

right of women

Nowadays we take it for granted that women have the same rights as men before the first world war few people believed this. As far as work was concerned there were jobs which were regarded as women's jobs and other which were regarded as men's jobs. Women's jobs were generally lower paid than men's. Men did almost all the heavy jobs in industry or in transport. Women had jobs like dress-making, cleaning or worked as servants. Women's main role was as being to raise children and look for their home. Women were not expected to take position of leadership. Women were not even allowed to vote in elections. Before the war some women had been struggling to achieve greater equality with men. The most famous of these had been the suffragettes who staged a violent campaign against the government from 1905 to 1914 trying to achieve the right to vote. However, at the outbreak of war, they were still no nearer to success. Many men argued that women were unsuited to such responsibility that women could not be trusted to vote sensibly that women should not concern themselves with such male activities and voting. During the war many things changed

Human rights

The concept of human rights has existed under several names in European thought for many centuries at least since the time of King John of England. The political and religious tradition in order parts of the world also proclaimed what have come to be called human rights calling on rulers to rule justly and compassionately and delineating limits on their citizens. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in Europe several philosophers proposed the concept of rights belonging to person by nature and because he was a human being not by virtue of his citizenship in a particular religion or race or ethnic group. In the late 1700, two revolutions occurred which drew heavily on this concept in 1776, most of the British colonies in North America proclaimed their independence from the British Empire in document, which still stirs feeling and debate.

Language

Language is obviously a vital tool not only is it a means of communicating thoughts and ideas, but it forges friendship cultural ties and economic relationship. Throughout history many have reflected on importance of language for instance language shapes thoughts and emotions, determining one's perception of reality. Language is not only a vehicle for the expression of thoughts, perceptions, sentiments and values, it also represent; a fundamental expression of social identity. Language of course is knowledge and in our world today, knowledge is on the key factor in competitiveness. Brains and knowledge are what create the prosperity and growth we tend to take for granted. In an advanced industrial society in an increasingly interdependent world the knowledge of other languages becomes indispensable. In short, it's very important to learn foreign languages but without forget your identity.

You inscribe to University

Dear madam; Date : I am writing to ask about opportunities to study interpreting in your university, I am Moroccan, aged 19, and I hop to pass my baccalaureate well. I want to become a Translator or interpreter in Arabic French and English, if I obtain a place at this university, my uncle who lives in Las Vegas, will pay my expenses. My first language is Arabic, I have also French since the age of, 9 I speak it fluently, and I have a good reading and writing knowledge of it. My second foreign language is English, which I do not yet speak fluently, however, I can read it quite well and can write a certain amount. I also have a limited knowledge of Spanish. I should be grateful if you would send me details of your entrance equipments a copy of your prospectus and an application form.

Dropping from school

The fact that student drop off from school is a serious problems that hinders the progress of student first and then the level of national education. Most of students who drop off from school are poor, they speak their incapability of supplying, their parents obliged them to drop off from and look for a job to help the family. Other reason may be attributed to the students indifference. those students who stop going to school are villagers because they don't attend classes doing some agricultural work instead. Other ex-students attest that leaving school is not an idea that comes at random but as a reaction to the dissatisfaction resulted by those who have attained their degrees but gained no work after. The government must do some serious attempts so that students can keep up with their studies no matter what circumstances are. Also it should set plan to improve the educational system to most attainable one that open minds and doors

Immigration

Spanish officials estimate that about 1.000 people have downed attempting to enter Europe by crossing the 10-mile wide strait of Gibraltar in the past six years, Spanish officials say that morocco is tolerating the exit of small boats In 1996, several hundred illegal immigrants .most Moroccans were picked up by the police and coast guard on the southern shores of Spain, morocco's newly appointed prime mister. Aberahmane youssoufi : blamed illegal immigration on poverty, and said that policeman and walls are not solution to the illegal migration ,which should be handled with realism in order to find human solutions On February, the interior ministers of morocco and Italy signed a convention to cooperate in the fight against drug smuggling and illegal immigration the Italian interior minister said that a lot of Moroccans live legally in Italy, the largest foreign community in the country. Hand in hand between Morocco and Italy to fight drugs , illegal immigration .

