

PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI
SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

WEEK 12

Year/Level: 13 Subject: ENGLISH

Strand 2& 3	Reading and Viewing & Writing and Shaping
Sub Strand	2.1 COMMUNICATION TET TYPES MEDIA TEXT, EVERYDAY COMMUNICATION & LITERARY TEXT EN . 13.2.1 Read and demonstrate understanding of a variety of complex texts. 3.3 SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXTS AND SITUATIONS EN. 13.3.3.1: Identify and use specific language used to appropriately suit a variety of contexts and situations for a particular audience and purpose
Content Learning Outcome	-Read and view from a variety of sources – for information and evaluate their reliability -Use appropriate words and phrases to communicate information about issues to suit any audience and purpose.

COMPREHENSION

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow . Use your own words as far as possible and write in complete sentences.

LONDON (Thomson Reuters Foundation) - Women ask for a pay rise as often as men, but men are 25 percent more likely to get it when they ask, according to a study **debunking** the myth women are too shy to demand a raise.

The study, which used a randomly chosen sample of 4,600 workers working for more than 800 employers in Australia, found only 16 percent of women were successful when they asked, researchers said. "Ours is the first proper test of the **reticent**-female theory, and the evidence doesn't stand up," said co-author Amanda Goodall, from Cass Business School, in a statement.

The study also found no evidence that women refrain from negotiations over their salary for fear of upsetting their boss or **worsening** their workplace relationships. "Having seen these findings, I think we have to accept that there is some element of pure discrimination against women," said Andrew Oswald, co-author of the study and professor of economics and behavioral science at the University of Warwick. Last year, on average women earned about half as much as men did, according to the World Economic Forum's 2015 Global Gender Gap report. It said at about \$11,000 per year, women's annual earnings in 2015 matched what men earned in 2006.

Research for the "Do Women Ask?" study was conducted by Cass Business School, the University of Warwick in Britain and the University of Wisconsin in the United States, using data from the Australian Workplace Relations Survey.

The authors of the study said it was the first to compare men and women working equal hours, **distinguishing** between full-time and part-time employees. "We realized that Australia was the natural test bed, because it is the only country in the world to collect systematic information on whether employees have asked for a rise," Oswald said. The researchers said there was one encouraging sign in the data. Australian female employees under the age of 40 tend to ask and receive pay rises at the same rate as men under 40.

"Young women today are negotiating their pay and conditions more successfully than older females, and perhaps that will continue as they become more senior," Goodall said.

Source: yahooonews.com. Accessed June, 2016.

Questions

- (a) What idea is stated in the first paragraph?
- (b) What reason does the writer give for the women's inability to get a pay rise?
- (c) Discuss the researchers' findings in paragraph two of the passage.
- (d) According to the passage, what fear stops the women asking for a pay rise?
- (e) What did Andrew Oswald have to say after conducting the research?
- (f) Comment on the findings of Global Gender Gap Report.
- (g) How is Australia a natural test bed?
- (h) What is so encouraging about the Australian female employees?
- (i) Discuss the trend amongst the young women?
- (j) How can the women change the scenario and bridge the gap?
- (k) Suggest strategies that each country needs to adapt to bridge the gap.
- (l) From the list given below, write down the meaning closest to each given word as it is used in the passage.
 - (i) debunking- [defeating, supporting, possibility, hindrance]
 - (ii) reticent- [loud, quiet, jovial, intermittent]
 - (iii) worsening- [common, political, dogmatic, exacerbating]
 - (iv) distinguishing- [differentiating, discriminating, dividing, bridging]