



# Attitudes

## 1. Complete the dots to get the right words :

« Attitude » is someone's **opinions** or **feelings** about something or someone, especially as shown by their **behaviour**. People primarily form their attitudes from underlying **values** and beliefs, however, some factors can influence a person's **attitude**. Regardless of goals or rules one should have an **ethical** attitude and conduct.

## 2. Complete from the list : (appropriate/ guide/ ethical/ prohibited/ principles/ rules/ set/ behaviour/ wrong)

- Ethics are the moral **principles** that control or influence a person's **behaviour**. It refers to well – founded standards of right and **wrong** that prescribe what humans ought to do, what is **ethical** and what is not ethical.
- A code of ethics refers to the set of values and principles that **guide** our behaviour.
- A code of conduct outlines a specific **set** of expectations about behaviours that are required or **prohibited**. It asserts that some specific actions are **appropriate**, others are inappropriate.

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**Ethical**

**unethical**

**Moral**

**immoral**

**Virtue**

**vice**

## 3. Circle the right option :

Virtue, (of/ **by**/ for) definition, is the moral excellence of a person. A (moral/ **morally**/ morality) **excellent** person is honest, respectful, courageous forgiving and kind. (**Thanks**/ Due/ Despite) **to** these virtues, he/ she is **committed to doing** the right thing no matter what the personal cost is and acts (thanks/ **according**/ in addition) **to** values and principles. **It is recommended that virtues be** cultivated to become more **prevalent or** (habit/ habits/ **habitual**)

**Sunjunctive form:**

It's recommended that virtues **be** cultivated.

It's crucial that ..../ it's necessary that ..../ insist that...

You have to be generous => my parents **insist** that I **BE** generous.

Telling the truth is a must => It's imperative that she **TELL** the truth.

## 4. Put the bracketed words in the right tense/ form :

Dogs are generally considered to be **faithful** pets, but what does **faithfulness** mean? (loyal) **Loyalty** is an important part of faithfulness. Sometimes it is just a dog's (willing) **willingness** to stay next to his owner even after the owner is gone. Other times, it is just about dogs that will save the children in their family Shelby is **one of** (inspiring) **the most inspiring examples** that I have ever known in this respect. Long ago, in one of those cold





winter seasons, John and Janet Walderbach put their kids to bed, assuming everything was okay in their house. The kids woke up **crying and** (complain) **complaining** of headaches . But Janet insisted that they (return) **returned** to their room **and went** back herself to sleep, ignoring Shelby's attempts to get her up. The dog stood by the side of the bed barking until John got up to let her out. Yet, Shelby (stubborn) **stubbornly refused** to leave the house. Her owner tried to force her out, and it was not until he (step) **stepped** outside **and breathed** air that he realized he had been disoriented when still in the house. The furnace was leaking carbon monoxide and Shelby's bravery saved them all.

#### 5. Circle the most appropriate option :

Ethics are those values, principles or rules that we, as human beings, set for ourselves to live a better life. Without these ethics there will be no (utter/ **moral**/ redundant) **code** and the world will erupt into chaos. Keeping that in mind, we can confirm that in our professional fields we (needn't/ **need**/ needing) to be bound by some ethics or principles to keep ourselves and our colleagues in check. Yet, it's a tale as old as time that there are always **those** (whom/ **who**/ whose) **think** they can shy away from these unspoken rules and suffer no consequences. Be it a business, a (strike/ **nine-to-five**/ executive) or any other **kind of job**, workplace ethics are vital to building a successful career. This is the reason why companies all around the globe are **looking forward to** (strengthen/ strength/ **strengthening**) ethical practices. **If** there (**weren't**/ aren't/ won't be) such codes, productivity and integrity **would suffer** tremendously.

- **If + SIMPLE PAST => would/ wouldn't + VERB**

### Global Warming

Environment (n) / environmental (adj)

Globe (n) / global (adj)

Warming (n) / warmth (n) / warm (adj) / to warm (v)

Heat (n) / hot (adj)/ to heat (v)

### GLOBAL WARMING

#### 1. What's GLOBAL WARMING ? Choose the right alternative :

It's the (**decrease**/ **soar = increase** / **start**) in temperature of the (**universe**/ **globe**/ **stars**) because of the (**increase**/ **decrease**/ **stability**) in the (**amount**/ **number**/ **age**) of solar ultra violet light which resulted (**in**/ **on**/ **from**) holes in the Ozone layer leading to climate changes.

