

# Answers

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## **RESEARCH** .....

### **Article: ‘Thanks for Ruining My Life’**

Pages 16 to 18

How much technology has changed the fundamental way we communicate with each other. Laws reflect essential beliefs we hold in common, about what is fair, what is not, and how offenders of these parameters should be held accountable for their actions. Savannah Dietrich’s fierce retaliation against earlier orders of silence about the trauma she went through shows a paradigmatic shift in how societies consider privacy – even for those who have done wrong.

1. What is Savannah Dietrich’s stand in paragraph 1?
  - She will not choose to protect individuals whom have made her suffer
2. Why does she feel such keen anger?
  - She does not see how she can be expected to be kind to the youths who have consciously made her life miserable, and she sees that it is pure injustice.
3. How has social media made the effects of transgressions more ‘potent’ (paragraph 9)?
  - Social media has made every post online permanent and easily accessible, thus the effects of such material is lasting and deep.
4. What is significant about the tweets that Dietrich sent?
  - She expresses pure fury at the unfair order for her to remain silent about the youths’ identities, and communicates complete disinterest in any legal ramifications from her actions.

**COMPREHENSION.....**

**Article: The Myths of Jesus**

Pages 22 to 27

1. Why does the author use the word ‘anew’ in paragraph 1? [2]

The author is showing that there have always been questions raised [1] about what is known about Jesus [1].

2. What does the phrase ‘as if’ in paragraph 2 show about conspiracy theorists? [2]

It shows that they are too eager/rash in reaching conclusions [1], and that their judgements are unlikely to be credible [1].

3. What is the most important lesson to learn from paragraph 3? [4]

Answer

But even if...the text is a fake, [1] it does once again alert us to the fact that there are Gospels about Jesus [1] that...present information [1] at odds with widely held views [1].

Remarks

Excess denied applies.

4. Why does the author use to phrase “hard to imagine” in paragraph 7? [2]

The author wants to emphasise the political improbability [1] of such extensive economic commitment to infrastructural support [1].

**VOCABULARY**.....

**Article: The Pasta Crisis**

Pages 34 to 39

Give the meaning of the following words as they are used in the passage. Write your answers in one word or a short phrase.

No.	Paragraph	Word	Meaning
1	1	inconceivable	impossible/fantastical/unbelievable
2	2	aggressive	assertive/decisive/certain
3	3	demonstrated	showed/modeled/proved
4	3	ability	capacity/strength
5	4	already	currently/at the moment/ongoing
6	4	spells	defines/means/underscores
7	4	generally	most of the time/mostly
8	5	negative	bad/harmful
9	5	mere	just/meager/even
10	6	project	predict/guess

1. inconceivable: It is inconceivable that he would ever hurt her, because he cares deeply for her.
2. aggressive: Aggressive animals should not be allowed near young children.
3. demonstrated: Your commitment has demonstrated that good leaders are willing to go the distance.
4. ability: John's ability to read people is uncanny.
5. already: She is already on her way from school.
6. spells: This series of bad television shows spells another downturn in media products' quality.
7. generally: Ants are generally disliked by most people.
8. negative: The negative feedback from the audience has really woken us up.
9. mere: A mere dip in sales might not kill the company yet.
10. project: Sometimes, you should not project your anxiety, and just ask people for their opinions.

**GRAMMAR** .....

**Article: How to Save Syria**

Pages 20 and 21

*Adjectives vs Adverbs*

Identify the correct words for these sentences. (Answers in bold)

1. He (correct, **correctly**) defined the terms. The answer sounded (correctly, **correct**).
2. She (**quickly**, quick) adjusted the fees. She adapted (quick, **quickly**) to any situation.
3. He measured the floor (exact, **exactly**). They proved to be (perfectly, **perfect**) (**exact**, exactly) measurements.
4. The stillness of the tomb was (awfully, **awful**). The tomb was (**awfully**, awful) still.
5. It was a (dangerously, **dangerous**) lake to swim in. The man was (dangerous, **dangerously**) drunk. The gas smelled (dangerously, **dangerous**).
6. She performed (magnificent, **magnificently**). It was a (magnificent, **magnificently**) beautiful performance.
7. Her voice sounds (beautifully, **beautiful**). She sang the song (exact, **exactly**) as it was written. We heard it (**perfectly**, perfect).
8. He was a very (sensibly, **sensible**) person. He acted very (sensible, **sensibly**).
9. Mike wrote too (slow, **slowly**) on the exam. He always writes (slow, **slowly**).
10. Talk (**softly**, soft) or don't talk at all. The music played (**softly**, soft).