Urbanization

Urbanization refers to a process in which an increasing proportion of entire population lives in cities and the suburbs of cities, this phenomenon has been closely connected with industrialization. By the end of this decade, more than half of the world's population will live in cities making humanity a predominantly urban species for the first time in its history. When more and more inanimate sources of energy were used in to enhance human productivity .surpluses increased economical fields Such as industry. Then the larger and larger proportions of population could live in cities. Economic forces were such that cities became the ideal places to locate factories and their workers, urbanization is a serious problem that will spoil the natural world in due course .there will be no country-sides and no green places to feel the first endowed natural beauty of this world .

Life in the countryside

Many people believe that life in the countryside is much better than in the city ,well they are wrong , living in the countryside is really difficult ,going out at night , for instance , is useless since there is nowhere to go to enjoy oneself, another thing is that when a person falls sick it is difficult to find an ambulance to take him to the nearest hospital .another misconception is about pollution , the countryside is not wholly clean , the air we breathe is not as fresh as people think ,many houses are not connected to the main sewage ,and do you know that many factories exist in many villages

Poverty

Poverty is becoming a serious problems for many countries , it affects the whole society and delays the development of the country . Poor families very often have health problems , because they have lot of children , parents are unable to provide medicine for them ,also they can't send them to school since schooling is expensive , they send them instead to work and bring them money , so when members of society are unhealthy or illiterate this affect the development of the country . Poverty is a serious problem, an enemy that government should fight by trying to make all members of society benefit from the resources of their country and work for its development .

Parents-children relationship

Parents-children relationship differ from one family to another. While some parents complain that their children don't listen to them anymore, children on the other hand complain that their parents don't understand them any longer. My relationship with my parents is a good one , I respect them and understand them, the allow me to choose my friends my cloths to travel alone and to invite friends home, however , they are very strict when it comes to my homework or staying late out late at night. To have a good parents-relationship is very easy thing if both parents and children make efforts to create such a kind of relation ship .

Traffic problems

There are many dangers when driving in a big city , traffic jams ,road rage, car jacking drive-by- shootings ,smash-and-grabs , accidents or purpose ambulance chasers , corrupt police , touring ,companies that can grab your car in ten seconds, the list goes on. Traffic jams are caused by drivers who tailgate and try to drive faster than the flow of traffic , when drivers merge at the last second , they have to step on their brakes , and that causes the tailgaters behind them to step on their brakes , roads rage occurs when someone loses self-control , some driver is going too fast , this causes a clash , there are many reasons behind the traffic jams problem . The latter can also be attributed to the road code, violation , speed and carelessness , other reasons such as natural factors are involved, snow , obscurity, and rain are most of them , one other cause is the poor infra-structure. Understanding these very real dangers will help you learn how to avoid or prevent traffic problems .drivers should drive safely and learn to maintain self-control , the driver should be a street-wise so that he can take the necessary precautions.

Television

?Television has become part of our every day life .what are its advantages and disadvantages On the one hand, TV has become the most influential means of the mass media because it has both sound and picture. It's also the most popular source of information education and international , in brief TV brings the whole world to us. One the other hand TV develops passive and lazy viewers. it also prevents communication between the members of the family besides students don't their homework and may become aggressive when they watch films of violence.

war

WAR is one of the worst crime that people have ever made to the humanity ,that's why we should know why some idiot people can't stand leaving in peace because the best thing that can draw the smile on every one's face is the peace, but in reality we have a different image to the world, we see that no one want to respect the right of other or want's to enslave people or take there weals, and they make some silly reasons to get what they want exactly like what happend to our brothers in iraq . war also creat a very bad destarction and ruin in everywhere . and from the main point we can say that poepl in stean of burning world they have to to learn how to leave in peace and creat the happiness instead of hate and killing.