- **To result in = to lead to = to cause**
- **To be resulted from = to be caused by**

a- **Whose responsibility is it to protect the environment?** The government? The public? Industry owners? Greenpeace activists? ...





2. Let's talk more about Global Warming hazards = dangers = risks . Read and put the bracketed words in the right form or tense and fill in the blanks with the words from the list below: (there are two extra words)

Stronger/ such as/ temperatures/ if/ warm/ who/ shifting/ ecosystem/ extinct

### Global Warming: Global Warning / The End of the World/ the real Threat

The planet is warming, from North Pole to South Pole, and everywhere in between. (Global) **Globally**, the mercury is already up more than 1 degree Fahrenheit (0.8 degree Celsius), and even more in sensitive polar regions. And the effects of **rising temperatures** aren't waiting for some far -flung future. They (happen) **are happening right now**. Signs **are appearing** all over, and some of them are surprising. The **heat** is **not only melting** glaciers and sea ice, **it's also shifting** precipitation patterns **and setting** animals on the move. Some impacts from increasing temperatures are already happening. Other effects **could happen** later this century **if** warming **continues**.

- Sea levels (expect) **are expected** to rise between 7 and 23 inches (18 and 59 centimeters) by the end of the century, and continued melting at the poles could add between 4 and 8 inches ( 10 to 20 centimeters).
- Hurricanes and other storms are likely to become **stronger** .
- Floods and droughts (become) **will become** more common. Rainfall in Ethiopia, where droughts are already common, could decline by 10 % **over the next 50 years**.
- Less fresh water will be available. If the Quelccaya ice cap in Peru continues to melt at its current rate, it will be gone by 2100, leaving thousands of people **who** rely on it for drinking water and electricity without a source of either.
- Some diseases will spread **such as** malaria carried by mosquitoes.
- Ecosystems will change – some species will move (far) **further** north **or** become **more successful**; others won't be able to move and could become **extinct** . Wildlife research scientist Martyn Obbard **has found** that **since** the mid 1980's, with less ice on which to live and fish for food, polar bears (get) **have got / have gotten** considerably skinner. Polar bear biologist Ian Stirling has found a similar pattern in Hudson Bay. He fears that if sea ice disappears, the polar bears will as well.

### 2/ What should YOU - as a member of the general public - do to save the environment?

#### A. Protecting our planet starts with you :

1. People **should** use fuel- efficient cars as they reduce pollution by at least 50 %.
2. You **ought to** use solar energy.
3. They **had better** walk or bike instead of driving.
4. They **had better** reduce, reuse and recycle.
5. We **had better** be mindful or aware of using eco-friendly products.







- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| a.           | should + verb  |
| b. Subject + | ought to + verb (base form) → Expressing <b>Advice</b> |
| c.           | had better + verb                                      |

6. They **musn't** cut down trees as they help absorb Carbon Dioxide.

Subject + mustn't + verb (base form) → Expressing <b>Prohibition</b>
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7. They **must** buy less pastic bags.
8. Governments **must** pass laws to punish the offenders. In fact, penalties may be imposed on a person who acts in environmentally irresponsible way.
9. Campaigns **must** be organised to advise, encourage and urge people to volunteer their time and efforts to protect the environment.

Subject + must + verb (base form) → Expressing <b>Obligation</b>
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10. They **needn't** use shopping plastic bags.
11. They **needn't** use clothes dryer but rather a line to dry their clothes.

Subject + needn't + verb (base form) → Expressing <b>absence of necessity</b>
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## B. How to save water and electricity ?

Read simple tips and complete the unfinished words. Each dot stands for a letter.

- Turning your thermostat **down** by 1° C could cut your heating **bills** by up to 10 per cent and **save** you around £40 per year.
- Is your water too hot? Your cylinder thermostat shouldn't need to be set **hotter** than 60°C/140°F.
- Close your curtains at dusk to stop **heat** escaping through the windows.
- Always turn **off** the lights when you leave a room.
- Don't leave appliances on standby and **remember** not to leave appliances on charge unnecessarily.
- If you're not filling up the **washing** machine, tumble dryer or dishwasher, use the half-load or economy programme.
- Only boil as much water as you need (but remember to **clean** the elements if you're using an electric kettle).
- A dripping hot water tap **wastes** energy and in one week wastes enough hot water to fill half a bath, so fix leaking taps and make sure they're fully **turned** off!





