



USPEaK
Universally Specific Purposes of English and Knowledge



2017 - 2018



Spelling Bee Curriculum

2017-2018

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 democracy, environment, leadership, equality, innovation and technology. What do we want 280 participating students from Aley, Bekaa, Tripoli, 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 28 schools, 12 schools in the Bekaa, 12 schools in Mount Lebanon, and 4 schools in Tripoli. The program will also include a social training on these concepts. The competition will include five regional competitions and one national competition to determine regional winners and the “national winner.” Words will be categorized based on level of difficulty. New words may be used in the last part of the competitions should there be a tie or for time constraints. This program will enhance English language learning, emphasize the themes of citizenship and democracy, environment, leadership, equality, innovation and technology thus empowering youth 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 6 months at schools and shall follow a certain timeline shared with teachers.



Citizenship and Democracy

Module 1

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.

	Word	Definition
1	Adaptability	Able to adjust to new conditions.
2	Adjournment	Temporary interruption during a parliamentary session.
3	Agreement	A situation in which people share the same opinion
4	Altruism	Practice of disinterested concern.
5	Amendment	The process of formally altering such as the constitution.
6	Amorality	Lacking a moral sense.
7	Anarchy	Lack of any structure of political authority.
8	Aristocracy	Highest class in certain societies.
9	Authenticity	Quality of being genuine.
10	Authoritarian	Expecting or requiring people to obey rules or laws : not allowing personal freedom



11	Autocracy	This is a government of an individual with no restricted authority.
12	Ballot	The act of voting.
13	Bipartisan	Involving the agreement or cooperation of two political parties that oppose each other's policies
14	Boondoggle	An expensive and wasteful project usually paid for with public money
15	Bourgeois	Characteristic of the middle class.
16	Bribery	The giving of a bribe.
17	Bureaucracy	An administrative system in which the need or inclination to follow rigid.
18	Cabinet	A group of people who give advice to the leader of a government
19	Campaign	A connected series of operations designed to bring about a particular result
20	Candidate	Is a person nominated for election to a position of authority such as president.
21	Capitalism	An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit.
22	Coalition	A temporary alliance of distinct parties, persons, or states for joint action
23	Coercion	Persuade someone by using force.
24	Commonality	State of sharing features.
25	Commonwealth	An independent country, esp. a democratic republic.
26	Congress	The National Legislative body of a nation, esp. a republic
27	Conscientiousness	Relating to person's conscience.
28	Conservative	Believing in the value of established and traditional practices in politics and society : relating to or supporting political conservatism
29	Consolidation	Action of making something stronger.
30	Constituent	One who authorizes another to act as agent



31	Dehumanization	Deprive of positive human qualities.
32	Demagogue	A political leader who tries to get support by making false claims and promises and using arguments based on emotion rather than reason
33	Democracy	A form of government in which people choose leaders by voting
34	Democratic	Supporting democracy.
35	Demos	Common people of an ancient Greek State.
36	Deontology	The concept of moral obligation and binding duty.
37	Deputy	A person appointed as a substitute with power to act
38	Deregulation	The act or process of removing restrictions and regulations
39	Dictatorship	A country governed by a dictator.
40	Disenfranchisement	Deprive someone of the right to vote.
41	Disparity	A great difference.
42	Dissolution	Termination or destruction by breaking down, disrupting, or dispersing
43	Dynamism	The quality of being positive in attitude.
44	Egocentricity	Thinning only of oneself.
45	Egoism	Lack of ethical responsibility.
46	Election	Is a formal process by which a person is elected, esp. to a public office.
47	Elective	Chosen or filled by election
48	Electorate	The people who can vote in an election
49	Emblematic	Representing a particular quality; symbolic
50	Empowerment	Power given to someone to do something.



51	Enfranchisement	Giving the right to vote.
52	Entitlement	The fact of having a right to something.
53	Exclusivity	Practice of excluding.
54	Expatriate	To voluntarily withdraw (oneself) from allegiance to one's native country
55	Exploitation	The action of treating someone unfairly.
56	Extension	An increase in time allowed under agreement or concession
57	Extravagance	Lack of use of resources.
58	Faction	A group within a larger group that has different ideas and opinions than the rest of the group
59	Fairness	Impartial or just treatment.
60	Fascism	An authoritarian right-wing.
61	Filibuster	An effort to prevent action in a legislature (such as the U.S. Senate or House of Representatives) by making a long speech or series of speeches
62	Flexibility	The quality of bending easily without breaking.
63	Gerrymander	To divide (a territorial unit) into election districts to give one political party an electoral majority in a large number of districts while concentrating the voting strength of the opposition in as few districts as possible
64	Grievance	A complaint or resentment, as against an unjust act
65	Hegemony	Dominance or leadership of one state over another.
66	Hierarchy	An organization in which people are ranked one above the other.
67	Impeach	Charge the holder of a public office with misconduct.
68	Implement	To begin to do or use (something, such as a plan)
69	Impoundment	To seize and hold in the custody of the law
70	Inclusion	State of including within a group.



71	Incumbent	The current holder of a seat in the legislature or of an office of authority.
72	Inflation	An act of inflating something : the state of being inflated
73	Interregnum	An interval of normal government, such as administrations.
74	Isolation	The state of being in a place or situation that is separate from others
75	Judicial	Of or relating to courts of law or judges
76	Justice	Behavior or treatment.
77	Legislative	Having the power to make laws
78	Legislature	The law-making body of a country or a state.
79	Liberal	Respectful of individual rights.
80	Lobbying	To conduct activities aimed at influencing public officials and especially members of a legislative body on legislation
81	Logrolling	The practice of including in a legislative bill unrelated provisions to attract a wider base of support and insure passage of the bill as a whole
82	Majority	The group or party that is the greater part of a large group
83	Mandate	A command or instruction from an authority
84	Marginal	Of, relating to, or situated at a margin or border
85	Minority	A group that makes up a smaller part of a larger group
86	Nepotism	The unfair practice by a powerful person of giving jobs and other favors to relatives
87	Obscenity	The quality or state of being obscene
88	Official	A person who has a position of authority in a company, organization, or government
89	Oligarchy	A small group of people having control of a country.
90	Opposition	Actions or opinions that show that you disagree with or disapprove of someone or something
91	Oppression	Unjust treatment.



