

# **OPEN ENGLISH**

## **Terminale**

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**GOOGLE IMAGES**

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## FOREWORD

**OPEN ENGLISH TERMINALE** purports to help young learners easily understand and communicate with the English language in conformity with the official instructions issued by the Ministry of Secondary Education. Designed in accordance with the CBL (Competency Based Learning) national curriculum, this new edition aims at easing the handling of this new teaching methodology. It is an inclusive and realistic working material in the sense that it combines efficiency and pleasure through an active and holistic methodology applied to the effective learning and practice of the language.

**OPEN ENGLISH TERMINALE** is made up of five parts: *Text Study, Grammar, Writing, Translation, Communication tips & Image Vocabulary*. Each part comes with a specific colour to help recognize and differentiate the various components of the book.

**TEXT STUDY** is composed of seven themes subdivided into fifteen units. Each unit deals with a particular subject which is thoroughly explored and exposed via various activities such as texts or dialogues followed by questions, text-based vocabulary, grammar exercises, drama, speaking, dictation, debates, writing, problem solving exercises, project work, translation and other activities. Prior to each text's reading, the **Lead-in** section serves as a guideline for the teacher to introduce the lesson to the students through a context. **Lead-in** activities are learning situations and sometimes simple exercises. Problem-solving topics are given at the end of some lessons as sufficient resources are given in the lesson to help students solve the problem. Pages of grammatical points are referenced to help learners consolidate their knowledge.

**GRAMMAR** highlights all the grammatical points in the Senior High School curriculum. It is subdivided into three main sections: **Know this first, Train yourself** and **Brainstorm**.

**Know this first** refers to the core lesson and deals with a particular grammatical point. **Train yourself** is a series of exercises assigned at the end of each chapter to enable students to evaluate their own understanding of the lesson. **Brainstorm** is a trickier and more complex set of exercises than **Train yourself**. Therefore, **Brainstorm** requires more concentration from the student.

**WRITING** comprises the major types of writing taught in Senior High School. Each type of writing is explained and illustrated with a practical exercise. **Writing** follows the same scheme as the Grammar part.

**TRANSLATION** provides various translation techniques. In this section, **Train yourself** is a series of sentences to translate based on different grammatical points. **Brainstorm** is composed of English passages to translate into French and vice versa.

**COMMUNICATION TIPS & IMAGE VOCABULARY** enhances the speaking skills of students by providing them with practical expressions used in daily life, and presents images based on different domains to help students learn how to refer to certain specific items.

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## UNIT ONE: DEMOCRACY IN THE USA

### LEAD-IN

Read these words and phrases related to democracy. Say orally what they mean.

ballot – congress – constitution – rule of law – freedom of speech – justice – suffrage

### UNDERSTANDING A TEXT

#### DEMOCRACY IN THE USA



Democracy, which derives from the Greek word “demokratia” is defined, basically, as government in which the supreme power is vested in the people. In the memorable phrase of President Abraham Lincoln, democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people. As a form of government, democracy has been practiced for over thousands of years. More than just a set of specific government institutions, democracy rests upon a well-defined set of values, attitudes, and practices all of which may take different forms and expressions among cultures and societies around the world. Democracy has played a vital role in improving power structures, civilisation, popular rule and peaceful co-existence among people.

The Democratic Charter of the USA defines the essential elements of representative democracy in very specific terms, including: respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; holding free and fair elections; a pluralistic system of political parties and organizations; separation of powers; independence of the branches of government, freedom of expression and of the press, and constitutional subordination of all state institutions to the legally constituted civilian authority voted into power through elections. Every four year, Americans in age, go to the polls to elect their president. The president of the USA is not allowed to exceed two terms in office. The major

political parties in the US are the Democrats and the Republicans. Other political parties equally exist and contest during elections. Although, these parties may have particular and divergent positions, they uphold the fundamental principles of the constitution.

Another important aspect of democracy in the US is that even though the majority rules, individual rights are protected and respected. American democratic culture cherishes dearly the idea of individual rights. Freedom of tastes, religion and speech are indeed a reality. It is their understanding that one of the prime functions of democracy is to protect such basic rights and guarantee equal protection under the law. Additionally, the power is decentralized to regional and local levels to ensure the government is accessible and accountable to the people as much as possible. This brings politics closer to the people, increases transparency and enhances trust in government.

American democracy though a model to emulate, faces some challenges as well. Racial tension, wealth gap, inequalities, extreme populism, social division, as well as recurrent violence have become more acute and tend to weaken the functioning democracy in the US. Besides, American interference in other countries internal affairs in violation of their sovereignty and causing political chaos and social crises makes the world question their model of democracy. In any case, the democratic system has proven to be the most stable form of government.

**A. Say whether these statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

1. Democracy has played a vital role in improving power structures and peaceful co-existence.
2. The Democrats and the Republicans are the only political parties in the USA.
3. Every year, Americans go to the polls to elect their president.
4. The president of the USA cannot exceed two terms in office.
5. Democracy brings politics closer to the people and enhances trust in government.

**B. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate ending.**

1. Democracy has played a vital role in improving \_\_\_\_\_
2. Democracy rests upon a well-defined \_\_\_\_\_
3. The essential elements of representative democracy are defined in \_\_\_\_\_
4. In the US, even though the majority rules \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is democracy according to Abraham Lincoln?
2. Mention three major characteristics of democracy in the USA.
3. Mention two challenges faced by the American democracy.

**D. Express your thoughts about these questions. Justify your answer.**

1. Do you think Americans should interfere in other nations internal affairs? Give your reasons.
2. What is the impact of the American democracy on other nations?

## VOCABULARY

A. Find in the text words corresponding to the definitions below.

1. The group of people with the authority to rule a country or state. (1<sup>st</sup> paragraph)
2. A set of fundamental rules that determine how a country or state is run. (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph)
3. The power or the right to act, speak, or think as one wants. (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph)
4. A person holding a public office. (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph)
5. Required or expected to justify actions or decisions. (3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph)
6. Freedom from external control. (4<sup>th</sup> paragraph)

B. Select from the list words and phrases related to democracy.

threat – repressing individual freedom – fair elections – accountability – absolute rule  
religious tolerance – tyranny – decentralization – authoritative – human rights  
representatives – uncompromising – promoting equality – draconian – cooperate – dictate  
multi-party system – conspiracy – majority rule – monarchy – peaceful coexistence – vote

C. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word from the list below.

*respect, treated, candidates, democracy, election, responsibility, freely, models*

An \_\_\_\_\_ should be fair and the \_\_\_\_\_ should never break the law.  
They should \_\_\_\_\_ others and know child and human rights. They should be  
good \_\_\_\_\_ in public. Everybody should vote \_\_\_\_\_ and respect  
the election result in \_\_\_\_\_. We have the right to be \_\_\_\_\_  
equally by the law. Some may even say that voting is a \_\_\_\_\_.

## GRAMMAR

A. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Other changes are needed. See page 58.

A turning point in American political history \_\_\_\_\_ (occur) in 1828, which  
\_\_\_\_\_ (witness) the election of Andrew Jackson over the incumbent John Adams.  
Democratic practices (be) in ascendance since 1880. Supporters of Jackson \_\_\_\_\_  
(call) democrats. Political authority \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) to rest with the majority as never  
before.

During the 1800s, democratic reforms \_\_\_\_\_ (make) steady progress with the abolition  
of property qualifications for voting and the birth of new forms of political party organization.  
The 1828 campaign \_\_\_\_\_ (push) new democratic practices even further and  
\_\_\_\_\_ (highlight) the difference between the Jacksonian \_\_\_\_\_ (expand)  
electorate and the older exclusive Adams style. The campaign \_\_\_\_\_ (differ)  
significantly from earlier presidential contests because of the party organization that  
\_\_\_\_\_ (promote) Andrew Jackson.

**B. Complete the sentences with these conjunctions: *no matter, thanks to, therefore, however, provided, although.* See page 91.**

1. It is citizens' right and responsibility to vote \_\_\_\_\_ they are of age.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Brown is a black man, he deserves to be treated fairly as the other citizens.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ who you are, you cannot to go beyond two terms in office.
4. Peter has studied the political history of America for two years. \_\_\_\_\_ he cannot define the concept of democracy properly.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Democracy, people can freely express their ideas without fear.
6. Elections will be held in some months. \_\_\_\_\_, political parties have started campaigning.

## **SPEAKING**

There are different political systems, but many countries have chosen democracy. They think it is the best system of governance that can effectively lead to development because it gives priority to citizens' needs and welfare. However, some nations would scarcely go for democracy because of some drawbacks. In a group of four students, discuss the strengths and the limits of democracy. Remember to point out its advantages and disadvantages. Present your work as a class presentation.

## **RESEARCH WORK**

Besides Democrats, Republicans are also a major political party in the USA. Do researches on both parties' principles and ideologies and share your findings with your classmates.

## **TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH/ENGLISH**

- A. American democratic culture cherishes dearly the idea of individual rights. Freedom of tastes, religion and speech are indeed a reality. Additionally, the power is decentralized to regional and local levels to ensure the government is accessible and accountable to the people as much as possible. This brings politics closer to the people, increases transparency and enhances trust in government.
- B. Les États-Unis sont une démocratie représentative. Les citoyens votent pour les représentants de leur gouvernement. Les représentants sont élus au suffrage universel aux niveaux fédéral, étatique et local. Ces représentants incarnent les idées et les préoccupations des citoyens au sein du gouvernement. Les lois fédérales et étatiques contrôlent et protègent les différents aspects de la vie des citoyens. La constitution explique les pouvoirs dont dispose le gouvernement fédéral lorsqu'il édicte des lois. Les citoyens peuvent également contacter leurs représentants lorsqu'ils souhaitent soutenir ou modifier une loi. La politique américaine est dominée par deux partis, qui depuis la guerre civile américaine sont le Parti démocrate et le Parti républicain.

## UNIT TWO: DIFFERENT POLITICAL REGIMES

### LEAD-IN

In your opinion, what is a political regime? Give an example of political regimes and explain how it works.

### UNDERSTANDING A TEXT

#### POLITICAL REGIMES

In politics, while a "system" implies major concepts, functions, structures and form of government in a country, the term "regime" stands for the way political institutions are organized in a given society and the relationship that exist between the leader and the people. It is the means through which political power is exercised in a country. Depending on how much freedom a regime allows, one can



identify three types of regimes: democratic, authoritarian and totalitarian. In every political regime, there is a variety of institutions including the legislature, the political party or parties, judiciary power, bureaucracy, to mention a few that perform the allotted tasks and roles involved in governance. However, those institutions function and perform differently in different regimes.

Democratic regimes have a constitution that is written or conventions-based. The Constitution clearly defines the limitations and responsibility of the individuals' rights, specific roles and powers which are assigned to the three major organs of the government: executive, legislature and judiciary. In a democratic regime, the executive power and other officials originate from free and fair elections or appointments which are solely based on merits and competence. Officials in democratic regimes regularly account to the citizens. Civic liberties and political rights are respected. In the world, examples of democratic regimes include Germany, France, the USA, Japan, Singapore, Australia, Senegal, Kenya and many others.

In authoritarian regimes, there is tyranny, military rule or single party government. Across the world, nearly half of the political regimes are authoritarian. In such regimes, elections are hardly transparent and the level of popular participation is very low. In this regime, the military is highly influential and frequently used as a means of repression and intimidation. Political opponents are often threatened with dismissal from work, imprisonment and exile. Political rights are non-existent and people seem uninterested in politics. An authoritarian regime usually controls the major media in the country and does not account for the people. Russia, China, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and Rwanda are considered authoritarian.

Totalitarian regimes share most features of authoritarianism but are more repressive and controlling. Totalitarianism does not permit any independent social activity. They control non-governmental associations, media and businesses. Repression is applied not only against political enemies but also in order to create fear in society. The population is often forced to participate in shows of political support. While cult of personality prevails, accountability of the supreme leader remains impossible. The totalitarian regime is usually organized around a specified ideology. All totalitarian regimes are based on the single-party system. Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, Soviet Union, the Communist China of Mao are perfect examples. Today, only North Korea seems to fully fit in the description of a totalitarian regime.