9. Replace your light bulbs with energy saving recommended ones : just one can **reduce** your lighting costs by up to £100 over the lifetime of the bulb and they last up to 12 times longer than **ordinary** light bulbs.

10. Just answer some **saving** questions about your home and we'll give you a free, impartial report telling you how you can save up to £300 a year on your household **energy** bills.

### III. Post- stage :

Use the information in the table below to write a 4- line paragraph about **Earth Day**.

Date of celebration	April 22/ every year
Founder	Senator Gaylor Nelson/ 1970
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• People group/ plant trees/ pick up roadside trash</li><li>• People/ also/ sign petitions/ governments/ take measures/ protect Mother Earth</li></ul>

Earth Day **is celebrated** every year on April 22nd. It **was founded** by Senator Gaylor Nelson **in** 1970. **On** this day, people group together **to = in order to= so as to** plant trees **and** pick up roadside trash. They **also** sign petitions **urging / asking** governments **to** take measures to protect Mother Earth.

## ECO-DRIVING

let's go green = Let's be an eco- friendly conscious person

Eco = economical = not spending a lot of money and economizing **on** fuel/ petrol/ gas/ oil **consumption** (n)/ consume (v) / consumer (n/p)

**The target audience** : drivers + Car owners

\*\*\* If you eco - drive your car, you'll minimize fuel consumption and the emission of Carbon Dioxide.

### 1. Fill in the following table :

Type of the pollution :	Air pollution
Pollutants :	1) Means of transport 2) CO2 3) industries
Consequences :	1) Poor air that we <b>breathe</b> . 2) <b>premature</b> deaths 3) Asthma, lung cancer, chronic <b>bronchitis</b>
Ecodriving tips :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Drive smoothly and consistently</li><li>• Avoid high speed</li><li>• Use your air conditioning sparingly/ wisely</li></ul>





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Service your car regularly</li><li>• Maintain the right tyre pressure</li><li>• <b>Switch off</b> the engine when you are stationary for some minutes</li><li>• Share <b>jouneys</b> with a friend or a neighbour.</li></ul>
<b>Benefits of ecodriving :</b>	<p>1) <b>For the environment</b> : The (little) <b>less</b> fuel you consume, the (clean) <b>cleaner</b> the environment will be.</p> <p>2) <b>For the people's pockets</b> : The <b>less</b> fuel you buy , the (much) <b>more money</b> you save.</p> <p>3) <b>For the nation</b> : The <b>healthier</b> the people are , the (flourishing) <b>more flourishing</b> the economy will be.</p> <p><b>{The + COMPARATIVE + S + V + , the + COMPARATIVE+ S+V.}</b></p>

1. Pick out words meaning nearly the same as :

- Ejections/discharge of cars = **emission** (n)/ to emit (v)
- Effectively = **efficiently**
- Softly = **smoothly**
- Prudently/ cautiously = **sparingly**
- Too early death= **premature**

**Grammar Focus :Conditional : Type 2**

1. Express the following sentences differently :

- I don't drive smoothly so I consume much fuel.  
⇒ **If I drove smoothly, I wouldn't consume much fuel.**
- You are not an ecodriver, that's why you don't save money.  
⇒ **If you were an eco-driver, you would save money.**
- You're not an eco-friendly person so you don't take a good look at your driving habits and consider the alternatives.  
⇒ **If you were an eco-friendly person, you would look a good .....**

**If + S + V simple past → S + would / wouldn't + V = Expressing a situation unlikely = impossible to happen today or in the future**

**Urban exodus :**





## I. Pre- Stage :

1. \* **Urban life** (= life in the city) Vs **Rural life** (= life in the countryside)

\* **Exodus** = The movement of a lot of people from a place to another at the same time

\* **Urban exodus** is a mass movement and departure of people from **the city** to the **countryside**. It's not common in Tunisia but it is in the Occident where life is **(any longer/ no longer/ yet)** bearable in the overcrowded cities. People who move to the country are **city dwellers / inhabitants** : the rich, the retired and the elderly.

What is common in our country is not **urban exodus** but rather **rural exodus** as many people move to the city **(looking/ look/ looks)** for jobs and may be **better** and **(comfortable) more comfortable** life.

**\*\* To dwel = to settle down**

2. Urban exodus is a debatable (= **controversial (adj) / controversy (n)**) issue. Some people **are in favour of** living in big metropolis / urban life while others **opt for** settling down in the countryside/ life in the countryside.

