



**USPEaK**  
Universally Specific Purposes of English and Knowledge



**2015 - 2016**



## Spelling Bee Curriculum

2015-2016

The Lebanese Spelling Bee bespeaks the American Spelling Bee but with a focus on certain themes that are important for the Lebanese context like: citizenship and coexistence, democracy, environment, stewardship and tolerance. What do we want 200 participating students from Aley, Bekaa, and Chouf to acquire by the end of this academic year and after participating in this project?

**Bee a Good Citizen** is our slogan and it is through words and through Spelling Bee that we reinforce the above themes among our young participants to elevate their critical thinking and autonomous thought. Education has a significant role in through and post conflict regions and our attempt is to have a positive role for education in creating an understanding, open-minded generation.

The spelling bee program will focus on 20 schools, 10 schools in the Bekaa and 10 schools in Mount Lebanon, with an even number of public and private participating schools. The competition will include four regional competitions and one national competition to determine regional winners and the “national winner.” This program will enhance English language learning, emphasize the themes of citizenship, democracy and youth empowerment and increase the visibility of the American Corners in Lebanon.

The teachers in this project are encouraged to give introduce and personalize the five modules so that the list of words gives the utmost benefit not only on the academic level but also on the social level.

All the students of grades 7 and 8 shall take the first three modules and thus giving a fair chance to all the students of the targeted group. An in-school competition, which follows the same mechanism the teachers are trained on, will take place thus nominating the 5 participants from each class (5 students from grade 7 and 5 students from grade 8) to continue with modules 4 and 5 and then participate in the regional competition followed by a national competition.

The project's time is 4 months at schools and shall follow a certain timeline shared with teachers.



## Citizenship and Coexistence

### Module 1

#### A- Pre-module questions:

- 1- What is common between all the people of Lebanon?
- 2- Why should Lebanese people understand each other?
- 3- What is common between citizenship and coexistence?
- 4- Would you like to have a positive impact in the future on your country?  
How would you do that?

#### B- It's time to Bee a Good Citizen

Go through the first two lists on Citizenship and Coexistence, and then highlight the familiar words. Let's start with these words first.

**Citizenship: is the status of a person recognized under the custom or law as being a member of a state.**

	Word	Definitions	Origin
1	<b>Abolition</b>	An act of abolishing a system.	Early 16 <sup>th</sup> century
2	<b>Accused</b>	Person charged to a crime or an offence.	Latin
3	<b>Acceptable</b>	Satisfactory; suitable	Late Middle English
4	<b>Autonomy</b>	The right or condition of self-government.	Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century
5	<b>Acquittal</b>	Legal judgment that the accused is not guilty.	Middle English
6	<b>Arraignment</b>	The action of arraiging someone in court.	Late Middle English
7	<b>Amnesty</b>	Group or class of people being officially forgiven for an offence by a sovereign power.	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> century
8	<b>Boy Scout</b>	A member of an organization of boy, esp. Boy Scouts of America that promotes character.	Late Middle English
9	<b>Citizen</b>	A legally recognized subject or national of a state or commonwealth; either native or naturalized.	Middle English
10	<b>Conviction</b>	A judgement by the court that the accused is guilty of the crime.	Late Middle English



11	<b>Community</b>	The district or locality in which such a group lives.	Late Middle English
12	<b>Civicism</b>	The principle of civil government.	Middle 16 <sup>th</sup> century
13	<b>Civic Consciousness</b>	Awareness of civic behavior.	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> century
14	<b>Compatriot</b>	Someone who's from the same country.	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> century
15	<b>Cooperation</b>	Working together to make things done.	Late Middle English
16	<b>Civics</b>	The study of the rights and duties of citizenship.	Middle 16 <sup>th</sup> century
17	<b>Country</b>	A nation with its own government , occupying a particular territory.	Middle English
18	<b>Disabling</b>	Put someone out of action.	Late Middle English
19	<b>Disenfranchise</b>	Deprive someone of the right to vote.	Middle English
20	<b>Denaturalize</b>	Deprive someone of citizenship of a country.	Middle 16 <sup>th</sup> century
21	<b>Denizen</b>	An inhabitant of a particular place.	Late Middle English
22	<b>Deliverance</b>	The action of being rescued.	Middle English
23	<b>Disengagement</b>	The action of withdrawing from involvement in a particular activity.	Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century
24	<b>Extrication</b>	Free from a constraint.	Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century
25	<b>Emancipation</b>	The process of being set from legal or political restrictions.	Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century
26	<b>Expatriate</b>	A person who lives outside their native country.	Middle 18 <sup>th</sup> century
27	<b>Elector</b>	Person who has the right to vote.	Latin
28	<b>Ensign</b>	Flag of a nation.	Old French
29	<b>Freedom</b>	The power or right to act	Old English
30	<b>Freeman</b>	A person who's entitled to full political and civil rights.	Old English
31	<b>Flag</b>	Used in reference to the country to which a person has belong.	Middle 16 <sup>th</sup> century
32	<b>Franchise</b>	An authorization granted by a government to an individual or group enabling them to carry out specified commercial activities.	Middle English
33	<b>Impunity</b>	Exemption from punishment or freedom from the consequences of an action.	Middle 16 <sup>th</sup> century
34	<b>Imprisonment</b>	The state of being imprisoned.	Middle English
35	<b>Judicial</b>	Appropriate to a court or judge.	Late Middle English
36	<b>Jury</b>	A group of people who listen to a care in court. They decide if someone is guilty or not.	Late Middle English



37	<b>Legal</b>	Based with the law.	Late Middle English
38	<b>Law</b>	Rules that people must obey.	Old English
39	<b>Liberty</b>	The state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's way of life.	Late Middle English
40	<b>Municipal</b>	Relating to a city or town or its governing body.	Middle 16 <sup>th</sup> century
41	<b>Minor</b>	Applicant under the age of 18.	Middle English
42	<b>Manumission</b>	Release from slavery.	Late Middle English
43	<b>Nationalization</b>	Admit to the citizenship of a country.	Middle 16 <sup>th</sup> century
44	<b>Patriotism</b>	Love and devotion to one's country.	Middle 17 <sup>th</sup> century
45	<b>Public Policy</b>	The principles, often unwritten, on which social laws are based.	Late Middle English
46	<b>Privilege</b>	A special right available only to a particular person or group of people.	Middle English
47	<b>Parole</b>	The release of a prisoner temporarily before the completion of a sentence, on the promise of good behavior.	Late 15 <sup>th</sup> century
48	<b>Probation</b>	The release of an offender from detention.	Late Middle English
49	<b>Prerogative</b>	A right exclusive to a particular individual.	Late Middle English
50	<b>Renunciation</b>	Giving up of one's citizenship.	Late Middle English
51	<b>Reaction</b>	An action taken because of an act or a comment by another person.	Middle 17 <sup>th</sup> century
52	<b>Responsible</b>	Able to be trusted or depended upon.	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> century
53	<b>Repatriate</b>	Send someone back to their own country.	Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century
54	<b>Redemption</b>	The action of being save from sin.	Late Middle English
55	<b>Rights</b>	Something that you are allowed to do by law.	Old English
56	<b>Referendum</b>	Vote by all voters on a question such as a change to the constitution.	Latin
57	<b>Republic</b>	State that is ruled by citizens and without a monarch.	Latin
58	<b>Statute</b>	A written law passed by a legislative body.	Middle English
59	<b>Stateless</b>	Not recognized as a citizen of any country.	Middle English
60	<b>Suffrage</b>	The right to vote.	Latin



61	<b>Vote</b>	A choice made by counting people in favor of alternatives.	Late Middle English
62	<b>Waiver</b>	Permission obtained from the Minister to obtain an applicant from meeting certain requirements of the Citizenship Act.	Middle English

