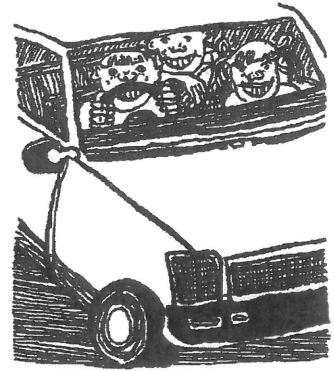


A If I were my parents,...

I'd make my children _____

I'd let them _____

I wouldn't let them _____

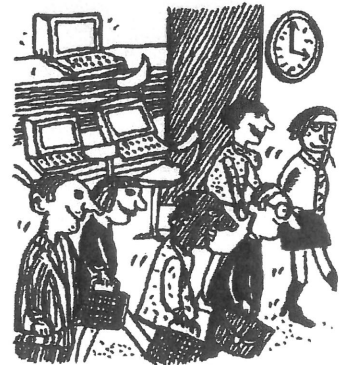


D If I were the manager of a big company,...

I'd make my employees _____

I'd let them _____

I wouldn't let them _____



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FACT SHEET

- Another risk to pregnant women is _____ transmitted by mosquitoes. It can lead to anaemia, which increases the risk for maternal and infant mortality and developmental problems for babies.
- HIV infection is also an increasing danger. Mother-to-child _____ of HIV is continuing to grow, especially in poor parts of the world. Today about 45% of HIV-infected mothers transmit it to their children.
- A lot of these deaths and disabilities are preventable. This means that a greater number of trained doctors and nurses and a better system of health care in general could save many lives every day. Better _____ to clean and safe water could also make millions of lives longer.

- Across the world, a woman dies from complications in childbirth every _____ – about 529,000 each year. The vast majority of them in developing countries.
- In Sub-Saharan Africa, one woman out of _____ dies during pregnancy or in childbirth, compared to a 1-in-_____ risk in a developed country – the largest difference between poor and rich countries of any health indicator.
- The direct _____ of maternal deaths are haemorrhage, infection, obstructed labour, hypertensive disorders in pregnancy, and complications during an unsafe abortion.
- At least 20% of the diseases of children below the age of 5 are related to poor maternal health and nutrition, as well as the quality of care upon delivery and during the newborn period. Every year _____ babies die before or during delivery or in the first week of life.





Statement A

"If you want to know the damage this period has done to Africa, just pick up a map of Africa and study the borders. During this period the continent has been broken into unsustainable borders that neglected traditional boundaries. Thus, the wars in Liberia, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan, Senegal, Guinea Bissau and Western Sahara/Morocco could all be traced directly back to the artificial boundaries established during this period by foreign rulers, many of whom never visited the region."

http://www.camara.dk/_bantaba/000042d2.htm

Statement B

"I argue that historical injustices played a significant role in condemning Africa to poverty and underdevelopment but that, more importantly, African leaders themselves have also failed the resource-rich continent. They continue to unscrupulously harp on historical injustices to cover up for their political and economic mess. Corrupt and inefficient management of economies, greed, power hunger, disrespect for human rights, among others, have contributed to the underdevelopment of Africa today."

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/socecon/develop/africa/2002/0919blame.htm>

Statement C

"One of the many problems this period has created is land. Zimbabwe, South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique, Zambia, Kenya are examples of situations where vast amounts of land were controlled by a few. I was appalled to learn that 80% of the agricultural land in South Africa is owned by the whites who account for less than 20% of the population."

http://www.camara.dk/_bantaba/000042d2.htm

Statement D

"It is clear that the Western world continues to make efforts to exacerbate Africa's isolation in the global economy. Instead of helping Africa recover from the impact of their domination, the Western powers have sought ways to stop the development of Africa. African leaders have been forced to adopt false economic policies in return for aid with very little understanding of what the policies mean."

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/socecon/develop/africa/2002/0919blame.htm>

Statement E

"The educational system introduced by the British was a poisonous gift to the people of India. Not only was it irrelevant to the learning needs of the millions, but it also constituted a major colonial instrument for their enslavement and the destruction of their cultural roots. Its main function was to create a new class of the 'educated' to provide clerks and specialists for colonial administration."

The Post Development Reader, ed Majid Rahnema, Victoria Bawtree

Statement F

"The policies pursued by the IMF (International Monetary Fund) which have been imposed on many African countries are based on assumptions that are fundamentally unsound. The current rules of the game have been largely set by corporate interests. Trade agreements have been heavily weighted in favour of the rich countries, made the poorest countries worse off, and condemned thousands to death through AIDS."

