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BaC→ 2021

محطة تطبيقية تحضيرية 1 للشعب العلمية

English

الباقة تحتوي :

باقة { 06 } مواضيع تحضيرية

مرفقة بالحلول النموذجية

Sir Ahmed

أيها التلميذ{ة} الشريف{ة} ...
امضي حقبا نحو درب النجاح دون انتظار

OkBa beN N-f
https://www.facebook.com/okba.bac.2010

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SUBJECT ONE (01)

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Corruption is the use and abuse of power for private purposes. These purposes are generally private personal enrichment or for the benefit of the others. **It** is an illegal practice that can affect anyone with power, whether a politician, an arbitrator, or a sportsman among other examples.

Bribery is to offer money or service to anyone who holds power in exchange for an undue advantage. Corruption is to accept that money. A common example is that of a politician **who** receives money in his personal account on the part of a business and public work contracts in return he assigned a public market. This politician who has received money, could be accused of passive corruption while the company can, however, be accused of bribery.

No country is entirely free of corruption. But when corruption takes such proportions that it could hinder economic growth and undermine efforts to establish good governance, it leads to the general disintegration of the social fabric. Obstacles to sustainable development, corruption can potentially aggravate differences and encourage organized crime. In fact, if corruption is growing unhindered, democracy, freedom and justice can hardly flourish.

In recent years, efforts at the international level to fight corruption encourage transparency and accountability; and they are on the increase. As a result, important victories have been won. Canada, to site one example, strongly supports the international fight against corruption because it is both an obstacle to good governance, a problem of crime, and also represents an obstacle to economic, social and political development.

(Adapted from the Internet)

Part One

A/ Reading Comprehension:

1- Circle the letter that corresponds to the right answer:

The text is about: **a-** corruption and business.
b- corruption and its drawbacks.
c- solutions to fight corruption.

2- Are the following statements True or False?

a- Different fields of life are affected by corruption.
b- Any person who receives money is accused of bribery.
c- Corruption is an international phenomenon.
d- Canada is the only country that encourages the fight against corruption.

3- Identify the paragraphs in which the following ideas are mentioned.

a- Some people use their position for personal aims.
b- All the countries of the world are contaminated by corruption.

4- Answer the following questions according to the text.

a- How does the author illustrate the meaning of corruption and bribery?
b- What are the effects of corruption?
c- Is the international community against corruption? If yes, why?

5- What or who do the underlined words refer to in the text?

It (§1) ..... **who (§2)** .....

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B/ Text Exploration

1. Find in the text words whose definitions follow:

a) Say that somebody has done wrong or is guilty of something. **(§2)**

b) Something that stops progress or makes it difficult. **(§4)**

2. Divide the following words into root and affixes.

unfortunately – governance – accountability

Prefix	Root	Suffix

3. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the one given.

A. a) The Canadian government have increased their efforts to fight corruption.

b) It's high time ……

B. a) Governments cannot fight bribery alone.

b) Bribery ……

C. a) Corruption is an obstacle to economic, social and political development.

b) I wish ……

4. Link the pairs of sentences using the connectors in brackets. Make the necessary changes

a) The efforts to fight corruption are increasing. Important victories have been won.
(so…that)

b) The government regains citizens' confidence. It makes corruption-free society.
(as long as)

5. Classify the following words according to the number of their syllables.

accused - growth - economic - advantage

6. Imagine what "A" says and complete the dialogue below.

A: Did you watch yesterday's documentary?

B: yes I did. It was about immoral issues in Europe.

A:…… …… **?**

B: Oh yes, there are many cases of illegal practices in our country.

A: …… …… **?**

B: Bribery is an example of that.

A: …… …… **?**

B: Bribery is the illegal payment made to a person to persuade him / her to do you a favour.

A: …… …… **?**

B: We can fight bribery by teaching children about ethics and moral values.

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SUBJECT TWO (02)

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Bribery

Bribery is the crime of giving or receiving something of value to influence official action. Both the person giving and the person receiving the bribe are guilty of bribery. Bribery is illegal for two reasons: first, **it** usually involves a public official using his or her office for personal gain. Secondly, it can cause officials to make unfair decisions that affect citizens. Bribery is a very old crime. There is evidence of bribery dating back more than 4000 years.