**A. Say whether these statements are true or false.**

1. In democratic regimes, there is tyranny, military rule or single party government.
2. Across the world, nearly half of the political regimes are authoritarian.
3. In totalitarian regimes, repression is applied in order to create fear in the society.
4. Authoritarian regimes have a constitution that is written or conventions-based.

**B. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate ending.**

1. An authoritarian regime usually controls \_\_\_\_\_
2. In a democratic regime, civic liberties and \_\_\_\_\_
3. All totalitarian regimes are based on \_\_\_\_\_
4. The population is often forced to participate in \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is a political regime?
2. Mention the different types of regimes.
3. Give an example of country for each political regime.

**D. Express your thoughts about these questions. Justify your answer.**

1. Of the three political regimes, which one is the best? Give your reasons.
2. Do you think authoritarian and totalitarian regimes can turn into democracy one day? Why?

## VOCABULARY

**A. Choose the appropriate word.**

1. In democracy, presidents can't serve more than two four-year *terms/periods* in office.
2. The most important members of the government are all in the *cupboard/cabinet*.
3. *Politicians/politics* are all the same. They never do what they say they will.
4. I think there should be *an election/a referendum* on important issues so that the government knows what people think.
5. It's easy for the *opposition/opponents* to make promises, but it is much harder to implement them once they get into *power/control*.

## B. Find a synonym to the words in bold.

1. In totalitarian regimes, the population is forced to **participate** in shows of political support.
2. A **slight** political disobedience, like telling a political joke, maybe severely punished.
3. Totalitarian regimes share most features of autocracies but are more **repressive**.
4. They are guided by a clearly specified **ideology**.
5. A regime is the set of rules and norms that **regulate** the operation of the government.

## PANEL DISCUSSION

Group work. Form a group of four students: a host and three guests. Work on the characteristics of political regimes. Remember to point out the similarities and particularities of each political regime. The host moderates the discussion. The guests answer questions and explain their ideas. The other classmates participate in the discussion with their questions and contributions.

## SUMMARY

Write a summary of the text using your own words. Remember to include the main ideas expressed in each paragraph. Read out your summary to the class.

## WRITING

In this unit, you have learnt about the different types of regimes: their characteristics and how they function. In a paragraph, compare and contrast democracy and authoritarian regimes.

## SPEAKING AND INTERPRETATION

Pair work. Read and translate the passages below into French and English. Present your work as an interpretation activity. As your partner reads, you interpret without any note.

- A. In politics, a regime is the set of rules and norms that regulate the operation of the government and its interaction with society. It is the means through which political power is exercised in a country. The political regime determines the models of appointing people to managerial positions of the country. Depending on how much freedom a regime allows, one can identify three types of regimes: democratic, autocratic and totalitarian.
- B. Il existe plusieurs régimes politiques, mais celui dit dictatorial est basé sur la concentration du pouvoir dans les mains d'une seule personne. C'est un régime politique autoritaire, établi et maintenu par la violence. Mais dans ce même régime, on peut parfois y remarquer une amélioration de conditions de vie de la population, ainsi que la production dans les différentes entreprises. Le gouvernement prend en charge la population en lui assurant le bien-être social, l'emploi et le logement.

### LEAD-IN

Nowadays, women are running businesses just like men. What business do women run in your community? Mention some of them. Are they successful in their businesses?

### UNDERSTANDING A TEXT

#### WOMEN AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Entrepreneurship is a practice and a process that results in creativity, innovation and enterprise development and growth. It refers to an individual's ability to turn ideas into action involving and engaging in socially-useful wealth creation through application of innovative thinking and execution to meet consumer needs, using one's own labour, time and ideas. It also involves identifying viable business opportunities and mobilizing resources to convert those opportunities into a successful enterprise.



All over the world, women are engaging in entrepreneurship just like men. Women entrepreneurs like Oprah Winfrey and Folorunsho Alakija are evidence of women's engagement and success in entrepreneurship worldwide. Oprah Winfrey is known for her long-running and much-beloved daytime talk show, but she became a billionaire through her acute business acumen. Oprah founded and is Chairperson and CEO of a multimedia production company, Harpo Productions, and founder of The Oprah Magazine. Today, Oprah's personal fortune is estimated to **US\$3 billion**. Folorunsho Alakija is a Nigerian businesswoman and philanthropist. She is currently the group managing director of The Rose of Sharon Group and also serves as executive vice chairman of Famfa Oil Limited. In 2020, Forbes determined that Folorunsho Alakija was the richest woman in Nigeria and "the most powerful woman in Africa". Her estimated net worth is **US\$1 billion**.

Not all women have planetary success and influence in business. However, the vast majority of them run small businesses. They play a vital role in the informal economy of many countries. Thanks to their small trades or farming works, they generate revenue to support their families. The participation of women in entrepreneurship has been growing significantly recently and more women are starting their own businesses. Nevertheless, they face so many challenges; not because they lack ambition, intelligence or entrepreneurial skills but solely because of gender discriminations.

Social norms imply that women should first and foremost take care of their home, and then comes their company. Women often feel guilty about prioritising their business over family commitments as the demands of running a business can often conflict with them. They must run a household and their businesses, while men only take care of their businesses. Women entrepreneurs also face stigma and discrimination as they try to make their way up in a world dominated by men. When faced with this type of situation, women may feel compelled to adopt stereotypically "manly" business methods: aggressive, competitive, and harsh. Every decision a woman makes is likely subject to criticism, regardless of whether it's from her team, her partners, investors, customers, or family members. Furthermore, women have more difficulty obtaining funding, loans, and investment capital compared to male entrepreneurs. It is well known that entrepreneurship is a risky endeavour, but women are often assumed to be less risk-taking because of their gender. Small and medium-sized businesses can receive financial assistance from banks and financial institutions. However, banks and financial institutions are hesitant to accept women entrepreneurs because they doubt their creditworthiness.

**A. Say whether these statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

1. Entrepreneurship means identifying viable business opportunities.
2. Entrepreneurship is geared to meeting consumers' needs.
3. Entrepreneurship requires time and resources investment.
4. In 2020, Forbes stated that Folorunsho Alakija was the richest woman worldwide and the most powerful woman in Africa.
5. Women entrepreneurs are easily granted loans from banks.
6. Women are marginalized in business because they lack ambition.

**B. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate ending.**

1. Oprah Winfrey is known for \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Nigerian businesswoman Folorunsho Alakija runs \_\_\_\_\_
3. Businesses run by women include \_\_\_\_\_
4. Women generate revenue to support their families \_\_\_\_\_
5. Social norms demand that \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Define entrepreneurship.
2. Mention the challenges women usually face in entrepreneurship.
3. Why do women face those challenges in society?

**D. Express your thoughts about these questions. Justify your answer.**

1. In your opinion, how should women entrepreneurship be encouraged?
2. Would you support your future wife or your sister in entrepreneurship?

## VOCABULARY

A. Associate the following words with the appropriate definitions: *creditworthiness, loan, funding, enterprise, capital.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a business or company.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ money that is borrowed from a bank.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ how worthy you are to receive new credit.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ financial resources used to produce value in an economy
5. \_\_\_\_\_ money provided, by an organization, for a particular purpose.

B. Fill in the chart with the appropriate words.

Words	Synonyms	Verbs	Adjectives
discriminate		to thrive	
	enterprise	to manage	

## SPEAKING

Group work. Form a group of four students: a host and three guests. Do research on women's roles in entrepreneurship as well as the major challenges that they are confronted to. The host moderates the discussion. The guests answer questions and explain their ideas. The other classmates participate in the discussion with their questions and contributions.

## MAKING AN INTERVIEW

Group work. Form a group of four students: a journalist and three guests. The journalist interviews the guests on the social impacts of women's entrepreneurship. He/she prepares questions about the topic. The guests conduct their own research and answer questions during the interview. Use examples and facts to make the interview interesting.

## TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH

Entrepreneurship is a practice and a process that results in creativity, innovation and enterprise development and growth. It involves identifying viable business opportunities and mobilizing resources to convert those opportunities into a successful enterprise. All over the world, women are engaging in entrepreneurship just like men. Women entrepreneurs like Oprah Winfrey and Folorunsho Alakija are evidence of women's engagement in entrepreneurship worldwide.

## PROBLEM SOLVING

Your name is Akofa Jondo. You are a businesswoman and an advocate for women emancipation in your country. A well-known press has reached out to you and has asked to write an article to be published online about women's role in entrepreneurship. Basing on your knowledge of the subject, write down this article. Put particular emphasis on family and economy.

## UNIT FOUR: GLOBAL WARMING

### LEAD-IN

Observe this picture carefully.

What is this phenomenon?

What causes it?



### UNDERSTANDING A TEXT

#### GLOBAL WARMING

Since early twentieth century, the planet's overall temperature has significantly increased and it keeps rising till date. Nearly all land areas are facing hotter days. The constant rising of the earth's temperature known as global warming is mainly caused by greenhouse gases especially carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide. They mostly emit from factories and the burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas) for electricity and vehicles. Manufacturing and transport sectors account for one-fifth of emissions. These emissions blanket the earth and trap the sun's heat. When vegetation is removed or burnt, the stored carbon is released into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide. Mining and other industrial processes also release gases. The excessive use of air conditioners and the depletion of the ozone layer also contribute to global warming. Besides, hotter temperatures arise from some natural facts like the smoke emitted during volcanic eruptions.



Warmer temperatures over time are changing weather patterns and disrupting the balance of the nature. This poses many risks to human beings and all other forms of life on earth. As a result, dry areas are getting drier and the wet areas, wetter. This results in the frequency of disasters such as droughts, floods, severe storms and landslides destroying homes and communities. From 2010 to 2019, weather-related events displaced an estimated 23.1 million people on average each year. The extreme heat has also led to the melting of glaciers causing the sea level to rise, threatening coastal and island communities. Climate change makes fisheries, crops and livestock less productive leading to poor nutrition and hunger. It increases factors that put and keep people in

poverty. Additionally, higher temperatures increase heat-related illnesses (fainting, heat rash, heat cramps, and heatstroke) and can make it difficult to work and move around. Exacerbated by climate change, the world is losing species. One million species are at risk of becoming extinct within the next few decades.

Global warming has acutely affected the world, however there are solutions. To reduce higher temperatures, we need to plant more trees and safeguard forests. Instead of generating electricity by burning fossil fuels, we had better use renewable energies like solar and wind power. Switching our homes from renewable energy can reduce carbon footprint up to 1.5 tons of carbon dioxide per year. Protecting oceans can also help keep our climate stable because they absorb large amount carbon dioxide. We should use less energy by reducing our heating and cooling use and switching LED light bulbs.

**A. Say whether these statements are true or false.**

1. Global warming is an environmental issue that has affected the whole planet.
2. Greenhouse gases mostly emit from early twentieth century.
3. Coal, oil and natural gas are burnt to generate electricity.
4. In order to reduce higher temperatures, we need to do reforestation.

**B. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate ending.**

1. Warmer temperatures over time are changing \_\_\_\_\_
2. Climate change makes fisheries, crops and livestock \_\_\_\_\_
3. The excessive use of air conditioners and \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is global warming?
2. Give the effects of global warming on human beings and on the environment.
3. Give three examples of fossil fuels.

**D. Express your thoughts about these questions. Justify your answer.**

1. In your opinion, what would happen if global warming continues?
2. Can we thoroughly reduce the extreme heat of the planet? Why?

## VOCABULARY

**A. Associate the following words or phrases with the appropriate definitions: *greenhouse effect, fossil fuels, ozone layer, climate change.***

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Change in the earth's weather pattern.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ A natural process that warms the earth's surface.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ This part of the earth absorbs the sun's harmful ultraviolet light.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Natural fuels formed from the remaining of living organisms.