J. Stiglitz, former Senior Vice President and Chief Economist of the World Bank

Statement G

"In some countries, such as Tanzania, the colonial governments actively encouraged farmers to grow coffee and other cash crops rather than crops for people to eat. It was the same with Senegal and Nigeria (peanuts), Rwanda and Uganda (coffee), Ghana and Ivory Coast (cocoa), Mali, Niger and Sudan (cotton) and many others. As a result, African countries have been unable to grow enough to feed themselves. The frequent slumps in the world commodity prices meant that the countries have at the same time been too poor to buy food from abroad."

http://news.bbc.co.uk/cbbcnews/hi/newsid_4070000/newsid_4077200/4077204.stm

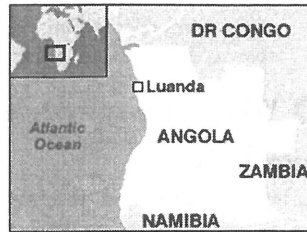
Statement H

"Western banks have burdened poor countries with immense debt when they agreed to lend money to corrupt or repressive African rulers. The money generally went straight into their bank accounts, bringing nothing to the majority of the population. The rich countries have forced the liberalization of trade on poor countries, while keeping their own agricultural subsidies, and non-tariff barriers that punish poor-country exporters."

J. Stiglitz, former Senior Vice President and Chief Economist of the World Bank



A. Angola



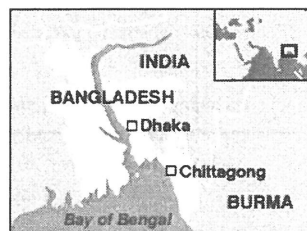
Following independence from Portugal in 1975, fighting **broke out** between the Communist MPLA and the anti-Communist UNITA. The MPLA was supported by the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc, while UNITA was supported by the United States and several African leaders. The war continued even as the support of the international community **ceased** – UNITA gained financial sources by mining diamonds and selling them abroad. The civil war finally ended in 2002.

Up to 1.5 million lives were lost, and 4 million people **displaced**, in the quarter century of fighting. Today, Angola is one of the poorest countries in the world. Seventy percent of its population live in **extreme poverty**. Roads in the countryside are ruined. The railway system has collapsed, and the agricultural base is **in tatters** as many former fields are still covered with **landmines**. The country imports almost all its sugar, after once being one of the world's largest exporters.

But ask any energy **executive** these days and another picture emerges: Angola is Africa's second-largest oil producer after Nigeria. Oil currently accounts for around 90 % of export **revenues**. The US and China are the largest importers of Angolan oil. Angola also has **considerable deposits** of diamonds, gas, gold and iron.

There is evidence that **revenues** from Angolan oil are being **squandered** through corruption and mismanagement. From 1997 to 2001, US\$ 774 million of Angolan oil **revenues** were paid into an account in Switzerland. This sum was to repay Angola's debt with Russia, but only US\$161 millions were transferred to an account belonging to the Russian Ministry of Finance. Around \$600 million were transferred to accounts belonging to a series of private companies, with millions ending up in the accounts of Angolan officials, including the Angolan President Dos Santos.

B. Bangladesh



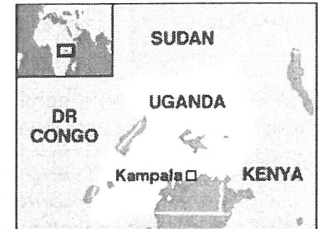
Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries in the world. Despite domestic and international efforts to improve economic and demographic prospects, Bangladesh remains a developing nation. Most of the country is situated on deltas of large rivers flowing from the Himalayas. About a third of the country floods annually during the rainy season, **hampering** economic development. Many people are landless and forced to live on and cultivate frequently flooded land.

Recent estimates of Bangladesh's population range from 142 to 159 million, making it the 7th most populous nation in the world. With a land area of only 144,000 square kilometres the population density is remarkable. The high population is often seen as one of the **obstacles** to development.

Further **obstacles** to prosperity include a growing labour force that has outnumbered jobs, inefficient use of energy resources, insufficient power supplies, **political tensions** and corruption.

Bangladesh remains a poor, overpopulated, and inefficiently-governed nation. Nearly two-thirds of Bangladeshis are employed in the agriculture sector, with rice as the single-most-important product. Garment exports and payments from Bangladeshis working overseas, mainly in the Middle East and East Asia, fuel its economic growth.