92	Oversight	The act or job of directing work that is being done
93	Pamphlet	An unbound printed publication with no cover or with a paper cover
94	Parliament	The highest law-making body, consisting of the king or queen.
95	Parthenon	A Doric temple of Athena built on the acropolis at Athens in the fifth century B.C.
96	Participatory	Involving participation.
97	Paternalism	Practice of people of restricting the freedom.
98	Patriarchy	A system in society in which the father is the head of the family.
99	Patriotic	Having or showing great love and support for your country
100	Patronage	The power to give jobs or provide other help to people as a reward for their support
101	Petition	A formal request for governmental action
102	Platform	A flat surface that is raised higher than the floor or ground and that people stand on when performing or speaking
103	Pluralism	A situation in which people of different social classes, religions, races, etc., are together in a society but continue to have their different traditions and interests
104	Politics	The art or science of government
105	Pollster	Someone who makes questions for a poll, asks questions in a poll, or collects and presents results from a poll
106	Populist	A person who's concerned with the views of ordinary people.
107	Preamble	The opening sections of the Constitution
108	Primary	Most important
109	Principle	A fundamental source.
110	Propaganda	Chiefly derogatory information.
111	Proportionality	Having a size, number, or amount that is directly related to or appropriate for something
112	Proposal	The act of offering or suggesting something for acceptance




113	Prosecution	The act or process of holding a trial against a person who is accused of a crime to see if that person is guilty
114	Prudence	Cautiousness.
115	Quota	An official limit on the number or amount of people or things that are allowed
116	Racism	Discrimination against race.
117	Realigning	To reorganize or make new groupings of
118	Receptivity	The willing to receive something.
119	Recount	A counting again (as of election votes)
120	Redistributive	To divide (something) among a group in a different way
121	Referendum	A public vote on a particular issue
122	Regime	Thus the form of government: the set of rules, cultural or social norms that regulate the operation of government.
123	Representative	Typical of a class of opinion.
124	Republic	A state in which supreme power is held by the people.
125	Returns	The act of going back to an activity, job, situation
126	Rhetoric	Language that is intended to influence people and that may not be honest or reasonable
127	Rights	Morally good or acceptable.
128	Runoff	A final race, contest, or election to decide an earlier one that has not resulted in a decision in favor of any one competitor
129	Sedition	The crime of saying, writing, or doing something that encourages people to disobey their government
130	Segregation	The practice or policy of keeping people of different races, religions, etc., separate from each other
131	Senate	A law-making or governing body, esp. the smaller upper assembly in the US.
132	Sovereignty	Supreme power.
133	Spearhead	To serve as leader or leading element of



134	Statism	Concentration of economic controls and planning in the hands of a highly centralized government often extending to government ownership of industry
135	Suffrage	The right to vote in an election
136	Sustainability	Able to be defended.
137	Tariff	A tax to be paid on a particular class of imports or exports.
138	Theocracy	Is a form of government in which state is understood as governed by immediate divine guidance provided to ruling clergy.
139	Transparency	The condition of being transparent.
140	Treacherousness	Involving betrayal.
141	Unchallenged	Not questioned, disputed, or opposed
142	Uncontested	Not disputed or challenged
143	Unopposed	Having no opponent
144	Virtue	The good result that comes from something

C- Post-module activity

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

2. Challenge yourself 

a- 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.

b- 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.

c- 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.



d- Time to play! Hooray!

Citizenship and 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
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 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



Environment

Module 2

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
1	Abiotic	Physical rather than biological not derived from living organism
2	Absorption	One substance taking in another either physically or chemically
3	Acclimatize	Respond physiologically or behaviorally to a change in a single environmental factor
4	Aerosol	A suspension of small liquid or solid particles in gas
5	Afforestation	Planting new forest on lands that have not been recently forested
6	Agroforestry	An ecologically based forming system that through the integration of trees in farms increase social, environmental, economic benefits of land user
7	Aquaculture	The controlled rearing of fish or shellfish by people or corporation who own the harvestable product, often involving the capture of eggs or young of a species from wild sources followed by rearing more intensively than possible in nature.



8	Aquifer	A layer of rock or sand that can absorb and hold water
9	Arboreal	Living in or often found in trees
10	Backflow	Movement of water back to source
11	Bioaccumulation	The accumulation of substance such as a toxic chemical in the tissue in living organisms
12	Bioclimatics	A branch of knowledge concerned with the direct and indirect impact of climate or sometimes other geophysical factors on living matter
13	Biodegradable	Substances can be separated into very small parts by bacteria so that they are not harmful to the environment
14	Biodiesel	A fuel that is similar to diesel fuel and is derived from usually vegetable sources
15	Biodiversity	The existence of many different kinds of plants and animals in an environment
16	Bioenergy	Used in different senses and its most narrow sense
17	Biofuel	The fuel produced by the chemical and /or biological processing of biomass
18	Biogas	Landfill gas and sewage gas, also called biomass gas
19	Biohazard	Something that may cause harm to people or the environment, especially a poisonous chemical or an infection disease
20	Biomass	Plant materials and animal waste used as fuel
21	Bioremediation	A process using organisms to remove or neutralize contaminants, mostly in soil and water
22	Biosphere	The living organism and their environment composing the biosphere
23	Calcareous	Consisting of or containing calcium carbonate



24	Canopy	The highest layer of branches in a forest or on a tree
25	Carcinogen	A substance or agent causing cancer
26	Carpool	An arrangement by a group of automobile owners in which each takes turns driving his or her own car and giving the others a ride
27	Catastrophe	A terrible disaster
28	Climate	The general weather conditions formed in particular place
29	Compost	Decayed organic material (as of leaves and grass) used to improve soil especially for growing crops
30	Conservation	The management of land and wastes in ways that prevented from being damaged or destroyed
31	Conserve	Use very little of something such as electricity or water so that it is not wasted
32	Contaminate	To make something dirty, polluted or poisonous by adding a chemical, waste or infection
33	Cyclone	Intense low pressure weather systems
34	Decomposers	Consumers, mostly microbial, that change dead organic matter into minerals and heat
35	Deforestation	The process of removing the trees from an area of land
36	Desalination	Producing potable or recyclable water by removing salts from salty or brackish water
37	Diesel	A petroleum based fuel which is burned in engines ignited by compression rather than spark, commonly used for heavy duty engines including buses and trucks
38	Dioxin	A man made chemical byproduct formed during the manufacturing of other chemicals and during incinerator
39	Dispersant	A chemical substance used to break up liquid especially oil floating on the sea into tiny pieces so that it spreads over wide areas and causes less harm