**Coexistence: peaceful relations between states of different ideologies**

	<b>Word</b>	<b>Definitions</b>	<b>Origin</b>
1	<b>Accord</b>	Give power or status to someone.	Old French
2	<b>Adhesion</b>	The action of adhering to something.	Latin
3	<b>Agreement</b>	The state of being agreed.	Old French
4	<b>Alignment</b>	Give support to someone.	French
5	<b>Ambitendency</b>	Ambivalence, esp. when acted out.	Latin
6	<b>Ambivalence</b>	Having mixed feelings about something or someone.	Latin
7	<b>Appeasement</b>	Make someone calmer or less hostile by agreeing to their demands.	Old French
8	<b>Coevality</b>	Having the same age or date of origin.	Latin
9	<b>Coevolution</b>	The process by which two or more interacting species evolve together, each changing as a result of changes in the other.	Latin
10	<b>Cohabitation</b>	Live together and have a sexual relationship without being married.	Latin
11	<b>Coincidence</b>	The fact of two or more things happening at the same time.	Latin
12	<b>Collaboration</b>	Betray one's country by cooperating with an enemy.	Latin
13	<b>Commensalism</b>	Having an association in which one benefits of the other derives neither benefit nor harm.	Latin
14	<b>Concomitance</b>	Occurring a naturally connected with something else.	Latin
15	<b>Concurrence</b>	Existing or happening at the same time.	Latin
16	<b>Conformer</b>	Conventional	Latin
17	<b>Conformity</b>	The fact of obeying conventions, rules or laws.	Latin
18	<b>Consorted</b>	Regularly associate with someone.	Latin
19	<b>Contemporaneity</b>	Existing at or occurring in the same period of time.	Latin
20	<b>Contiguity</b>	Together in sequence.	Latin
21	<b>Cooperation</b>	The process of working together to achieve something.	Latin
22	<b>Correspond</b>	Be comparable or equivalent in character or form.	Latin
23	<b>Courteous</b>	Having good manners; polite.	Middle English
24	<b>Deterrence</b>	The act or process of discouraging actions or preventing occurrences by instilling fear.	Latin
25	<b>Difference</b>	The state of being unlike.	Latin
26	<b>Diplomacy</b>	Skill and tact in dealing with people.	French



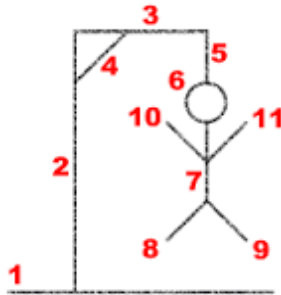
27	<b>Disagreement</b>	Lack of consensus or approval.	Old French
28	<b>Existence</b>	The state of existing.	Latin
29	<b>Expansionism</b>	The policy of extending a state's territory by encroaching on that of other nations.	Latin
30	<b>Fighting</b>	Try very hard to obtain or do something.	Old English
31	<b>Harmonization</b>	Make things consistent with each other.	Latin
32	<b>Harmony</b>	A state of agreement and peaceful existence.	Latin
33	<b>Interim</b>	The intervening time; provisional.	Latin
34	<b>Internationalism</b>	The belief in a promotion of cooperation and understanding between nations.	Latin
35	<b>Isolationism</b>	A policy of remaining apart from the political affairs of other countries.	French
36	<b>Juxtaposition</b>	Place things close together, esp. so as to show a contrast.	French
37	<b>Militarism</b>	The belief that a country should maintain and readily use strong armed forces.	Latin
38	<b>Nationalism</b>	Patriotism and allegiance.	Latin
39	<b>Neocolonialism</b>	The use of economic, political pressures to control or influence other countries.	Latin
40	<b>Obsequiousness</b>	Trying too hard to please someone; excessively obedient and respectful.	Latin
41	<b>Order</b>	A state in which the laws and rules regulating public behavior are followed.	Latin
42	<b>Partnership</b>	An association of two or more people or partners.	Old French
43	<b>Peace</b>	Contentment and tranquility.	Latin
44	<b>Preach</b>	Strongly recommend a course of action.	Latin
45	<b>Preparedness</b>	A state of readiness, esp. of war.	Latin
46	<b>Proximity</b>	Nearness in space, time, or relationship.	Latin
47	<b>Rapprochement</b>	A renewal of friendly relations between countries or groups.	French
48	<b>Recount</b>	Tell someone about an event or experience.	Old French
49	<b>Simultaneous</b>	Happening at the same time.	Latin
50	<b>Space</b>	The freedom to live and develop as one wishes.	Latin
51	<b>Supplement</b>	A thing added to something else to improve or complete it.	Latin
52	<b>Symbiosis</b>	A relationship between different people or groups that's beneficial to both.	Greek
53	<b>Synchroneal</b>	Concerned with something esp. a long way, as it exists at one point in time.	
54	<b>Unison</b>	The fact of two or more things happening at the same time.	Latin
55	<b>Unity</b>	The state of being united or forming a whole.	Latin

1- Write the familiar words on a paper and ask your partner to dictate you the words and tell you their meanings. Help your partner in the same manner.

2- Challenge yourself 👍



- a- The teacher will teach around 30 words to the class, explain their meanings and the origin of these words and will test the students in 10 words. This activity is only a practice.
- b- The teacher will teach the second half of the list, explain their meanings and origin of these words and give time to the students to revise and practice the spelling of these words.
- c- Time to play! Hooray!  
The teacher divides the class to 3 or 4 groups according to the number of rows in the class and gives each group a name. She divides the board accordingly and explains the rules of the game. The teacher draws the blanks of a certain word on the board and asks group A to take roles in guessing letters. IF the letter is correct, she fills it in its space and if not she starts drawing the hangman and writes the letter instead of the number shown.



E.g.

The teacher's board looks like this and is asking group B to guess the word





A	B	C
1 <sup>st</sup> round: 4 2 <sup>nd</sup> round:8 3 <sup>rd</sup> round:2	1 <sup>st</sup> round: 7 2 <sup>nd</sup> round: 1 3 <sup>rd</sup> round -----	1 <sup>st</sup> round: 9 2 <sup>nd</sup> round:0 3 <sup>rd</sup> round

The score in each round is the number of wrong guesses. Hence the winning group is the one who gets the least score.

**C- Post-module activity**

The teacher asks students in order about the spelling of two to three words.

**Democracy**

**Module 2**



**A- Pre-module questions**

- 1- What are the different kinds of governing systems?
- 2- Define democracy in your own words.
- 3- Why is democracy the best governing system?

**B- It's time to Bee a Spelling Citizen**

Go through the list of words on democracy, and then highlight the familiar words. Let's start with these words first.

**Democracy: a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.**

	<b>Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Origin</b>
1	<b>Amendment</b>	The process of formally altering such as the constitution.	Middle English
2	<b>Anarchy</b>	Lack of any structure of political authority.	Middle 16 <sup>th</sup> century
3	<b>Autocracy</b>	This's a government of an individual with unrestricted authority.	Middle 17 <sup>th</sup> century
4	<b>Adjournment</b>	Temporary interruption during a parliamentary session.	Middle English
5	<b>Adaptability</b>	Able to adjust to new conditions.	Late Middle English
6	<b>Altruism</b>	Practice of disinterested concern.	Middle 19 <sup>th</sup> century
7	<b>Authenticity</b>	Quality of being genuine.	Late Middle English
8	<b>Amorality</b>	Lacking a moral sense.	
9	<b>Aristocracy</b>	Highest class in certain societies.	Late 15 <sup>th</sup> century
10	<b>Ballot</b>	The act of voting.	Middle 16 <sup>th</sup> century
11	<b>Bureaucracy</b>	An administrative system in which the need or inclination to follow rigid.	Early 16 <sup>th</sup> century
12	<b>Bourgeois</b>	Characteristic of the middle class.	Middle 16 <sup>th</sup> century
13	<b>Bipartisan</b>	Involving the agreement or cooperation of two political parties that oppose each other's policies	British



14	<b>Bribery</b>	The giving of a bribe.	Late Middle English
15	<b>Bolshevik</b>	A member of the majority of Russian Social Democratic Party.	Russian
16	<b>Commonality</b>	State of sharing features.	Late Middle English
17	<b>Conscientiousness</b>	Relating to person's conscience.	Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century
18	<b>Commonwealth</b>	An independent country, esp. a democratic republic.	Late Middle English
19	<b>Capitalism</b>	An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit.	Middle English
20	<b>Candidate</b>	Is a person nominated for election to a position of authority such as president.	Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century
21	<b>Congress</b>	The National Legislative body of a nation, esp. a republic	Late Middle English
22	<b>Coercion</b>	Persuade someone by using force.	Late Middle English
23	<b>Consolidation</b>	Action of making something stronger.	Early 16 <sup>th</sup> century
24	<b>Dehumanization</b>	Deprive of positive human qualities.	Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century
25	<b>Disenfranchisement</b>	Deprive someone of the right to vote.	Late Middle English
26	<b>Disparity</b>	A great difference.	Middle 16 <sup>th</sup> century
27	<b>Demos</b>	Common people of an ancient Greek State.	Greek
28	<b>Democratic</b>	Supporting democracy.	Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century
29	<b>Dynamism</b>	The quality of being positive in attitude.	Middle 19 <sup>th</sup> century
30	<b>Dictatorship</b>	A country governed by a dictator.	Latin
31	<b>Duchess</b>	To court or carry favor for political or other advantage.	Late Middle English
32	<b>Deontology</b>	The concept of moral obligation and binding duty.	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
33	<b>Egocentricity</b>	Thinning only of oneself.	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
34	<b>Exploitation</b>	The action of treating someone unfairly.	Middle English



