
BBC LEARNING ENGLISH

6 Minute English

Conspiracy theories

The logo for BBC Learning English, featuring the letters 'BBC' in a white box above the words 'LEARNING ENGLISH' in white text on a dark teal background.

This is not a word-for-word transcript

Alice

Hello and welcome to 6 Minute English. I'm Alice...

Rob

... And I'm Rob. Alice, I read in the paper recently that the substance called 'fluoride' might be bad for our health. But it's in nearly every brand of toothpaste, isn't it?

Alice

You shouldn't believe everything you hear, Rob. Fluoride protects our teeth against decay.

Rob

But there's a theory that drug companies are using fluoride to affect our brains... and make us all dumb...

Alice

That's ridiculous Rob!

Rob

Well... I'm not sure if I believe it or not. But it is worrying me.

Alice

Do you also worry that the moon landings never really happened?

Rob

It's funny you should mention that because... yes! I wonder about this too... Apparently, in the 1960s television footage of the moon landing, the American flag is fluttering – and there's no air on the moon so the US government must've faked it!

Alice

To fake something means to make something that isn't true appear to be real. I didn't realize you were so **gullible** Rob – and that means easily persuaded to believe something.

Rob

I just like to question things.

Alice

Oh, I see...

Rob

I have a healthy distrust of authority, Alice. And today we're talking about conspiracy theories – a **conspiracy theory** is a belief that some organization or group of people is responsible for a situation or event through secret planning.

Alice

We'll talk more about how healthy this type of distrust might be later on in the show. But now please focus your intellectual powers on today's quiz question, Rob. Around what proportion of the US population believes that the assassination of President John F Kennedy was not the result of a lone gunman? Is it...

a) 6%?

b) 16%?

Or c) 60%?

Rob

I'll go for b) 16%.

Alice

Well, we'll find out if you chose the right answer later on in the programme. But for now let's move on. Let's talk about what types of person are thought to be **susceptible to** – or likely to be influenced by – conspiracy theories.

Rob

The stereotype is of a loner, maybe male, middle aged, sitting in front of the computer. But in actual fact this isn't true. People of all ages and from all social classes are susceptible to conspiracy theories. Lots of us worry that important things are being covered up – and a **cover-up** means an attempt to prevent the public from discovering information about something important.

Alice

Let's listen now to Professor Chris French from Goldsmiths, a college within the University of London, talking more about people who believe in conspiracy theories.

INSERT

Chris French, Professor of Psychology at Goldsmiths, University of London

There are quite a few personality dimensions that seem to be related to belief in conspiracy theories and not surprisingly paranoia is one of them; also openness to new ideas – people who are willing to entertain ideas that are kind of off the beaten track. People who believe in conspiracy theories tend to believe in the paranormal.

Rob

That was Professor Chris French. So he says that paranoia is a personality **trait** – or quality – that leads some people to believe in conspiracy theories.

Alice

Paranoia is a strong and unreasonable feeling that other people don't like you or want to harm you.

Rob

And ideas that are **off the beaten track** are those which are unusual and aren't shared by many other people.

Alice

Believing in the **paranormal** means believing in strange things that can't be explained by science, for example, ghosts.

Rob

Ghosts, yes. Do you believe in them, Alice?

Alice

No, Rob, I don't. How about you?

Rob

Well, maybe.

Alice

Moving on. Most of the time believing in conspiracy theories is quite harmless and might even be good – because we shouldn't just accept everything that we're told. But there can also be serious consequences. Let's hear more from Professor French on this.

INSERT

Chris French, Professor of Psychology at Goldsmiths, University of London

Studies have shown that people are less likely to engage with the political process. People who accept medically based conspiracies are likely to avoid getting their kids vaccinated. And even terrorist acts – it's been shown that terrorist groups will actually use conspiracy theories as both a means to get new recruits and also to motivate people to carry out extreme terrorist acts.

Rob

So the toothpaste thing I mentioned at the beginning of the show is a medically based conspiracy theory?

Alice

Yes.

Rob

But more serious examples are parents choosing not to vaccinate their children against diseases because of **unsubstantiated** ideas that they are harmful – 'unsubstantiated' means not supported by evidence.

Alice

That's right. OK, now remember the question I asked earlier, Rob? Around what proportion of the US population believes that the assassination of President John F Kennedy wasn't the result of a lone gunman? Is it... a) 6%, b) 16% or c) 60%?

Rob

Well, I said b) 16%.

Alice

And you were wrong today, Rob, I'm afraid. The answer is actually c) 60%. And this statistic comes from a Gallup poll from 2013 that suggests a clear majority of Americans still believe others besides the gunman Lee Harvey Oswald were involved.

Rob

That's more than I expected. But they might have a point.

Alice

There you go again... Come on, Rob. Now let me remind everybody what words we've heard today. They are:

to fake something
gullible
conspiracy theory
susceptible
cover-up
trait
paranoia
off the beaten track
paranormal
unsubstantiated

Rob

That's the end of today's 6 Minute English. Please join us again soon!

Both

Bye.

Vocabulary

to fake something

to make something that isn't true appear to be real

gullible

persuaded to believe something. a film that has been made again

conspiracy theory

is a belief that some organization is responsible for a situation or event through secret planning

susceptible

likely to be influenced by

cover-up

attempt to prevent the public from discovering information about something important

trait

quality

paranoia

strong and unreasonable feeling that other people don't like you or want to harm you

off the beaten track

ideas are unusual – and aren't shared by many other people

paranormal

strange things that can't be explained by science for example, ghosts

unsubstantiated

not supported by evidence