Usually, a person who bribes a public official is paying to get special treatment. This special treatment can come in many forms. For example, a company might bribe an official to win a government contract .Bribing a public official is the most common type of bribery. In the United States, officials convicted of bribery may be fired, removed from office, and sent to prison for up to 20 years. Commercial bribery, the bribery of owners or employees of private companies, is also illegal in many places, but it is less commonly punished.

No one knows how often people commit bribery, but many experts believe that most people who bribe officials are never caught. Bribery is more common in some countries or parts of countries than in others. Many countries have made it illegal to bribe officials from other countries.Bribery and similar illegal transactions in the political sphere alone cost the world an estimated one trillion dollars every year. Less prosperous nations **those** who export oil and certain other resources have been found to be particularly exposed to bribery and other corrupt activities, though even the wealthiest nations are not safe.

(Adapted from ‘’NEW YORK TIMES”, Nov2007)

PART ONE

A/ Reading Comprehension

1) Circle the best choice (a, b, or c) that completes the statement.

The text is: .....

a) a letter **b) a report** **c) a newspaper article**

2) Are the following statements True or False ?

a. Neither the person giving nor the person receiving the bribe is innocent of bribery.

b. In the United States, officials convicted of bribery are rewarded and given special favours.

c. We can catch people who bribe officials.

3) Answer the following questions according to the text.

a. Why is bribery illegal?

b. What is the most frequent example of bribery?

c. What are the countries that suffer most from bribery?

4) What do the underlined words in the text refer to?

it usually involves……. **(§1)** **those** who export…... **(§3)**

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B/ Text Exploration:

1) Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to the following:

proof (§1) - jail (§2) - flourishing (§3)

2) Find in the text words that are opposite in meaning to the following:

innocent (§1) - lose (§2) - lawful (§3)

3) Complete the table as shown in the example.

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives
to populate	population	popular
to decide	.....	.....
.....	commerce	.....

4) Rewrite sentence (b) so that it means the same as sentence (a).

1) a) Governments cannot fight bribery alone .
   b) Bribery ……

2) a) You mustn't give or accept any bribe from anyone.
   b) Don't ……

5) Spot the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

a – It' high time people help governments fight corruption.

b - You had better don't drive too fast.

6) Reorder the following words to make a coherent sentence.

who - involved - accepts - and - anyone - is - corruption - bribery - corrupts - in .

7) Classify the following words according to their final-s.

'' fights - is - countries – catches - resources – exports ''

/ s /	/ z /	/ iz /
.....	.....	.....

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SUBJECT THREE (03)

Read the text carefully and answer the following questions.

Advertisements are key part of the business. Huge amounts of money have been spent on advertising throughout the world. Different types of advertisement such as television, radio, newspaper, the internet and posters can influence consumer's behavior positively or negatively as there are different arguments and opinions.

Looking at the positive part, advertisements tell us about the products available on the market. Secondly, **it** creates many job opportunities and helps in reducing unemployment. On the negative front, advertisements persuade us to buy things even if we do not need them. Furthermore, many products, like cigarettes and spirits, which are not good for health are advertised as a high life style products and people, especially youngsters are carried away and get used to such harmful effects.

Thus, the negative impact of advertising should be reduced and ads should be regulated. It's high time governments controlled products **which** are harmful.

(Adapted from: www.inc.com › encyclopedia)

Part One

A/ Reading Comprehension:

1) Say whether the following statements are true or false.

a- No money are spent on advertisements.

b- There are different types of advertisements.

c- The advertising industry helps people find jobs.

d- Young persons are mostly influenced by ads in a negative way.

2- In which paragraph is it mentioned that "ads inform us about the availability of some products?"

3- Answer the following questions according to the text.

a- What can the types of advertisements do to the consumer?

b- How does advertising impact people negatively?

c- Does the author suggest solutions to avoid the negative impact? Justify from the text.

4- Who or what do the underlined words in the text refer to?

It (§2) ..... **which (§3)** .....

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B/ Text Exploration:

1) Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to the following:

a) Buyer (§1) = ... b) Goods (§2) = ...

2- Complete the following chart as show in the example below.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
to produce	product	productive
.....	effect	.....
persuade	.....	.....
.....	.....	dangerous

3- Rewrite sentence (b) so that it means the same as (b).

1) a- If the packaging is attractive, consumers will buy it.

b- **Unless** .....

2) a- Organic food is healthy because it doesn't contain fertilizers.

b- **Because of** .....

4- Reorder the following sentences to make a coherent paragraph.

a- Companies attempt to make these commercials sufficiently entertaining,

b- It is the most important American football game of the year.

c- Each year, greater sums of money are paid to obtain a commercial spot during the Super Bowl.

d- so that members of the public would actually want to watch them.