Working children

Child labour is one of the problems that many countries face, there are various causes that drive children to work some of them drop out of school in order to help their poor or sick parents others have to work because they are orphans. In addition some parents are ignorant they think education is a waste of time . Working children face a tough life; in factories and mines they work in bad conditions no fresh air, long hours they may be injured by machines they are also deprived of education and childhood

air pollution

air pollution can effect our health in many ways with a both short-term effects different groups of individuals are effected by air pollution in different ways .some individuals are much more sensitive to pollutants than are others. young children and elderly people after suffer more from effects of air pollution.people with health problems such as asthma .heart and lung disease may also suffer more when the air is polluted the extent to which in individual is harmed by air pollution usually depends on the total to the damaging chemicals i.e the duration of exposure and the concentration of the chemicals must be taken into account.this s the end of pragraph i wish to benefit it ok

Humain rights

The concept of human rights has existed under several names in European thought for many centuries, at least since the time of King John of England. After the king violated a number of ancient laws and customs by which England had been governed, his subjects forced him to sign the Magna Carta, or Great Charter, which enumerates a number of what later came to be thought of as human rights. Among them were the right of the church to be free from governmental interference, the rights of all free citizens to own and inherit property and be free from excessive taxes. It established the right of widows who owned property to choose not to remarry, and established principles of due process and equality before the law. It also contained provisions forbidding bribery and official misconduct.

The political and religious traditions in other parts of the world also proclaimed what have come to be called human rights, calling on rulers to rule justly and compassionately, and delineating limits on their power over the lives, property, and activities of their citizens. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in Europe several philosophers proposed the concept of "natural rights," rights belonging to a person by nature and because he was a human being, not by virtue of his citizenship in a particular country or membership in a particular religious or ethnic group. This concept was vigorously debated and rejected by some philosophers as baseless. Others saw it as a formulation of the underlying principle on which all ideas of citizens' rights and political and religious liberty were based. In the late 1700s two revolutions occurred which drew heavily on this concept. In 1776 most of the British colonies in North America proclaimed their independence from the British Empire in a document which still stirs feelings, and debate, the U.S. Declaration of Independence

Business

In economics, business is the social science of managing people to organize and maintain collective productivity toward accomplishing particular creative and productive goals, usually to generate profit. The etymology of "business" refers to the state of being busy, in the context of the individual as well as the community or society. In other words, to be busy is to be doing commercially viable and profitable work. The term "business" has at least three usages, depending on the scope — the general usage (above), the singular usage to refer to a particular company or corporation, and the generalized usage to refer to a particular market sector, such as "the record business," "the computer business," or "the business community" — the community of suppliers of goods and services. The singular "business" can be a legally-recognized entity within an economically free society, wherein individuals organize based on expertise and skills to bring about social and technological advancement. In predominantly capitalist economies, businesses are typically formed to earn profit and grow the personal wealth of their owners. The owners and operators of a business have as one of their main objectives the receipt or generation of a financial return in exchange for their work — that is, the expense of time and energy — and for their acceptance of risk — investing work and money without certainty of success. Notable exceptions to this rule include some businesses which are cooperatives, or government institutions. However, the exact definition of business is disputable as is business philosophy; for example, some Marxists use "means of production" as a rough synonym for "business"; however a more accurate definition of "means of production" would be the resources and apparatus by which products and services are created. Control of these resources and apparatus results in control of business activity, and so, while they are very closely related, they are not the same thing. Socialists advocate either government, public, or worker ownership of most sizable businesses. Some advocate a mixed economy of private and state-owned enterprises. Others advocate a capitalist economy where all, or nearly all, enterprises are privately owned. Business Studies is taught as a subject in many schools

smoking

When our parents were young, people could buy cigarettes and smoke pretty much anywhere - even in hospitals! Ads for cigarettes were all over the place. Today we're more aware about how bad smoking is for our health. Smoking is restricted or banned in almost all public places and cigarette companies are no longer allowed to advertise on buses or trains, billboards, TV, and in many magazines. Almost everyone knows that smoking causes cancer, emphysema, and heart disease; that it can shorten your life by 14 years or more; and that the habit can cost a smoker thousands of dollars a year. So how come people are still lighting up!