B. Fill in the blanks with the following words: *forests, carbon dioxide, average, electricity, gases, greenhouse, coal, factories.*

In the 1980s, scientists found out that the \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ temperature of the earth is rising. Today, global warming is increasing because more and more \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ are released into the atmosphere, which function like \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_. For a long time, we didn't care about greenhouse gases. This is getting worse when people use more and more energy in the form of fossil fuel, like \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ gas and oil. We burn this energy to power \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_, to run our cars, to produce \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ and to heat our homes. Burning fossil fuels releases \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ into the atmosphere. Cutting down \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ has also led to climate change.

## GRAMMAR

A. Use *should* or *shouldn't* to advise people about what they could do to reduce global warming.

Example: a. Don't cut down trees and forests.      b. You shouldn't cut down trees and forests.

- a. Turn off the lights when you leave the room.      b. \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Turn off your computer at night.      b. \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Don't leave the TV on when you go out.      b. \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Recycle plastics, glass, and cans.      b. \_\_\_\_\_

B. Choose the correct proposal to fill in the blanks.

- Deforestation highly contributes to global warming. We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ trees.  
a. *Planting*                      b. *planted*                      c. *plant*
- Vehicles emissions are polluting the air. We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ biofuels.  
a. *Buy*                      b. *buying*                      c. *bought*
- Ozone layer is being depleted. We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ something before it is too late.  
a. *Did*                      b. *done*                      c. *do*
- Air-conditioners also release a great amount of heat into the atmosphere. We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ fans.  
a. *Using*                      b. *used*                      c. *use*

## PROBLEM SOLVING

You are Kodjo Mensah, the leader of the environment club in your school. In your area, people have noticed a change in climatic conditions: rainfalls are very low, water is difficult to find, and the weather is getting much hotter than it used to be. However, they do not know the causes of this change. On the World Environment Day, you have been chosen by your principal to deliver a speech on the causes and effects of global warming and ways to reduce it. Use your knowledge on global warming issues to write down your speech. See page 113.

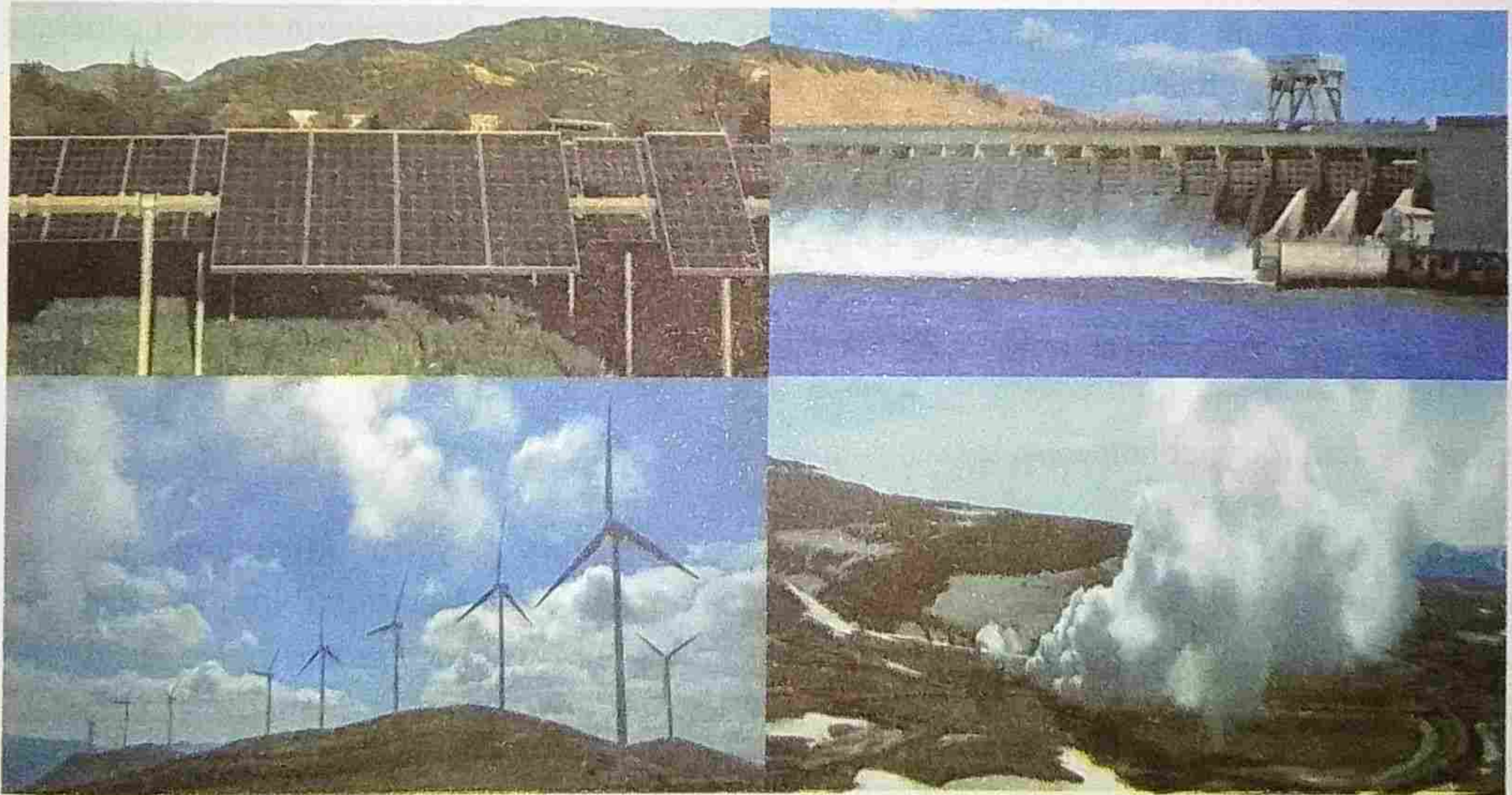
## LEAD-IN

Form a group of four students. Gather as many words and expressions as possible about the list of energies below. Say orally what you know about these energies.

**geothermal energy – biomass energy – solar energy – wind energy – hydropower**

## UNDERSTANDING A TEXT

### RENEWABLE ENERGIES





Renewable energies are referred to as renewable sources of energy, as well as the optimal utilization of such assets to diminish consequences. Renewable energy sources have been important for humans since the beginning of civilisation. For centuries and in many ways, biomass has been used for heating, cooking, steam raising, and power generation—and hydropower and wind energy, for movement and later for electricity production. Renewable energy sources generally depend on energy flows through the earth's ecosystem from the insolation of the sun and the geothermal energy of the earth.

Biomass energy is a simple term for all organic material that stems from plants, trees, and crops. Biomass sources are therefore diverse, including organic waste streams, agricultural and forestry residues, as well as crops grown to produce heat, fuels, and electricity. Dominating the traditional use of biomass, particularly in developing countries, is firewood for cooking and heating. Some traditional use is not sustainable because it may deprive local soils of needed nutrients, cause indoor and outdoor air pollution, and result in poor health. It may also contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and affect ecosystems.

Wind energy is broadly available but diffuse. It was widely used as a source of power before the industrial revolution, but later displaced by fossil fuel use because of differences in costs and reliability. The oil crises of the 1970s, however, triggered renewed interest in wind energy technology for grid-connected electricity production, water pumping, and power supply in remote areas. In recent decades, enormous progress has been made in the development of wind turbines for electricity production. More than 1 million water-pumping wind turbines, manufactured in many developing countries, supply water for livestock, mainly in remote areas. Tens of thousands of small battery-charging wind generators are operated in China, Mongolia, and Central Asia.

Solar energy is harnessed from the sun in the form of electromagnetic radiation. By installing solar panels or collectors, it can be used to capture thermal energy (photothermal) or to generate electricity (photovoltaic). This type of energy is harvested using a photovoltaic system, which is an installation that produces electrical energy using photovoltaic modules, capable of transforming solar radiation directly into electrical energy. Solar panels contain photovoltaic cells that when they receive direct light, they ionize and release electrons that interact with each other and generate an electrical current. Solar energy is self-generating and can be used anywhere. Solar energy is clean. It creates no carbon emissions or other heat-trapping greenhouse gases. It avoids the environmental damage associated with mining or drilling for fossil fuels. A solar energy system for your home can reduce your electricity bill. Solar panels are easy to maintain.

Hydropower is a form of renewable energy that has been a key player in providing sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels. Modern hydropower uses flowing water to turn turbines and generate electricity. This can be done using large dams, constructed to contain water and create reservoirs, used to generate power on demand. Power can also be generated using smaller run-of-river systems, relying on the natural water flow of rivers. Hydropower currently generates more electricity than all other renewable technologies combined and is expected to remain the world's largest source of renewable electricity generation into the 2030s. In addition to being a low-carbon renewable electricity source, the advantages are not limited to power generation. Facilities can provide water services such as flood control, irrigation control and water distribution.

If applied in a modern way, renewable energy sources are considered highly responsive to overall energy policy guidelines and environmental, social, and economic goals such as improving access to clean energy sources, balancing the use of fossil fuels and saving them for other applications and for future generations, and reducing pollution and emissions from conventional energies.

**A. Say whether these statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

1. Wind energy was a predominant source of power before the industrial revolution.
2. Solar energy creates no carbon emissions or other heat-trapping greenhouse gases.
3. Hydropower currently generates less electricity than all other renewable technologies.
4. Renewable energy sources increase fossil fuels pollution and carbon emissions.
5. Modern hydropower uses flowing water to turn turbines and generate electricity.

**B. Complete these sentences in the light of the text.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are sources of biomass energy.
2. Wind energy was displaced by the use of fossil fuel because \_\_\_\_\_
3. Solar panels produce electricity when \_\_\_\_\_
4. Hydropower can be obtained through \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Define renewable energies.
2. Mention types of renewable energies in the text.
3. What are the advantages of solar energy? Mention at least three.
4. How do renewable energies impact the environment? Explain briefly.

## VOCABULARY

**A. Fill in chart with the words and phrases from this list:** *photovoltaic cells, forestry residues, reservoirs, dams, electromagnetism, sun, turbines, water supply, radiation, wind, ionization, flowing water, panels.*

Reactions	Equipment	Energy sources

**B. Rewrite these sentences using the correct form of the bracketed words. Follow the instructions in bold.**

1. In developed nations, most people can (power) their houses with a solar generator. **Verb**
2. Energy (stable) and (efficient) are crucial for the successful (function) of economies. **Noun**
3. Every country needs (sustain), (renew), (afford) energies to ensure their (continue) (economy) development. **Adjective**
4. This solar power plant (radiation) energy. It can (generation) up to 3000 watts. **Verb**
5. Extremely large economic (save) can be achieved by combining water and air (heat) through solar (collect). **Singular and plural nouns**

## GRAMMAR

**A. Rewrite these sentences using "had better" to suggest a recommendation. See page 96.**

1. Fossil fuels are not renewable. We need to starting using renewable energy.
2. Our electricity bills increased significantly this year. We should install a solar panel.
3. What an ecological disaster! People should avoid burning fossils.
4. This equipment consumes too much electricity. You need to get a solar panel.
5. To save energy, we should switch off every unused machine in the factory.

**B. Rephrase the following sentences as they are started below.**

1. It is better to purchase high quality photovoltaic cells.  
We should \_\_\_\_\_
2. It is advisable to construct solar power plants to meet up with our energy demands.  
We should \_\_\_\_\_
3. They were advised to build a new dam in the Volta region.  
They would \_\_\_\_\_
4. It is better to regulate the use of non-renewable energies.  
People should \_\_\_\_\_
5. It is advisable to reduce pollution and carbon emissions from conventional energy systems.  
People should \_\_\_\_\_

### GOING FURTHER

Group work. In a group of three students, do some research on the renewable energies listed in the chart below. Elaborate on each feature listed in the chart. Basing on your outcomes, compare and contrast these energies with fossil energy and nuclear energy. Present your findings to the class.

	Solar energy	Hydropower	Biomass energy
Energy sources			
Energy production			
Environmental impacts			

### TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH

Solar energy is harnessed from the sun in the form of electromagnetic radiation. By installing solar panels or collectors, it can be used to capture thermal energy or to generate electricity. Solar panels contain photovoltaic cells that when they receive direct light, they ionize and release electrons that interact with each other and generate an electrical current. Solar energy is clean, and it does not create that is why people should start using it.

