
Countries around the world celebrate different events (national/international, cultural, or religious.) Choose one of the events celebrated in Morocco (e.g. Aid Al Fitr, Imilchil festival, New year's Eve, Moussems, etc.) and write a letter to tell your pen friend about it.

These ideas might help you:

The event/festival celebrated, – Where and when it is celebrated, – How people celebrate it(any special meals, clothes, visits, feelings, etc.). – The importance of this celebration in our culture, – Your own feelings, opinion and/or attitudes.

Dear Sandra,

I would like to thank you for your last letter. This time I will talk about a milestone for my family.

Over a hundred of guests from all over Morocco were present last July to take part in my cousin's wedding ceremony. The wedding was celebrated in a big decorated and lovely place. After exchanging greeting and congratulations with couple's parents we sat, my mum and I, around a table. The guests were divided by gender. Women were wearing beautiful caftans and Takchitas. As for men, they were wearing Djelabbas or modern suits.

After that, the groom and the bride were coming. All guests were excited to welcome them. The groom was wearing a beautiful Djelabba and the bride her beautiful caftan and heavy jewelry.

We spent a memorable evening. We all shared dances to the rhythm of traditional music. Mint tea and several varieties of cookies were served to us. Also, they served us dishes like pastilla and meat with dried prunes.

Everyone took pictures with the bride and groom to have a memory of this wonderful ceremony. We all wished a very happy marriage to the couple and left the ceremony.

I hope you have an idea now on the celebration of marriages in Morocco.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Your friend...

Writing

breast cancer

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 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 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 represents a fundamental expression of social identity

Language of course is knowledge and in our world today, knowledge is one of the key factors 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 forgetting 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 want to become a Translator or interpreter in Arabic French and English. I hope to pass my baccalaureate well. If I obtain a place at this university, my uncle who lives in Las Vegas, will pay my expenses

I speak it fluently, and I have a good, 9 My first language is Arabic, I have also French since the age of 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 requirements a copy of your prospectus and an application form

Dropping from school

The fact that student drop off from school is a serious problem 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

those students who stop going to school are . Other reason may be attributed to the students indifference .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 morocco's newly appointed prime minister .Aberahmane youssoufi . blamed , on the southern shores of Spain 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 countryside 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 problem 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 a 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 affects 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

While some parents complain that their parents-children relationship differs from one family to another, children on the other hand complain that their parents don't listen to them anymore, children don't understand them any longer

My relationship with my parents is a good one, I respect them and understand them, they allow me to choose my friends, my clothes to travel alone and to invite friends home, however, they are very strict when it comes to my homework or staying late out at night

To have a good parents-relationship is a very easy thing if both parents and children make efforts to create such a kind of relationship

Traffic problems

road rage, car jacking drive-by-shootings, There are many dangers when driving in a big city, traffic jams, 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, road 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

speed and carelessness, other reasons such as, The latter can also be attributed to the road code, violation of traffic rules, snow, obscurity, and rain are most of them, one other cause is the poor infrastructure, natural factors are involved

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.

It also prevents communication between the members. On the other hand TV develops passive and lazy viewers of the family besides students don't do their homework and may become aggressive when they watch films of violence.

war

That's why we should know why some. WAR is one of the worst crime that people have ever made to the humanity. 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 wants to respect the right of other or wants to enslave people or take their wealth, and they make some silly reasons to get what they want exactly like what happens to

our brothers in Iraq

War also creates a very bad destruction and ruin in everywhere

and from the main point we can say that people instead of burning world they have to learn how to leave in peace and create 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 affect our health in many ways with both short-term effects. Different groups of individuals are affected by air pollution in different ways. Some individuals are much more sensitive to pollutants than others. Young children and elderly people 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 individuals are harmed by air pollution usually depends on the total dose of the damaging chemicals, i.e. the duration of exposure and the concentration of the chemicals must be taken into account. This is the end of paragraph I wish to benefit it.

