* Grexit:It combines "Greek" or "Greece" with the word "exit" and refers to the possibility of Greece leaving the Eurozone.And it certainly has Greek roots beyond the obvious "Gr" - the word "exit" itself comes from the Greek "exodos", meaning "going out". You'll see "exodus" marking the way out of Greek buildings.
* Grimbo: And now because Greece has still not left the eurozone but still might, there is a state of limbo (an uncertain situation that you cannot control), a Greek limbo or Grimbo.
* Graccident: an accidental exit of Greece from the Eurozone
* Greferendum: A vote called by Greece's Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras for Sunday July 5 2015 to decide on bailout reform terms offered by Greece's creditors, made by combining the words "Greece" and "referendum
* Bailout:provision of financial help to a country which otherwise would be on the brink of failure or bankruptcy
* The drachma could become both the oldest and the newest currency in the world. The drachma was replaced by the euro in Greece in 2001.
* **“Oxi”,**the Greek for No - the way 61% of Greeks voted in the 2015 referendum, as opposed to “Nai” (Yes). The referendum asked the Greek people if they would accept the terms of a proposed international bail-out.
* IMF= the International Monetary Fund. With 188 member countries, the IMF is designed to promote economic cooperation, ensure financial stability and foster international trade. Set up in 1945, the IMF was created to help avoid a repeat of the Great Depression
* TROIKA= From the Russian meaning “group of three”, the Troika refers to the European Commission, International Monetary Fund and European Central Bank. These are the lenders responsible for negotiating Greece’s bail-out and monitoring the country’s economic problems
* ECB= the European Central Bank. As the central bank of the euro, the currency shared by the 19 eurozone members, the ECB’s job is to maintain the euro’s price stability.

The role of the mass media is very important. They decide what is important and what is not and people are definitely influenced by what they read in the newspapers, watch on the news or see on the Internet. Consider this example.

* In 1989, there was an earthquake in San Francisco that ultimately killed a few dozen people. A few months later, an earthquake happened in Iran that killed *tens of thousands* of people. There was wall-to-wall coverage of the San Francisco tragedy and the public perception was that this was an extremely important event.Barely anything was reported about the Iran earthquake, and thus it was deemed insignificant.The more people think an event is important, the more "important" it becomes, exactly like what's happening right now with Greece.

Obviously anyone reading these headlines would probably be in a state of panic, feel frightened and anxious or stressful about the future. The last headline warns people that if they vote ‘No” for the bailout program in the referendum, Greece will be thrown out of the Eurozone.