40	Dredge	Fishing method that utilizes a bad dragged behind a vessel that scrapes the oceans bottom, usually to catch shellfish
41	Drought	The long period when there is little or no rain
42	Earthquake	A sudden violent shaking of the ground typically causing great destruction, as a movement within the earth crust or volcanic action
43	Ecocide	The destruction of large areas of the natural environment especially as a result of deliberate human action
44	Ecology	A science that deals with the relationships between groups of living things and their environment
45	Ecosystem	A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment
46	Ecotourism	The practice of traveling to beautiful natural places for pleasure in a way that does not damage the environment
47	Emission	The production of discharge of something especially gas or radiation
48	Endangered	Threatened with a danger
49	Environment	The surrounding conditions or forces (as soil, climate, and living things) that influence a plant's or animal's characteristics and ability to survive
50	Environmental	Relating to the natural world and the effect that human activity has on it
51	Environs	The surrounding area or district
52	Erosion	The gradual destruction of something by natural forces (such as water, wind, or ice)
53	Estuary	A bay or inlet, often at the month of a river, in which large quantities of freshwater and seawater mix together these unique habitats are necessary nursery grounds for .many marine fishes and shellfish
54	Extinction	Many species of plants and animals are always in danger of threatened with extinction
55	Exurbia	The area of suburbs



56	Fallout	Radioactive particles that are carried into the atmosphere after a nucleus explosion and gradually fall back as dust or in precipitation
57	Feedlots	A lot of ground used to feed farm animals
58	Fertile	Producing or capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops
59	Fertility	The ability to reproduce in humans, the ability to bear children
60	Fertilizer	A chemical or natural substance added to soil or land to increase its fertility
61	Fisheries	An established area where fish species are cultivated and caught
62	Fission	The process whereby the nucleus of a particular heavy element splits into two nuclei of lighter elements with the release of substantial amount of energy
63	Forests	Land on which trees are the principle plant life, usually conducive to wide biodiversity
64	Fumes	An amount of gas or vapor that smells strongly or is dangerous to inhale.
65	Garbage	Rubbish or waste, especially refuse.
66	Gasoline	Petroleum fuel used to power cars, truckers...
67	Geothermal	Relating to or produced by the internal heat of the earth.
68	Gillnets	Walls of netting that are usually staked to the sea floor. Fish become entangled or caught by their gills.
69	Globalization	The process by which businesses or other organization develop international influence or start operating or an international.
70	Greenhouse	A glass building in which plants that needs protection from cold weather.
71	Greening	The process of taking a greater interest in environment issues and acting to protect the environment.



72	Greenly	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism
73	Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism.
74	Harpooning	A surface method of fishing that requires considerable effort in locating and individual fish.
75	Hydric	Characterized by, relating to, or requiring an abundance of moisture
76	Hydroelectric	Relating to electric energy produced by moving water.
77	Hydrofluorocarbons	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 ₂ .
78	Hydropower	Energy or power produced by moving water.
79	Hypoxia	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.
80	Insulation	The amount of solar radiation reaching a given area.
81	Mangrove	A tropical tree that has roots which grow from its branches and that grows in swamps or shallow salt water
82	Mulch	Leaves, straw or compost used to cover growing plants to protect them from the wind or cold.
83	Naturalize	To encourage plants to grow or animals to live in an area where they are not usually found.
84	Nuclear	Of, relating to, producing, or using energy that is created when the nuclei of atoms are split apart or joined together
85	Oceanography	The study of the ocean and ocean life.



86	Oxygen	A colorless, odorless reactive gas, the chemical element of atomic number and the life supporting component of the air.
87	Ozonosphere	Ozone layer
88	Pesticides	Chemical agents used to destroy pests.
89	Photovoltaic	Of, relating to, or utilizing the generation of a voltage when radiant energy falls on the boundary between dissimilar substances
90	Plastics	Durable and flexible synthetic based products some of properties especially, PVC plastics.
91	Plutonium	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.
92	Pollute	To make air, water of land too dirty and dangerous for people to use in a safe way.
93	Pollution	The process of damaging the air ,water, or land with chemical or other substances
94	Precipitation	The action or process of precipitating a substance from a solution.
95	Preserve	To take care of a place or building in order to prevent it from being harmed.
96	Protected	Used about animals, plants, and other things that the law prevents people from harming.
97	Pyrogenic	Producing or produced by heat or fever
98	Radiation	Divergence out from a central point in particular evolution from an ancestral animal or plant group into a variety of new forms.
99	Radon	A cancer-causing radioactive gases found in many communities groundwater.
100	Rainforest	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.



101	Reclaim	To improve an area of land so that it can be used.
102	Recyclable	Able to be recycled.
103	Recycle	To make something new from (something that has been used before)
104	Reduce	Act of purchasing or consuming less to begin with, so as not to have to reuse or recycle layer.
105	Reforestation	The act of putting new trees into a place where the original trees have been cut down.
106	Reintroduce	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.
107	Release	To let a substance or energy spread into the areas or atmosphere around it especially as part of a chemical reaction.
108	Renewable	Renewable energy and natural materials replace themselves by natural processes, so that they are never completely used up.
109	Reprocess	To process a waste substance so that it can be used again.
110	Reserve	An area of land where wild animal or plant are officially protected.
111	Resources	A usable stock or supply
112	Reusable	Capable of being used again or repeatedly.
113	Reuse	Cleaning and /or refurbishing an old product to be used again.
114	Rewilding	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.
115	Rubbish	Waste material, refuse or litter.
116	Sanctuary	A special area where animal lives in a natural environment protected from people.