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. 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

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 depending on the scope — the general usage (above), the singular. The term "business" has at least three usages: 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 some Marxists use. However, the exact definition of business is disputable as is business philosophy; for example however a more accurate definition of "means of production" as a rough synonym for "business 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 your 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 natural disaster 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. Disasters occur when hazards meet "resilience." [1] This understanding is concentrated in the formulation "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 that are increasingly binding people and the biosphere more tightly into one global (and geopolitical challenges) 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 While some scholars and observers of globalization "everyday life ... is becoming standardized around the world 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

Advertising

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 price 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, when a means of recording sound that would be 1929 which ended—after years of experimentation—in synchronous with the recorded image was discovered. Few silent films were made in the 1930s, with the exception of Charlie Chaplin, whose character of the Tramp perfected expressive physical moves in many short films in the 1910's and 1920s. When the silent era ended, Chaplin refused to go along with sound; instead, he maintained The trademarks of (1936) the melodramatic Tramp as his mainstay in City Lights (1931) and Modern Times 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 someone who used wit and whimsy to defeat his , he exits. He represented the "little guy," the underdog 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

Immigration

Morocco recently saw a migration of the population of cities and villages especially in the last 50 years that What are the reasons that drive housing villages to migrate to cities? .happened Leone Morocco for independence ?And what are the causes of migrations out of the negative impact

There is a range of reasons why the villagers to the cities Taherh me among them lack even the most basic means - necessary hospitals and transportation means Finding work Mestekare aulhossein circumstances of living ect . The result eased the congestion entire towns and neighborhoods Baladi shanties and Taherabegging and the use of young children Resulting from the whole circumcise eased some tragic scenes

Finally, I wish to state that changed everything in their power to stop the advance of the pious 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 Education means 'to draw out', .(the imparting of culture from generation to generation (see socialization 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 .neuroscience, sociology and anthropology , psychology, philosophy, computer science, linguistics 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

Terrorism

Terrorism expert Walter Laqueur in 1999 has . Terrorism is a term used to describe violence or other harmful acts 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 are perpetrated for an ideological goal (as opposed to a "madman" , "which are intended to create fear or "terror . "attack), and deliberately target "non-combatants

:terrorism is sometimes used when attempting to force political change by . As a form of unconventional warfare 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

hosted by Strategic Foresight (2004) An International Roundtable on Constructing Peace, Deconstructing Terror 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 listening to music and practising sport in this way we'll have energy to resume our studies and working

OK sorry! 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 some individuals are much more sensitive to pollutants than are others. . effected by air pollution in different ways 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 is 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 .through explicit thoughts, feelings, or acts, or socially and unconsciously ,expressed individually and consciously .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 changes 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 career 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 help in the development of their country

career women are usually educated and so can help their family

the disadvantage of career women : women find it difficult to take very good care of children while working out side they usually return home tired often a day 's work outside they also have to deal with the house work they are left . with little time to care for their children

.this affects 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.

men/fathers should also share this responsibility with their wives

life is getting very expensive and women to help their family

Adrought

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

nowadays .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 . what are the advantages and drawbacks of TV

satellite TV brings the whole world into your home there a variety of programmes to choose from it helps people - .improve foreign 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 . difficult to choose the right programme and the people watch foreign TV channels and not their national TV they might forget about their own culture and problem, They don't know what is happening in their country

. 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 ,one must have good medical/dental (very expensive) for those toothaches ,expensive. There is the hospital bill 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 into dancing, etc., to keeping ,better adjusted if they (a boy) are put into a sport at the age of 5 or 6, or if it's a girl 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 kids in a family and they were all well adjusted kids, not to mention 8 - during the 50s to 70s where there were 5 but if you can't afford it this ,the oldest child always ends up helping mom and pop out. Large families can be fun 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 please see "Animal communication" instead ,this subject

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

minority" typically refers to a socially subordinate ethnic group (understood in terms " In socioeconomics, the term 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 the 20th 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 languages 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 high study in university. Finally English will become more important in the future and more using in all things

Leisure

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? I like to be with them on Saturday

racism

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women-2

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 or do not conform to male standards of female behavior. Women in Morocco 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

Science, and technology

The distinction between science, and technology is not always clear. Science is the reasoned investigation or study of phenomena, aimed at discovering enduring principles among elements of the phenomenal world by employing formal techniques such as the scientific method. Technologies are not usually exclusively products of science, because they have to satisfy requirements such as utility, usability and safety.

