

### Critical Thinking Task – example text and images and preparation questions 3

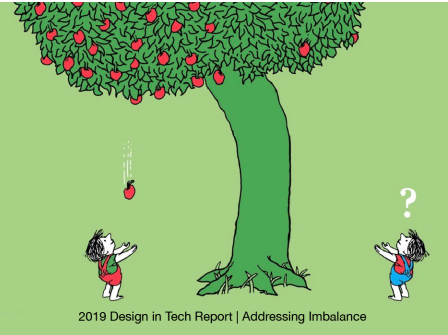
EXAMPLE TEXT AND IMAGES	EXAMPLE PREPARATION QUESTIONS
<p>It is shocking to see how often nowadays the notion of equality is being used to disadvantage those whom it should serve as a priority. In the 1960s, policy makers started to understand that some groups of people who had not yet been given access to opportunities and resources such as work, education, property or healthcare should be offered these in an equal measure to others. This led to decisions to include people from a range of different social or ethnic backgrounds as well as of different genders in the workplace, in education, and in society in general.</p> <p>Very soon, it was rightly argued that a 'one size fits all' attitude was not appropriate. If people were different, it was fair to recognise their differences! For instance, it was agreed that it was normal to charge different amounts for healthcare depending on whether the patient is male or female. Men have certain health risks and problems with different costs than that of women. With driving, as it is a well-known fact that women in general drive more carefully and slowly than men, it was decided they should benefit from far cheaper rates of car insurance. With access to education, it was accepted that young people coming from poor schools or poorer families should be given additional support in their studies. After all, it is harder to apply and pay for university for someone whose family does not know about it or is on low income. These types of policies called 'positive discrimination aimed to support people belonging to groups who were underrepresented or discriminated against.</p> <p>Sadly, some so-called 'human rights campaigners' have now managed to change these decades-long principles on the very grounds of equality. For instance, although women are still underrepresented in important sectors such as banking or politics, it is deemed unfair to hire them just because of their gender. Another example is that, although women still drive better, they now pay as much as men in car insurance. This shows how far profit drives some people. They are not 'human rights campaigners', they only want to make more money! It is convenient for them to consider that equality means that everyone should receive exactly the same resources or opportunities, when it actually means that everyone should be provided with what they need to succeed given their individual circumstances. That would be a fair world.</p>  <p>2019 Design in Tech Report   Addressing Imbalance</p> <p>Image 1</p>	<p>Before you start thinking about these questions, make sure you have read through the text carefully and understood it well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Explain in your own words what does the passage argue against and what does the passage argue for.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> This passage uses several rhetorical devices to convince the reader and appeal to his or her emotions. Name 1 and explain what effect it is trying to produce on the reader.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> In the third paragraph, the passage gives examples of positive discrimination policies. In your view, which of these examples is the most convincing?</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> The author uses these 2 phrases: 'people who are underrepresented' and 'people who are discriminated against'. What is the difference? In your view, should these two groups of people receive the same support or help? Explain why or why not</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Whose responsibility is it to ensure people are treated equally in the workplace?</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Look at the 3 images below. What are they comparing?</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Which one image best represents the type of equality the passage is arguing for? Can you explain why?</li></ul>



Image 2

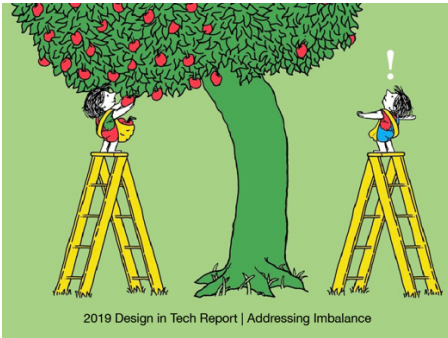


Image 3

Ref. GW Milken Institute School of Public Health, Online Public Health resources, 2020