117	Sewage	Waste water and excrement conveyed in sewers.
118	Sludge	Thick, soft, wet mud or a similar viscous mixture of liquid and solid compounds especially the product of an industrial or refining process.
119	Stratosphere	The layer of the earth's atmosphere above the troposphere, extending to about 50 km above the earth surface.
120	Surface	The outside part or upper most layer of something.
121	Sustainable	Using methods that do not harm the environment.
122	Thermonuclear	The application of high heat, obtained via a fission explosion, to bring about fusion of light nuclei.
123	Timber	A large piece of wood that is used to form a part of a building
124	Toxification	Poisoning.
125	Trawler	A boat used for fishing with a large net dragged along the sea bottom
126	Trolling	A method of fishing using several lines, each hooked and baited, which are slowly dragged behind the vessel.
127	Tsunami	An extremely large wave caused by movement of the earth under the sea, often caused by an earthquake.
128	Typhoon	An extremely large, powerful, and destructive storm that occurs especially in the region of the Philippines or the China Sea
129	Unleaded	Unleaded petrol does not contain lead and is therefore less harmful to people and to the environment.
130	Unsustainable	Unsustainable farming methods industries etc.. Damage the environment because they use up more energy wood, coal etc... than can be replaced naturally.
131	Urbanization	The process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger as more and more people begin living and working in central areas



132	Volcano	A mountain with a large circular hole of the top through which gases, steam and dust have been forced out.
133	Watershed	A region or area over which water flows into a particular lake, reservoir stream, or river.
134	Wetland	Land saturated with water constantly or recurrently, conducive to wide biodiversity.
135	Wilderness	Land reaming in basically wild condition, with few if any traces of human activity.
136	Wildlife	Animals living in the wilderness without human intervention.
137	Xeric	Characterized by, relating to, or requiring only a small amount of moisture

C- Post-module Activities

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 

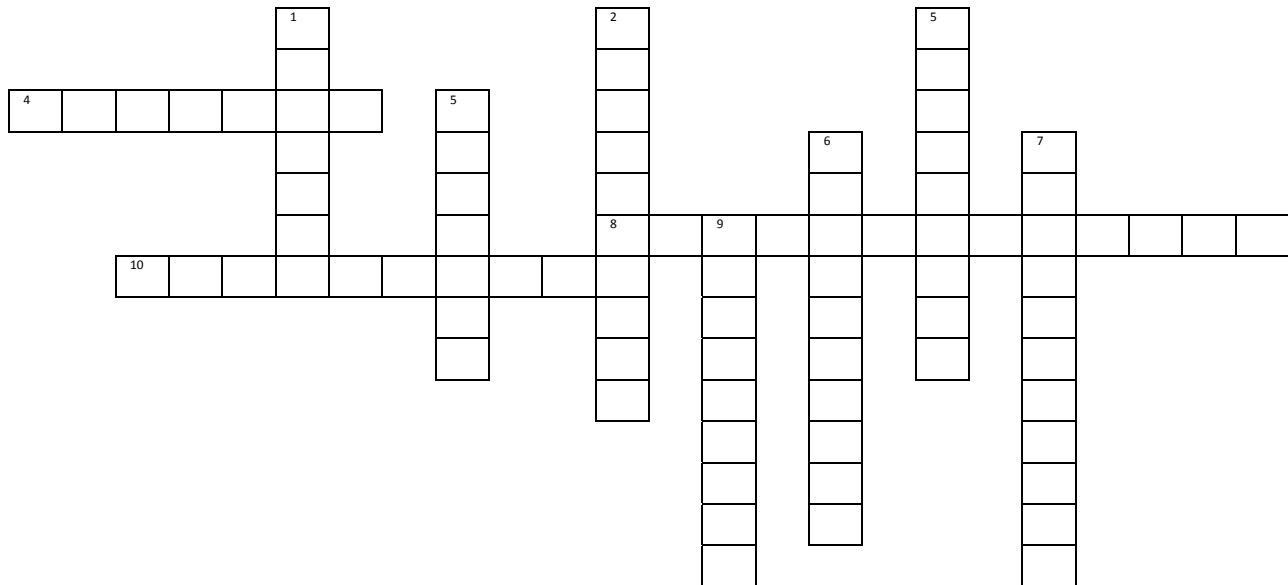
- a- The teacher will teach around 30 words to the class, explain their meanings and the origin of these words and will test the students in 10 words. This activity is only a practice.
- b- The teacher will teach the second half of the list, explain their meanings and origin of these words and give time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



c- Time to play! **Hooray!**

Environment

Module 2



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

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.



Leadership

Module 3

A- Pre-module questions:

- 1- Recall an incident you felt you had a leadership 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 pages, and then highlight the familiar words. Let's start with these words first.

Leadership: The action of leading a group of people or an organization.

	Word	Definitions
1	Abdicate	Fail to fulfill or carry out a duty or responsibility.
2	Accountability	The obligation to accept responsibility for the outcomes of assigned tasks
3	Accusation	A claim that someone has done something illegal or wrong.
4	Administration	The action of giving out or applying something.
5	Advocacy	Active support of an idea or cause
6	Aegis	The protection, backing, or support of someone.
7	Agency	Action or intervention producing a result.
8	Agreement	The state of being agreed between people.



9	Approachable	Easy to talk to or deal with
10	Attention	Special care or consideration.
11	Auspices	With the support or protection of.
12	Authority	The right to make decisions about assigned work and to make assignments to others concerning the work
13	Benevolent	Kind and generous
14	Blemish	Failing.
15	Boldness	Not afraid of danger or difficult situations
16	Captain	The leader of a team.
17	Chairman	A person in charge of a meeting or organization; leader.
18	Charge	Formally accuse someone of something.
19	Charisma	A spiritual power or personal quality that gives an individual influence or authority over large numbers of people
20	Cherishing	Protect and care for someone or something.
21	Commitment	A promise to do or give something
22	Communicative	Willing to talk to people
23	Compassion	Pity for and a desire to help someone
24	Competent	Having suitable or sufficient skill, knowledge, experience, etc., for some purpose
25	Conduct	Guide someone to or around a place.
26	Confidence	A feeling of trust or belief
27	Conservancy	The conservation of wildlife and the environment.



28	Conserving	Preserve and safeguard.
29	Consideration	A desire to avoid doing something that will make another person sad, upset, angry, etc.
30	Conspiracy	A secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful.
31	Control	The power to influence people's behavior or the course of events.
32	Convener	A person who arranges the meetings of a committee.
33	Coordination	The organization of things so as to work together effectively.
34	Credible	Able to be believed
35	Cultivate	Foster the growth of
36	Custodian	A person who has responsibility for or looks after something.
37	Custody	Protective care of someone or something.
38	Decisive	Having the power of quality of deciding, putting an end to controversy
39	Determination	A quality that makes you continue trying to do or achieve something that is difficult
40	Direction	Instruction on how to reach a destination or how to do something.
41	Directorship	A member of the managing board of a business.
42	Discerning	Having or revealing keen insight and good judgment
43	Dispensation	Permission to be exempt from a rule or usual requirement.
44	Diversity	Feature of a mixed workforce that provides a wide range of abilities, experience, knowledge, and strengths, due to its heterogeneity in age, background, ethnicity, physical abilities, political and religious beliefs, sex, and other attributes
45	Dominion	Supreme power or control.



