

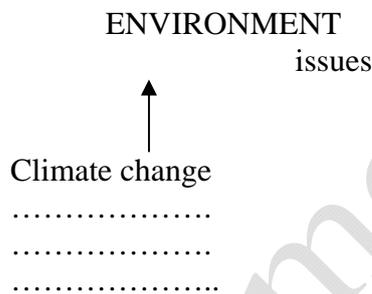
Exercise :

1- categorise the phrases in the box below into three sets as shown in the diagram.

Health care

.....
 SOCIAL ECONOMIC
 Issues issues

.....
 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Health care	micro enterprises	energy preservation
Water pollution	money investment	recycling waste
Social justice	Forest préservation	transport infrastructure
Climate change	ecological crisis	property rights
Raw materials	poverty elimination	equal pay for women

2- words that look and sound alike are often confusing. Work with your partner to match (a) and (b) with (i) or (ii) , then complete the sentences that follow with the correct word.

- A a. capitol (i) money with which a business is started
 b. capital (ii) parliament building; building in which the United States Congress meets

My friend needs a big-----to invest in his new business.

- B a. collaborate (i) confirm to be true; reinforce; certify
 b. corroborate (ii) work together
 With the help of micro-credits, rural women-----with each other and set up small enterprises.

- C a. affluent (i) stream flowing from a river or lake, discharge of sewage from a factory
 b. effluent (ii) wealthy

the U.S.A is one of the most -----nations in the world, yet some Americans live in extreme poverty .

D { a. indigent (i) native; belonging naturally to a place; originating from a place.
 b. indigenous (ii) poor; impoverished.
 In order to sustain development in rural areas, the government should be concerned about ----- people who lack basic necessities.

E { a. compulsive (i) uncontrollably urged to act
 b. compulsory (ii) obligatory
 Education in Morocco is -----to the age of 16.

F { a. assistance (i) aid, help
 b. assistant (ii) one who aids, helper
 Some Moroccan serious association get -----from international NGOs.

3- A Collocation is a pair of words that frequently occur together. Look carefully at these words related to sustainable development and make 5 collocations.

Civil
 non-governmental
 sustainable
 renewable
 urban

organisation
 development
 areas
 society
 energies

4- fill in the blanks with the collocations you have just made.

- a.is concerned with society's needs and well being in the short, medium and long term.
- b. Non-governmental, non-profit organisations, and voluntary associations make up what is referred to as
- c. One way to sustain development is to linkwith rural ones.
- d.....are forms of energy that are renewed as quickly as they are used (ex.solar energy, wind, etc).
- e. Greenpeace is athat works for environmental conservation and the preservation of endangered species.

5- an idiom is a phrase where the words together have a meaning that is different from the dictionary definitions of the individual words. Examples: " I am all ears" means" I am listening carefully». Keep in touch" means "stay in contact"

Choose the correct idiom from the list to replace expressions in brackets. Make any necessary changes in the sentences form:

- 1. "(what is happening).....? " Brad said as he is entering the room.
 a. what's on b. what's up c. what's done is done
- 2. " (what do you mean).....? " asked my friend who really didn't get my message.
 a. What have you been up to b. what can I say c. what are you driving at
- 3. My friend (without hurrying)to read the novel that I lent him.
 a. took his time b. took his leave c. took his life

4. After one month of negotiations, an agreement was (certain)between our association and an entrepreneur to build a leisure center.

(a) Watered down (b) in the bag (c) read between the lines

5. We read everything (exactly)before we signed the contract.

(a) Fifty-fifty (b) off the record (c) to the letter.

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