### PROBLEM SOLVING

Your name is Essolam Balouki. You are an expert in renewable energy studies and environmental policies. You have been invited to deliver a speech about the importance of renewable energies at Africa Energies Summit in Lagos, Nigeria. Use two renewable energies as a case study and write down your speech. Use ideas and expressions related to renewable energies you have learnt in this unit. See page 113.

## UNIT SIX: FARMING IN MODERN SOCIETY

### LEAD-IN

Pair work. Jot down some modern farming tools you know. Then, tell your classmates what farming works these tools can perform.

### UNDERSTANDING A TEXT

#### USING PESTICIDES

Modern agriculture has made impressive contribution in increasing food grain production. It involves modern cultivation practices using tractors, combine harvesters and tube wells, ploughs, land levellers, cultivators, reapers, threshers, trolleys and mechanical pickers. This increase in productivity is also achieved by using modern methods of agriculture, using better quality of seed, proper irrigation and adequate supply of plant nutrients by using chemical



fertilizers and control of pests and diseases in crop plants by using pesticides.

Pesticides are chemicals which have been developed to kill or control organisms called pests which are unwanted in agriculture. Pests vary from bugs that consume younger vegetation stems and their leaves. Others are rodents like moles and squirrels or animals which could be wild or domestic. Modern pesticides increase food supplies, increase profits for farmers and are safe if used properly. Pesticides control most pests quickly and have a long shelf life and are easily shipped and applied. When genetic resistance occurs farmers can use stronger doses or switch to other pesticides. Pesticides, when used in the approved regulatory manner, pose no risk to either farm workers or consumers.

Short-term acute effects of pesticide exposure on human health include eye stinging, blisters, rashes, skin irritation, blindness, nausea, and dizziness. When working in agricultural fields, being exposed to pesticides poses a major risk to the respiratory system, increasing the likelihood of asthma attacks and bronchitis as well as persistent cough, dyspnea, wheezing, and expectorations. Long-term effects of pesticide exposure include cancer, endocrine system disruption, birth abnormalities, reproductive damage, neurological and developmental toxicity, and immune toxicity. Since these effects may not become apparent for weeks, months, or even years after exposure, it may be challenging to connect pesticide use to negative health effects.

While farmers and agricultural communities are most at risk of the harmful effects of pesticide exposure, consumers regularly ingest pesticides through fruits and vegetables, fish, and contaminated drinking water, even in urban areas far from agricultural regions.

Pesticides have alarming effects on human health. Long-term interaction with these substances, ingestion of tainted food, or environmental exposure can all have negative effects on one's health. It is essential to reduce pesticide use by the adoption of alternative and more sustainable farming practises, such as organic farming and integrated pest management, in order to protect human health. By switching to an organic production system, farmers can drastically reduce their exposure and the vulnerability of farmworkers to toxic pesticides and their associated health consequences.

**A. Say whether these statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

1. Modern agriculture involves using modern cultivation practices.
2. Chemical fertilizers are used to control pests and diseases.
3. Proper irrigation and adequate supply of plant nutrients are modern methods of agriculture.
4. Long-term effects of pesticide exposure include cancer, skin irritation, blindness and nausea.

**B. Complete these sentences with the appropriate ending.**

1. Pesticides can be defined as \_\_\_\_\_
2. Modern pesticides increase \_\_\_\_\_
3. Respiratory diseases associated to pesticides include \_\_\_\_\_
4. Pesticides affect consumers' health through \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Mention three modern farming tools.
2. How can the harmful effects of pesticides be reduced? Mention two ways.

## RESEARCH WORK

**Pair work.** Do some research about traditional farming and modern farming. Share your findings with the class by pointing out the main characteristic differences between them. Draw and use the table below to gather and organize your information. You may add other ideas as well.

Features	Traditional farming	Modern farming
Farming techniques		
Farming tools		
Planting seasons		
Farm workers		

## VOCABULARY

Associate the following words with the pictures below: *tube well, plough, land leveller, combine harvester.*



## PROBLEM SOLVING

Your name is Elom Tchassou. Your address is Eatwell Street, P.O. Box 12224, Lomé, Togo. You are an agronomist-engineer and an advocate for organic farming. Write a letter to the Minister of agriculture of your country to promote organic farming. The Ministry's address is P.O. Box 6070, Lomé, Togo.

## TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH

Modern agriculture has made impressive contribution in increasing food grain production. It involves modern cultivation practices using tractors, combine harvesters and tube wells, ploughs, land levellers, cultivators, reapers, threshers, trolleys and mechanical pickers. This increase in productivity is also achieved by using modern methods of agriculture, using better quality of seed, proper irrigation and adequate supply of plant nutrients by using chemical fertilizers and control of pests and diseases in crop plants by using pesticides.

## UNIT SEVEN: E-COMMERCE IN AFRICA

### LEAD-IN

Read the words below. What do you know about them? Say orally what they are used for.

Amazon – Alibaba – Internet-banking – E-commerce – E-money – Debit card – Credit card

### UNDERSTANDING A TEXT

#### FEATURES OF E-COMMERCE

Electronic commerce, commonly known as E-commerce, is the buying and selling of product or service over electronic systems such as the Internet and other computer networks. Electronic commerce draws on such technologies as electronic funds transfer, supply chain management, Internet marketing, online transaction processing, Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), inventory management systems, and automated data collection systems. Modern electronic commerce typically



uses the World Wide Web at least at one point in the transaction's life-cycle, although it may encompass a wider range of technologies such as e-mail, mobile devices and telephones as well.

The African continent has witnessed significant growth in the E-commerce sector in recent years. With over 1.3 billion people and increasing internet penetration, E-commerce in Africa presents immense opportunities for businesses to tap into a growing consumer market. According to GSMA, the African E-commerce market size is projected to reach \$29 billion by 2030, with a compound annual growth rate of 14.2%. According to Africa Business, Africa's E-commerce market is expected to exceed half a billion users in the next three years. Successful local E-commerce platforms in Africa include Jumia, Konga, Kilimall, and Takealot. Amazon, AliExpress, and e-Bay are examples of popular foreign E-commerce operating in the continent.

E-commerce can be classified by the nature of the transaction or relationship among participants. Types of E-commerce include business-to-business (B2B), business-to-consumer (B2C), business-to-business-to-consumer (B2B2C) and consumer-to-business (C2B). E-commerce allows the use of electronic payment. It allows the transaction from credit cards, debit cards, electronic fund transfer via bank's website, and other electronic payment methods. Using E-commerce, orders for the products can be generated anytime, anywhere without any human intervention. E-commerce application provides users with more options to compare and select the cheaper and better options. E-commerce application provides a faster delivery of products to its customers. A customer can put review comments about a product and can see what others are

buying, or see the review comments of other customers before making a final purchase. This gives a big boost to existing sales volumes. E-Commerce helps in good marketing management of products and services. It helps to increase the reach of advertising of products and services of businesses. It also enables a business to easily reach across geographic boundaries. Using E-commerce, businesses can expand their market to national and international levels with minimum investment. Businesses can easily locate more customers, best suppliers, and suitable business partners across the globe.

E-commerce has no universal standard for quality and reliability. As there is a requirement of the internet to use E-commerce, it is possible that the internet may be slow. Strong security is required in E-commerce as all transactions are through internet. Sometimes, there is a risk of purchasing unsatisfactory products via E-commerce. In spite of the popularity, there still resides an element of doubt in the minds of people when it comes to online shopping. This is because the customer cannot physically examine the product and is not sure about the features and attributes. In addition, customers may get trapped in banking fraud. Hackers also try to steal or destroy data in E-commerce.

**A. Say whether these statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

1. E-commerce sector has been developed in Africa in recent years.
2. Africa's E-commerce market is expected to exceed half a billion users.
3. Electronic payment is not accepted on E-commerce platforms.
4. People always purchase satisfactory products on E-commerce platforms.
5. E-commerce, customers may get trapped in banking fraud.

**B. Complete these sentences basing on your understanding of the text.**

1. In E-commerce, products' orders can be done \_\_\_\_\_
2. E-commerce allows the transaction \_\_\_\_\_
3. Before purchasing a product, a customer may \_\_\_\_\_
4. E-commerce enables businesses to develop beyond \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Define E-commerce.
2. Mention three features of E-commerce.
3. Mention four advantages of E-commerce.
4. What are the shortcomings of E-commerce? Mention three.

**D. Express your thoughts about these questions. Justify your answer.**

1. In your opinion, what does business-to-business mean in E-commerce?
2. Traditional commerce and electronic commerce, which one do you prefer?
3. What is the best E-commerce application in your country?

## VOCABULARY

A. Fill in the blanks with the following words: *online, computers, hacking, cash, data, electronically, smart, businesses, debit, encryption.*

- E-commerce is the trading of goods and services \_\_\_\_\_. The internet allows individuals and \_\_\_\_\_ to buy and sell goods and services \_\_\_\_\_.
- E-commerce can be conducted over \_\_\_\_\_, tablets, smartphones, and other \_\_\_\_\_ devices.
- E-commerce payment modes include internet banking, credit card, \_\_\_\_\_ card, cheques and even \_\_\_\_\_ on delivery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is an existential threat to E-commerce. Measures must be taken to protect customer \_\_\_\_\_ and prevent fraud. This includes \_\_\_\_\_, firewalls and fraud detection software.

B. Complete this chart with the appropriate words.

Verbs	Adjectives	Nouns
		Transaction
		Marketing
		Credit
		Debit

## PANEL DISCUSSION

Group work. Form a group of four students: a host and three guests. Discuss the advantages and the disadvantages of E-commerce. The host moderates the discussion. The guests answer questions and explain their ideas. The other classmates participate in the discussion with their questions and contributions.



## PROBLEM SOLVING

To promote your sister business online, she asks you to write an advertisement spot about her product to be sold on an E-commerce application. Based on this sample, make a simple but attractive spot to get the attention of customers online.

## UNIT EIGHT: E-LEARNING IN THE WORLD

### LEAD-IN

Today, it is possible to get education or training online by using the internet. Have you ever studied online? Have you ever got any training online? Tell the class your experience.

### UNDERSTANDING A TEXT

#### E-LEARNING IN OUR WORLD

Dramatic changes in the way people across the world live, play and entertain, have changed the way people learn too. Education sector has witnessed a sea change, given the changing demographics, changing industry expectations and a brave new world of youngsters who seek the power of knowledge in transforming their lives, with disdain for distances. Classroom



learning is effective, but not the only option anymore. With the internet playing the great equalizer of our times, options like E-learning and self-based learning programs are much more effective than they were before. Electronic learning, or E-learning, is education based on modern methods of communication including the computer and its networks, various audio-visual materials, search engines, electronic libraries, and websites, especially at a distance.

E-learning includes synchronous and asynchronous learning. Synchronous learning allows students to engage with class materials at the same time as their peers as long as they can connect to the internet. Synchronous classrooms use web and videoconferencing to create learning spaces. A common type of synchronous classroom includes a live-streamed lecture that students attend virtually. Teachers or guest lecturers stream their presentations, and students can ask questions via webcams, microphones, and chat or message boards. When necessary, they also monitor through screen sharing. Asynchronous classes offer learners the flexibility to study in a self-paced manner. While most asynchronous classes still have submission deadlines, students can connect with materials, peers, and instructors on their own schedules. Asynchronous classrooms often feature pre-recorded lectures that students watch independently. Teachers post video or audio files and lecture notes online for learners, and then post quizzes on the material to ensure students followed up with watching or listening to it.

Unlike the traditional method of teaching with board and chalk, E-learning is fulfilled with the online mode of learning as students can learn at their comfort and requirements. Students can study courses anytime and anywhere. They can access and download content when they want.

