

Word Reference & Text Source

The young are the first victims of corruption in education, and **this** can affect the integrity and dignity of the person for life, as well as society at large. The social investment in future citizens fails when individuals can succeed dishonestly and without merit, increasing the number of incompetent future leaders and professionals. Not only society but even human life can be endangered by fake or untrained doctors, judges or engineers, or by poor quality scientific research carried out by corrupt academics.

Corruption in education most affects the poor and the disadvantaged, particularly women and minorities, who are unable to pay bribes for admissions or success. In areas such as rural Cameroon, students lose three school days per month due to absent teachers. The poor are also the least equipped to challenge corrupt behaviour. Whether the corrupt classroom kills ambition or children are forced to leave education altogether, vulnerable members of society lose the opportunity to realise **their** dreams and social inequality is maintained.

Corruption in education is particularly harmful in that it encourages a social acceptance of corruption at the earliest age. As young people rarely have the ability to question the rules of the classroom, they can internalise corrupt views of what it takes to succeed, and carry these forward into society. When this becomes a social norm, its cycle begins again in each generation.

Adapted From: Global Corruption Report: Education.(2013) Transparency international, p 20.

On the shores of the Mediterranean, Tipaza was an ancient Punic trading-post conquered by Rome and turned into a strategic base for the conquest of the kingdom of Mauretania. It comprises a unique group of Phoenician, Roman and Byzantine ruins alongside indigenous monuments such as 'Kbor er Roumia', the great royal mausoleum of Mauretania.

Tipaza regroups one of the most extraordinary archaeological sites of the Maghreb. It is perhaps the most significant area to study the contacts between the indigenous civilizations and the different waves of colonization from the 6th century B.C. to the 6th century A.D. During **this period**, Tipaza played the role of a maritime port of call, a place for commercial exchanges. The Roman period is marked by prestigious buildings, comprising very diversified architectural styles. The Vandal invasion of the 430's did not mark the definitive end of prosperity of Tipaza, but the town gradually fell into ruins after it had been reconquered by the Byzantines in 531 A.D.

The boundary for the three sites of Tipaza has been clarified and approved by the World Heritage Committee. It includes vestiges that show the exceptional town-planning, architectural, historic and archaeological values of the site. However, **the latter** has become vulnerable due to the impact of urban development, unregulated tourism, lack of conservation and uncontrolled visitor access.

Adapted from <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/DZ>

Tassili n'Ajjer is a national park in the Sahara desert, located on a vast plateau in southeastern Algeria of roughly 80,000 sq. km. It contains one of the most important collections of prehistoric rock art in the world.

It is an exceptional archaeological site, noted for **its** numerous prehistoric rock art sites that date to the early Neolithic era during which the Sahara was a habitable savanna rather than the current desert. The earliest art is thought to be about 12,000 years old. Some 15,000 paintings and engravings have been identified and documented, with depictions of large animals including antelopes, cattle, crocodiles and humans. The human figures depict hunting and dancing. There are also geometric designs.

Between 12,000 and 7,000 years ago, the Sahara's climate was far wetter than **it** is today. Water flowing from the mountainous regions fed the savanna and woodland **which** housed much wildlife. This in turn attracted hunter-gatherers. Domesticated animals such as cattle, goats and sheep began to appear. So, while hunting and gathering continued, some Saharans adopted a pastoral lifestyle.

By 6,000 years ago, the climate began to change, becoming much drier; Saharan inhabitants and their livestock moved away. By 4,500 years ago the Sahara began to resemble the picture we see today.

Adapted from: <https://www.bradshawfoundation.com>

The concept of greenwashing refers to the practice of considering an activity as more environmentally friendly than it really is. In that it is similar to the concept of whitewashing when it signifies money laundering. Greenwash is commonly understood as a charge against an activity of an organisation, such as the production of specific things. However, it is also used for claiming that a societal system uses greenwashing to present **itself** wrongly as green.

Individuals and organisations doubt whether the information regarding an activity's eco-friendliness is truthful. Typically, a statement is published with the attention to draw public awareness onto the responsible company. For instance, the ecological activists claim that energy providers using lignite as a resource greenwash the destructiveness of their fossil fuel activities. The energy providers channel public attention to a new technology called carbon capture and storage (CCS), supposedly making the activity of burning lignite sustainable by storing greenhouse gas emissions away from the atmosphere. Instead of contacting the energy provider, the activists question publicly whether (CCS) is really environmentally friendly.