5- Classify the following words in the table below according to the pronunciation of their final – s.

'' effects - arguments - ads - companies ''

/ s /	/ z /	/ iz /
.....	.....	.....

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SUBJECT FOUR (04)

Read the text carefully and answer the following questions.

Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful. This practice is considered exploitative by many international organizations. Legislation across the world prohibits child labour. These laws do not consider all work by children as child labour; exception includes work by child artists, family duties and supervised training.

Child labour has existed to varying extents. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, many children aged 5-14 from poorer families still worked in Europe, the United States and various colonies of European powers. These children mainly worked in agriculture, home-based assembly operations, factories and mining. Some worked nights shifts lasting 12 hours. With the rise of household income, availability of schools and passage of child labour laws, the incidence rates of child labour fell.

In developing countries, with high poverty and poor schooling opportunities, child labour is still prevalent. In 2010, sub-Saharan Africa had the highest incidence rates of child labour with several African nations witnessing over 50% of children aged 5-14 working. They predominantly employed by their parents, rather than factories. Poverty and lack of schools are considered as the primary cause of child labour.

Globally the incidence of child labour decreased from 25% to 10% between 1960 and 2003, according to the World Bank. Nevertheless, the total number of child labourers remains high, with UNICEF and ILO acknowledging an estimated 168 million children aged 5-17 worldwide, were involved in child labour in 2013. **(https://en.m.wikepedia-Child labour)**

Part One

A/ Reading Comprehension:

1) The text is ……

a) expository **b)** narrative **c)** argumentative.

2) Are these statements true or false according to the text?

a) Laws around the world prohibit all types of work done by children.
b) In the last decades, children from poor families used to work.
c) Half of children under the age 14 suffer from child labour in some African areas.
d) The UNICEF and ILO declared the real number of labourers under the age of 18.

3) Answer the following questions according to the text.

a) How does the writer define child labour?
b) In which fields did children work during the 19th and 20th centuries?
c) What are the causes of child labour in developing countries?

4) In which paragraph is it mentioned that:

a) children are permitted to do some works according to the world regulations?

b) although the percentage of child labour dropped out, it stays high?

5) What do the underlined words refer to in the text?

this practice (§1) = ……..…….. **they (§3) =** ……..……..

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B/ Text Exploration:

1) Find in the text words which are closest in meaning to the following.

prevents **(§1) =** …….. chances **(§3) =** ……..

2) Give the opposite of these words by keeping the same root.

integrate – employment – legitimate - regulation

3) Rewrite sentence (b) so that it means the same as sentence (a).

1) a) The authorities should have taken care of homeless children.

b) It's high time ……

2) a) Children don't have a special legal protection organization.

b) They wish ……

3) a) Yong employees are being exploited by criminal organization.

b) Criminal organizations ……

4) Reorder the following statements to get a coherent paragraph.

a) The right to play and the right to enjoy their childhood.

b) Eradicating it means development and better opportunities for everyone.

c) All children have the right to a good education.

d) Child labour means that poverty continues to exist.

5) Put the stress on the following words.

Labour - refer - ability - century

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SUBJECT FIVE (05)

Read the text carefully and answer the following questions

Millions of children around the world are trapped in child labour, depriving **them** of their childhood, their health and education, and condemning them to a life of poverty and serious illnesses. Of course, there is work that children do to help their families in ways that are neither harmful nor exploitative.

Recent global estimates based on data of UNICEF, the ILO (International Labour Organization) and the World Bank indicate that 168 million children aged 5 to 17 are engaged in child labour. Some 120 million among them are below the age of 14, while a further 30 million children in **this age group** – mostly girls – perform unpaid household chores within their own families. In addition, millions of children suffer in the other worst forms of child labour, including slavery and slavery like practices such as forced and bonded labour and child soldiering, sexual exploitation, or are used by adults in illicit activities, including drug trafficking, working in mines. Vast majority of child labour is found in rural settings and informal urban economy, children are predominantly employed by their parents rather than factories. Poverty and lack of schools are considered as primary cause of child labour.

Despite a steady decline in child labour, progress is far too slow. At current rates, more than 100 million children will still be trapped in child labour by 2020. The continuing persistence of child labour poses a threat to national economies and has severe negative short and long term consequences for the fulfillment of children's rights guaranteed by the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) including denial of education and frequent exposure to violence.

