

Truth and lies

1 Complete the dialogue with the verbs below.

Lucy Tom! What's happened to my car? The window's smashed and there's a big dent in the bumper. Did you borrow it last night?

Tom No! I¹ ______ that I didn't.

Lucy Come on! I think you should ² _____ it. You borrowed it and you crashed it.

Tom It wasn't me. Someone must have stolen your car last night and crashed it.

Lucy And then returned it? You're ³ _____ me with that story.

Tom I'm ⁴ _____ the truth, I promise.

Lucy I don't believe you. I think you're ⁵ _____ . What really happened?

Tom OK. I admit, I did borrow your car. But then there was a problem with the engine and I couldn't control it.

Lucy Oh, stop 6 _____ excuses, Tom. You borrowed my car and you drove it too fast. That's why you crashed. Don't try to 7 _____ me with stories about engine problems.

- **2** Choose the correct options to complete the definitions.
 - 1 A person who says one thing and then does something different is **hypocritical** / **direct**.
 - 2 A person who is good at making other people do what they want is truthful / manipulative.
 - 3 A person who doesn't keep secrets from you is **open / devious.**
 - 4 A person who doesn't always follow what other people think, but has his/her own ideas is fake / original.
 - 5 A person who always tells the truth is honest / dishonest.
 - 6 A person who shows favour towards one person or group of people is straight / biased.
 - 7 A person who has strong beliefs about what is morally correct is **fake / ethical**.
 - **8** A person who behaves in a dishonest or indirect way is **devious** / **trustworthy**.
- 3 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Take turns to choose one of the subjects below and talk about it for as long as possible.

A time when I told a lie.

A reason why someone might be biased.

A friend who is ethical.

An explanation of why people photoshop images.

An example of hypocritical behaviour.

A time when I exaggerated the truth.

My friend Monica is very honest and always tells the truth. She also has strong moral beliefs and she is very careful about the products she buys. She thinks that it's important to look after the planet and she always recycles her rubbish. She also ...

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Aims: To review and practise verbs and adjectives for

truth and falsehood. **Time:** 10–15 minutes

Materials: 1 handout for each student

Exercise 1

- Give each student a handout and ask them to work individually or in pairs to do the exercise. Check that they understand the dialogue by asking why Lucy is angry (because her car is damaged).
- Check answers with the class.

KEY

1 swear 2 own up to 3 not fooling 4 telling 5 lying 6 making 7 mislead

Exercise 2

- Students work individually or in pairs to do the exercise.
- Check answers with the class, focusing on the correct pronunciation for each adjective.

KEY

1 hypocritical 2 manipulative 3 open 4 original 5 honest 6 biased 7 ethical 8 devious

Exercise 3

• Students work in pairs. They take it in turns to pick a subject and then try to talk about it for as long as possible. Ask students who managed to speak for longer in their pair. You could invite one or two students to talk about their chosen subjects in front of the rest of the class.