C. Uganda



The colonial boundaries created by Britain to delimit Uganda grouped together a wide range of ethnic groups with different political systems and cultures. These differences prevented the establishment of a working political community after independence was achieved in 1962. The dictatorial regime of Idi AMIN (1971–79) was responsible for the deaths of some 300,000 opponents; guerrilla war and **human rights abuses** under Milton OBOTE (1980–85) **claimed** at least another 100,000 lives. The rule of Yoweri MUSEVENI since 1986 has brought relative stability and economic growth to Uganda. In 2000, Uganda qualified for **debt relief** worth almost 1.5 billion USD.

Uganda has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, and **sizeable** mineral deposits of copper, cobalt, gold, and other minerals. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, employing over 80% of the workforce. Coffee accounts for the bulk of Uganda's export **revenues**, following the recommendations of the IMF and WB (International Monetary Fund and the World Bank). However the instability of the price of coffee on world markets has **repeatedly hampered** economic growth and threatened producer livelihoods.



1 Match the following words with their definition

A. a landmine	1. someone who has been forced to leave their own country/region and live somewhere else because of a war, for example.
B. to squander	2. a senior manager in a business or other organization
C. revenue	3. not to use money in a sensible way
D. a displaced person	4. a bomb hidden under the ground that explodes when someone moves over it
E. to be in tatters	5. to prevent something from happening or progressing normally
F. an executive	6. to be in very bad condition
G. to hamper	7. income from business activities or taxes

2 Match the words in the two columns to form frequently used expressions. Explain what the expressions mean

A. human rights	1. lives
B. to claim	2. deposits
C. oil	3. poverty
D. debt	4. tensions
E. extreme	5. abuse
F. political	6. relief

3 Suggest synonyms for the words in bold. Use synonyms in the right grammatical form.

1. In 1975 fighting **broke out** between MPLA and UNITA.

2. The war continued even as the support of the international community **ceased**.

3. The price of coffee has **repeatedly** threatened economic growth. _____

4. The high population is often seen as one of the **obstacles** to development.

5. Angola has **considerable** deposits of diamonds.



4 What is the correct definition?

Colonialism is

A. the transformation of agriculture that began in 1945 with the aim to feed the rapidly growing population of the world.

B. a social-economic system under which certain persons are deprived of personal freedom and compelled to work.

C. a practice of political and economic domination, which involves the subjugation of one people to another.

5 Complete the table

Word class	Word	Pron.	Example sentence
Noun (territory)	colony	Ooo	E.g. India used to be a British colony.
Verb			
Noun (person)			
Adjective			

Poverty

READING

14

Down and Out in Paris and London, by George Orwell, is an account of the times when he was poor and living in each of the two capital cities.



DOWN AND OUT IN PARIS AND LONDON

It is altogether curious, your first contact with poverty. You have thought so much about poverty – it is the thing you have feared all your life, the thing you knew would happen to you sooner or later; and it is all so utterly and prosaically different. You thought it would be quite simple; it is extraordinarily complicated. You thought it would be terrible; it is merely squalid and boring. It is the peculiar *lowness* of poverty that you discover first; the shifts that it puts you to, the complicated meanness, the crust-wiping.

You discover, for instance, the secrecy attached to poverty. At a sudden stroke you have been reduced to an income of six francs a day. But of course you dare not admit it – you have got to pretend that you are living quite as usual. From the start it tangles you in a net of lies, and even with the lies you can hardly manage it. You stop sending clothes to the laundry, and the laundress catches you in the street and asks you why; you mumble something, and she, thinking you are sending the clothes elsewhere, is your enemy for life. The tobacconist keeps asking why you have cut down your smoking. There are letters you want to answer, and cannot, because stamps are too expensive. And then there are your meals – meals are the worst difficulty of all. Every day at meal-times you go out, ostensibly to a restaurant, and loaf an hour in the Luxembourg Gardens, watching the pigeons. Afterwards you smuggle your food home in your pockets. Your food is bread and margarine, or bread and wine, and even the nature of the food is governed by lies. You have to buy rye bread instead of household bread, because the rye loaves, though dearer, are round and can be smuggled in your pockets. This wastes you a franc a day. Sometimes, to keep up appearances, you have to spend sixty centimes on a drink, and go correspondingly short of food. Your linen gets filthy, and you run out of soap and razor blades. Your hair wants cutting, and you try to cut it yourself, with such fearful results that you have to go to the barber after all, and spend the equivalent of a day's food. All day you are telling lies, and expensive lies. ()

You discover what it is like to be hungry. With bread and margarine in your belly, you go out and look into the shop windows. Everywhere there is food insulting you in huge, wasteful piles; whole dead pigs, baskets of hot loaves, great yellow blocks of butter, strings of sausages, mountains of potatoes, vast Gruyère cheeses like grindstones. A snivelling self-pity comes over you at the sight of so much food.