46	Dynamic	Having or showing a lot of energy
47	Economy	The state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.
48	Eloquent	Having or showing the ability to use language clearly and effectively
49	Empathy	The intellectual identification with or vicarious experiencing of the feelings, thought, or attitudes of another
50	Empowerment	To give authority or legal power to
51	Enthusiasm	Strong excitement about something
52	Enthusiastic	Feeling or showing strong excitement about something
53	Ethical	Following accepted rules of behavior
54	Ethics	A system of moral principles
55	Fairness	Agreeing with what is thought to be right or acceptable
56	Fearless	Not afraid
57	Focused	A main purpose or interest
58	Foreman	A leader on a jury, who speaks on its behalf.
59	Foster	Help develop, help grow
60	Genuine	Sincere and honest
61	Governance	The action of governing something.
62	Governing	Conduct the policy and affairs of a country, state, or people.
63	Gracious	Very polite in a way that shows respect
64	Guardianship	Duty of one who legally has the care and management of the person, or the estate, of a child during its minority.



65	Guarding	Protect against damage or harm.
66	Guidance	Advice or information aimed at solving a problem.
67	Handling	Deal or cope with a situation, person or problem.
68	Headship	The position of a leader.
69	Honorable	Having or showing honesty and good moral character
70	Humility	The quality or condition of being humble; modest opinion or estimate of one's own importance, rank; etc.
71	Implementing	The effort to direct and lead people to accomplish the planned work of the organization
72	Inclusive	Open to everyone
73	Influence	When group members recognize that the leader has special expertise in the area
74	Influential	Having the power to cause changes
75	Ingenuity	Skill or cleverness in discovering, inventing, or planning
76	Initiative	Readiness to embark on bold new ventures
77	Integrity	Adherence to moral and ethical principle; soundness of moral character, honesty
78	Intendance	Place something for a particular purpose.
79	Intuitive	Spontaneously derived from or prompted by a natural tendency
80	Jurisdiction	The official power to make legal decisions and judgments.
81	Keeping	Harmonious or suitable in a particular situation.
82	Knowledgeable	Having or showing understanding and skill gained through experience or education
83	Lenient	Being kind and patient



84	Logistics	The detailed coordination of a large and complex project or event.
85	Lookout	One's own responsibility or problem.
86	Machination	Secret plots; scheming.
87	Maintenance	The process of keeping something in the same state or in good condition.
88	Management	The process of managing people or things.
89	Manipulation	Control or influence someone in an underhanded way.
90	Manners	The way that a person normally behaves especially while with other people
91	Mentor	A wise and trusted guide and advisor
92	Meritorious	Deserving honor or praise
93	Meticulous	Very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way
94	Ministration	The provision of a help or care.
95	Moderate	Neither too much nor too little
96	Monitoring	A person that monitors something.
97	Motivating	To give or be a reason for doing something
98	Motivation	Internal and external factors that stimulate desire and energy in people to be continually interested in and committed to a job, role, or subject, and to exert persistent effort in attaining a goal
99	Objectivity	Judgment based on observable experience and uninfluenced by emotions or personal prejudices
100	Observant	Good at watching and listening
101	Office	A position of authority; a room in which business or clerical work is carried out.



102	Operation	An organized action involving a number of people.
103	Organizing	Identifying and arranging the work and resources needed to achieve the goals that have been set
104	Outspoken	Talking in a free and honest way about your opinions
105	Oversight	An unintentional failure to notice or do something.
106	Patronage	The system by which a powerful person gives a job or privilege to someone in return of their support.
107	Perceptive	Of or relating to awareness via the senses
108	Perspicacious	Acutely insightful and wise
109	Philanthropic	For or relating to the act of giving money and time to help needy people
110	Piloting	A person with local knowledge who's qualified to take charge of a ship entering or leaving a harbor.
111	Planning	Analyzing information, setting goals, and making decisions about what needs to be done
112	Position	A way in which someone is placed.
113	Preserving	Keep a quality or situation in its existence.
114	Presidency	The office or position of president.
115	Procedures	A list of steps to be followed for performing certain work
116	Proctor	A person who monitors students during an examination.
117	Protection	Keep safe from harm or injury.
118	Protector	Guardian or preserver.
119	Prudence	Acting with or showing care and thought for the future.
120	Punctual	Arriving or doing something at the expected or planned time



121	Purpose	The feeling of being determined to do or achieve something
122	Quiescent	Causing no trouble
123	Quintessence	The essence of a thing in its purest and most concentrated form
124	Rational	Having reason or understanding
125	Recognition	The act of accepting someone or something as having legal or official authority
126	Regime	An ordered way of doing something.
127	Regulation	A rule or order made and enforced by an authority.
128	Reign	Be the dominant quality or respect.
129	Resourceful	Able to deal well with new or difficult situations and to find solutions to problems
130	Respectful	Showing or having respect
131	Responsibility	The opportunity or ability to act independently and make decisions without organization; leadership
132	Responsible	Able to be trusted to do what is right or to do the things that are expected or required
133	Responsive	Quick to react or respond
134	Running	In succession.
135	Safeguarding	A measure taken to protect or prevent something.
136	Sagacious	Skillful in statecraft or management
137	Salvation	The saving or protection for someone or something from ruin.
138	Schedule	A time plan to reach a goal
139	Scheme	A systematic plan for achieving a particular aim.




