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ea / wouldn't / I / had / have visited / grown up in / .
the school starting age / would / the government / crime / more children / had / not / ve turned to / intervened / .
better / my school teachers / would / in class / arguably / had / been stricter / have haved / probably / .
aw-abiding citizen / his parents / not / it is likely that / he / been / had / poor / have en / would / .
b h

Score: /5



2	Check (✔) the correct sentences and rewrite the incorrect sentences.				
1	Experts would argue that had the offenders' fathers not committed such serious				
	offences, the offenders would have had not such a propensity for crime.				
2	Research suggests that had the twins been raised in identical backgrounds, would they				
	have still had very different experiences.				
3	It seems highly likely that had young offenders' families receive more support, they				
	would have had strategies in place to deal with their children's behavior.				
4	I'd argue that the state invested more money into support networks, more effective				
	measures would have been put in place to deter young people from a life of crime.				
5	Had the offenders' backgrounds been different, they may not have displayed such				
Э	deviant tendencies.				
	Score: / 5				

3 Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.

- 1 I'd argue that had I not received/had I received not guidance and support from my parents, I would certainly have been more influenced by my peers.
- 2 It seems highly likely that his parents had recognized/had his parents recognized the signs, social services would have intervened earlier.
- 3 The implication that had I lived in a more affluent area,
 I wouldn't have behaved/wouldn't I have behaved in such a manner seems plausible.
- **4** Had my brother and I not been separated at birth, our inherited characteristics would/would our inherited characteristics have diminished?



5 Had we grown/Have we grown up together in the same family, our experiences would not necessarily have been the same.

Score:	/ 5

VOCABULARY

4	Choose the correct	words to comple	te the sentences.		
There are many different ideas about what causes (1) behavior. Differe					
the	theories address biological, sociological, and psychological factors. The notion that our				
(2) features somehow de			determine our (3)	to behave	
antisocially has been (4) r			rejected by modern researcl	ners in this field. The	
idea that criminals merely (5) their behavior is widely recognized as be			recognized as being		
a g	a gross oversimplification of what determines criminal behavior.				
1	A facial	B deviant	C rational		
2	A prominent	B genetic	C facial		
3	A analogy	B notion	C propensity		
4	A systematically	B consequently	C initially		
5	A distort	B inherit	C evaluate		

Score: /5



5 Match the sentence halves. Adolescents often turn to a simply stem from a person's life of crime upbringing? How likely is it that aggressive is brought about by extensive viewing of violence on TV? behavior Can a propensity toward crime as a consequence of being and deviance raised in poverty. Low self-esteem and academic exert a direct influence on an failure adolescent's emotions and behaviors. Research indicates that social conditions can could trigger anger, aggression, and disruptive behavior among adolescents.

Score: /5

6	Complete the words in the sentences. The first letter is given, of for each letter.	and there is one space	
1	Findings from some reports _i that deviant beh	navior is passed on from	
	one generation to the next.		
2 A decline in one's social and economic position in society often			
	_c with a growth in erratic behav	vior.	
3	Research has shown that risk factors _a		
	determine violent behavior rather than a single risk factor, such	n as gender.	
4	The Departments of Health and Human Services in many state	s are currently	
	e their services to see what	additional support can	
	be offered to those at risk of criminality.		
5	Critics say that the state should not _i	in family life in the	
	latest drive to boost education standards.		

READING



Score:

/ 5

Read the article about behavioral economics.

Behavioral Economics

Rational choice theory, undermining traditional economics, assumes that individuals make sensible decisions in their own interests unmoved by emotions and outside influences.

Behavioral economics combines economics with psychology to consider how real people fare when making decisions influenced by numerous factors, such as self-control and peer pressure.

How choices are presented can have a direct influence on decisions. This can affect everything from what people pay for a cup of coffee to how they save for retirement.

Here are some examples:

Nudge Theory

Used to influence individuals and whole communities, it explains how small interventions can influence choice. It's about helping people to make difficult decisions, such as by making choices "opt-out" rather than "opt-in", or by suggesting other people have already done something.

Prospect Theory

People are more upset by losses than made happy by gains. For example, people who receive a free ticket to something and then can't go, feel worse than if they hadn't received the ticket. Travel companies use this idea to offer limited-time discounts to people who book early, counting on the fact that holidaymakers will feel worse if they miss that earlybird window.

Mental Accounting

This suggests that people have a tendency to place greater value on some dollars than others, even though they have the same value. As a consequence, they might drive farther to save \$5 on a \$10 purchase, but they would not drive farther to save \$5 on a \$100 purchase.



Dominated Alternatives

Introducing a decoy option may trigger people to choose a preferred option. For example, magazine subscribers who are offered an "online only" subscription for \$45 or an "online + print" subscription for \$114 will, for the majority, choose the first option. However, if a third decoy option, \$114 for "print only", is introduced, it will prompt many more to choose the second option. The mere introduction of the third option makes option 2 look more attractive, as subscribers perceive they are getting the online version for free.

Willpower

People show a lack of self-control even when they know what is best. As a consequence, snacks bought in advance are usually healthier than those bought for immediate consumption.

Authority

Seeing reviews of a product or service online or elsewhere before you buy is a tried and tested method of alleviating customers' potential concerns and fears about committing to that product or service. E-commerce sites know this, so usually make customer feedback ratings and reviews very visible to consumers before they buy.



	references change when	Authority	/	
	nere is an extra option that is symmetrically dominant.	Prospect	Theory	
	People act logically and make	Dominat	ed Alterna	tives
	ne right decisions using the orrect information available.	Mental A	Accounting	
	reople think of value in relative ather than absolute terms.	Rational	Choice The	eory
	eople assume everyone else nows better than they do.			
U	the pain of giving something p is stronger than the pleasure erived from receiving it.			
			Score:	/5
8	Check (✓) the correct sentences.			
1	An oversimplification of nudge theory is that making things easibetter choices.	sier helps	people to r	make
2	Companies pressure customers by implying that they will lose quickly.	money if t	hey don't k	ook
3	Companies always want you to buy the most expensive option	they offe	r	
4 5	Impulse purchases are often a wise choice. Customer reviews are there to give more information about the	e product.		



Score:

/ 5

7 Match the summary to the theory.