Another benefit of E-learning is its convenience and flexibility. Anyone can get training on a day-to-day basis. It can be on weekends or whenever one has free time. Unlike the traditional method of teaching, E-learning has a quick mode of delivery. E-learning also provides scalability in providing training. All students can receive the same type of syllabus, study materials, and training. E-Learning is cost-effective compared to traditional learning. Thanks to E-Learning, students can save time and transportation costs. E-Learning promotes independent learning. People working full time can take advantage of E-learning to get education and a degree. Last but not least, E-learning is a boon to the environment as paperless teaching has contributed a lot to saving trees.

E-learning has become an important tool for teachers from around the world. Teachers feel this option is great as now the training and the evaluation of each student can be done online which is quicker and less tiring. This new trend has helped in providing consistent education. With digital learning, students can now access a wide range of online courses and virtual classrooms, making it easier for them to learn and succeed. As E-learning continues to evolve, it is clear that it will play an increasingly important role in shaping the future of education.

**A. Say whether these statements are true or false. Justify your answer from the text.**

1. Synchronous classroom includes live-streaming lecture and virtual attendance.
2. In asynchronous classes, students can connect with materials on their own schedules.
3. Through E-learning, students' assessment becomes tougher and more tiring.
4. Screen sharing makes it possible to monitor students' work online.

**B. Fill in the blanks with the right proposal.**

1. In synchronous classes, learning spaces are created by using \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. electronic libraries and websites
  - b. lecture notes and videoconferencing
  - c. web and videoconferencing
  - d. audio files and lecture notes
2. In synchronous classes, \_\_\_\_\_ can be used to interact with lecturers.
  - a. web and videoconferencing
  - b. webcams and microphones
  - c. webcams and quizzes
  - d. message boards and lecture notes

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Define E-learning.
2. How is the internet a key player in E-learning?
3. What is the difference between synchronous learning and asynchronous learning?
4. What are the benefits of E-learning? List them by filling in this chart.

Time	Distance	Cost

## VOCABULARY

**A. Associate the words or phrases below with the appropriate definitions.**

*video conferencing - synchronous learning - database - screen sharing - asynchronous learning*

- \_\_\_\_\_ displaying one's computer screen to others.
- \_\_\_\_\_ structured set of data held in a computer
- \_\_\_\_\_ learning on your own schedule, within a certain timeframe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ visual connection over the internet that simulates a face-to-face meeting.
- \_\_\_\_\_ learning virtually from a distance at the same time as your instructor and classmates.

**B. Fill in the chart with the appropriate words.**

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
		synchronous	
		virtual	

## GRAMMAR

**Rephrase the following sentences as they are started below. See page 94.**

- The students got connected. Then, the class started.  
Hardly \_\_\_\_\_
- The teacher uploaded the course handout. All the students downloaded it.  
No sooner \_\_\_\_\_
- We received the result in our mailbox. We opened it at once.  
No sooner \_\_\_\_\_
- The program was scheduled online. Everybody started the registration.  
No sooner \_\_\_\_\_
- The scholarship program was launched. We filled in our application forms soon after.  
Hardly \_\_\_\_\_

## SPEAKING

Group work. Form a group of three students and do some research on the advantages of E-learning in our world. Point out and elaborate on at least four areas of these advantages. Share your findings with your classmates through a class presentation.

## PROBLEM SOLVING

You come across a scholarship online to study in one of the best universities in the United States of America. To apply for this scholarship, you are requested to submit your curriculum vitae. Write down your curriculum vitae by including your information and qualifications. See page 35.

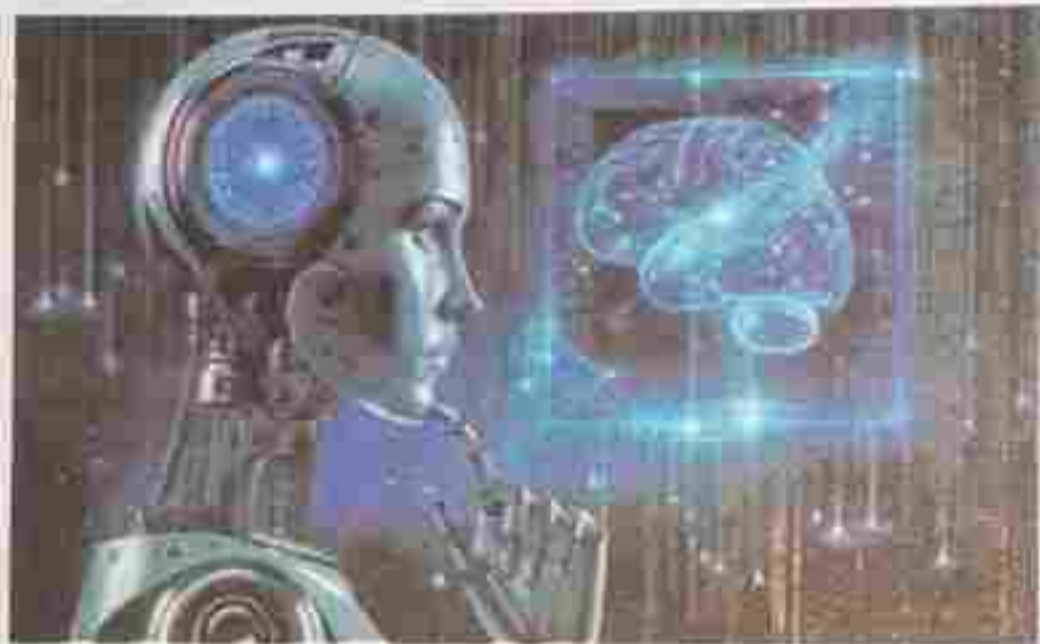
## UNIT NINE: AI AND THE MODERN SOCIETY

### LEAD-IN

Pair work. Make a list of words, expressions and ideas about Artificial Intelligence. Then, say orally what you know about Artificial Intelligence.

### UNDERSTANDING A TEXT

#### LIVING WITH AI



Since the industrial revolution, many hard manual works had been replaced by technology. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is one of the technological innovations that happened to replace the manual work that is done by human in various fields. Artificial Intelligence is a branch of science and technology that creates intelligent machines and computer programs to perform various tasks which requires human intelligence. It is a system that mimic various functions which a human can do. AI use big data and data mining in order to achieve excellent performances. Once, AI was just a concept in science fictions and debates which discuss the effects of technology in the modern world. But now, it has become a part of us in our day-to-day life. AI is present in almost sectors such as education, healthcare, security, law, etc.

Artificial Intelligence, like deep learning algorithms and neural networks, are being intensely explored for novel healthcare applications in areas such as imaging and diagnoses, risk analysis, lifestyle management and monitoring, health information management, and virtual health assistance. In modern world health care sector, Artificial Intelligence, big data, algorithms, robotics are used for monitoring, detecting, measuring risks. Healthcare industry depends on data and analytics so that they can improve practices and therapies. AI technology has the ability to gain information, process and provide defined output to the user. This function is obtained through machine learning algorithm, data storage and computation power. Through predictive analytics, behavioural patterns can be recognized and predictions can be made. Thus, AI can analyse prevention, treatment, patient outcome in various stages of his diagnosis, drug development etc.

Strategies of Artificial Intelligence are used in various aspects of manufacturing, from designing to assembly. Many strategies of AI can be introduced to the decision making and support of production. AI techniques are used for quality inspection and maintenance. AI is also used for collecting and monitoring data of supply chain and manage them, predict their future demand,

finding their inefficiency etc. Manufacturing robots has been used for long time. But these robots mostly perform just one task again and again. But the modern technology of Artificial Intelligence is trying to make robots do activities similar to all human activities. Artificial Intelligence helps in monitoring the equipment manufacturing using hundreds of fine sensors and they can notice even a small change in machine noise.

Police nowadays are already using Artificial Intelligence to conduct various operations. Using AI, data about crime situations can be derived from large data. Data analysis is widely used in the area of criminology. By this method, criminal characteristics can be found. Crime analysis requires investigating crimes and detecting them and link them to the criminals. This made criminology a suitable application of AI. Artificial Intelligence can be used to investigate as well as prevent crimes since it can analyse huge data. Cyber experts use some algorithms to track the illegal activities taking place in the cyber world. By the introduction of intelligent machines and artificial intelligence, cyber security is one of the most benefited fields.

The use of AI has increased drastically in the field of education these days. Educational institutions use AI in different ways like automation of various tasks and process of administration, developing curriculum, learning process of students. With embedded computers and its technologies, the duties of instructors can be done, with or without their presence, using web-based chatbots and robots. This platform helps the instructors to perform various administrative functions like review and grading and, they can give feedback of the works of students more efficiently. Among the various applications of AI, Intelligent Tutoring Systems (ITS) is one of the most common applications of artificial intelligence that is used in the field of education. ITS provides a well-defined and structured, step by step tutorials of topics of different subjects according to the student's needs. Depending upon the student's improvement, the difficulty level of the system gets automatically adjusted.

Fathima Anjila P.K., *Artificial Intelligence*, 2021. (Adapted)

**A. Choose the right proposal.**

1. What are the applications of AI in security? Select them from the statements below.
  - a. AI is used for monitoring data of supply chain and predict their future demand.
  - b. Cyber experts use some algorithms to track the illegal activities in the cyber world.
  - c. AI is used to perform various tasks in administration and curriculum development.
  - d. Artificial Intelligence can be used to investigate and prevent crimes.
2. What are the applications of AI in manufacturing? Select them from these statements.
  - a. Deep learning algorithms are being explored in imaging and diagnoses.
  - b. AI techniques are be used for quality inspection and maintenance.
  - c. AI can analyse prevention, treatment, patients' diagnosis and drug development.
  - d. Artificial Intelligence strategies of are used in designing and assembling.

**B. Say whether these statements are true or false. Justify your answer from the text.**

1. AI is just a concept in science fictions and debates which discuss the effects of technology.
2. Artificial Intelligence is a system that mimic various functions which a human can do.
3. Deep learning algorithms and neural networks are being explored in imaging and diagnoses.
4. Modern technology of Artificial Intelligence is trying to make robots more humanlike.

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Mention three applications of artificial intelligence in the healthcare sector.
2. What are the applications of AI in education? Mention at least two.
3. In your opinion, can AI efficiently replace human beings?

## VOCABULARY

Associate the words or phrases below with the appropriate definitions.

*algorithm, deep learning, predictive analytics, neural network, chatbot, data mining*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a computer program or AI application that interacts with customers in real-time through a chat interface.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the use of historical data and AI algorithms to predict future outcomes or behaviours.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the process of discovering patterns, relationships, or insights from large datasets.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a set of step-by-step instructions or rules followed to solve a specific problem or complete a task.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ a computational model composed of interconnected nodes that are organised in layers.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ a subfield of machine learning that focuses on the development and use of artificial neural networks, inspired by the structure and function of the human brain.

## GRAMMAR

Rephrase the following sentences as it is indicated in brackets. See page 70.

1. If tutors (to introduce) AI in their classes, students' results (to improve) remarkably.  
Conditional one: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Many more manual works (to disappear) if intelligent humanlike robots (to be used).  
Conditional one: \_\_\_\_\_
3. AI algorithms (to analyse) data and information better if they (to be applied) in this research.  
Conditional three: \_\_\_\_\_
4. How the world (to be) like if AI machines (to perform) every single human activity?  
Conditional two: \_\_\_\_\_
5. If scientists (to fail) to invent new technologies, we (to suffer) a great deal.  
Conditional three: Had \_\_\_\_\_



## Personal information

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## Skills

- Sales management
- Business development
- Commercial negotiating
- Key account management
- Leadership and team management
- Customer service
- Market analysis
- Sales forecast

## LANGUAGES

- Spanish - C1
- English - C2
- Chinese - A1

# Remy Bertrand

Dynamic sales manager with more than X years of experience in sales and team management. Strong business development, negotiation and key account management skills. Proven ability to achieve sales targets and significantly increase revenue. Results oriented, motivated and focused on customer satisfaction.

## PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

### Sales Manager, Company ABC, City, Country

January 20XX - Present

- Lead a team of X sales representatives and oversee their daily activities.
- Develop and implement sales strategies to meet and exceed monthly and annual sales targets.
- Build strong relationships with existing customers and key accounts, providing high quality customer service and identifying new business opportunities.
- Negotiate contracts and agreements with customers ensuring that profit margins are maximized.