(Adapted from the internet)

Part One

A/ Reading Comprehension

1) Circle the right answer ''a, b, or c''

A) The text is about: .....

a) how to fight child labour
b) the causes and consequences of child labour
c) the rights of children

B) The text is: .....

a) prescriptive **b)** narrative **c)** expository

2) Are the following sentences true or false according to the text?

a) Child labour leads to miserable life.
b) All kinds of jobs are harmful for children.
c) Child labour occurs also within families.
d) Child labour is increasing slowly.

3) In which paragraph is it mentioned that:

a) Some parents prefer to see their children working.
b) The effects of child labour.

4) Answer the following questions according to the text.

a) What are the causes of child labour?
b) What kind of jobs do children perform? Give examples.
c) Are the measures taken to stop child labour enough? Justify

5) What do the underlined words refer to in the text?

them (§1) = ... **this age group (§2) =** .....

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B) Text Exploration

1) Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to:

a) **preventing** (§1) b) **illegal** (§2) c) **menace** (§3)

2) Find in the text words that are opposite to:

a) **above** (§ 2) b) **prosperity** (§2) c) **increase** (§3)

3) Divide the following words into roots and affixes.

‘’ exploitative - harmful - illicit – fulfillment ‘’

Prefix	Root	Suffix
……	……	……
……	……	……
……	……	……
……	……	……

4) Combine the following pairs of sentences using the appropriate connector from the list. Make the necessary changes.

(such .... that / providing that / so .... that / in order to)

1) a) We solve the problem of child labour.
   b) Parents give more importance to their children’s education.
2) a) A lot of children leave school.
   b) They want to work and help their parents.
3) a) Some businessmen are cruel.
   b) They exploit children.
4) a) Child labour exposes children to great risks.
   b) Measures must be taken to stop it.

4) Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

1) a) Children have been exploited as waiters for a miserable pay.
   b) **Some café owners** ……
2) a) Governments should protect children from exploitation.
   b) **It’s high time** ……
3) a) It is not advisable for businessmen to work unethically.
   b) **Businessmen**……

5) Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of their final “s”.

millions - illnesses - families - adults - factories – works

/ s /	/ z /	/ iz /
……	……	……

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SUBJECT SIX (06)

Read the text and answer the following questions

Education is central to preventing corruption. Even clear laws and regulations and well-designed institutions will not be able to prevent corruption, unless citizens actively demand accountability from government and institutions.

The attitudes and expectations of citizens are crucial in building a responsive public administration. Therefore, fostering attitudes **that** do not tolerate corruption is at the core of Transparency international's (TI's) work. Ethics education for young people can help break the cycle of corruption, as today's youth will become the potential leaders of tomorrow.

However, anti-corruption education does not work in isolation. The environment in **which** children grow up plays a decisive role in shaping their attitudes. Ethics education must be part of a broader effort to improve governance and reduce corruption. Within this framework, children must have an appropriate and conducive learning environment that values integrity.

(Adapted from the Internet)

Part One

A/ Reading Comprehension

1) The text is about ……

a) Corruption in business

b) Anti-Corruption education

c) Transparency International's work

2) Are the following statements are true or false according to the text?

a) Clear laws and regulations can eradicate corruption.

b) Transparency international encourages anti- corruption laws and behaviors.

c) Children must be taught to respect integrity.

3) Answer the following questions about the text.

a) What must citizens do to help fighting corruption?

b) Why isn't anti- corruption education sufficient for children?

4) What do the underlined words refer to in the text?

that (§2) = …… **which (§3) =** ……

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B/ Text Exploration

1) Match each word with its definition.

Words	Definitions
1) Preventing	a) the ways you behave towards somebody / something
2) Attitudes	b) encouraging something to develop
3) Crucial	c) stopping something
4) fostering	d) extremely important

2) Find in the text words that are opposite the following.

Vague (§1) =/= …….. Personal (§2) =/= …….. increase (§3) =/= ……..

3) Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form.

a) It's high time citizens (play) their role in preventing corruption.

b) I wish our children (be) capable of eradicating corruption someday.

c) I wish anti-corruption education (start) earlier.

4) Join each pair of sentences using the conjunction in brackets. Make the necessary changes.

1) a) Ethics education for children help fighting corruption. (as long as)
   b) They grow up in an appropriate environment.
2) a) Citizens react against corrupt behaviors of some workers. (providing that)
   b) Corruption does not stop harming our society

5) Underline the stressed syllable in each word.