natural disaster

A is the consequence of when a potential natural hazard becomes a physical event (e.g. volcanic eruption, earthquake, landslide) and this interacts with human activities. Human vulnerability, caused by the lack of planning, lack of appropriate emergency management or the event being unexpected, leads to financial, structural, and human losses. The resulting loss depends on the capacity of the population to support or resist the disaster, their resilience.[1] This understanding is concentrated in the formulation' :disasters occur when hazards meet vulnerability'.[2] A natural hazard will hence never result in a natural disaster in areas without vulnerability, e.g. strong earthquakes in uninhabited areas. The term natural has consequently been disputed because the events simply are not hazards or disasters without human involvement

Globalization

Globalization refers to increasing global connectivity, integration and interdependence in the economic, social, technological, cultural, political, and ecological spheres. Globalization is an umbrella term and is perhaps best understood as a unitary process inclusive of many sub-processes (such as enhanced economic interdependence, increased cultural influence, rapid advances of information technology, and novel governance and geopolitical challenges (that are increasingly binding people and the biosphere more tightly into one global system. There are several definitions and all usually mention the increasing connectivity of economies and ways of life across the world. The Encyclopedia Britannica says that globalization is the "process by which the experience of everyday life ... is becoming standardized around the world ".While some scholars and observers of globalization stress convergence of patterns of production and consumption and a resulting homogenization of culture, others stress that globalization has the potential to take many diverse forms.

Advertinsing

One the hand advertising makes consumers aware, of the new products on the market and helps them spend their money wisely it also as creates many jobs. On the other hand advertising makes people feel frustrated, if they can't afford the products .it also increases the prise of goods what's more it urges consumers to buy unnecessary commodities .

cinema

For the first twenty years of motion picture history most silent films were short--only a few minutes in length. At first a novelty, and then increasingly an art form and literary form, silent films reached greater complexity and length in the early 1910's. The films on the list above represent the greatest achievements of the silent era, which ended--after years of experimentation--in 1929 when a means of recording sound that would be synchronous with the recorded image was discovered. Few silent films were made in the 1930's, with the exception of Charlie Chaplin, whose character of the Tramp perfected expressive physical moves in many short films in the 1910's and 1920's. When the silent era ended, Chaplin refused to go along with sound; instead, he maintained the melodramatic Tramp as his mainstay in City Lights (1931) and Modern Times. (1936) The trademarks of Chaplin's Tramp were his ill-fitting suit, floppy over-sized shoes and a bowler hat, and his ever-present cane. A memorable image is Chaplin's Tramp shuffling off, penguin-like, into the sunset and spinning his cane whimsically as he exits. He represented the "little guy," the underdog, someone who used wit and whimsy to defeat his adversaries. Eisenstein's contribution to the development of cinema rested primarily in his theory of editing, or montage, which focused on the collision of opposites in order to create a new entity. One of the greatest achievements in editing is the Odessa Steps sequence, in his film Potemkin (1925). Eisenstein intercut between shots of townspeople trapped on the steps by Czarist troops, and shots of the troops firing down upon the crowd. Members of the crowd became individual characters to viewers as the montage continued. Within the editing track the fate of these individuals was played out. A mother picks up her dead child and confronts the troops. Then she is shot. A student looks on in terror and then flees--his fate uncertain. An old woman prays to be spared, but she is killed by a soldier who slashes her face with his saber. When a woman holding her baby carriage is killed, she falls to the steps, and the carriage begins a precipitous decline--shots of the baby crying are intercut with wide shots of the carriage rolling down the steps. To Eisenstein, each individual shot contributed an energy within the editing track that yielded far more than the sum total of shots. In other words, the "combination" of shots through editing created a new entity, based on the expressive emotional energy unleashed through the editing process .