140	Shakedown	An act of swindling someone.
141	Shepherding	A member of the clergy regarded as providing spiritual care of guidance for a congregation.
142	Situation	A set of circumstances that exist at a particular time and in a particular place.
143	Solemn	Done or made sincerely
144	Squandering	Waste an opportunity in a reckless way.
145	Staffing	All of the activities involved in obtaining, preparing, and compensating the employees of a business
146	Standard	A specific measure against which something is judged
147	Steadfast	Marked by firm determination or resolution; not shakable
148	Steering	A piece of advice or information; guide.
149	Steward	A person employed to manage a large house or estate.
150	Stewardship	The activity or job of protecting and being responsible for something
151	Storage	The action of storing something.
152	Strategy	A plan designed that's intended to achieve a specific result.
153	Superintendence	A person who supervises or is in charge of an activity.
154	Supervising	Observe and direct the performance of a task or the work of a person.
155	Surveillance	Close observation, esp. of a suspected spy or criminal.
156	System	An organized scheme or method by which something is done.
157	Teamwork	The effective action of a team of people working together.
158	Tenacious	Very determined to do something



159	Tireless	Working very hard with a lot of energy for a long time
160	Tolerant	Willing to accept feelings, habits, or beliefs that are different from your own
161	Treatment	A way of behaving toward someone or in dealing with something.
162	Trustworthy	Able to be relied on to do or provide what is needed or right
163	Tutelage	A protection of an authority over someone or something.
164	Upkeep	The process of keeping something in a good condition; maintenance.
165	Versatile	Able to do many different things
166	Vigil	A stationary, peaceful demonstration in support of a cause.
167	Vivacious	Happy and lively in a way that is attractive
168	Vocation	A strong belief that one ought to pursue a particular career or occupation.
169	Voluntarism	The principle of relying a voluntary action or participation.
170	Volunteer	A person who freely offers to do something.
171	Winsome	Cheerful, pleasant, and appealing
172	Wisdom	Knowledge or learning gained over time
173	Zealous	Feeling or showing strong and energetic support for a person

C- Post-module Activities

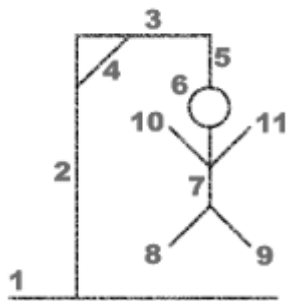
1- Write the familiar words on a paper and ask your partner to dictate you the words and tell you their meanings. Help your partner in the same manner.

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 st round: 4 2 nd round: 8 3 rd round: 2	1 st round: 7 2 nd round: 1 3 rd round: _____	1 st round: 9 2 nd round: 0 3 rd round:

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



Equality

Module 4

A- Pre-module questions:

- 1- What does the quote "we are all born equal" mean to you?
- 2- Why is it important to have equal rights?
- 3- Do you know people who are not treated as equal as others? If yes, who? Should that be allowed?
- 4- How can we ensure that all people are treated equally?

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

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

Equality: is when things are the same (equal) in some particular way.

	Word	Definition
1	Accord	A formal or official agreement
2	Adequation	The result of making equal
3	Affinity	A quality that makes people or things suited to each other
4	Ageism	Prejudice or discrimination against a particular age-group and especially the elderly
5	Agreement	A situation in which people share the same opinion
6	Analogy	A comparison of two things based on their being alike in some way
7	Assimilation	The act or process of assimilating
8	Balance	A state in which different things occur in equal or proper amounts or have an equal or proper amount of importance



9	Belief	Accepting that something exists or is true, especially without proof. Trust, faith, or confidence in someone or something.
10	Benchmarking	Something that can be used as a way to judge the quality or level of other, similar things
11	Chauvinist	The belief that your country, race, etc., is better than any other
12	Civilization	A society in an advanced state of social development
13	Clone	A person or thing that appears to be an exact copy of another person or thing
14	Coequal	Equal with each other
15	Commensurateness	Adequate
16	Compatibility	Capable of existing together in harmony
17	Competence	The quality or state of being capable
18	Complement	To complete something else or make it better
19	Congruence	Matching or in agreement with something
20	Congruity	A point of agreement
21	Consensual	Agreed to by the people involved
22	Constitution	The system of beliefs and laws by which a country, state, or organization is governed
23	Convertible	Possible to change in form or use
24	Correlation	The relationship between things that happen or change together
25	Correspondence	Agreement between certain things
26	Counterpart	Someone or something that has the same job or purpose as another
27	Cultural	Of or relating to a particular group of people and their habits, beliefs, traditions, etc.



28	Customary	Usual or typical of a particular person
29	Declaration	The act of making an official statement about something
30	Depiction	To describe in words
31	Desegregation	The act or process or an instance of ending a law or practice that separates people of different races
32	Disability	A physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities.
33	Disadvantaged	Lacking the things (such as money and education) that are considered necessary for an equal position in society
34	Discriminate	To treat different people unfairly because of their race, sex, or age.
35	Disparities	Lack of similarity or equality
36	Education	Activities that impart knowledge or skill
37	Effigy	An image of a person
38	Egalitarian	Aiming for equal wealth, status, etc., for all people
39	Election	The act or process of choosing someone for a public office by voting
40	Elimination	The act of removing or getting rid of something
41	Emancipation	An act of setting someone free from control or slavery
42	Employment	The extent or degree to which a labor force is employed
43	Enforcement	To give force to
44	Equality	Equality is when things are the same (equal) in some particular way
45	Equalization	To make (something) equal or to become equal
46	Equilibrium	A state of adjustment between opposing or divergent influences or elements



47	Equitability	To say or think that (two things) are equal or the same
48	Equity	Fairness or justice in the way people are treated
49	Equivalence	Having the same value, use, meaning, etc
50	Ethnic	Distinctive of the ways of living of a group of people
51	Evenness	To make (something) equal
52	Facsimile	An exact copy
53	Fairness	Treating people in a way that does not favor some over others
54	Feminism	The belief that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities
55	Footing	Position as compared to others
56	Fraternity	A group of people who have the same job, interests, etc.
57	Freedom	The condition of being free
58	Fundamental	Serving as an essential component
59	Gender	The behavioral, cultural, or psychological traits typically associated with one sex
60	Guarantee	An unconditional commitment that something will happen
61	Guise	A way of seeming or looking that is not true or real
62	Harmony	A pleasing combination or arrangement of different things
63	Homology	A similarity often attributable to common origin
64	Ideology	A manner or the content of thinking characteristic of an individual, group, or culture
65	Impartiality	Treating all people and groups equally