## II. While – Stage :

1. **Read the following argument and classify them under the right heading :**

- The vibrant and peaceful life that countrymen enjoy
- The higher cost of living
- Social isolation. There's no sense of community. City dwellers miss the sense of brotherhood, togetherness and neighbourhood that people in the country have.
- Cleaner environment with few pollutants. In fact, countryside people have longer **life expectancy** than their **counterpart** in the city as they eat healthier food free from chemicals and breathe pure air free from car emissions.
- The economy in the country side is **booming**.
- The high rate of crimes, kidnapping, stealing and killing.
- Delinquency among teenagers, violence and addiction to drugs and bad manners.
- Joblessness problems.
- The stressful life they lead. They try to get rid of the hustle and bustle of city life.
- A friendlier neighbourhood. Country dwellers have family oriented life where people are helpful and cordial.
- The beautiful, green landscape. It's really a heaven on earth for the retired people.
- Safer and more secure life. There's less crime and danger.

⇒ **City dwellers are flocking to rural areas,**

Compelled by ...= pushed by (-)	Driven by = attracted by = lured by.... (+)
B / C / F / G / H / i /	A / D / E / J / K / L

2. **What are the side effects of **city to country = urban** migration ? Put the bracketed words in the right tense and form and circle the right option.**

- The once pure healthy air is becoming (**pollution**) **more and more polluted** day after day as there are more and more cars.
- There is a (**rise**) **rising fear** of crimes.
- As there are more cars than ever, there is a dramatic (**deteriorate**) **deterioration** of roads and more traffic jams. Wherever you go you see garbage (**thrown/ throwing**) here and there.





TADRIS.TN

- The more city dwellers move, the more green lands they (**destroy/ build/ preserve**) and the more trees they (**plant/ cut/ consume**) ; there is an encroaching on arable (green) lands.
- They are destroying green lands (**in order to/ so that/ to**) **they build** houses and villas.
- The city dwellers simply move the city problems (**from/ to/ by**) the country side : they move overwhelmed with their problems.

### 3. Vocab Focus

1. Match the words in the columns below to get collocations

A	B	Answers
1. life	a. exodus	1+ F
2. sense	b. migration	2+ D
3. urban	c. of crime	3+ A
4. housing	d. of community	4+ H
5. mass	e. of roads	5+ B
6. levels	f. expectancy	6+ G
7. deterioration	g. of harmful ozone	7+ E
8. fear	h. crisis	8+ C

2. Match the words in the columns below to get synonyms. Then write them down

A	B	Answers
1. exodus	a. period of 10 years	1 = d
2. outlive (v)	b. stay at a steady level	2 = g
3. counterpart	c. highest level	3 = h
4. decade	d. migration	4 = a
5. level out (v)	e. growing/ developing	5 = b
6. peak	f. decrease	6 = c
7. decline	g. live longer than .....	7 = f
8. booming	h. someone who has the same position as someone else	8 = e

### 4. Grammar Focus: **Although / In spite of/ Despite** ➔ linkers of contrast:

- Correct the mistake in the following sentence then express it differently using "although"
- a. **Despite** there's a crisis in farming, the rural economy is booming.  
**Despite** the crisis (n) in farming, the rural economy is booming.
- b. **Although** there's a crisis (a full clause) in farming, the rural \_\_\_\_\_.
- **Rule 1: In spite of / Despite + noun / gerund (Ving)**
- **Rule 2 : Although/ Even though/ though + S + V**

**Task 1:** Fill in the blanks with **despite** or **although**:

1. His career did not really take off **despite** his ambitions.







2. **Although** it was only the first time they met., they became friends immediately.
3. **Although** the weather was bad, we enjoyed our trip.
4. John rarely sees Paul **although/ though/ even though** they live in the same town.
5. The children slept well **despite** the noise.
6. **In spite of** earning a low salary, Linda gave money to her parents.
7. Julie failed the exam **despite / in spite of** working very hard.
8. **Although** it was cold, she didn't put on her coat.
9. **Despite** the difficulty, they managed to climb to the top of the mountain.
10. I couldn't eat **although** I was very hungry.

### III. Post – Stage:

#### Writing:

**Topic:** You have recently heard that parents of a friend of yours are thinking of settling in the countryside. The thing is, they have mixed feelings about this and are still undecided. Your friend, who is unwilling to live in a rural area, feels really desperate.

Write him a letter in which you will try to help him convince his parents that nothing is better than leading a comfortable life in the city.