35	<b>Extravagance</b>	Lack of use of resources.	Middle 17 <sup>th</sup> century
36	<b>Enfranchisement</b>	Giving the right to vote.	Late Middle English
37	<b>Empowerment</b>	Power given to someone to do something.	Middle English
38	<b>Entitlement</b>	The fact of having a right to something.	Late Middle English
39	<b>Emblematic</b>	Representing a particular quality; symbolic	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> century
40	<b>Exclusivity</b>	Practice of excluding.	Late 15 <sup>th</sup> century
41	<b>Egoism</b>	Lack of ethical responsibility.	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century
42	<b>Election</b>	Is a formal process by which a person is elected, esp. to a public office.	Middle English
43	<b>Fascism</b>	An authoritarian right-wing.	Italian
44	<b>Flexibility</b>	The quality of bending easily without breaking.	Late Middle English
45	<b>Fairness</b>	Impartial of just treatment.	German
46	<b>Hierarchy</b>	An organization in which people are ranked one above the other.	Late Middle English
47	<b>Hansard</b>	The official parliamentary of record of whatever is said in Parliament.	
48	<b>Hegemony</b>	Dominance or leadership of one state over another.	Greek
49	<b>Impeach</b>	Charge the holder of a public office with misconduct.	Old French
50	<b>Inclusion</b>	State of including within a group.	Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century
51	<b>Incumbent</b>	The current holder of a seat in the legislature or of an office of authority.	Late Middle English
52	<b>Interregnum</b>	An interval of normal government, such as administrations.	Latin
53	<b>Jacobin</b>	A member of democratic club.	Middle English
54	<b>Justice</b>	Behavior or treatment.	Late Old English
55	<b>Liberal</b>	Respectful of individual rights.	Middle English
56	<b>Legislature</b>	The law-making body of a country or a state.	Latin



57	<b>Oppression</b>	Unjust treatment.	Middle English
58	<b>Oligarchy</b>	A small group of people having control of a country.	Late 15 <sup>th</sup> century
59	<b>Paternalism</b>	Practice of people of restricting the freedom.	Late Middle English
60	<b>Patriarchy</b>	A system in society in which the father is the head of the family.	Middle 17 <sup>th</sup> century
61	<b>Propaganda</b>	Chiefly derogatory information.	Italian
62	<b>Prudence</b>	Cautiousness.	Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century
63	<b>Principle</b>	A fundamental source.	Late Middle English
64	<b>Participatory</b>	Involving participation.	Late 15 <sup>th</sup> century
65	<b>Populist</b>	A person who's concerned with the views of ordinary people.	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
66	<b>Parliament</b>	The highest law-making body, consisting of the king or queen.	Old French
67	<b>Racism</b>	Discrimination against race.	Late Old English
68	<b>Republic</b>	A state in which supreme power is held by the people.	Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century
69	<b>Representative</b>	Typical of a class of opinion.	Late Middle English
70	<b>Receptivity</b>	The willing to receive something.	Late Middle English
71	<b>Rights</b>	Morally good or acceptable.	Germanic
72	<b>Regime</b>	Thus the form of government: the set of rules, cultural or social norms that regulate the operation of government.	Late 15 <sup>th</sup> century
73	<b>Sovereignty</b>	Supreme power.	Late Middle English
74	<b>Sustainability</b>	Able to be defended.	Middle English
76	<b>Senate</b>	A law-making or governing body, esp. the smaller upper assembly in the US.	Latin
77	<b>Tariff</b>	A tax to be paid on a particular class of imports or exports.	Italian
78	<b>Treacherousness</b>	Involving betrayal.	Middle English



79	<b>Theocracy</b>	Is a form of government in which state is understood as governed by immediate divine guidance provided to ruling clergy.	Early 17 <sup>th</sup> century
80	<b>Transparency</b>	The condition of being transparent.	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> century
81	<b>Trial</b>	An examination of person in a court of law to determine their guilt or innocent.	Latin
82	<b>Vote</b>	A formal indication of a choice between two or more candidates.	Late Middle English
83	<b>Watergate</b>	A political scandal in which an attempt to bug the national headquarters of the Democratic Party.	

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4- Challenge yourself 👍

# Democracy

X Y E X E C E G O I S M L J E  
 Y C A R C O T S I R A A R T A  
 T A C I I N E T O V R D A U S  
 N R O G T S P P R E E D T W O  
 E C N H S O Y E B M I H T E V  
 M U G T U L G I O D E N L C E  
 D A R S J I L C N N E E Q H R  
 N E E K M D R A T M C Q J I E  
 E R S E T A C I R T Q N V V I  
 M U S V T T C E I Z S M Z J G  
 A B Z I L I W O F Q U P E P N  
 F J C Y T O N Y R E B I R B T  
 K X M Y P N D I S P A R I T Y  
 Q O Z M F L E X I B I L I T Y  
 V U E N O I S S E R P P O Q P

AMENDMENT  
 BRIBERY  
 CONGRESS  
 DISPARITY  
 EMPOWERMENT  
 LIBERAL  
 RIGHTS

ARISTOCRACY  
 BUREAUCRACY  
 CONSOLIDATION  
 EGOISM  
 FLEXIBILITY  
 OPPRESSION  
 SOVEREIGNTY

AUTHENTICITY  
 CANDIDATE  
 DEMOCRATIC  
 ELECTION  
 JUSTICE  
 REGIME  
 VOTE



### C- Post-module activity

The teacher asks students in order about the spelling of two to three words.

## Solution

+Y++ECEGOISML+E  
 YCARCOTSIRAA+TA  
 TACIINETOVRDAUS  
 NROGTS++REEDT+O  
 ECNHSO+EBMIHTEV  
 MUGTULGIODENL+E  
 DARSJILCNNEE++R  
 NEE+MDRATMC+++E  
 ERSE+ACIRT++++I  
 MUS+TTCEI++++G  
 AB+I+IWO+++++N  
 ++C+TONYREBIRBT  
 +++YPNDISPARITY  
 +++MFLEXIBILITY  
 ++ENOISSERPPO++

(Over,Down,Direction)  
 AMENDMENT(1,11,N)  
 ARISTOCRACY(11,2,W)  
 AUTHENTICITY(15,2,SW)  
 BRIBERY(14,12,W)  
 BUREAUCRACY(2,11,N)  
 CANDIDATE(7,9,NE)  
 CONGRESS(3,3,S)  
 CONSOLIDATION(6,1,S)  
 DEMOCRATIC(12,3,SW)  
 DISPARITY(7,13,E)  
 EGOISM(7,1,E)  
 ELECTION(14,5,SW)  
 EMPOWERMENT(3,15,NE)  
 FLEXIBILITY(5,14,E)  
 JUSTICE(5,7,N)  
 LIBERAL(7,7,NE)  
 OPPRESSION(13,15,W)  
 REGIME(9,4,SW)  
 RIGHTS(4,2,S)  
 SOVEREIGNTY(15,3,S)  
 VOTE(10,3,W)





## Environment

### Module 3

#### A- Pre-module questions:

- 1- Why is keeping our environment clean important?
- 2- How can we preserve our environment?
- 3- Provide solutions for getting rid of garbage in Lebanon?
- 4- What can we do as young citizens to keep our environment healthy?

#### B- It's time to Bee a Good Citizen

Go through the first two lists on Environment, and then highlight the familiar words. Let's start with these words first.

**Environment: The conditions that surround someone or something.**

	Word	Definition	Origin
1	<b>Absorption</b>	One substance taking in another either physically or . chemically	Latin
2	<b>Afforestation</b>	Planting new forest on lands that have not been . forested recently	Medieval Latin
3	<b>Agroforestry</b>	An ecologically based forming system that through . integration of trees in farms increase social, the benefits of land user environmental, economic	Greek
4	<b>Abiotic</b>	Physical rather than biological not derived from living. organism	Greek
5	<b>Acclimatize</b>	Respond physiologically or behaviorally to a change . environmental factor in a single	French
6	<b>Aerosol</b>	A suspension of small liquid or solid particles in gas.	Middle English<late Latin
7	<b>Ambience</b>	The character and atmosphere of a place.	French
8	<b>Aquaculture</b>	The controlled rearing of fish of shellfish by people or corporation who own the harvestable product, often eggs or young of a species involving the capture of from wild .sources followed by rearing more .intensively then possible in nature	Latin
9	<b>Aquifer</b>	Underground source of water.	French
10	<b>Backflow</b>	Movement of water back to source.	Middle English
11	<b>Bioaccumulatio n</b>	The accumulation of substance such as a toxic . tissue in living organisms chemical in the	Latin
12	<b>Biodegradable</b>	Substances can be separated into very small parts by . so that they are not harmful to the bacteria environment	Late Latin
13	<b>Biodiversity</b>	A large number and wide range of species of . fungi and microorganism. Ecologically animals. Plant development of wide biodiversity is conducive to the all species	Middle English.