To conclude, greenwashing emerged as a side-effect of public sensibilities for environmental issues and all kinds of actors agree that **it** should be avoided. The critical question revolves around whether greenwashing can be avoided under the pressure and incentives of competitive markets.

Adapted from: 'Adam Hayes; What is Greenwashing? Investopedia.com, November 8th, 2022'.

Ultimately, all parts of society must share the responsibility for containing corruption because all are willing or unwilling participants as each corrupt transaction requires a "buyer" and a "seller." The government is responsible for dealing with civil servants **who** engage in extortion and bribery, but it is businesses and individuals who offer bribes to civil servants to obtain certain advantages.

An active, involved, and empowered citizenry is indeed essential to any anti-corruption campaign. Economic reformers can only achieve real gains when a society works firmly and assumes a shared responsibility in combatting corrupt practices, be it collective or individual.

For their part, government institutions, politicians, and bureaucrats must provide the political will to address all such unlawful practices. While all those who are part of the problem must be part of the solution, it would be unrealistic and cost-prohibitive to attempt to eliminate corruption completely. The aim, therefore, is to attain a fundamental increase in honesty, efficiency and fairness.

In this regard, educating and involving the public is a key in preventing corruption; and **this** can take a variety of ways such as awareness campaigns led by the media, nation-wide integrity workshops that discuss and collaborate against corruption, and the introduction of appropriate legislation put into effect by a powerful and integral auditing system.

*Prevention: An Effective Tool to Reduce Corruption"
(GLOBAL PROGRAMME AGAINST CORRUPTION CONFERENCES)*

Violence against children is not an isolated occurrence, it is everywhere: in every country, community and social group. It may take different forms: physical, psychological, sexual abuse, exploitation, neglect or mistreatment, verbal violence, bullying, or cyber-bullying. Violence is a problem of public health, a violation of human rights with potentially devastating and costly consequences.

There is incontrovertible evidence of the harm of violence to the physical and mental health and development of children, to their ability to learn and build relationships with other people, and to grow up as fully-fledged adults and parents. School bullying and an unsafe school environment are among the reasons for early dropout, reduced school attendance, and deteriorating performance of pupils; **they** have significant social and economic implications. Moreover, we know that education is of key importance for the subsequent professional fulfilment of every individual and the prosperity of societies.

Although school violence has become a major challenge, it is not the education system in itself that causes it. It merely reflects the prevailing social norms, making **them** visible to everyone. At the same time, the education system makes it possible to address school violence, but only in partnership among all stakeholders: the school, the children, the parents, and the entire community.

Adapted from: <https://www.unicef.org/bulgaria/en>

Word Reference & Text Source

Attempts to sell large quantities of products cause advertisers to make claims that are not entirely factual. For instance, an advertisement for a particular brand of bread claimed the bread had fewer calories per slice than **its** competitors. What the advertisement did not say was that bread was sliced much thinner than the other brands.

Advertisers use different strategies to attract as much buyers as they can. One strategy used by **them** is to feature a celebrity in their advertisements or on their packaging. The implicit message is that the celebrity uses the product and may even depend on the product for his/her success.

Another marketing strategy involves labelling foods as "light" **which** means that one serving contains about 50 percent less fat than the original version. As a result, consumers mistakenly believe that eating light food means eating healthful food.

Food labels with misleading information often confront consumers. For example, "no-fat" does not necessarily mean zero grams of fat and foods low in fat may be high in sugar, adding additional calories to one's daily caloric intake.

Adapted from www.faqs.org

Ever since the Sun set on the Apollo era and the Soviet Union collapsed, there has been an unavoidable question when it comes to space exploration. It has become even more relevant in recent years in response to new proposals to send astronauts to the Moon and to Mars. 'Given the sheer cost, is space exploration really worth **it**?'

Let's face it, space exploration is not exactly cheap! **It** takes the equivalent of millions of dollars to send even a single robotic mission to space, and billions of dollars to send astronauts to orbit.

To be fair, exploring space, the other celestial bodies of the Solar System, and the universe at large also comes with innumerable benefits. The problem is, the most obvious benefits are largely not observable. How do you put a dollar value on scientific knowledge, inspiration, or the expansion of our frontiers?