1 BEFORE YOU READ

Read the first three sentences of the text. Predict why Orwell describes being poor as *extraordinarily complicated*.

Word Bank Turn to page 120.

2 FIRST IMPRESSION

Read the complete text and think about the following:

- Do Orwell's problems seem like the problems of a poor person today? Why? Why not?
- Are Orwell's experiences similar to Frank McCourt's? If not, how are they different?

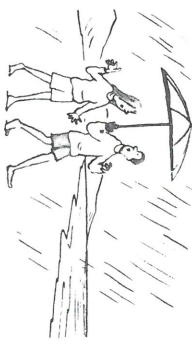
3 READ AGAIN

Explain the following references:

- it is all so utterly and prosaically different*. What is?
- of course you dare not admit it*. Admit what?
- the laundress catches you in the street and asks you why*. What exactly does she ask?
- This wastes you a franc a day*. What does?
- with such fearful results*. Results of what?

Although / though / even though / in spite of / despite

Study this example situation:



Last year Paul and Joanne had a holiday by the sea. It rained a lot, but they enjoyed themselves.

You can say:

Although it rained a lot, they enjoyed themselves.
(= It rained a lot, *but* they ...)

In spite of / or Despite the rain, they enjoyed themselves.

+ though at the end of a sentence

B After **although** we use a **subject + verb**:

- Although it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.
- I didn't get the job although I had the necessary qualifications.

Compare the meaning of **although** and **because**:

- We went out although it was raining.
- We didn't go out because it was raining.

C After **in spite of** or **despite**, we use a **noun**, a **pronoun** (this/had/what etc.) or **-ing**:

- In spite of the rain, we enjoyed our holiday.
- I didn't get the job in spite of having the necessary qualifications.
- She wasn't well, but in spite of this she went to work.
- In spite of what I said yesterday, I still love you.

Despite is the same as **in spite of**. We say **in spite of**, but **despite** (*without of*):

- She wasn't well, but despite this she went to work. (*not* despite of this)

You can say **in spite of** the fact (that) ... and **despite** the fact (that) ... :

- I didn't get the job } in spite of the fact (that) } I had the necessary qualifications.
- I didn't get the job } despite the fact (that) } I had the necessary qualifications.

Compare **in spite of** and **because of**:

- We went out in spite of the rain. (*or* ... despite the rain.)
- We didn't go out because of the rain.

D Compare **although** and **in spite of / despite**:

- Although the traffic was bad, } we arrived on time. (*not* In spite of the traffic was bad)
- In spite of the traffic, } we arrived on time. (*not* In spite of the traffic was bad)

- I couldn't sleep } although I was very tired. (*not* despite I was tired)
- I couldn't sleep } despite being very tired.

E Sometimes we use **though** instead of **although**:

- I didn't get the job though I had the necessary qualifications.

In spoken English we often use **though** at the end of a sentence:

- The house isn't very nice. I like the garden though. (= but I like the garden)
- I see them every day. I've never spoken to them though. (= but I've never spoken to them)

Even though (*but not 'even' alone*) is a stronger form of **although**:

- Even though I was really tired, I couldn't sleep. (*not* Even I was really tired ...)

Exercises

113.1 Complete the sentences. Use **although** + a sentence from the box.

I didn't speak the language	he has a very important job
I had never seen her before	we don't like them very much
It was quite cold	the heating was on
I'd met her twice before	we've known each other a long time

- 1 Although he has a very important job, he isn't particularly well-paid.
- 2 She wasn't wearing a coat, I recognised her from a photograph.
- 3 We thought we'd better invite them to the party, I managed to make myself understood.
- 4 We thought we'd better invite them to the party, the room wasn't warm.
- 5 I didn't recognise her, I managed to make myself understood.
- 6 We're not very good friends, the room wasn't warm.
- 7 I didn't recognise her, I managed to make myself understood.
- 8 We're not very good friends, the room wasn't warm.

113.2 Complete the sentences with **although** / **in spite of** / **because** / **because of**.

- 1 Although it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.
- 2 a all our careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.
- b we'd planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.
- 3 a I went home early, I was feeling unwell.
- b I went to work the next day, I was still feeling unwell.
- 4 a She only accepted the job, the salary, which was very high.
- b She accepted the job, the salary, which was rather low.
- 5 a I managed to get to sleep, there was a lot of noise.
- b I couldn't get to sleep, the noise.