14	<b>Bioenergy</b>	Used in different senses and its most narrow sense.	Late Latin
15	<b>Biofuel</b>	The fuel produced by the chemical and /or biological . of biomass processing	Middle English<old French
16	<b>Biogas</b>	Landfill gas and sewage gas, also called biomass gas	Greek
17	<b>Biohazard</b>	Something that may cause harm to people or the . especially a poisonous chemical or an ,environment infection disease	Old French
18	<b>Biomass</b>	Plant materials and animal waste used as fuel.	Middle English
19	<b>Bioremediation</b>	A process using organisms to remove or neutralize . mostly in soil and water ,contaminants	Latin
20	<b>Biosphere</b>	The living organism and their environment composing . biosphere the	Late Latin
21	<b>Cleantech</b>	Technology which provides benefits such as clean . environmentally sustainable products and energy and services	Old English, high German
22	<b>Climate</b>	The general weather conditions formed in particular . place	Middle English<Latin climate<Greek
23	<b>Conservation</b>	The management of land and wastes in ways that . being damaged or destroyed prevented from	Latin
24	<b>Conserve</b>	use very little of something such as electricity or . that it is not wasted water so	Latin
25	<b>Contaminate</b>	To make something dirty, polluted or poisonous by . chemical, waste or infection adding a	Latin
26	<b>Cyclone</b>	Intense low pressure weather systems	Introduce by British meteorologist <Greek
27	<b>Decarbonizes</b>	To reduce the amount of gaseous carbon compound the atmosphere as a result of human released into activity	French based on Latin.
28	<b>Decomposers</b>	Consumers, mostly microbial, that change dead . into minerals and heat organic matter	French
29	<b>Deforestation</b>	The process of removing the trees from an area of . land	Old French, late Latin
30	<b>Desalination</b>	Producing potable or recyclable water by removing . salty or brackish water salts from	Middle English<Latin
31	<b>Diesel</b>	A petroleum based fuel which is burned in engines . compression rather than spark, commonly ignited by buses and used for heavy duty engines including trucks	After R. Diesel, the engines inventor
32	<b>Dioxin</b>	A man made chemical byproduct formed during the . of other chemicals and during manufacturing incinerator	Middle English



33	<b>Dispersant</b>	A chemical substance used to break up liquid . floating on the sea into tiny pieces so especially oil causes less harm that it spreads over wide areas and	Middle English/middle French, Latin
34	<b>Dredge</b>	Fishing method that utilizes a bad dragged behind a . scrapes the oceans bottom, usually to vessel that catch shellfish	Late middle English
35	<b>Drought</b>	The long period when there is little or no rain.	Middle English, old English
36	<b>Earthquake</b>	A sudden violent shaking of the ground typically . destruction, as a movement within the causing great earth crust or volcanic action	Middle English replacing old English.
37	<b>Ecocide</b>	The destruction of large areas of the natural especially as a result of deliberate environment human action	Americanism
38	<b>Ecology</b>	A Sience that deals with the relationships between . living things and their environment groups of	German
39	<b>Ecosystem</b>	A biological community of interacting organisms and physical environment their	Late Latin<Greek
40	<b>Ecotourism</b>	The practice of traveling to beautiful natural places for pleasure in a way that does not damage the environment	Middle English<middle French<Latin<Greek.
41	<b>Emission</b>	The production of discharge of something especially . radiation gas or	Latin
42	<b>Endangered</b>	Threatened with a danger.	Middle English<Anglo-French, old French
43	<b>Environmental</b>	Relating to the natural world and the effect that . activity has on it hyman	Old French
44	<b>Environs</b>	The surrounding area or district.	French
45	<b>Estuary</b>	A bay or inlet, often at the month of a river, in which quantities of freshwater and seawater mix large necessary nursery together these unique habitats are grounds for .many marine fishes and shellfish	Latin
46	<b>Extinction</b>	Many species of plants and animals are always in . threatened with extinction danger of	Late middle English<Latin
47	<b>Exurbia</b>	The area of suburbs.	Americanism
48	<b>Fallout</b>	Radioactive particles that are carried into the . after a nucleus explosion and gradually atmosphere fall back as dust or in precipitation	Middle English, old English,
49	<b>Feedlots</b>	A plot of ground used to feed farm animals.	Middle English
50	<b>Fertile</b>	producing abundant Producing or capable of vegetation or crops	Late middle English Latin



51	<b>Fertility</b>	The ability to reproduce in humans, the ability to bear children	Late middle English Latin
52	<b>Fertilizer</b>	A chemical or natural substance added to soil or land increase its fertility to	Late middle English Latin
53	<b>Field</b>	An area of open land especially on planted with crops . typically bounded by hedges of fence or past	Middle English, old English
54	<b>Fisheries</b>	An established area where fish species are cultivated . caught and	Middle English
55	<b>Fission</b>	The process whereby the nucleus of a particular . splits into two nuclei of lighter heavy element amount of elements with the release of substantial energy	Latin
56	<b>Flood</b>	Strong, unpleasant and sometimes dangerous gas . and smoke	Middle English, old English
57	<b>Forests</b>	Land on which trees are the principle plant life, . conducive to wide biodiversity usually	Middle English <old French<late Latin
58	<b>Fumes</b>	An amount of gas or vapor that smells strongly or is dangerous to inhale.	Middle English<old French<Latin.
59	<b>Garbage</b>	Rubbish or waste, especially refuse.	Late middle English or old French
60	<b>Gasoline</b>	Petroleum fuel used to power cars, truckers...	Americanism
61	<b>Geothermal</b>	Relating to or produced by the internal heat of the earth.	Greek
62	<b>Gillnets</b>	Walls of netting that are usually staked to the sea floor. Fish become entangled or caught by their gills.	Middle English<Scan dinavian
63	<b>Globalization</b>	The process by which businesses or other organization develop international influence or start operating or an international.	Late middle English(middle French globe<Latin
64	<b>Grazing</b>	The use of grasses and other plants to feed wild or domestic herbivores such as deer, sheep, and cows.	Middle English
65	<b>Green</b>	Designed to protect the environment or to limit damage to the environment.	Middle English, old English cognate with German grun
66	<b>Greenhouse</b>	A glass building in which plants that needs protection from cold weather.	Middle English
67	<b>Greening</b>	The process of taking a greater interest in environment issues and acting to protect the environment.	Middle English, old English cognate with German grun
68	<b>Greenly</b>	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant . organism or other	Middle English, old English



			cognate with German grun
69	<b>Habitat</b>	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism.	Latin
70	<b>Harpooning</b>	A surface method of fishing that requires considerable effort in locating and individual fish.	Old French
71	<b>Haze</b>	An atmospheric condition marked by a slight reduction in atmospheric visibility, resulting from the formation of photochemical smog, radiation of heat from the ground surface on hot days, or the development of the thin mist.	Middle English, old English.
72	<b>Hydroelectric</b>	Relating to electric energy produced by moving water.	New Latin
73	<b>Hydrofluorocarbons</b>	Used as solvents and cleaners in the semi conductor industry, among others, experts say that they possess global warming potential that are thousands of time greater than CO <sub>2</sub> .	New Latin
74	<b>Hydropower</b>	Energy or power produced by moving water.	Middle English.
75	<b>Hypoxia</b>	The depletion of dissolved oxygen in water, condition resulting from an over abundance of nutrients of human or natural origin that stimulates the growth of algae which in turn die and require large amounts of oxygen as the algae decompose.	New Latin
76	<b>Insulation</b>	The amount of solar radiation reaching a given area.	Latin
77	<b>Mining</b>	The removal of minerals (like coal, gold, or silver) from the ground.	Middle English
78	<b>Mulch</b>	Leaves, straw or compost used to cover growing plants to protect them from the wind or cold.	Middle English
79	<b>Naturalize</b>	To encourage plants to grow or animals to live in an area where they are not usually found.	Latin
80	<b>Oceanography</b>	The study of the ocean and ocean life.	Middle English
81	<b>Oil</b>	A black, sticky substance used to produce fuel (petroleum) and materials.	Middle English
82	<b>Oxygen</b>	A colorless, odorless reactive gas, the chemical element of atomic number and the life supporting component of the air.	French
83	<b>Ozone</b>	A naturally occurring, highly reactive gas comprising triatomic oxygen formed by recombination of oxygen in the presence of ultraviolet radiation. This naturally occurring gas builds up in the lower atmosphere as smog pollution, while in the upper atmosphere it forms a protective layer which shields the earth and its inhabitants from excessive exposure to damaging ultraviolet radiation.	German
84	<b>Pesticides</b>	Chemical agents used to destroy pests.	Latin
85	<b>plastics</b>	Durable and flexible synthetic based products some of properties especially, PVC plastics.	Latin
86	<b>Plutonium</b>	A heavy, radioactive, man-made, metallic element used in the production of nuclear energy and the explosion of nuclear weapons, its most important isotope is fissile plutonium produced by neutron irradiation of uranium.	Greek