Mathematics – ethics – statistics – economics

6) Fill in each gap with one of the following words.

Anti-corruption - students - experiences - schools - corruption - secondary

Ethics education is very crucial to stop … (1)… It must relate to the daily lives of the … (2)… and address real life conflicts of interests A lot of … (3)… around the world have set up … (4)… projects and involved their students in their realization. For example, in Georgia, the project focuses on … (5)… school students who wrote about their … (6)… with corruption in a national essay context.

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CORRECTION ONE (01)

Part One

A/ Reading Comprehension:

1- The text is about: Corruption and its drawbacks. (b)

2- True / False:

a- True
b- False
c- True
d- False

3- The Paragraphs:

a- Paragraph Two (02)
b- Paragraph three (03)

4- Answering the questions:

a- Bribery is to offer money or service to anyone who holds power in exchange for an undue advantage. Corruption is to accept that money.

b- The effects of corruption are:

- It hinders economic growth and undermines efforts to establish good governance.
- It leads to the general disintegration of the social fabric.
- It can potentially aggravate differences and encourage organized crime.
- It unhinders democracy, freedom and justice in the society.

c- No, it is not.

5- The underlined words:

It = corruption / who = a politician

B/ Text Exploration

1. Words related to the definitions:

a) Accused
b) An obstacle

2. Completing the table:

Prefix	Root	Suffix
un	fortunate	ly
/ / / /	govern	ance
ac	count	ability

3. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the one given.

A. b) It's high time (that) the Canadian government had increased their efforts to fight corruption.

B. b) Bribery can't be fought by governments alone.

C. b) I wish (that) corruption were not an obstacle to economic, social and political development.

4. Linking the pairs of sentences:

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a) The efforts to fight corruption are so increasing that important victories have been won.

b) The government will regain citizens' confidence as long as it makes corruption-free society.

5. The number of syllables.

1 syllable	2 syllables	3 syllables	4 syllables
growth	accused	advantage	economic

6. Completing the dialogue:

A: Did you watch yesterday's documentary?

B: yes I did. It was about immoral issues in Europe.

A: Are there many cases of illegal practices in your country?

B: Oh yes, there are many cases of illegal practices in our country.

A: Can you give an example of that?

B: Bribery is an example of that.

A: What is bribery?

B: Bribery is the illegal payment made to a person to persuade him / her to do you a favour.

A: How can we fight bribery?

B: We can fight bribery by teaching children about ethics and moral values.

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CORRECTION TWO (02)

PART ONE

A/ Reading Comprehension

1) The text is a newspaper article (c)

2) True or False:

a. True

b. False

c. False

3) Answering the questions:

a. Bribery is illegal because it usually involves a public official using his or her office for personal gain, and it can cause officials to make unfair decisions that affect citizens.

b. The most frequent example of bribery is bribing a public official.

c. Less prosperous nations who export oil and certain other resources are exposed mostly to bribery.

4) The underlined words:

it = bribery **those = less prosperous nations**

B/ Text Exploration:

1) The synonyms:

proof = evidence / jail = prison / flourishing = prosperous

2) The opposites:

innocent =/= guilty / lose =/= win / lawful =/= illegal

3) Completing the table:

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives
to populate	population	popular
to decide	decision	decisive
to commerce	commerce	commercial

4) Rewriting the sentences:

1) Bribery can not be fought by governments alone.
2) Don't give or accept any bribe from anyone.

5) Correcting the mistakes:

a - It is high time people helped governments fight corruption.
b - You had better did not drive too fast.

6) Reordering the words:

Anyone who corrupts and accepts bribery is involved in corruption.

7) The final-s:

/ s /	/ z /	/ iz /
fights – exports	is - countries	catches – resources

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CORRECTION THREE (03)

Part One

A/ Reading Comprehension:

1) True / False.

a- False

b- True

c- True

d- True

2- In paragraph two (02)

3- Answering the questions:

a- They can influence the customer's behaviour positively or negatively.

b-They persuade people to buy things even if they do not need them.

c- Yes, he does. Because he said that governments should control the products that are harmful.

4- The underlined words:

It = advertisement / which = products

B/ Text Exploration:

1) Finding in the synonyms:

a) Buyer = customer **b) Goods = products**

2) Completing the table:

Verb	Noun	Adjective
to produce	product	productive
to affect	effect	effective / affected
to persuade	persuasion	persuasive / persuaded
to endanger	danger	dangerous

3) Rewriting the sentences:

1) Unless the packaging is attractive , consumers will not buy the products.