Emmigracion

Morocco recently saw a migration of the population of cities and villages me especially in the last 50 years that happened Leone Morocco for independence. What are the reasons that drive housing villages to migrate to cities? And what are the causes of migrations out of the negative impact ? -There is a range of reasons why the villagers to the cities Taherhi me among them lack even the most basic means necessary hospitals and transportation means Finding work Mestekareauthossein circumstances of living ect . The result eased the congestion entire towns and neighborhoods Baladi shanties and Taherh begging and the use of young children Resulting from the whole circumscion eased some tragic scenes -Finally, I wish to state that changed everything in their power to stop the advance of the pioues and out of control the situation

education

Education encompasses teaching and learning specific skills, and also something less tangible but more profound: the imparting of knowledge, good judgement and wisdom. Education has as one of its fundamental goals the imparting of culture from generation to generation (see socialization). (Education means 'to draw out', facilitating realisation of self-potential and latent talents of an individual. It is an application of pedagogy, a body of theoretical and applied research relating to teaching and learning and draws on many disciplines such as psychology, philosophy, computer science, linguistics, neuroscience, sociology and anthropology. The education of an individual human begins at birth and continues throughout life. (Some believe that education begins even before birth, as evidenced by some parents' playing music or reading to the baby in the womb in the hope it will influence the child's development.) For some, the struggles and triumphs of daily life provide far more instruction than does formal schooling (thus Albert Einstein's admonition to "never let school interfere with your education"). Family members may have a profound educational effect — often more profound than they realize — though family teaching may function very informally .our food.

In conclusion, these problems are growing daily because people don't want to change their lifestyle. People need to be educated so they will stop damaging our planet . Furthermore,governments should take actions to prevent individuals and companies from harming their environment

Terrorism

Terrorism is a term used to describe violence or other harmful acts .Terrorism expert Walter Laqueur in 1999 has counted over 100 definitions and concludes that the "only general characteristic generally agreed upon is that terrorism involves violence and the threat of violence". Most definitions of terrorism include only those acts which are intended to create fear or "terror", "are perpetrated for an ideological goal (as opposed to a "madman" attack), and deliberately target "non-combatants."

As a form of unconventional warfare ,terrorism is sometimes used when attempting to force political change by :convincing a government or population to agree to demands to avoid future harm or fear of harm, destabilization of an existing government, motivating a disgruntled population to join an uprising, escalating a conflict in the hopes of disrupting the status quo, expressing a grievance, or drawing attention to a cause. The terms "terrorism" and "terrorist" (someone who engages in terrorism) carry a strong negative connotation. These terms are often used as political labels to condemn violence or threat of violence by certain actors as immoral, indiscriminate, or unjustified. Those labeled "terrorists" rarely identify themselves as such, and typically use other generic terms or terms specific to their situation, such as: separatist, freedom fighter, liberator ,revolutionary, vigilante, militant, paramilitary, guerrilla, rebel, jihadi or mujaheddin, or fedayeen, or any similar-meaning word in other languages.

Terrorism has been used by a broad array of political organizations in furthering their objectives; both right-wing and left-wing political parties, nationalistic, and religious groups, revolutionaries and ruling governments.[1] The presence of non-state actors in widespread armed conflict has created controversy regarding the application of the laws of war. An International Roundtable on Constructing Peace, Deconstructing Terror (2004) hosted by Strategic Foresight Group recommended that a distinction should be made between terrorism and acts of terror. While acts of terror are criminal acts as per the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 and domestic jurisprudence of almost all countries in the world, terrorism refers to a phenomenon including acts, perpetrators of acts of terror and motives of the perpetrators. There is a disagreement on definition of terrorism. However, there is an intellectual consensus globally that acts of terror should not be accepted under any circumstances. This is reflected in all important conventions including the United Nations counter terrorism strategy, outcome of the Madrid Conference on terrorism and outcome of the Strategic Foresight Group and ALDE roundtables at the European Parliament

Leisure time

Recreation is very important for one health whoever we are we need leisure activities because they enable us our minds and bodies

If we go on working without a break we'll get bored and exhausted

Therefore we should spend our free time on the things we like doing much as listing to music and pratising sport in this way we'll have energy to rasmus our studies and working