87	<b>Poison</b>	To create pollution that changes part of the environment.	Old French<Latin
88	<b>Pollute</b>	To make air, water of land too dirty and dangerous for people to use in a safe way.	Latin
89	<b>Polluter</b>	A person or company responsible for causing pollution.	Latin
90	<b>Pollution</b>	The process of damaging the air ,water, or land with chemical or other substances	Latin
91	<b>Precipitation</b>	The action or process of precipitating a substance from a solution.	Late middle English<Latin
92	<b>Preservation</b>	The process of working to protect something valuable so that it is not damaged or destroyed.	Middle English<middle French/Latin.
93	<b>Preserve</b>	To take care of a place or building in order to prevent it from being harmed.	Middle English<middle French/Latin.
94	<b>Protected</b>	Used about animals, plants, and other things that the law prevents people from harming.	Latin
95	<b>Radiation</b>	Divergence out from a central point in particular evolution from an ancestral animal or plant group into a variety of new forms.	Latin
96	<b>Radon</b>	A cancer-causing radioactive gases found in many communities groundwater.	New Latin
97	<b>Rainforest</b>	A forest in a tropical region of the world where it rains a lot. Rainforest are considered to be important environmental areas and many people want them to be protected by law.	Middle English, old English
98	<b>Reclaim</b>	To improve an area of land so that it can be used.	Middle English/ old French.
99	<b>Recyclable</b>	Able to be recycled.	Middle English<late Latin<Greek.
100	<b>Recycle</b>	To change waste materials such as newspaper and bottles so that can be used again.	Middle English<late Latin<Greek.
101	<b>Recycling</b>	The process of changing waste material.	Middle English<late Latin<Greek.
102	<b>Reduce</b>	Act of purchasing or consuming less to begin with, so as not to have to reuse or recycle layer.	Middle English
103	<b>Reforestation</b>	The act of putting new trees into a place where the original trees have been cut down.	Middle English<old
104	<b>Reintroduce</b>	To return a type of animal or plant to an area where it lived in the past so that it can continue to develop them.	Late middle English<Latin
105	<b>Release</b>	To let a substance or energy spread into the areas or atmosphere around it especially as part of a chemical reaction.	Middle English<old French<Latin
106	<b>Renewable</b>	Renewable energy and natural materials replace themselves by natural processes, so that they are never completely used up.	Middle English.



107	<b>Reprocess</b>	To process a waste substance so that it can be used again.	Middle English<old French<Latin.
108	<b>Reserve</b>	An area of land where wild animal or plant are officially protected.	Middle English<middle French/Latin.
109	<b>Reusable</b>	Capable of being used again or repeatedly.	Middle English<old French<Latin
110	<b>Reuse</b>	Cleaning and /or refurbishing an old product to be used again.	Middle English
111	<b>Rewilding</b>	A form of conservation which aims to returns areas of land to their natural wild state especially by bringing back animal species that used to live there.	Middle English, old English cognate with Dutch, German wild.
112	<b>Rubbish</b>	Waste material, refuse or litter.	Middle English
113	<b>Sanctuary</b>	A special area where animal lives in a natural environment protected from people.	Middle English<late Latin.
114	<b>Sewage</b>	Waste water and excrement conveyed in sewers.	Late middle English <old French<Latin
115	<b>Sludge</b>	Thick, soft, wet mud or a similar viscous mixture of liquid and solid compounds especially the product of an industrial of rehiring process.	Middle English
116	<b>Smog</b>	A dense, discolored radiation fog containing large quantities of soot, ash and gaseous pollutants such as sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide responsible for human respiratory ailments.	Middle English
117	<b>Soil</b>	The upper layer of earth in which plants grow a black or dark brown material typically consisting of organic remain, clay, a rock particles.	Middle English <Anglo-French <Latin.
118	<b>Sow</b>	Plant seed by scattering it on or in the earth.	Middle English, old English-Latin.
119	<b>Stratosphere</b>	The layer of the earth's atmosphere above the troposphere, extending to about 50 km above the earth surface.	Latin
120	<b>Surface</b>	The outside part or upper most layer of something.	French
121	<b>Sustainable</b>	Using methods that do not harm the environment.	Middle English<Anglo-French, old French<Latin
122	<b>thermonuclear</b>	The application of high heat, obtained via a fission explosion, to bring about fusion of light nuclei.	Greek
123	<b>Tide</b>	The alternate rising and falling of the sea usually twice in each lumen day at a particular place due to attraction of the moon and sun.	Middle English, old English.
124	<b>Toxic</b>	Poisonous and harmful to people animals or the environment.	Late Latin



125	<b>Toxification</b>	Poisoning.	Late Latin
126	<b>Trash</b>	Waste material.	Middle English
127	<b>Trolling</b>	A method of fishing using several lines, each hooked and baited, which are slowly dragged behind the vessel.	Middle English
128	<b>Tsunami</b>	An extremely large wave caused by movement of the earth under the sea, often caused by an earthquake.	Japanese
129	<b>Unleaded</b>	Unleaded petrol does not contain lead and is therefore less harmful to people and to the environment.	Middle English, old English.
130	<b>Unsustainable</b>	Unsustainable forming methods industries etc.. Damage the environment because they use up more energy wood, coal etc... than can be replaced naturally.	Middle English<Anglo-French, old French<Latin.
131	<b>Volcano</b>	A mountain with a large circular hole of the top through which gases, steam and dust have been forced out.	Italian<Latin
132	<b>watershed</b>	A region or area over which water flows into a particular lake, reservoir stream, or river.	Middle English
133	<b>Well</b>	A dug or drilled hole used to get water from the earth.	Middle English, old English
134	<b>Wetland</b>	Land saturated with water constantly or recurrently, conducive to wide biodiversity.	Middle English
135	<b>Wilderness</b>	Land reaming in basically wild condition, with few if any traces of human activity.	Middle English, old English
136	<b>Wildlife</b>	Animals living in the wilderness without human intervention.	Middle English, old English
137	<b>Zoning</b>	The arrangement or partitioning of land areas for various types of usage in cities, brought or township.	Latin

Write the familiar words on a paper and ask your partner to dictate you the words and tell you their meanings. Help your partner in the same manner.

### 3- Challenge yourself

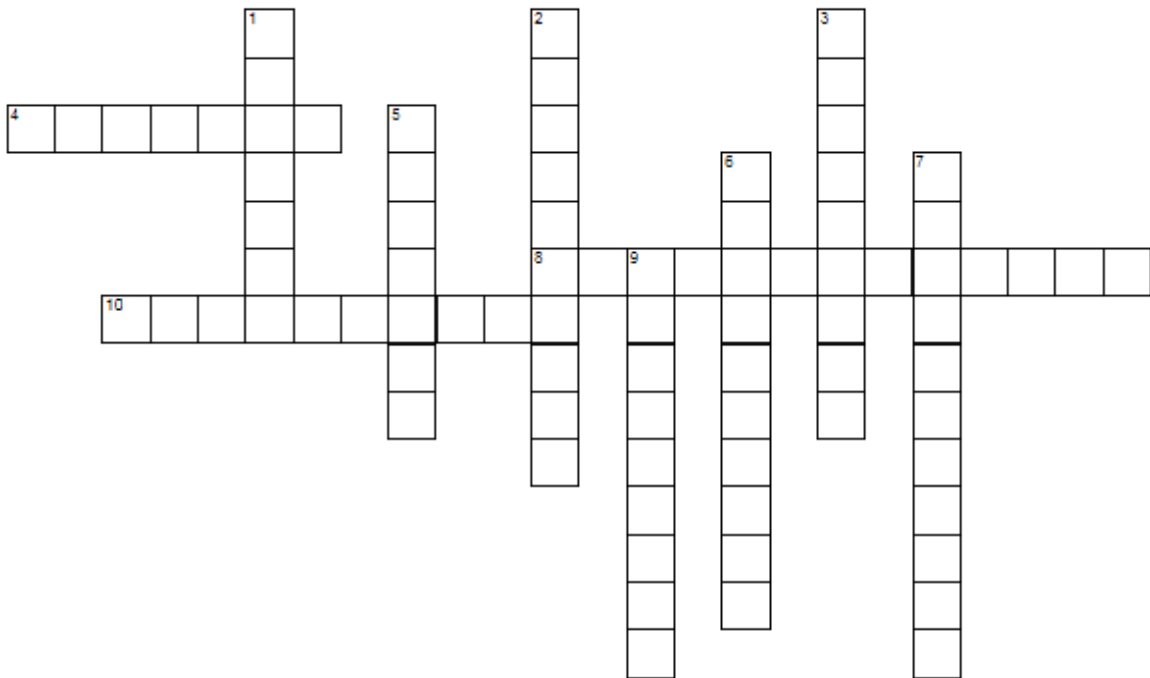
- a- The teacher will teach around 30 words to the class, explain their meanings and the origin of these words and will test the students in 10 words. This activity is only a practice.
- b- The teacher will teach the second half of the list, explain their meanings and origin of these words and give time to the students to revise and practice the spelling of these words.
- c- Time to play! Hooray!