For those debating the worth of space exploration, things often turn towards the question of how many problems we have here on Earth. As the argument goes, between climate change, hunger, overpopulation and underdevelopment, we have got enough challenges here at home, and **these** should take priority over exploring and/or establishing a human presence on other worlds.

Adapted from interestingengineering.com

Cheating, deception and other forms of unethical behaviour are widespread in business, sports, schools, and other arenas. While the media focus on extreme cases of cheating, less attention is paid to what researchers call "ordinary unethical behaviour."

Stealing from one's employer, or cheating on exams are the results of ordinary people surrendering to the temptation to cheat when confronted with the opportunity. **These behaviours** and others are costly for businesses and society.

Studies find that under some circumstances most people cheat. They don't cheat as much as they can get away with; rather they cheat up to the point at **which** they believe they are good. When facing the opportunity to cheat, people experience a conflict between their desire to maintain a positive self-image and to advance their self-interest crossing ethical boundaries. One way to resolve this is to cheat a little, reinterpreting the unethical behaviour as an honest mistake.

Adapted from: ethicalsystems.org

Read the text carefully and do the activities.

"Malnutrition is a complex problem to solve but, as levels of under nutrition and obesity are rising, something must be done," says leading food health expert Dr Francesco Branca.

Millions of people are suffering from different forms of malnutrition. In fact, 1.9 billion adults are overweight or obese while 462 million are underweight. Among children, 52 million under-fives are suffering from wasting, where **they** have a low weight for height.

Around one in ten children are born with a low birth weight, and in South Asia, it is one in four, and approximately 45% of deaths among children under five are linked to under nutrition. **These deaths** often occur in low- and middle-income countries **where** childhood obesity levels are rising at the same time.

Dr Branca states that the developmental, economic, social and medical impacts of malnutrition are serious and lasting. Events such as World Food Day (October 16) and International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (October 17) will raise awareness of the problem.

Adapted from www.globalcause.co.uk

The ways criminals use to obtain money illegally are endless. One of **them** is money laundering. This is a process by which large amounts of ill-gotten gains are given the appearance of having originated from legitimate sources. Money laundering operations cross both national and international lines.

Criminals are constantly coming up with new methods on how to accomplish their wrongdoings. If done successfully, it allows them to provide a legal cover for **their** source of income. Money laundering is tied to both violent and non-violent crimes and can destabilize economy. One method used by drug traffickers, smugglers, and illegal transporters involves breaking up large amounts of cash into transactions to avoid currency reporting requirements.

Money laundering is nearly impossible to track by one agency. Governments should bring law enforcement and financial regulatory authorities together with the private sector to enable financial institutions to play a role in dealing with **the problem**.

Adapted from: *StudyMode essays, Money Laundering, by Michael F. Adamson - October 17th, 2011*

The term "obese" describes a person **who** is very overweight, with a lot of body fat. Obesity, which is a common problem in the UK, is estimated to affect around one in every four adults and around one in every five children. For many people, modern living involves eating excessive amounts of cheap, high-calorie food and spending a lot of time sitting down at desks, on sofas or in cars.

It is very important to take steps to tackle obesity because, as well as causing obvious physical changes, it can lead to a number of serious and potentially life-threatening conditions, such as type 2 diabetes, heart disease and some types of cancer like breast cancer. **It** may also affect the quality of life and lead to psychological problems such as depression and low self-esteem.

The best way to treat obesity is to eat a healthy, reduced-calorie diet, eat slowly and avoid situations where to overeat. In addition, sport should be practised regularly.

Adapted from: *NHS Choices June 15th, 2016*
<https://healthunlocked.com>

Bullying is when someone keeps saying or doing things to have power over you. **This** includes calling you stupid names, saying nasty things about you, leaving you out of activities, not talking to you, threatening, making you feel uncomfortable or scared, taking or damaging your things, hitting or kicking you, or even making you do things you don't want to do. Moreover, you can also be bullied by someone's lack of attention or reaction.

It is estimated that about 20% of all students are bullied in school at any time, and about half have experienced bullying at some points before. Bullied students can feel unhappy, afraid, uncomfortable, depressed, hurt and alone. Therefore, **many of them** begin to perform poorly in academic work. Some end up dropping out of school. They may suffer depression and anxiety. They suffer eating and sleep disorders and lose interest in activities they used to enjoy.

Adapted from: <http://eschooltoday.com>
Nii Noi Odonkor