2) Because of non containing fertilizers , organic food is healthy.

4) Reordering the sentences:

a	b	c	d
3	2	1	4

5) The final – s:

/ s /	/ z /	/ iz /
effects	ads - companies	reduces

CORRECTION FOUR (04)

Part One

A/ Reading Comprehension:

1) The text is expository (a)

2) True / False.

a) False

b) True

c) True

d) True

3) Answering the questions:

a) The writer define child number as the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school and that is mentally , physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful.

b) Children works in agriculture, home- based assembly operations, factories and mining during the 19th and 20th century.

c) The causes of child labour in developing countries are poverty and poor school opportunities.

4) In paragraph numbers:

a) Paragraph One (01)

b) Paragraph Four (04)

5) The underlined words:

This practice = child labour / They = children aged 5-14

B/ Text Exploration:

1) Finding the synonyms:

prevents = deprives / chances = opportunities

2) Giving the opposites:

disintegrate - unemployment - illegitimate - deregulation

3) Rewriting the sentences:

1) It's high time authorities took care of homeless children.

2) They wish children had a special legal protection.

3) Criminal organizations are exploiting young employees.

4) Reordering the sentences:

a	b	c	d
2	4	1	3

5) The stress:

labour - refer - ability - century

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CORRECTION FIVE (05)

Part One

A/ Reading Comprehension

1) Circling the right answer:

A) **The text is about** the causes and consequences of child labour (b)

B) **The text is** expository (c)

2) True / Fasle:

a) **True** b) **False** c) **True** d) **False**

3) The paragraph number:

a) Paragraph Two (02)

b) Paragraph Three (03)

4) Answering the questions:

a) Poverty and lack of schools are the main causes of child labour.

b) They perform different works like household activities, soldiering, sexual exploitation, and other illicit activities as drug trafficking, working in mines.

c) No, they are not because many children are still trapped in child labour

5) The underlined words:

them = millions of children / this age group = children below the age of 14

B/ Text Exploration:

1) Finding the synonyms:

preventing = depriving / illegal = unlawful / menace = threaten

2) Finding the opposites:

above =/= below / prosperity =/= poverty / increase =/= decrease

3) Divide the words:

Prefix	Root	Suffix
////	exploit	ative
////	harm	ful
il	licit	////
ful	fill	ment

4) Combining the sentences:

1) We will solve the problem of child labour providing that parents give more importance to their children's education.

2) A lot of children leave school in order to work and help their parents.

3) Some businessmen are so cruel that they exploit children.

4) Child labour exposes children to such great risks that measures must be taken to stop it.

4) Completing the sentences:

1) **Some café owners** have exploited children for a miserable pay.

2) **It is high time** governments protected children from exploitation.

3) **Businessmen** should not work unethically.

5) The final-s:

/ s /	/ z /	/ iz /
adults – works	millions – families – factories	illnesses

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CORRECTION SIX (06)

Part One

A/ Reading Comprehension

1) The text is about anti-Corruption education (b)

2) True / False:

a) False

b) True

c) True

3) Answering the question:

a) citizens must actively demand accountability from government and institutions.

b) Because also the environment in which children grow up plays a decisive role in shaping their attitudes.

4) The underlined words:

that = attitudes / which = the environment

B/ Text Exploration

1) Matching word with their definetions:

1) === c / 2) === a / 3) === d / 4) === b

2) Finding the opposites:

Vague =/= clear - Personal =/= public - increase =/= reduce

3) The Verbs:

a) It's high time citizens played their role in preventing corruption.

b) I wish our children were capable of eradicating corruption someday.

c) I wish anti-corruption education had started earlier.

4) Joining the sentences:

1) Ethics education for children will help fighting corruption as long as they grow up in an appropriate environment.

2) Corruption will stop harming our society providing that citizens react against corrupt behaviors of some workers.

5) The stress:

Mathematics – ethics – statistics – economics

6) Filling the gaps:

Ethics education is very crucial to stop **corruption.** It must relate to the daily lives of the **students** and address real life conflicts of interests. A lot of **schools** around the world have set up **anti-corruption** projects and involve their students in their realization. For example, in Georgia, the project focuses on **secondary** school students who wrote about their **experiences** with corruption in a national essay context.

By: Sir Ahmed – Teacher Of English

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