## Environment

### Module 3



#### ACROSS

- 4 A suspension of small liquid or solid particles in gas.
- 8 Unsustainable forming methods industries etc.. Damage the environment because they use up more energy wood, coal etc... than can be replaced naturally.
- 10 a chemical or natural substances added to soil or land to increase its fertilize

#### DOWN

- 1 The long period when there is little or no rain
- 2 The business of creating and selling holidays that give people the chance to learn about a natural, and cause as little always to the environment as possible
- 3 Renewable energy and natural materials replace themselves by natural processes, so that they are never completely used up.
- 5 Waste material, refuse or litter



- 6 A chemical substance used to break up liquid especially oil flouting on the sea into tiny pieces, so that it spread over wide areas and causes less harm.
- 7 To make something dirty, polluted or poisonous by adding a chemical, waste or infection
- 9 A special area where animal lives in a natural environment protected from people

C- Post-module activity

The teacher asks students in order about the spelling of two to three words.

**Upon the completion of Modules 1, 2 and 3, a competition will be held in your school for students. Five students from grade 7 and five students from grade 8 will be selected to represent their school in the regional competition.**



## Stewardship

### Module 4

#### A- Pre-module questions:

- 1- Recall an incident you felt you had a stewardship initiative. Share it with your group.
- 2- How can we be more responsible citizens?
- 3- List some things you are responsible for.

#### B- It's time to **Bee a Good Citizen**

Go through the first two lists on Environment, and then highlight the familiar words. Let's start with these words first.

**Stewardship: the act or activity of looking after and making decisions about something.**

	Word	Definitions	Origin
1	<b>Auspices</b>	With the support or protection of.	Latin
2	<b>Agency</b>	Action or intervention producing a result.	Latin
3	<b>Administration</b>	The action of giving out or applying something.	Latin
4	<b>Aegis</b>	The protection, backing, or support of someone.	Greek
5	<b>Attention</b>	Special care or consideration.	Latin
6	<b>Abdicate</b>	Fail to fulfill or carry out a duty or responsibility.	Latin
7	<b>Accusation</b>	A claim that someone has done something illegal or wrong.	Latin
8	<b>Agreement</b>	The state of being agreed between people.	Old French
9	<b>Blemish</b>	Failing.	Old French
10	<b>Captain</b>	The leader of a team.	Old French
11	<b>Chairman</b>	A person in charge of a meeting or organization; leader.	Old English
12	<b>Conduct</b>	Guide someone to or around a place.	Latin
13	<b>Convener</b>	A person who arranges the meetings of a committee.	Latin
14	<b>Custodian</b>	A person who has responsibility for or looks after something.	Latin
15	<b>Conspiracy</b>	A secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful.	Latin
16	<b>Care</b>	The provision of welfare and protection.	Old English
17	<b>Conservancy</b>	The conservation of wildlife and the environment.	Latin
18	<b>Control</b>	The power to influence people's behavior or the course of events.	Old French



19	<b>Custody</b>	Protective care of someone or something.	Latin
20	<b>Conserving</b>	Preserve and safeguard.	Latin
21	<b>Cherishing</b>	Protect and care for someone or something.	Old French
22	<b>Charge</b>	Formally accuse someone of something.	Old French
23	<b>Coordination</b>	The organization of things so as to work together effectively.	Latin
24	<b>Direction</b>	Instruction on how to reach a destination or how to do something.	Latin
25	<b>Dispensation</b>	Permission to be exempt from a rule or usual requirement.	Latin
26	<b>Directorship</b>	A member of the managing board of a business.	Latin
27	<b>Dominion</b>	Supreme power or control.	Latin
28	<b>Economy</b>	The state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.	Greek
29	<b>Foreman</b>	A leader on a jury, who speaks on its behalf.	Old English
30	<b>Governing</b>	Conduct the policy and affairs of a country, state, or people.	Greek
31	<b>Guardianship</b>	Duty of one who legally has the care and management of the person, or the estate, of a child during its minority.	Old French
32	<b>Guarding</b>	Protect against damage or harm.	Old French
33	<b>Governance</b>	The action of governing something.	Greek
34	<b>Guidance</b>	Advice or information aimed at solving a problem.	Old French
35	<b>Generalship</b>	Skillful management.	
36	<b>Handling</b>	Deal or cope with a situation, person or problem.	Old English
37	<b>Headship</b>	The position of a leader.	Old English
38	<b>Hands</b>	Person's power or control.	Old English
39	<b>Intendance</b>	Place something for a particular purpose.	Latin
40	<b>Jurisdiction</b>	The official power to make legal decisions and judgments.	Latin
41	<b>Keeping</b>	Harmonious or suitable in a particular situation.	Old English
42	<b>Leadership</b>	The action of leading a group of people or an organization.	Old English
43	<b>Logistics</b>	The detailed coordination of a large and complex project or event.	French
44	<b>Management</b>	The process of managing people or things.	Italian
45	<b>Maintenance</b>	The process of keeping something in the same state or in good condition.	Old French
46	<b>Manipulation</b>	Control or influence someone in an underhanded way.	Latin
47	<b>Machination</b>	Secret plots; scheming.	Latin
48	<b>Monitoring</b>	A person that monitors something.	Latin
49	<b>Master</b>	A person who's skilled in a particular art or activity.	Latin




50	<b>Ministration</b>	The provision of a help or care.	Latin
51	<b>Lookout</b>	One's own responsibility or problem.	Old English
52	<b>Office</b>	A position of authority; a room in which business or clerical work is carried out.	Latin
53	<b>Operation</b>	An organized action involving a number of people.	Latin
54	<b>Oversight</b>	An unintentional failure to notice or do something.	Old English
55	<b>Preserving</b>	Keep a quality or situation in its existence.	Latin
56	<b>Protection</b>	Keep safe from harm or injury.	Latin
57	<b>Plan</b>	A detailed proposed for doing or achieving something.	French
58	<b>Presidency</b>	The office or position of president.	Latin
59	<b>Post</b>	A place where someone is on duty or where an activity is carried out.	Italian
60	<b>Place</b>	A portion of space occupied by for someone or something.	Old French
61	<b>Position</b>	A way in which someone is placed.	Latin
62	<b>Piloting</b>	A person with local knowledge who's qualified to take charge of a ship entering or leaving a harbor.	Latin
63	<b>Proctor</b>	A person who monitors students during an examination.	Latin
64	<b>Patronage</b>	The system by which a powerful person gives a job or privilege to someone in return of their support.	Latin
65	<b>Protector</b>	Guardian or preserver.	Latin
66	<b>Prudence</b>	Acting with or showing care and thought for the future.	Latin
67	<b>Regulation</b>	A rule or order made and enforced by an authority.	Latin
68	<b>Responsibility</b>	The opportunity or ability to act independently and make decisions without organization; leadership	Latin
69	<b>Running</b>	In succession.	Old English
70	<b>Reign</b>	Be the dominant quality or respect.	Old French
71	<b>Rule</b>	A regulation or statement controlling behavior or procedure within a particular of activity.	Old French
72	<b>Regime</b>	An ordered way of doing something.	French
73	<b>Steward</b>	A person employed to manage a large house or estate.	Old French
74	<b>Strategy</b>	A plan designed that's intended to achieve a specific result.	German
75	<b>Sway</b>	Make someone change their opinion.	German
76	<b>Stain</b>	Damage the reputation of someone or something.	Old French
77	<b>Shakedown</b>	An act of swindling someone.	Old English
78	<b>Scheme</b>	A systematic plan for achieving a particular aim.	Greek
79	<b>System</b>	An organized scheme or method by which something is done.	Greek
80	<b>Storage</b>	The action of storing something.	Old French
81	<b>Supervising</b>	Observe and direct the performance of a task or the work of a person.	Latin