OK sany I PRESENT TO YOU THIS OBJECT OF THE HOW CAN AIR POLLUTION HURT MY HEALTH

air pollution can effect our health in many ways with a both short-term effects different groups of individuals are effected by air pollution in different ways. some individualsare much more sensitive to pollutants than are others. young children and elderly people after suffer more from effects of air pollution.people with health problems such asthma ,heart and lung disease may also suffer more when the air is pollutedthe extent to which in individual is harmed by air pollution usually depends on the total to the damaging chemicals i.e the duration of exposure and the concentration of the chemicals must be taken into account..this s the end of paragraph i wish to benefit it ok

Racism

Racism or racialism is a form of race, especially the belief that one race is superior to another. Racism may be expressed individually and consciously ,through explicit thoughts, feelings, or acts, or socially and unconsciously ,through institutions that promote inequality between races .

In the 19th century many legitimized racist beliefs and practices through scientific theories about biological differences among races. Today, most scientists have rejected the biological basis of race or the validity of "race" as a scientific concept. Racism, then, becomes discrimination based on alleged race. Racists themselves usually do believe that humans are divided into different races .

There are two main definitions of racism today. One of them states that racism is discrimination based on alleged race, the other - newer - one states that racism has started to include also discrimination based on religion or culture

women working

There have been a lot of chages in our social life in the last decades ,many more women working ,of course ,has the lifestyle of many families

Many people are worried whether a carrier women can properly care for the children the advantage of women working

women and men are equal and should also have the right have a job

women should hlep in the devlopment of theircountry

carrier mot her are usually educated and so can help their family

the disadvantage of carrier women : women find ut difficult to take very good care of children while working out side they usually rturm home tired often a day 's work outside the also have to deal with the house work the are left with litter time to care for their children. this affect a lot the whole family ,and may cause problems for children at schoole bc.

finally i say that at taking good care children of women /mothers alone

man/father should also share this responsibility with their wives

life is getting very expensive and women to help their family

A drought

A drought is a prolonged, abnormally dry period when there is not enough water for users' normal needs. Drought is not simply low rainfall; if it was, much of inland Australia would be in almost perpetual drought. Because people use water in so many different ways, there is no universal definition of drought .

Meteorologists monitor the extent and severity of drought in terms of rainfall deficiencies. Agriculturalists rate the impact on primary industries, hydrologists compare ground water levels, and sociologists define it on social expectations and perceptions

tv

nowdays .TV viewers have a wide choice of channels .more and more people have got satellite TV not all of them are satisfied with it

satellite TV has both advantages and drawbacks . whats is de advantages and drawbacks of TV?,

-satellite TV brings the whole world into your home

there a variety of programmes to choose fromit helps people improve foreigns languages and there are lots of entertaining ...educating programmes. You may not feel bored.

-and the drawbacks of satellite TV :

People spend too much time watching TV and they become passive and lazy there are too many channels and it is often difficult to choose the right programme and the people watch foreign TV channels and not their national TV.

Thy don't know what is happening in their country, they might forget about their own culture and problem

Children don't do their homework ,don't read enough.

-satellite TV like any other technology is means to an end people should be selective and watch interesting programmes only .

Families

It's not necessarily a fact that small families are the best, but the fact that raising just one child is extremely expensive. There is the hospital bill ,one must have good medical/dental (very expensive) for those toothaches, possible braces, fevers, scrapes, childhood diseases, not to mention the many shots children get during their younger years. There is clothing, food, a good home to live in, education and other hidden costs. Your child is better adjusted if they (a boy) are put into a sport at the age of 5 or 6, or if it's a girl ,into dancing, etc., to keeping them off the streets and also give them insight as to what the future can hold for them. It costs many thousands of dollars to raise one child, and I use to know the stats on it, but it has since changed.