### Sales Representative, XYZ Company, City, Country

January 20XX - December 20XX

- Manage a portfolio of clients and develop new business relationships.
- Present products and services to potential customers, highlighting key benefits and features.
- Negotiate terms of sale and conclude contracts.
- Collaborate with internal teams to ensure customer satisfaction and resolve any issues.
- Achieve and exceed assigned sales targets.

## EDUCATION

Master's in human resources management, University of Paris, Paris, France

Graduation year: 20XX

Degree in Marketing and Communication, Lyon 2 University, Lyon, France

Graduation year: 20XX

## PANEL DISCUSSION

Group work. Form a group of three students: a host and two guests. Discuss the advantages and the disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence in modern the world. The host moderates the discussion. The guests answer questions and explain their ideas. The other classmates participate in the discussion with their questions and contributions.

## PROBLEM SOLVING

A curriculum vitae is a brief account of a person's education, qualifications, and previous jobs, typically sent with a job application. To apply for a position of AI engineer, you are requested to submit your curriculum vitae. Based on this sample, write your own curriculum vitae highlighting your competence in Artificial Intelligence.

## UNIT TEN: PHYTOTHERAPY AND HEALTH

### LEAD-IN

Observe the pictures below. What do you know about the medicinal values of these plants?



### UNDERSTANDING A TEXT

#### PHYTOTHERAPY

The term Phytotherapy comes from the Greek phyton (plant) and therapy and means "healing with plants." Plants are Man's first medicines. The number of higher plant species on earth is about 250,000. It is estimated that 35,000 to 70,000 species, at one time or another, have been used in some cultures for medicinal purposes. Throughout



history, people all over the world have used herbs to improve health: they have been central to the art of healing. For example, Egyptians called aloe "plant of immortality" and they used it in the treatment of infections, against the parasites and for treating skin diseases. African hunters have used aloe as a natural deodorant. In India, China, Greece and the Roman Empire aloe has been used as a remedy for injuries, bites, burns, infections, inflammation and swelling.

Today, many of the plants used in antiquity as medicines still play an important role for health. Plants are being used to treat a number of health concerns and conditions, including allergies, arthritis, migraines, fatigue, skin infections, wounds, burns, gastrointestinal issues and even cancer. Whole herbs contain many ingredients that are used to treat diseases and relieve symptoms. These herbs are less expensive and they are a safer means of treatment than

conventional medications, which is why so many people are choosing to go back to this traditional idea of medicine. Herbs are also used for the treatment of chronic and acute conditions and various ailments, including major health concerns like cardiovascular disease, prostate problems, inflammation and weakened immune system. Many studies prove the efficacy of herbs.

The quality of herbal medicines is believed to be directly related to its active principles: these components have been referred to as "secondary metabolites". However, herbal medicines contain other substances, often neglected and poorly understood, which are very important for the biological activity. In herbal medicines there is a Phyto-complex, that is the complex of active principles drawn from a plant, that has a specific biological activity. The biological activity of the complex of active principles is usually stronger than the sum of activity of the single active molecules and the presence of substances apparently having no specific activity can have a very important synergistic effect.

One of the main problems of the phytotherapy is the standardization of herbal preparations. If a preparation of a given herb is shown to be effective, this does not necessarily mean that another preparation of the same drug is similarly effective: herbal or phytomedicines must be of standardized quality in order to have the requested efficacy. On the other hand, the standardization of herbal drugs is not so simple: the vegetable material has a complex and inconstant chemical composition, depending on a variety of factors: age and origin, harvesting period, specific parts of the plant to be processed, extraction methods employed, drying and storage, etc. Probably a correct drying is the most important phase in the whole process of production, in order to obtain from a standard herb a standardized herbal. Therefore, it is necessary to use an extract that is well defined in its chemical composition and in the quantity of specific active principles.

Elisabetta Miraldi and Giulia Baini, *Medicinal Plants and Health in Human History: From Empirical Use to Modern Phytotherapy*, 2023. (Adapted)

**A. Say whether these statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

1. Herbs have been central to the art of healing all over the world.
2. In India, China, Greece and the Roman Empire aloe has been used in the treatment of skin diseases, inflammation and swelling.
3. Conventional medications are less expensive than traditional medicines.
4. The preparation of a given herb is effective regardless of the preparation conditions.

**B. Complete these sentences with the appropriate ending.**

1. Egyptians used aloe in the treatment \_\_\_\_\_
2. In herbal medicines, Phyto-complex is defined as \_\_\_\_\_
3. The chemical composition of a vegetable material depends on factors \_\_\_\_\_
4. A correct drying is the most important phase \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is phytotherapy?
2. Mention four diseases plants and herbs are used to treat.
3. What does the standardization of herbal preparations mean?
4. Why is standardization of herbal preparations a problem in phytotherapy? Explain briefly.

**D. Express your thoughts about these questions. Justify your answer.**

1. Do you think phytotherapy is an effective way to treat diseases?
2. In your opinion, when should phytotherapy be applied?
3. Is it possible to reconcile phytomedicines and modern medications?

## VOCABULARY

**A. Match the words with appropriate definitions.**

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Metabolism    | a. Herbal medicine with therapeutic and healing properties.                 |
| 2. Medication    | b. A mixture of active and inactive molecules present in the plants.        |
| 3. Phytomedicine | c. A any substance produced during metabolism.                              |
| 4. Phyto-complex | d. A drug used to diagnose, cure, treat, or prevent disease.                |
| 5. Metabolite    | e. The part of a plant which attaches it to the ground.                     |
| 6. Root          | f. The chemical reactions in the body's cells that change food into energy. |

**B. Complete this chart. Use some of the words in sentences.**

Words	Adjectives	Nouns (Person)
Herb		
Therapy		
Chemistry		
Pathology		

## GRAMMAR

**A. Turn the following sentences into the opposite voice. See page 71.**

1. Several stages are included in a quality phytotherapeutic production process.
2. Chemicals from plants were studied in ultramodern laboratories all over the world.
3. In most African countries, indigenous people are using plants to treat diseases.
4. People say health professionals are interested in phytotherapies.
5. World Health Organization acknowledges phytotherapy as an important factor in primary health care.
6. Herbs are used for the treatment of chronic and acute conditions and various ailments, including health concerns like cardiovascular disease, prostate problems, and depression.

**B. Rephrase the sentences below using passive voice.**

1. People say researchers and health professionals approve phytomedicines.

Researchers \_\_\_\_\_

2. Don't spoil all the ingredients of this plant.

All \_\_\_\_\_

3. Mrs. Samira makes her children take some traditional medicine every morning.

Mrs. Samira \_\_\_\_\_

4. The woman made the small girl grind some aloe vera.

The small girl \_\_\_\_\_

## RESEARCH WORK

In every community, plants and herbs are used for medicinal purposes. What medicinal plants do you know? Choose one of them and present its healing properties and preparation process.

## SPEAKING

Form a group of three students. Work on the topic below and share your findings with your classmates through a class presentation.

**Topic: Phytotherapy: Advantages for our health and wellbeing.**

## PROBLEM SOLVING

Best Design Network publishes this job offer on behalf of their client. Read the details of the offer and write your advertisement spot proposal.

### JOB OFFER

**Duties:** Write an advertisement spot to promote phytotherapy. Mainly point out the advantages of phytotherapy.

**Payment:** 1,000,000

**Deadline:** Three weeks starting from publication date.

**Selection process:** Only the best proposal will be selected.

## TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH

The term Phytotherapy comes from the Greek phyton (plant) and therapy and means "healing with plants." Plants are Man's first medicines. The number of higher plant species on earth is about 250,000. It is estimated that 35,000 to 70,000 species, at one time or another, have been used in some cultures for medicinal purposes. Throughout history, people all over the world have used herbs to improve health: they have been central to the art of healing.

## UNIT ELEVEN: RESPECT OF STATE PROPERTY

### LEAD-IN

How do you understand state properties? Say how you can protect them as a good citizen.

### UNDERSTANDING A TEXT

#### RESPECT OF STATE PROPERTY

State property also known as public property refer to assets including lands and items that are legally owned by the government. State property are divided into immovable and movable properties. Immovable properties are stationary; they cannot be carried from one place to another. Movable properties can be moved to other places. State properties are held in trust under the protection



and maintenance of the government institutions. The state should manage and exploit them for the benefit of the people. State properties include protected areas, lands, water resources, fauna and flora resources, forests and its wealth, historical and cultural relicts, subsoil with its minerals, archaeological and paleontological sites and findings, national archives, etc. These types of properties represent the heritage and the very identity of a state. Means and measures are mobilised to protect and preserve them as they carry national, cultural as well as historical significance for the country. Although they are called public property, not all of them are accessible to citizens. Some are either dangerous for the public or just too sensitive to be exposed. Special supervision and permits might even be needed in case of visits.

Other public properties such as roads, traffic lights, schools, museums, public vehicles, hospitals, libraries, zoos, parks, stadiums, markets serve for public usage. They are meant to enable citizens to easily perform some activities in their daily lives. They have been provided by the government and put at citizens' disposal to render them services. Such properties are accessible to all citizens without restriction. Those facilities are built with public money, from the taxes collected from citizens. They are the manifestation of the government efforts for the development of the country. Without those important facilities, life would be very difficult for citizens. For instance, where would our children get education without schools and colleges? Without hospitals and ambulances, how could we get proper health care? Unfortunately, many people do not think of state properties as belonging to them. They take them for granted. Some citizens do not have the sense of protecting public goods.

Actions such as throwing garbage into gutters, attacking public infrastructure or damaging vehicles are unpatriotic and should not be condoned as they ruin the efforts of the government towards development. We should have respect for public properties. And even in case of demonstrations, public facilities should not be destroyed. We should consider all public properties as our own properties and then take care of them. State properties, no matter their nature, are valuable assets that contribute to the economic growth of a country. There should equally be a strict enforcement of government rules regarding the preservation of state properties.

**A. Say whether these statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

1. Immovable properties are stationary or cannot be carried from one place to another.
2. Public property is meant to enable citizens to easily perform some activities.
3. All state properties are accessible to every citizen.
4. Public properties such as roads and schools are built with foreign funds.

**B. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate ending.**

1. State property or public property refer to \_\_\_\_\_
2. Some state properties cannot be accessed by all citizens because \_\_\_\_\_
3. Throwing garbage into gutters is \_\_\_\_\_
4. State properties are valuable assets \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Mention four movable and immovable public properties.
2. Who own public properties? How useful are public properties to citizens?

**D. Express your thoughts about these questions. Justify your answer.**

1. In your opinion, what can cause people to destroy public properties?
2. Do you think people can really take care of state property as their own?

## VOCABULARY

**A. Choose the correct proposal from the brackets.**

1. A (*prosecution/procedure/property*) is something that belongs to someone.
2. A/an (*riot/alignment/transaction*) is a violent disturbance of the peace by a crowd.
3. A limiting condition, especially a legal one is referred to as a (*license/growth/restriction*)
4. A (*tax/funds/capital*) is a charge of money usually imposed by authority for public purposes.

**B. Fill in the chart with the appropriate words.**

Nouns	Verbs	Word	Synonyms
	Maintain	Asset	
Restriction		Property	

## WRITING AND SPEAKING

A. In your country, many people do not have respect for public property because they do not know that public property are meant for citizens' welfare. Therefore, the minister of public affairs called a meeting on the importance of state property to help people better understand what those properties really stand for. The meeting took place on September 15, 2024 at Sarakawa hotel. As a participant, write a report of the meeting. You are Piyabalo Walla. The ideas below may help you. You may use other ideas as well.

*Build the country – public fund – economic – well-being – social – citizens' needs – public transport – raise awareness – medical equipment – fields – education – public services*

B. Present your report orally. After your presentation, get ready to answer your classmates' questions.

## ORAL SUMMARY

Write a summary of the text using your own words. Remember to include the main ideas expressed in each paragraph. Present your summary to the class.