66	Inalienable	Incapable of being repudiated or transferred to another
67	Indifference	Lack of interest in or concern about something
68	Inequities	Lack of fairness
69	Insurance	The business of insuring persons or property
70	International	Any of several international socialist organizations
71	Isonomy	Equality before the law
72	Justice	The process or result of using laws to fairly judge and punish crimes and criminals
73	Liberty	Freedom of choice
74	Likeness	Resemblance
75	Livelihood	A way of earning money in order to live
76	Mainstreaming	To cause (someone or something) to be included in or accepted by the group that includes most people
77	Marginalized	To put or keep (someone) in a powerless or unimportant position within a society or group
78	Marriage	The formal union of a man and a woman as recognized by law by which they become husband and wife.
79	Mentee	A person who is advised, trained, or counseled by a mentor
80	Mentorship	The guidance provided by a mentor, especially an experienced person in a company or educational institution
81	Meritocracy	Government or the holding of power by people selected on the basis of their ability
82	Misogyny	Dislike of, contempt for, or ingrained prejudice against women
83	Neutrality	The quality or state of not favoring one side or the other
84	Ontological	A particular theory about the nature of being or the kinds of things that have existence




85	Opportunities	A chance for greater success
86	Parallelism	The fact of being similar in development or form
87	Participation	The state of being related to a larger whole
88	Patriarchy	The dominance of men over women
89	Persecution	The state of being continually treated in a cruel and harmful way
90	Positive	Characterized by or displaying affirmation or acceptance
91	Privilege	A right granted as a peculiar benefit, advantage, or favor
92	Protection	The state of being kept from harm, loss, etc
93	Recognition	Identification of a thing or person from previous encounters or knowledge
94	Regularity	Something that is average or usual in quality or size
95	Religion	The belief in and worship of a superhuman controlling power, especially a God or gods. A system of faith and worship.
96	Representation	The act of doing something on behalf of another or others
97	Resemblance	Something that makes one person or thing like another
98	Respect	To think about and listen to the feelings, wishes, or rights of other people.
99	Rights	Qualities (such as adherence to duty or obedience to lawful authority) that together constitute the ideal of moral propriety or merit moral approval
100	Sameness	The quality or state of being the same
101	Security	The state of being free from danger or injury
102	Segregation	The practice or policy of keeping people of different races, religions, etc., separate from each other
103	Semblance	The state of being somewhat like something but not truly or fully the same thing



104	Sexism	Prejudice, stereotyping, or discrimination, typically against women, on the basis of sex.
105	Shelter	A structure that covers or protects people or things
106	Similitude	Similarity
107	Status	A state at a particular time
108	Suffragettes	Members of early women's movements who pressed for equal voting right for women and men.
109	Symmetry	Similarity or exact correspondence between different things
110	Tokenism	The policy or practice of making only a symbolic effort (as to desegregate)
111	Tolerance	Ability to put up with something harmful, bad, or annoying
112	Uniformity	The quality or state of being the same
113	Universal	Applicable to or common to all members of a group or set
114	Victimization	The act of cruel or unjust treatment
115	Virtues	Conformity to a standard of right
116	Vulnerability	The inability to withstand the effects of a hostile environment

C- Post-module Activities

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!**

QADTINUEAO
4

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7



Innovation and Technology

Module 5

A- Pre-module questions

- 1- How do inventions and new technologies change life?
- 2- List some inventions you are familiar with.
- 3- It is said that technology has pros and cons, do you agree? What are these pros and cons?

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

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

Innovation: the act or process of introducing new ideas, devices, or methods

Technology: the use of science in industry, engineering, etc., to invent useful things or to solve problems

	Word	Definition
1	Accelerator	The device, typically a pedal, that controls the speed of a vehicle's engine
2	Access	Opportunity to view or copy a copyrighted work
3	Advance	A progress in development
4	Aerospace	The branch of technology and industry concerned with both aviation (flying) and space flight
5	Algorithms	A set of steps that are followed in order to solve a mathematical problem or to complete a computer process
6	Animatronics	Technology that uses electronic systems to operate puppets
7	Appliance	A machine (such as a stove, microwave, or dishwasher) that is powered by electricity and that is used in people's houses to perform a particular job
8	Application	A computer program (as a word processor or browser)



9	Artificial	Not natural or real : made, produced, or done to seem like something natural
10	Automation	Automatically controlled operation of an apparatus, process, or system by mechanical or electronic devices that take the place of human labor
11	Automation	The use of largely automatic equipment in a system of manufacturing or other production process
12	Autonomous	Not being under the rule or control of another
13	Ballistic	Of or relating to the science of the motion of projectiles in flight
14	Brainstorming	Problem-solving technique that involves considering all possible solutions without making prior evaluative judgments.
15	Breakthrough	An instance of notable progress in the development of knowledge, technology, or skill
16	Broadband	Operating at, responsive to, or comprising a wide band of frequencies
17	Browser	A program that permits navigating and viewing web pages.
18	Causative	Making something happen or exist
19	Commercialization	Invention is finding the best way to transform its technological value into its economic value
20	Commons	Many owners have the privilege to use given resources and no one has the right to exclude others (overuse of resources)
21	Communication	A piece of conveyed information
22	Computer	An electronic machine that can store and work with large amounts of information
23	Configuration	The way the parts of something are arranged
24	Connection	The act of connecting two or more things or the state of being connected
25	Consequences	A condition or occurrence traceable to a cause
26	Constraint	A limitation or restriction
27	Copyrights	Exclusive right to creative content



28	Corrigent	A substance added to a medicine to modify its action or counteract a disagreeable effect
29	Creativity	The skill and imagination to create new things
30	Criteria	Standards by which something is judged
31	Curriculum	The subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college
32	Customize	Modify (something) to suit a particular individual or task
33	Cybernetics	The use of technology to make copies of natural things, for example artificial body parts
34	Database	A collection of data organized in a way that makes the data easy to find, up and manage
35	Design	The appearance of something because of the way it has been planned and made
36	Development	Process used to convert knowledge and materials into a physical form
37	Device	An object, machine, or piece of equipment that has been made for some special purpose
38	Digital	Of or relating to information that is stored in the form of the numbers 0 and 1
39	Ecosystem	The set of mutually dependent suppliers, customers, and complementors that work together to create value
40	Embedding	Implant within something else so it becomes an ingrained or essential characteristic of it
41	Enclosures	Large fields, enclosed by fences or hedges, owned by the wealthy.
42	Entrepreneur	Someone who organizes a business/takes business risks.
43	Equipment	Supplies or tools needed for a special purpose
44	Ergonomics	The science of adapting equipment to the work and health needs of people.
45	Ethernet	Is a family of computer networking technologies commonly used in local area networks (LAN), metropolitan area networks (MAN) and wide area networks (WAN)