If a family can afford more than 2 children (good to have sibling) then they should go for it. I have known families during the 50s to 70s where there were 5 8 - kids in a family and they were all well adjusted kids, not to mention the oldest child always ends up helping mom and pop out. Large families can be fun, but if you can't afford it this can cause a great deal of pressure on the parents and either shorten their life span or end in divorce. To have a large family you have to be well organized

Languages

A language is a system used to facilitate communication among higher animals and/or computers. This article is about the fundamental features typically found in nearly all natural human languages. For information about artificial languages specifically for computers, please see instead machine code. Higher animals believed to employ audible language only, without symbols, include, but are not limited to, dolphins and whales. For information about this subject ,please see "Animal communication" instead

Minorities

A minority or subordinate group is a sociological group that does not constitute a politically dominant plurality of the total population of a given society. A sociological minority is not necessarily a numerical minority — it may include any group that is disadvantaged with respect to a dominant group in terms of social status, education, employment, wealth and political power. To avoid confusion, some writers prefer the terms "subordinate group" and "dominant group" rather than "minority" and "majority."

In socioeconomics, the term" minority" typically refers to a socially subordinate ethnic group (understood in terms of language, nationality, religion and/or culture). Other minority groups include people with disabilities, "economic minorities" (working poor or unemployed), "age minorities" (who are younger or older than a typical working age) and sexual minorities (whose sexual orientation or gender identity differs from the sociological norm.)

The term "minority group" often occurs alongside a discourse of civil rights and collective rights which gained prominence in the20 th century. Members of minority groups are subject to differential treatment in the society in which they live. This discrimination may be directly based on an individual's perceived membership of a minority group, without consideration of that individual's personal achievement. It may also occur indirectly, due to social structures that are not equally accessible to all. Activists campaigning on a range of issues may use the language of minority rights, including student rights, consumer rights and animal rights. In recent years, some members of social groups traditionally perceived as dominant have attempted to present themselves as an oppressed minority, such as white, middle-class heterosexual males. Studies have consistently shown a correlation between negative attitudes or prejudice toward minorities and social conservatism (as well as the converse, positive attitudes and social progressivism).[2] Minority groups in history, include Jews under Nazi Germany and African Americans in the Jim Crow period

English

World science is dominated today by a small number of languages, but English which is probably is the most popular global language of science and of modern technology that because many reason: first it is international language and the majority of country used it as their home language. In addition to that you can understand what happen in the world, in the other hand you can understand the new technology, moreover we see that the people that speak more than two language have a chance to get a better job than the other people who can speak just one. And also it is very important to student who want finish their Hight study in university. Finally English will become more important in the future and more using in all things

Leisure

..What i do in my free time ? Well, i like to exercise and sports ,especially Karate. Just the same, i like to watch a football match or a good film sometimes .

Music- now that 's something like as much as sport. I very often listen to music on the radio.but what i like best is reading books on biology,chemistry and physics. These are my favourite subjects at school.what about friends? Ilike to be with them on Saturday

racism

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-women

Millions of women throughout the world live in conditions of abject deprivation of, and attacks against, their fundamental human rights for no other reason than that they are women .

Combatants and their sympathizers in conflicts, such as those in Sierra Leone, Kosovo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Afghanistan, and Rwanda, have raped women as a weapon of war with near complete impunity. Men in Pakistan, South Africa, Peru, Russia, and Uzbekistan beat women in the home at astounding rates, while these governments alternatively refuse to intervene to protect women and punish their batterers or do so haphazardly and in ways that make women feel culpable for the violence. As a direct result of inequalities found in their countries of origin, women from Ukraine, Moldova, Nigeria, the Dominican Republic, Burma, and Thailand are bought and sold, trafficked to work in forced prostitution, with insufficient government attention to protect their rights and punish the traffickers. In Guatemala, South Africa, and Mexico, women's ability to enter and remain in the work force is obstructed by private employers who use women's reproductive status to exclude them from work and by discriminatory employment laws or discriminatory enforcement of the law. In the U.S., students discriminate against and attack girls in school who are lesbian, bi-sexual, or transgendered, or do not conform to male standards of female behavior. Women in Morocco, Jordan, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia face government-sponsored discrimination that renders them unequal before the law - including discriminatory family codes that take away women's legal authority and place it in the hands of male family members - and restricts women's participation in public life

internet

The Internet is a worldwide, publicly accessible network of interconnected computer networks that transmit data by packet switching using the standard Internet Protocol (IP). It is a "network of networks" that consists of millions of smaller domestic, academic, business, and government networks ,which together carry various information and services, such as electronic mail ,online chat, file transfer, and the interlinked web pages and other documents of the world wide web.