## GRAMMAR

Rewrite the sentences below as they are started. See page 84.

- a. I regret many citizens do not know the importance of public properties.  
a. If only \_\_\_\_\_
- a. It is pity public infrastructures are often destroyed during demonstrations.  
b. I wish \_\_\_\_\_
- a. John is seriously suffering from malaria, but there is no hospital in his area.  
b. John wishes \_\_\_\_\_
- a. I am sorry nobody considers public properties as their own properties.  
b. If only \_\_\_\_\_
- a. The bus driver regrets the passengers damaged the seats.  
b. The bus driver wishes \_\_\_\_\_
- a. The minister regrets the fact that most citizens don't take care of state properties.  
b. The minister wishes \_\_\_\_\_

## TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH

Citizens should understand that destroying public properties is simply harming themselves. We should have respect for public properties. And even in case of demonstrations, public facilities should not be the victims. We should consider all public properties as our own properties and then take care of them. State properties no matter their nature, are valuable assets that contribute to the economic growth of a country.

## UNIT TWELVE: PATRIOTIC ACTS

### LEAD-IN

In your opinion, what is patriotism? Mention three patriotic acts you have witnessed in your community or country. Say why you think they are patriotic.

### UNDERSTANDING A TEXT

#### PATRIOTIC ACTS



Patriotism is the deep-rooted love, loyalty and devotion to one's country. It is more than a sentiment; it is an essential ingredient that binds individuals together and propels collective progress. Patriotism is shown through personal concern for the well-being of one's country. Patriots work for the improvement of their country. They defend their country and hold its interests over their own. One can notice patriotic spirit in citizens in many ways. They are committed to learning and knowing the history of their country. They are informed on issues concerning their country. They participate in their country's governance and civic activities such as voting, volunteering and public discourse. Joining the army is another example of patriotism as it is a pledge that implies sometimes, paying the highest price. In times of crises, patriotism unites. A patriotic mindset fosters a sense of shared identity and purpose, promotes social cohesion and generosity. For instance, during the Covid19, that spirit of togetherness prompted some citizens to donate face masks and hand sanitizers to people in rural areas.

Even though patriotism primarily promotes love for one's motherland, it does not suggest rejecting foreigners. There must be no ill-feeling for others. In fact, too much patriotic zeal can

lead to an "us versus them" mentality which often nurtures division and hostility towards other nations or groups. Genuine patriotism rather shows respect, peace, tolerance and encourages collaboration with other nations. Patriots should condemn xenophobic acts. Patriotism plays a crucial role in nation defence and security. It instils a sense of duty and willingness to protect one's country from external threats. Security should not be the business of the military alone. Especially today, as terrorist threats and violence are recurrent in our countries, citizens can play a big part by providing information or collaborating with defence forces. Another honourable act of patriotism is paying taxes. The country gets revenue or income from taxation. The government uses taxes to finance social services like education, medical care, roads, and recreational facilities. So, people who love their country pay their taxes and encourage others to do likewise.

Patriotism is of paramount importance in fostering a strong nation. It promotes togetherness, preserves national pride and identity, encourages civic engagement, and drives progress and development. Every action no matter how little it is, as long as it carries a good intent and contributes to advance the nation or improve it, is a patriotic one. Indeed, it is through the collective devotion to one's country that nations can strive towards a brighter future for all citizens.

**A. Say whether these statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

1. Patriots refrain from civic activities such as voting and volunteering.
2. Joining the army is a way of showing love towards one's country.
3. A patriotic mindset fosters a sense of shared identity and purpose.
4. Paying taxes is an act of patriotism.

**B. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate ending.**

1. Patriots are committed to learning and \_\_\_\_\_
2. Even though patriotism primarily promotes love \_\_\_\_\_
3. Too much patriotic zeal can lead to \_\_\_\_\_
4. Patriotism is of paramount importance \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Read the proposals and select the correct answers.**

*People who really love their country should*

1. Defend their country but never pay their taxes.
2. Expose terrorist threats and work for the improvement of their country.
3. They defend their country and exclude foreigners.
4. Pay their taxes, promote social cohesion and generosity.

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is patriotism? Give three characteristics of a patriotic person.
2. Mention two unpatriotic acts.

## VOCABULARY

### A. Find in the text words that best match the definitions below.

1. A strong feeling of support or allegiance. (*1<sup>st</sup> paragraph*)
2. The state of being free from danger or threat. (*2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph*)
3. People who vigorously support their country. (*1<sup>st</sup> paragraph*)
4. Showing a dislike against people from other countries. (*2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph*)

### B. Write the correct form of the word in brackets.

Patriotism is the profound affection, dedication, and backing for one's own nation. A (patriotism) is someone who (deep) cares for their country and is (readiness) to do anything to help it. It is important for each of us to have this sentiment. In the past, before our country gained (independent), there were true (patriotism) who also happened to be our freedom (fight). They (courage) fought for our nation's liberation.

### C. Work out the synonym of the word(s) in bold.

1. Patriotism is of paramount importance in **fostering** a strong nation.
2. It is an essential ingredient that **binds** individuals together.
3. True patriots work for the **improvement** of their country.
4. They participate in civic activities and engage in **public discourse**.
5. It is through the **collective** devotion that nations can strive towards a brighter future.

## GRAMMAR

### A. Complete with the suitable question tag. See page 86.

1. Everybody should love and respect their country, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Patriotism preserves national pride and identity, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Xenophobic acts should be condemned, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Not everybody has the sense of patriotism, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. You never dream to join the army, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Patriotism is of paramount importance in fostering a strong nation, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Some people can die for the sake of their country, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. Mr. Agbeko hardly pays his taxes, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. Let's promote peace and harmony, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. Don't develop xenophobic behaviours, \_\_\_\_\_?

### B. Turn the following sentences into passive or active voice. See page 71.

1. Xenophobic acts should be seriously condemned.
2. A patriotic mindset promotes social cohesion and generosity.
3. Patriotism is said to promote togetherness and foster a strong nation.
4. Yesterday, they sang the national anthem at the opening ceremony.

5. You should learn and know the history of your country.
6. Patriotism is expressed in different ways.
7. The government uses taxes to finance social services like education and others.
8. Civic engagement and collaboration with other nations are encouraged by patriotism.

## SPEAKING

Class discussion. Patriotism is manifested in different manners. Some freely fulfil their civic duties and participate in public discourse; others join the army to their love to their motherland. Do you think one should give up their life for their country? Give your reasons.

## PANEL DISCUSSION

Group work. Form a group of five students: a host and four guests. Discuss social, economic and political features of patriotism. Substantiate your ideas with historical facts and figures, national events, etc. The host moderates the discussion. The guests answer questions and explain their ideas. The other classmates participate in the discussion with their questions and contributions.

## PROBLEM SOLVING

Your name is Lelengda Boukari. Your address is P.O. Box 3060, Lomé, Togo. You have heard that Peace and Life, a non-governmental organization, is recruiting volunteers for a sensitizing campaign to promote patriotism throughout the country. Being interested in this offer, write an application letter to the Director of this organization explaining briefly your fitness to this position. The NGO's address is Goldman Street, P.O. Box 1213, Lomé-Togo. See page 110.

## TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH/ENGLISH

- A. Patriotism is of paramount importance in fostering a strong nation. It promotes togetherness, preserves national pride and identity, encourages civic engagement, and drives progress and development. Every action no matter how little it is, as long as it carries a good intent and contributes to advance the nation or improve it, is a patriotic one. Indeed, it is through the collective devotion to one's country that nations can strive towards a brighter future for all citizens.
- B. Le patriotisme est un sentiment profond d'appartenance ou d'attachement à son pays. Il a pour but de maintenir la cohésion nationale. Le patriotisme favorise le respect des obligations civiques dans la société. Au XIX<sup>e</sup> et au XX<sup>e</sup> siècle, les patriotes ont défendu le territoire national dans les conflits militaires. Le patriotisme accordait une place importante à l'armée et faisait prévaloir l'idée de sacrifice de soi. Au cours de ces dernières décennies, la globalisation a fait reculer le patriotisme dans sa version traditionnelle. Cependant il résiste dans des pays comme la Russie, la Turquie et bien d'autres.

## UNIT THIRTEEN: LAND ISSUES

### LEAD-IN

Mr. Kpodar passed away three months ago. After his burial ceremony, his family decided to share his properties among his five children (three boys and two girls). In your opinion, how should the properties be shared? Who should receive the best or the greatest part? Give your reasons.

### UNDERSTANDING A TEXT

#### FAMILY LAND DISPUTE

*A few weeks after the death of the Mr. Amewuga, a meeting gathering his widow, his children Fogan, and Dzifa as well as their uncle Eklu, was held in order to discuss as tradition demands, the sharing of the properties left by their late father. Fogan is the elder of the two children. Following the meeting, the two siblings were more or less satisfied with the sharing of the properties except for the five acres of lands which were granted to Fogan at the expense of Dzifa who couldn't help but express her utmost disagreement.*

**Dzifa:** Fogan, I want us to have a discussion on the land matter.

**Fogan:** The land matter? Again? I thought everything was clear after the meeting yesterday.

**Dzifa:** No brother, I can't take it. This is unfair. You can't deny me the right to have a share in five acres of lands. Five acres of land! Fogan, for God sake! It is unacceptable.

**Fogan:** Unacceptable, says who? Besides, let me ask you, what do you intend to do with a plot of farm land? You are just a young girl. And very soon, you will get married and that is it.

**Dzifa:** Is that so? Is that all the reason? Just because I am a girl? Did I choose it? Why should my being a girl disqualifies me completely from inheriting a share of my father's land? It can't be. I think it is my right as a child of my father. Or I am not one?

**Fogan:** Listen Dzifa, calm down. The land we are talking about belongs to the family. As the elder son, I have the responsibility to look after these lands and exploit them in honour of our father's name. Dzifa, I have plans over these lands. Trust me...

**Dzifa:** Honour our father's name? Look after the land? What does it mean? That I can't do anything good with my share of the land? Is the land a treacherous commodity? No, no, no, please, don't insult my intelligence. Who told you I have no plans of my own? I am not even asking for equal sharing of the land. Just one acre from the five. That's more than enough.

**Fogan:** No way, Dzifa. Listen and listen well. It is out of the question. You'd better forget this land matter... because the ownership title of these lands cannot fall into any stranger's hands. Not even one plot from it.

**Dzifa:** (*shocked*) Strangers' hands? How? Who is stranger here?

**Fogan:** Dzifa, when you get married, you become one with your husband. Suppose you were given that plot of land, that means it becomes your husband property too.

**Dzifa:** (*long sigh*) I need that land for myself. As a livelihood. Having a land ownership title is a necessity for me. Times have changed. I need a land not only for my future prospects, but also, to have access to loans...

**A. Say whether the following statements are true or false.**

1. Dzifa was not given any inheritance.
2. Late Mr. Amewuga had three children.
3. Dzifa is older than Fogan.
4. Fogan was satisfied with the sharing of the properties.
5. Dzifa felt cheated and very angry after the meeting.

**B. Answer the following questions.**

1. Suggest another title to this dialogue.
2. What is the matter of the argument?
3. How large is the land left to by their father?
4. What reasons does Fogan use to explain his refusal?
5. Why does Dzifa insist on having a share of the lands?

**C. Express your thoughts about these questions. Justify your answer.**

1. Do you agree with Fogan's refusal?
2. If you were Dzifa, what would you do?
3. What could possibly happen at the end of the story? Imagine it.
4. What is your personal opinion on girls inheriting lands?

## VOCABULARY

Fill in the blanks with the words below.

*conflicts, identity, subsistence, land, property, abundance, pastures.*

In the past, many African countries were blessed with relative land \_\_\_\_\_. This situation has, however, changed radically in most of the countries. People in Africa are now increasingly competing to get access to arable \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, and open land \_\_\_\_\_ are becoming more and more common across the continent. Land in Africa is never just a commodity or a means of \_\_\_\_\_. It has so many other meanings, and combines being a factor of production with its role as family or community \_\_\_\_\_, a capital asset and a source of cultural \_\_\_\_\_.

