals are not a voluntary choice but a necessity in a context of limited time and financial resources. When a fresh salad exceeds the cost of a packet of crisps, policy has demonstrably failed. Fiscal incentives, urban infrastructure, and labor conditions collectively shape dietary outcomes. Sustainable nutritional improvement necessitates structural reform—higher wages, reduced working hours, and subsidies for healthy food. Without such measures, campaigns focused on individual willpower amount to performative morality rather than substantive change.

D – Leo Fernández, Psychologist and Writer

The emotional resonance of junk food is frequently underestimated. Its allure extends beyond taste or habit; it serves as a source of comfort. Sugary or salty snacks provide a transient sense of control and gratification, particularly in the context of a stressful modern existence. Criticism of this coping mechanism misapprehends the issue. Contemporary life is governed more by stress than by hunger, and junk food functions as one of its most readily available palliatives. Effective change requires not only alternatives on the plate but also interventions addressing satisfaction, self-esteem, and psychological wellbeing.

Questions 1–10

Which expert...

1. criticises the notion that unhealthy eating is purely a matter of personal responsibility?
2. believes the term “junk food” unfairly stigmatises certain eating habits?
3. views the consumption of junk food as a symptom of deeper emotional needs?
4. argues that public health campaigns are ineffective without systemic change?
5. stresses that indulgence can coexist with a healthy approach to food?
6. refers to the influence of advertising and marketing on dietary choices?
7. suggests that economic inequality plays a key role in dietary problems?
8. believes that meaningful progress requires altering the broader environment?
9. implies that food choices are linked to self-esteem and psychological comfort?
10. thinks that social disapproval of certain foods can discourage positive change?