82	<b>Salvation</b>	The saving or protection for someone or something from ruin.	Latin
83	<b>Squandering</b>	Waste an opportunity in a reckless way.	Unknown origin
84	<b>Safeguarding</b>	A measure taken to protect or prevent something.	Middle English
85	<b>Superintendence</b>	A person who supervises or is in charge of an activity.	Latin
86	<b>Surveillance</b>	Close observation, esp. of a suspected spy or criminal.	French
87	<b>Shepherding</b>	A member of the clergy regarded as providing spiritual care of guidance for a congregation.	Old English
88	<b>Steering</b>	A piece of advice or information; guide.	Old English
89	<b>Slot</b>	A place given to someone or something in a scheme.	Old French
90	<b>Situation</b>	A set of circumstances that exist at a particular time and in a particular place.	Latin
91	<b>Trust</b>	The state of being responsible for someone or something; an organization managed by trustees.	Old Norse
92	<b>Trusteeship</b>	A person given legal powers to hold and manage property in trust for the benefit of another person or people.	
93	<b>Teamwork</b>	The effective action of a team of people working together.	Old English
94	<b>Tutelage</b>	A protection of an authority over someone or something.	Latin
95	<b>Treatment</b>	A way of behaving toward someone or in dealing with something.	Old French
96	<b>Upkeep</b>	The process of keeping something in a good condition; maintenance.	Old English
97	<b>Volunteer</b>	A person who freely offers to do something.	French
98	<b>Voluntarism</b>	The principle of relying a voluntary action or participation.	Latin
99	<b>Vigil</b>	A stationary, peaceful demonstration in support of a cause.	Latin
100	<b>Vocation</b>	A strong belief that one ought to pursue a particular career or occupation.	Latin
101	<b>Working</b>	Doing manual work.	Old English
102	<b>Ward</b>	A young person under the care and control of a guardian appointed by a counselor.	Old English

1- Write the familiar words on a paper and ask your partner to dictate you the words and tell you their meanings. Help your partner in the same manner.

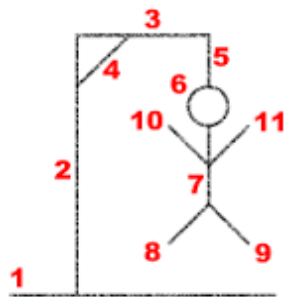
2- Challenge yourself 

a- The teacher will teach around 30 words to the class, explain their meanings and the origin of these words and will test the students in 10 words. This activity is only a practice.



- b- The teacher will teach the second half of the list, explain their meanings and origin of these words and give time to the students to revise and practice the spelling of these words.
- c- Time to play! Hooray!

The teacher divides the class to 3 or 4 groups according to the number of rows in the class and gives each group a name. She divides the board accordingly and explains the rules of the game. The teacher draws the blanks of a certain word on the board and asks group A to take roles in guessing letters. IF the letter is correct, she fills it in its space and if not she starts drawing the hangman and writes the letter instead of the number shown.



E.g.

The teacher's board looks like this and is asking group B to guess the word

A	B	C
1 <sup>st</sup> round: 4 2 <sup>nd</sup> round: 8 3 <sup>rd</sup> round: 2	1 <sup>st</sup> round: 7 2 <sup>nd</sup> round: 1 3 <sup>rd</sup> round: _____	1 <sup>st</sup> round: 9 2 <sup>nd</sup> round: 0 3 <sup>rd</sup> round:

The score in each round is the number of wrong guesses. Hence the winning group is the one who gets the least score.

C- Post-module activity

The teacher asks students in order about the spelling of two to three words.

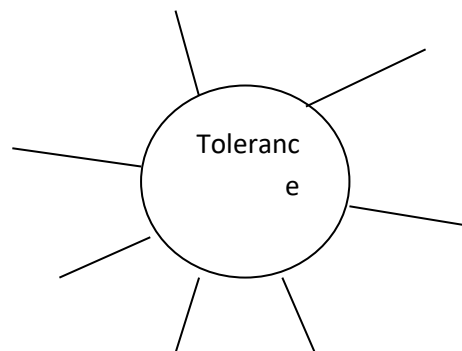


## Tolerance

### Module 5

#### A- Pre-module questions:

1-Fill the sunrays with cases we practice tolerance.



2- What are the effects of intolerance in our daily life?

#### D- It's time to **Bee a Good Citizen**

Go through the first two lists on Citizenship and Coexistence, and then highlight the familiar words. Let's start with these words first.

**Tolerance: the ability to accept things that one dislikes or disagrees with**

	Word	Definitions	Origin
1	<b>Ability</b>	Skill or talent; the power to do something.	Latin
2	<b>Abstinence</b>	The avoidance of something enjoyable, such as food or alcohol.	Latin
3	<b>Acceptance</b>	The action of accepting something.	Latin
4	<b>Adequation</b>	Satisfactory in quantity or quality.	Latin
5	<b>Allowance</b>	The amount of something allowed.	Latin
6	<b>Attentiveness</b>	Considerate and helpful.	Latin
7	<b>Awareness</b>	Having knowledge of a situation or fact.	Old English
8	<b>Backbone</b>	The chief support of a system or organization.	Old English
9	<b>Bear</b>	Manage to tolerate.	Old English





10	<b>Bearable</b>	Able to be endured.	Old English
11	<b>Bide</b>	Remain or stay in a place.	Old English
12	<b>Bigotry</b>	A person with strong prejudiced views who will not listen to the opinions of others.	French
13	<b>Brinkmanship</b>	The pursuit of a dangerous policy to the limits of safety before stopping.	
14	<b>Candor</b>	The quality of being open and honest.	Latin
15	<b>Capacity</b>	The ability of a power to do something.	Latin
16	<b>Capitulate</b>	To surrender unconditionally.	Latin
17	<b>Charitableness</b>	Tolerant.	Latin
18	<b>Charity</b>	Tolerance in judging others.	Latin
19	<b>Civility</b>	Politeness and courtesy.	Latin
20	<b>Clemency</b>	The quality of being merciful.	Latin
21	<b>Compassion</b>	Sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings of others.	Latin
22	<b>Concern</b>	Relate to; be about	Latin
23	<b>Considerateness</b>	Thoughtfulness toward others.	Latin
24	<b>Coolness</b>	Express acceptance or agreement.	Old English
25	<b>Coordination</b>	The organization of things as to work together effectively.	Latin
26	<b>Correspondence</b>	Compatibility and accord; coincidence.	Latin
27	<b>Courage</b>	The ability to do something that frightens one.	Old French
28	<b>Courtesy</b>	Considerate behavior.	Latin
29	<b>Decency</b>	Standards of acceptable behavior.	Latin
30	<b>Decorum</b>	Polite and socially acceptable behavior.	Latin
31	<b>Disapproval</b>	The possession of an unfavorable opinion.	Latin
32	<b>Disinterestedness</b>	Not influenced by personal feelings	Latin
33	<b>Endurance</b>	The ability to endure something unpleasant and prolonged.	Latin
34	<b>Equilibrium</b>	A state in which opposing forces or influences are balanced.	Latin



35	<b>Equipoise</b>	A state of balance between different forces or interests.	French
36	<b>Equitableness</b>	Treating someone fairly and equally.	Latin
37	<b>Equivalence</b>	Equal in value.	Latin
38	<b>Esteem</b>	Respect and admiration.	Latin
39	<b>Eveness</b>	Equally balanced.	Old English
40	<b>Exactitude</b>	The quality of being exact.	Latin
41	<b>Fairness</b>	Treating people equally.	Old English
42	<b>Favor</b>	Special treatment given to one person at the expense of another.	Latin
43	<b>Forbearance</b>	The self-control, the patient endurance that characterizes deliberately holding back from action or response.	Latin
44	<b>Fortitude</b>	Courage and strength in bearing pain or trouble.	Latin
45	<b>Friendliness</b>	Kind and pleasant.	Old English
46	<b>Gentleness</b>	Mild or kind.	Old French
47	<b>Grace</b>	Polite good will.	Latin
48	<b>Grit</b>	Courage and determination.	Old English
49	<b>Heed</b>	Pay attention to someone.	Old English
50	<b>Helpfulness</b>	Ready to give help.	Old English
51	<b>Honesty</b>	The quality of being honest and sincere.	Latin
52	<b>Honor</b>	A great respect.	Latin
53	<b>Humanity</b>	Sympathy and kindness toward other people.	Latin
54	<b>Identity</b>	The fact of being what a person or thing is.	Latin
55	<b>Impartiality</b>	Treating everyone equally; not biased.	Latin
56	<b>Indignant</b>	Feeling strong displeasure at something that's unjust or offensive.	Latin
57	<b>Indulgence</b>	The action of allowing oneself to do something pleasurable.	Latin
58	<b>Integrity</b>	Strong morals; honesty.	Latin