46	Evolve	To change or develop slowly often into a better, more complex, or more advanced state
47	Extranet	A private network that companies use to share certain information with selected people outside the organization, such as suppliers and major customers
48	Feedback	The return to the input of a part of the output of a machine, system, or process
49	Firewall	A system using special software that screens people who enter or exit a network requesting passwords.
50	Flowchart	A diagram that shows step-by-step progression through a procedure or system especially using connecting lines and a set of conventional symbols
51	Gadget	An often small mechanical or electronic device with a practical use but often thought of as a novelty
52	Gizmo	A gadget, especially one whose name the speaker does not know or cannot recall
53	Globalization	The process that happens when an organization or industry is connected with people all across the globe
54	Hacking	A usually creatively improvised solution to a computer hardware or programming problem or limitation
55	Hardware	Items needed for the performance of a task or activity
56	Holography	The art or process of using a hologram
57	Hyperlink	A web page address embedded in a word, phrase, or graphic that, when clicked transports users to that address.
58	Imaginative	Having or showing an ability to think of new and interesting ideas
59	Impact	A powerful or major influence or effect
60	Industrialization	To develop industries
61	Influence	The power to change or affect someone or something
62	Information	Knowledge obtained from investigation, study, or instruction
63	Ingenious	Very smart or clever
64	Innovation	The act or process of introducing new ideas, devices, or methods



65	Innovators	Resources, Desire and willingness to take on risk to try new things
66	Intelligence	The ability to learn or understand things or to deal with new or difficult situations
67	Interaction	Mutual or reciprocal action or influence
68	Interface	A device or program enabling a user to communicate with a computer
69	Internet	A worldwide of linked computers that allows users to transfer information from one computer to another anywhere in the world
70	Intranet	A private company network that allows employees to share resources no matter where they are located
71	Invention	A creation (a new device or process) resulting from study and experimentation
72	Keyboard	A panel of keys that operate a computer or typewriter
73	Laggards	Last to adopt with aversion to change
74	Laptop	A portable microcomputer having its main components (such as processor, keyboard, and display screen) integrated into a single unit capable of battery-powered operation
75	Lightwave	Is a 3D computer graphics software
76	Machine	A piece of equipment with moving parts that does work when it is given power from electricity, gasoline, etc
77	Matrix	An environment or material in which something develops; a surrounding medium or structure
78	Mechanical	Of or relating to machinery
79	Microblogging	The activity or practice of making short, frequent posts to a microblog
80	Mobile	Relating to or using communication technology such as smartphones, GPS devices, etc. that can be used anywhere
81	Modem	An electronic device inside or outside the computer that enables sending data phone lines or cable.
82	Modernization	Something modernized
83	Multimedia	Using, involving, or encompassing several media



84	Nanotechnology	Application of engineering to create materials on a molecular or atomic scale
85	Navigate	Plan and direct the route or course of a ship, aircraft, or other form of transportation, especially by using instruments or maps
86	Newbie	A person who has recently started a particular activity
87	Online	Connected to a computer, a computer network, or the Internet
88	Optimization	The action of making the best or most effective use of a situation or resource
89	Organic	Of, relating to, or derived from living matter
90	Outcomes	Results
91	Output	The amount of something that is produced by a person or thing
92	Patents	Legal documents giving a temporary monopoly to the creator of an original, not obvious and potentially commercial invention.
93	Photonics	A branch of physics that deals with the properties and application of photons
94	Pioneer	A person who begins or helps develop something new and prepares the way for others to follow
95	Piracy	Illegal copying of copyrighted software
96	Pixel	Any of the small parts that make up an image
97	Polytechnic	Relating to or devoted to instruction in many technical arts or applied sciences
98	Privacy	The state of being away from public attention
99	Process	A series of actions, motions, or operations leading to some result
100	Product	A tangible artifact or service that allows humans to experience the impacts of technology.
101	Productivity	The value of a particular product compared to the amount of labor needed to make it.
102	Progress	The process of improving or developing something over a period of time




103	Progressive	Making use of or interested in new ideas, findings, or opportunities
104	Prolific	Very inventive or productive
105	Protocol	The official procedure or system of rules governing affairs of state or diplomatic occasions
106	Prototype	First model
107	Queue	A list of data items, commands, etc., stored so as to be retrievable in a definite order, usually the order of insertion
108	Redundancy	The use of electronic equipment or systems designed to operate instead of another piece of equipment or system if that fails
109	Retina	A layer at the back of the eyeball containing cells that are sensitive to light and that trigger nerve impulses that pass via the optic nerve to the brain, where a visual image is formed
110	Robotics	Technology that is used to design, build, and operate robots
111	Smartphone	A cell phone that includes additional software functions (such as e-mail or an Internet browser)
112	Software	The programs and related information used by a computer
113	Spectrology	The study of specters
114	Sustainable	Involving methods that do not completely use up or destroy natural resources
115	Synthetic	Not natural
116	System	A group of related parts that move or work together
117	Technical	Having special knowledge especially of a mechanical or scientific subject
118	Technology	The use of science in industry, engineering, etc., to invent useful things or to solve problems
119	Teleport	To transfer by teleporting
120	Terminal	Of, forming, or situated at the end or extremity of something



121	Thumbnail	A miniature computer graphic sometimes hyperlinked to a full-size version
122	Trademarks	Exclusive rights over words, symbols and other signs that are used to identify a good or service
123	Trailblazing	Making or pointing a new way
124	Upgrade	To raise or improve the grade of
125	Vanguard	The group of people who are the leaders of an action or movement in society, politics, art, etc.
126	Verification	The process of establishing the truth, accuracy, or validity of something.
127	Vicissitude	The quality or state of being changeable
128	Wearables	Accessories and clothing that include electronic technology as a part of them
129	Wireless	Of or relating to data communications using radio waves
130	Xerography	A process for copying graphic matter by the action of light on an electrically charged photoconductive insulating surface in which the latent image is developed with a resinous powder (such as toner)

C- Post-module Activities

- 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.



d- Time to play! **Hooray!**

Innovation and Technology

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

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 CONSEQUENCES
 ECOSYSTEM
 HYPERLINK
 PIRACY
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APPLIANCE
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AUTOMATION
 CREATIVITY
 ERGONOMICS
 MODERNIZATION
 ROBOTICS
 XEROGRAPHY