The USSR's launch of Sputnik spurred the United States to create the Advanced Research Projects Agency, known as ARPA, in February 1958 to regain a technological lead.[1][2] ARPA created the Information Processing Technology Office (IPTO) to further the research of the Semi Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) program, which had networked country-wide radar systems together for the first time. J. C. R. Licklider was selected to head the IPTO, and saw universal networking as a potential unifying human revolution.

Licklider had moved from the Psycho-Acoustic Laboratory at Harvard University to MIT in 1950, after becoming interested in information technology. At MIT, he served on a committee that established Lincoln Laboratory and worked on the SAGE project. In 1957 he became a Vice President at BBN, where he bought the first production PDP-1 computer and conducted the first public demonstration of time-sharing.

At the IPTO, Licklider recruited Lawrence Roberts to head a project to implement a network, and Roberts based the technology on the work of Paul Baran who had written an exhaustive study for the U.S. Air Force that recommended packet switching (as opposed to circuit switching) to make a network highly robust and survivable. After much work, the first node went live at UCLA on October 29, 1969 on what would be called the ARPANET, one of the "eve" networks of today's Internet. Following on from this, the British Post Office, Western Union International and Tymnet collaborated to create the first international packet switched network, referred to as the International Packet Switched Service (IPSS), in 1978. This network grew from Europe and the US to cover Canada, Hong Kong and Australia by 1981. The first TCP/IP-wide area network was operational by January 1, 1983, when the United States' National Science Foundation (NSF) constructed a university network backbone that would later become the NSFnet. It was then followed by the opening of the network to commercial interests in 1985. Important, separate networks that offered gateways into, then later merged with, the NSFnet include Usenet, BITNET and the various commercial and educational networks, such as X.25, Compuserve and JANET. Telenet (later called Sprintnet) was a large privately-funded national computer network with free dial-up access in cities throughout the U.S. that had been in operation since the 1970s. This network eventually merged with the others in the 1990s as the TCP/IP protocol became increasingly popular. The ability of TCP/IP to work over these pre-existing communication networks, especially the international X.25 IPSS network, allowed for a great ease of growth. Use of the term "Internet" to describe a single global TCP/IP network originated around this time.

Terrorism

Terrorism is a term used to describe violence or other harmful acts.they are classified terrorism into six categories.Civil Disorders.Political Terrorism. Non-Political Terrorism.Quasi-Terrorism.Limited Political Terrorism.Official or State Terrorism.Terrorist attacks are often targeted to maximize fear and publicity. They usually use explosives or poison, but there is also concern about terrorist attacks using weapons of mass destruction. Terrorist organizations usually methodically plan attacks in advance, and may train participants, plant "undercover" agents, and raise money from supporters or through organized crime. Communication may occur through modern telecommunications, or through old-fashioned methods such as couriers.The context in which terrorist tactics are used is often a large-scale, unresolved political conflict.

The type of conflict varies widely; historical examples include:

Secession of a territory to form a new sovereign state

Dominance of territory or resources by various ethnic groups

Imposition of a particular form of government, such as democracy, theocracy, or anarchy

Economic deprivation of a population

Opposition to a domestic government or occupying army

A revolution

A revolution (from Late Latin *revolutio* which means "a turn around") is a significant change that usually occurs in a relatively short period of time. Various defined revolutions have been happening throughout human history. They vary in terms of numbers of their participants) revolutionaries), means employed by them, duration, motivating ideology and many other aspects. They may result in a socio-political change in the socio-political institutions, or a major change in a culture or economy. Scholarly debates about what is and what is not a revolution center around several issues. Early study of revolutions primarily analyzed events in European history from psychological perspective[citation needed], soon however new theories were offered using explanations for more global events and using works from other social sciences such as sociology and political sciences. Several generations of scholarly thought have generated many competing theories on revolutions, gradually increasing our understanding of this complex phenomenon