Use your own ideas to complete the following sentences:

- 6 a He passed the exam although
- b He passed the exam because
- 7 a I didn't eat anything although
- b I didn't eat anything in spite of

113.3 Make one sentence from two. Use the word(s) in brackets in your sentences.

- 1 I couldn't sleep. I was very tired. (despite)
I couldn't sleep despite being very tired.
- 2 They have very little money. They are happy. (in spite of)
In spite of
- 3 My foot was injured. I managed to walk to the nearest village. (although)
Although
- 4 I enjoyed the film. The story was silly. (in spite of)
In spite of
- 5 We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other. (despite)
Despite
- 6 I got very wet in the rain. I was only out for five minutes. (even though)
Even though

113.4 Use the words in brackets to make a sentence with **though** at the end.

- 1 The house isn't very nice. (like / garden) I like the garden though.
- 2 It's warm today. (very windy)
- 3 We didn't like the food. (ate)
- 4 Liz is very nice. (don't like / husband) I

→ Additional exercise 32 (page 321)

Unless As long as Provided/providing

A

Unless

Study this example situation:

The club is for members only.

You can't go in unless you are a member.

This means:

You can't go in *except* if you are a member. *or*You can go in *only* if you are a member.

Unless = except if.



Some more examples of unless:

 I'll see you tomorrow unless I have to work late. (= except if I have to work late)

 There are no buses to the beach. Unless you have a car, it's difficult to get there. (= except if you have a car)

 'Shall I tell Liz what happened?' 'Not unless she asks you.' (= only if she asks you)

 Sally hates complaining. She wouldn't complain about something unless it was really bad. (= except if it was really bad)

 We can take a taxi to the restaurant – unless you'd prefer to walk. (= except if you'd prefer to walk)

Instead of unless it is often possible to say if ... not:

 Unless we leave now, we'll be late. *or* If we don't leave now, we'll ...

B

As long as etc.

 as long as *or* so long as } All these expressions mean 'if' or 'on condition that'.
 provided (that) *or* providing (that) }

For example:

 You can borrow my car { as long as / so long as } you promise not to drive too fast.

(= you can borrow my car, but you must promise not to drive too fast – this is a condition)

 Travelling by car is convenient { provided (that) / providing (that) } you have somewhere to park.

(= but only if you have somewhere to park)

 Providing (that) } the room is clean, I don't mind which hotel we stay at.
 Provided (that) }

(= the room must be clean – otherwise I don't mind)

C

 When you are talking about the future, do *not* use *will* after *unless* / *as long as* / *so long as* / *provided* / *providing*. Use a *present* tense (see Unit 25):

 I'm not going out unless it stops raining. (*not* unless it will stop)

 Providing the weather is good, we're going to have a picnic. (*not* providing it will be good)

Exercises

115.1 Write a new sentence with the same meaning. Use *unless* in your sentence.1 You must try a bit harder or you won't pass the exam.
You won't pass the exam unless you try a bit harder.2 Listen carefully or you won't know what to do.
You won't know what to do3 She must apologise to me or I'll never speak to her again.
She must apologise to me or I'll never speak to her again.4 You have to speak very slowly or he won't be able to understand you.
You have to speak very slowly or he won't be able to understand you.5 Business must improve soon, or the company will have to close.
Business must improve soon, or the company will have to close.115.2 Write sentences with *unless*.1 The club isn't open to everyone. You are allowed in only if you're a member.
You aren't allowed in the club unless you're a member.2 I don't want to go to the party alone. I'm going only if you go too.
I'm not going3 Don't worry about the dog. It will attack you only if you move suddenly.
The dog4 Ben isn't very talkative. He'll speak to you only if you ask him something.
Ben5 Today is a public holiday. The doctor will see you only if it's an emergency.
The doctor

115.3 Choose the correct word or expression for each sentence.

1 You can borrow my car unless/as long as you promise not to drive too fast. (as long as is correct)

2 I'm playing tennis tomorrow unless/providing it rains.

3 I'm playing tennis tomorrow unless/providing it doesn't rain.

4 I don't mind if you come home late unless/as long as you come in quietly.

5 I'm going now unless/providing you want me to stay.

6 I don't watch TV unless/as long as I've got nothing else to do.

7 Children are allowed to use the swimming pool unless/provided they are with an adult.

8 Unless/provided they are with an adult, children are not allowed to use the swimming pool.

9 We can sit here in the corner unless/as long as you'd rather sit over there by the window.

10 A: Our holiday cost a lot of money.
B: Did it? Well, that doesn't matter unless/as long as you enjoyed yourselves.

115.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

1 We'll be late unless we get a taxi.

2 I like hot weather as long as

3 I takes Kate about 20 minutes to drive to work provided

4 I don't mind walking home as long as

5 I like to walk to work in the morning unless

6 We can meet tomorrow unless

7 You can borrow the money providing

8 You won't achieve anything unless