## GRAMMAR

**A. Rewrite these sentences as they are started. See page 94.**

1. As soon as the young man received his share of land, he started looking for buyers.  
No sooner \_\_\_\_\_

2. Uncle Djobo exceeded his field boundaries. He burnt our crops too.  
Not only \_\_\_\_\_

3. I don't want to be involved in any land issue. I prefer to live in a rented house.  
I would rather \_\_\_\_\_

4. Kodjo does not own any plot of land. He cannot borrow one either.  
Neither \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Rephrase the following sentences as indicated in brackets. See page 70.**

1. Mrs. Amina didn't inherit any property that's why she went to the court. (If)

2. The matter gets worse. So, they called for an emergency family meeting. (If)

3. Uncle Tobi kept all our father's properties because we were young. (If)

4. They didn't set any land boundary, so they lost part of the plot. (Had)

## ACTING

Pair work. After reading the dialogue "Family land dispute", choose a partner and share the roles. Learn the dialogue and act it out in class. Make gestures and use appropriate tones to make your acting real.

## PROBLEM SOLVING

Your name is Yendoubé Kolani. Your address is P.O. Box 4444, Lomé, Togo. A lot of women face land discrimination in your community. Some of them have been denied the rights to own a plot of land even as an inheritance. Write a letter to the president of "SAVE HER RIGHTS", an NGO advocating for women's rights, denouncing the existing inequality between men and women regarding their access to land. See page 110.

## TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH

**A.** Without formal property titles, women have a harder time getting loans from banks and microfinances. This makes it difficult for them to improve their livelihoods and become more financially independent.

**B.** In Togo, even though, the penal code stipulates a fine or imprisonment if a woman is denied access to land because of her gender, the implementation faces many challenges. Traditional authorities and male-dominated power structures often resist changes that would give women more land rights. Many women also lack awareness of their legal rights to inherit their family lands.

## UNIT FOURTEEN: THE VALUE OF TRADITIONAL ARTS IN TOGO

### LEAD-IN

Pair work. Ask your partner his/her viewpoint on the value of traditional arts. Report what he/she said to the class.

### UNDERSTANDING A TEXT

#### OUR ARTS, OUR TREASURE



Africa boasts rich traditions and various cultures worth preserving and promoting. Africans have significantly contributed to the cultural heritage of the world, creating masterful artistic works of astonishing innovation and creativity. Traditional art is the style of art that is passed down through generations in a community. Arts includes forms like sculpture, carving, pottery, dances, songs, painting, textiles, etc. It often reflects cultural heritage, the values, beliefs, and history of a community.

Arts in Togo, Ghana and Benin are similar. In Togo, animism is practiced by nearly a third of the population, and it permeates into many aspects of their culture. Thus, many forms of arts naturally relate to traditional beliefs or deities. Small carved statues and sculptures are extremely common and have a variety of meanings in different areas of worship. For example, the Ibeji statue is in honour of the worship of twins. Wooden masks are also carved and worn on different occasions including ceremonies and festivals. Traditional African artists are generally regarded as skilled professionals, though they have varied training. Some were born into families of specialist artisans. That is, if you had a blacksmith or carver as parent for example, you could naturally inherit their professions. Other artists learn through long-term apprenticeship and study under a master artist. Some artists are self-taught and learn their craft informally. Some also believe they are called to their profession by a spiritual force.

There are a few modern-style artists in Togo. The painter Sokey Edoh is known for his prints of the people and animals of Togo and how they change with the environment. Paul Ahyi is another artist who mainly works in Zota, a style of pyro engraving. His works are not only showcased in Lomé, but they are also internationally known. A wide variety of handicrafts are also produced in Togo. Kpalimé is the nation's hub for crafts like weaving, wood sculpture, batiks, painting, pottery, wickerwork, ceramics, beads, decorated calabashes etc. Most handicrafts and artworks express beauty, style and cultural meanings. The music scene of the country features a great variety of percussion-led dance music. Drums are used extensively throughout the nation to celebrate special occasions and festivals like the Yeke Yeke. Some of the Togolese dances are the hunters' dance like Adewu, Tchebe and war dances like Atsina and Kpehouhuon.

All these traditional arts are important to preserve and express the unique heritage and identity of various ethnic groups that exist in Togo. It is essential to educate communities and visitors about their significance and cultural context. It is also important to host festivals and exhibitions to showcase traditional arts of the country in order to promote its culture. If the culture is promoted, the economy will benefit from it.

**A. Say whether the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.**

1. Traditional arts never relate to religion.
2. The art in Togo does not differ from those of its neighbours.
3. Artists in Africa acquire their skills in the same way.
4. Sokey Edoh and Paul Ahyi are known internationally.

**B. Complete with the appropriate words or phrases.**

1. Through \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, people can be educated about traditional arts.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are forms of traditional art.
3. Handicrafts mostly express \_\_\_\_\_
4. Carved wooden masks are worn \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is traditional art according to the text?
2. Mention three things that traditional arts can reflect?
3. Name four artistic expressions mentioned in the text
4. In artworks, which city is considered the reference in Togo?
5. Cite at least four examples of artworks produced in Togo.

**D. Express your thoughts about the questions. Justify your answer.**

1. Can one make a living out of artworks?
2. How do you feel about traditional arts of your country?
3. What can you personally do to promote traditional arts?

## VOCABULARY

A. Fill in the chart with the appropriate words.

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
		Artistic	
			Traditionally
	To create		

B. Choose from the brackets the word that best fit to fill in the gaps.

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an artistic or artisanal item produced with a manual skill. (*handicraft/culture*)
2. The national museum exhibits \_\_\_\_\_ including masks and carvings. (*gallery/artefacts*)
3. During \_\_\_\_\_, drums resonate extensively. (*festivals/festive/exhibition*)
4. An \_\_\_\_\_ uses manual tools to make smart and useful items. (*artisan/artist/carver*)
5. A person who imagines and creates art works is an \_\_\_\_\_. (*blacksmith/artist/artisan*)

## GRAMMAR

Rewrite the following sentences so as to obtain the same meaning. See page 98.

1. You will see artworks wherever you go in the world.  
No matter \_\_\_\_\_
2. No matter what this painting costs, I will buy it before leaving.  
Whatever \_\_\_\_\_
3. Whenever you visit this town, you will see traditional paintings on walls.  
No matter \_\_\_\_\_
4. People love every design this artist creates.  
No matter \_\_\_\_\_

## SPEAKING

Togo is richly endowed in traditional arts. In group of four students, pick one traditional art, make research on it and share your findings with your classmates. Make sure you explain to them the necessary information around that particular traditional art and its values. Answer your classmates' questions after your presentation.

## TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH

All these traditional arts are important to preserve and express the unique heritage and identity of various ethnic groups that exist in Togo. So, it is essential to educate communities and visitors about their significance; cultural context and host festivals as well as exhibitions to showcase traditional arts and attract interest. As a matter of fact, if traditional arts are sufficiently promoted, it will benefit the economy at large.

## UNIT FIFTEEN: VIOLENT EXTREMISM

### LEAD-IN

In your opinion, what is extremism? What extremist acts do you know? Mention some.

### UNDERSTANDING A TEXT

#### EXTREMIST THREATS IN WEST AFRICA



In most African countries, religion is present in every aspect of community life including funerals, marriages, politics, ethics, traditions, festivals, morals, ceremonies and celebrations. Worshipping places are a common sight in towns and villages. Given its importance, religion can easily incite tensions among citizens if peaceful coexistence is not promoted by religious leaders. The major religions in West Africa include Islam, Christianity and traditional worships. Generally, Africans show tolerance, respect, and love to one another regardless of religious considerations. However, in recent times, that peaceful coexistence has been undergoing a serious threat known as religious extremism.

Religious extremism can be defined as the expression of extreme and unjust positions or actions taken by some adherents of a religion, based on their understanding of a religious teaching or scripture. Religious extremism is a longstanding phenomenon that manifests in different forms. It is essentially expressed through hate speech and violence. Some of the characteristic features of religious extremism include isolation, preaching to non-members, maliciousness of members and non-members, criminalization, and elimination of recalcitrant persons or those considered to be enemies. Some studies reveal groups that ill-intentioned people use Islam as an excuse to justify their evil doings as they target everybody including Muslims. For years, the Sahel region

(especially Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Northern Nigeria) has been the theatre of extremist movements leading to terrorist attacks on people and properties. The region now hosts a significant number of Africa's terrorist groups such as Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS), Boko Haram, Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP), among many others. Some of these terrorist groups are even said to be linked to Al-Qaeda or Islamic State (IS).

The rising instability and deteriorating security situation in the Sahel region have generated concerns among neighbouring coastal states. Since 2016, there have been terrors associated to violent extremist organizations in some of the border communities of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Togo. The Togolese military have recently been targeted by terrorists in the Savannah region. Apart from the religious reasons, factors such as youth unemployment, discrimination, lack of government presence, political manipulations, ethnic rivalries, and herder-farmer conflicts contribute to the spread of extremism. In order to face this challenge, efforts should be made not only in combatting the terrorists but also in providing jobs and basic service to the people, as well as restoring people's trust in governments. Effective international and regional cooperation towards preventing extremism would help contain terrorism threats and its expansion.

**A. Say whether the following statements are true or false.**

1. Extremism is expressed through tolerance and love.
2. Majority of believers accept the actions of the extremists
3. Africans generally lack tolerance and respect for their fellows from other religions
4. Studies reveal that terrorists' groups only target Christians
5. Violent extremism has existed in coastal west Africa for a long time.

**B. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate ending.**

1. The current terrorist activities in coastal countries are due to the \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Sahel countries include \_\_\_\_\_
3. Apart from religion, \_\_\_\_\_ equally contribute to the spread of terrorism.
4. In order to face violent extremism, authorities must \_\_\_\_\_
5. Peaceful coexistence is possible if people show \_\_\_\_\_ to one another.

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Mention the major existing religions in Africa.
2. What is religious extremism according to the text?
3. Cite three terrorist groups mentioned in the text.
4. Why can religion easily incite violence among people?
5. Give three reasons that facilitate the spread of violent extremism

## VOCABULARY

**A. Fill in the blanks with these words: *target, tolerance, collaborate, patrol, spare.***

The insecurity in the Savannah region is getting serious. Military \_\_\_\_\_ vehicles are frequently \_\_\_\_\_ by the terrorists. Citizens need to \_\_\_\_\_ with the defence forces in order to face this challenge as terrorism \_\_\_\_\_ no religion. \_\_\_\_\_ should be cultivated.

**B. Fill in the chart with the missing words**

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
Tolerance		
Terrorism		
	To defend	

## GRAMMAR

Put these sentences into direct or indirect speech. See page 75.

1. The preacher invited the audience: "You shall bring them back to the right religion."
2. "Our way of worshiping is the best, the others won't make it to heaven," they replied.
3. "Togolese laws guarantee freedom of religion to everybody," the minister told the press.
4. "The terrorists recruited many youths and have been training them," the officer admitted.
5. "Why did they target the military checkpoints?" the journalist wondered.
6. "Never mock the religion of others," the teacher warned the students.
7. The Pastor said that God loved everybody regardless of their religion.
8. The military thanked the population for their collaboration.
9. The women said that she had seen some terrorist in that forest the day before.
10. Mr. Kordi wanted to know if we had received any call from the victims.

## SPEAKING

As you are having a conversation on a religious matter, you notice that one of your friends has been defending vigorously his religion and mocking other beliefs. You start feeling angry and hurt too. In your opinion, what could be the possible outcomes of such a conversation? In group of four students, carry out researches on religious extremism and present your findings in class.

## PROBLEM SOLVING

Religious extremism has become a big threat in some African countries. Thousands of people lost their lives due to religious extremism. Currently, it is almost impossible to live in some regions in Africa. In your opinion, what are the causes of religious extremism? What are its consequences? In a good composition, work on these questions and suggest measures to eradicate this phenomenon. See page 108.