59	<b>Intuition</b>	The ability to perceive truth, facts or apprehension.	Latin
60	<b>Isonomy</b>	The possession of equal political and legal rights by all citizens of a state.	
61	<b>Justness</b>	Morally right and fair.	Latin
62	<b>Kindliness</b>	Benevolent .	Old English
63	<b>Legitimacy</b>	Able to be defended or justified.	Latin
64	<b>Lenience</b>	Merciful; tolerant.	Latin
65	<b>Lethargy</b>	A lack of energy and enthusiasm.	Greek
66	<b>Liberty</b>	The state of being free.	Latin
67	<b>Lifesaver</b>	A thing that saves someone from serious difficulty.	
68	<b>Likeness</b>	Resemblance.	Old Norse
69	<b>Longanimity</b>	Patience or forbearance.	Latin
70	<b>Mercifulness</b>	Showing compassion and forgiveness.	Latin
71	<b>Mercy</b>	Something to be grateful for; tolerance.	Latin
72	<b>Mettle</b>	Spirit and strength in the face of difficulty.	Greek
73	<b>Mildness</b>	Tender; lenient.	Old English
74	<b>Mindfulness</b>	Aware of.	Old English
75	<b>Moderation</b>	Tolerable and fair.	Latin
76	<b>Moxie</b>	Force of a character or determination.	
77	<b>Opposition</b>	Hostility; disagreement.	Latin
78	<b>Par</b>	The face value of a share or other security.	Latin
79	<b>Parity</b>	The state of being equal.	Latin
80	<b>Patience</b>	Forbearance; tolerance.	Latin
81	<b>Persistence</b>	The fact of continuing to do something in spite of difficulty or opposition.	Latin
82	<b>Pertinacity</b>	Persistent and determined.	Latin
83	<b>Prejudice</b>	An opinion that's not based on reason or actual experience.	Latin
84	<b>Perseverance</b>	The action of preserving something.	Latin
85	<b>Proneness</b>	Likely or liable to suffer from, do, or experience something unpleasant or undesirable.	Latin




86	<b>Propaganda</b>	Information that's often biased or misleading.	Latin
87	<b>Propriety</b>	Correctness of behavior or morals.	Latin
88	<b>Rationality</b>	Able to think sensibly or logically.	Latin
89	<b>Reasonableness</b>	Fairly good and sensible.	Latin
90	<b>Refraining</b>	Stop oneself from doing something.	Latin
91	<b>Resignation</b>	Acceptance and patience.	Latin
92	<b>Resilience</b>	Able to recover from a difficult situation.	Latin
93	<b>Resistance</b>	Spiritual and determined courage.	Old English
94	<b>Resolution</b>	A firm decision.	Latin
95	<b>Respect</b>	Feeling of admiration for someone because of their qualities.	Latin
96	<b>Restraint</b>	Unemotional or controlled behavior.	Latin
97	<b>Righteousness</b>	Morally right or justifiable.	Old English
98	<b>Rightfulness</b>	Having a legal or moral right do something.	Old English
99	<b>Sacrifice</b>	An act of giving up something for the sake of someone else.	Latin
100	<b>capegoat</b>	Any individual or group singled out to bear the blame for others.	Old French
101	<b>Seemliness</b>	In keeping with correct behavior.	Old Norse
102	<b>Solicitude</b>	Care or concern for someone or something	Latin
103	<b>Spunk</b>	Courage and determination.	
105	<b>Stamina</b>	Staying power or endurance.	Latin
106	<b>Standing</b>	The position, status or reputation of someone or something.	Old English
107	<b>Steadfastness</b>	Completely unwavering in one's attitude or aims.	Old English
108	<b>Steadiness</b>	Sensible and reliable.	Old English
109	<b>Stereotype</b>	A widely held but oversimplified idea of the typical characteristics of a person or thing.	
110	<b>Strength</b>	The quality or state of being powerful or strong.	Old English
111	<b>Submission</b>	The action of submitting something; surrender.	Latin



112	<b>Sufferance</b>	Lack of objection rather than a genuine approval; toleration.	Latin
113	<b>Tact</b>	Sensitivity and skill in dealing with others or with difficult issues..	Latin
114	<b>Temperance</b>	Abstinence; self-restraint.	Latin
115	<b>Tenacity</b>	Persistent and patient.	Latin
116	<b>Tenderness</b>	Gentle and kind.	Old French
117	<b>Thoughtfulness</b>	Thinking deeply and considerate toward other people.	Old English
118	<b>Tolerate</b>	To allow something due to an attempt at understanding.	Latin
119	<b>Truth</b>	Accuracy; the state of being true.	Old English
120	<b>Undergoing</b>	Experience or be subjected to something unpleasant or difficult.	Old English
121	<b>Uniformity</b>	Not varying in form or character.	Latin
122	<b>Uprightness</b>	Honest and virtuous.	Latin
123	<b>Veracity</b>	The quality of being true or accurate.	Latin
124	<b>Vigor</b>	Vitality and enthusiasm.	Latin
125	<b>Will</b>	Commitment and dedication.	Old English
126	<b>Withstanding</b>	Resist and tolerate.	

1- Write the familiar words on a paper and ask your partner to dictate you the words and tell you their meanings. Help your partner in the same manner.

2- Challenge yourself 

- a- The teacher will teach around 30 words to the class, explain their meanings and the origin of these words and will test the students in 10 words. This activity is only a practice.
- b- The teacher will teach the second half of the list, explain their meanings and origin of these words and give time to the students to revise and practice the spelling of these words.
- c- Time to play! Hooray! Find the missing word.



# Tolerance

L S P P E L L E I E N Y E R G  
 E O B E E E V M D Y T L T O J  
 N T N P R E J U D I C E A V E  
 I M W G N S T M L R D N L A X  
 E X E E A I I A E U E D U F A  
 N L S E C N I S T I W U T E C  
 C S E I T T I I T Z L R I C T  
 E U L Y R S T M L E B A P N I  
 A O D A T R E J I A N N A A T  
 S D P A O Z Q Z I T N C C T U  
 U M N F C A N D O R Y E E P D  
 I C P N O I S S A P M O C E E  
 E P Y T O E R E T S N B J C M  
 E C N A W O L L A B I D E C C  
 Z P E R S E V E R A N C E A V

- ACCEPTANCE
- ALLOWANCE
- BIDE
- CANDOR
- CAPITULATE
- COMPASSION
- ENDURANCE
- ESTEEM
- EVENESS
- EXACTITUDE
- FAVOR
- FORTITUDE
- IMPARTIALITY
- INDIGNANT
- INTUITION
- LENIENCE
- LONGANIMITY
- PERSEVERANCE
- PERSISTENCE
- PREJUDICE
- RESISTANCE
- SOLICITUDE
- STEREOTYPE

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# Tolerance Solution

L S P P E L L E I E N Y E R G  
 E O B E E E V + D + T + T O +  
 N + N P R E J U D I C E A V E  
 I M + G N S T + L R D N L A X  
 E + E E A I I A E U + D U F A  
 N + S E C N I S T + + U T E C  
 C S + I T T I I T + + R I C T  
 E + L + R S T M + E + A P N I  
 + O + A T R E + I + N N A A T  
 S + P A O + + + + T + C C T U  
 + M N F C A N D O R Y E E P D  
 I C + N O I S S A P M O C E E  
 E P Y T O E R E T S + + + C +  
 E C N A W O L L A B I D E C +  
 + P E R S E V E R A N C E A +

(Over, Down, Direction)

- ACCEPTANCE (14, 15, N)
- ALLOWANCE (9, 14, W)
- BIDE (10, 14, E)
- CANDOR (5, 11, E)
- CAPITULATE (13, 10, N)
- COMPASSION (13, 12, W)
- ENDURANCE (12, 3, S)
- ESTEEM (7, 9, NW)
- EVENESS (8, 1, SW)
- EXACTITUDE (15, 3, S)
- FAVOR (14, 5, N)
- FORTITUDE (4, 11, NE)
- IMPARTIALITY (1, 12, NE)
- LENIENCE (1, 1, S)
- LONGANIMITY (1, 1, SE)
- PERSEVERANCE (2, 15, E)
- PERSISTENCE (3, 1, SE)
- PREJUDICE (4, 3, E)
- RESISTANCE (10, 4, SW)
- SOLICITUDE (1, 10, NE)
- STEREOTYPE (10, 13, W)
- spelling bee