Technology is often a consequence of science and engineering — although technology as a human activity precedes the two fields. For example, science might study the flow of electrons in electrical conductors, by using already-existing tools and knowledge. This new-found knowledge may then be used by engineers to create new tools and machines, such as semiconductors, computers, and other forms of advanced technology. In this sense, scientists and engineers may both be considered technologists; the three fields are often considered as one for the purposes of research and reference .

Cultural values

Groups, societies, or cultures have values that are largely shared by their members. The values identify those objects, conditions or characteristics that members of the society consider important; that is, valuable. In the United States, for example, values might include material comfort, wealth, competition, individualism or religiosity. The values of a society can often be identified by noting which people receive honor or respect. In the US, for example, professional athletes are more highly honored than college professors, in part because the society values physical activity and competitiveness more than mental activity and education. Surveys show that voters in the United States would be reluctant to elect an atheist as a president, suggesting that belief in God is a value.

Values are related to the norms of a culture, but they are more general and abstract than norms. Norms are rules for behavior in specific situations, while values identify what should be judged as good or bad. Flying the national flag on a holiday is a norm, but it reflects the value of patriotism. Wearing dark clothing and appearing solemn are normative behaviors at a funeral. They reflect the values of respect and support of friends and family.

Members take part in a culture even if each member's personal values do not entirely agree with some of the normative values sanctioned in the culture. This reflects an individual's ability to synthesize and extract aspects valuable to them from the multiple subcultures they belong to.

If a group member expresses a value that is in serious conflict with the group's norms, the group's authority may carry out various ways of encouraging conformity or stigmatizing the non-conforming behavior of its members. For example, imprisonment can result from conflict with social norms that have been established as law.

Synopsis:

International migration, the movement of people across international boundaries, has enormous economic, social and cultural implications in both origin and destination countries. Using original research, this title examines the determinants of migration, the impact of remittances and migration on poverty, welfare, and investment decisions, and the consequences of brain drain, brain gain, and brain waste.

citizen right

1. Every person has the right to have his or her affairs handled impartially, fairly and within a reasonable time by the institutions and bodies of the Union.

2. This right includes:

- the right of every person to be heard, before any individual measure which would affect him or her adversely is taken;
- the right of every person to have access to his or her file, while respecting the legitimate interests of confidentiality and of professional and business secrecy;
- the obligation of the administration to give reasons for its decisions.

3. Every person has the right to have the Community make good any damage caused by its institutions or by its servants in the performance of their duties, in accordance with the general principles common to the laws of the Member States.

4. Every person may write to the institutions of the Union in one of the languages of the Treaties and must have an answer in the same language.

humor

I think that the best things to relief from stress is to watch some sitcoms or hear something funny like jokes ...person should develop his sense of humor and he should be cool , Comic and optimistic, because some expert of mental. health have noted that we can't imagine going through a day without laughter.

Humor will make every part of your life better.

It will help you trough difficult times and it will help you make the good times even letter, also i twill attract good people and good situations to you. So cheer up .

drop out of school

Increasing stress in school, at work, and at home has caused many students to drop out of school to escape their problems.

With this increasing amount of stress and work, some students have become very frustrated and depressed.

Students then drop out of school and take the easy way out to eliminate some of that stress.

Students who are most likely to drop out of school are those who do not have a great interest in school, or students that have many adult responsibilities placed upon them. These problems can force some students into the work force. They do this both to provide money for themselves and to fill the gap that was once school.

Students in high school do not have to deal with these problems alone. There are guidance counsellors to talk to, as well as close friends and teachers to prevent certain students from.

dropping out of school.

Most students that have dropped out of school usually regret it after awhile. Margaret D., a student at G.V.C., regrets that she ever dropped out of school. Although she enjoyed being out of school, she realized she would regret it for the rest of her life. Margaret D. says, "I wasted a year of my life".

Dealing with the stress and staying in school is generally worth it later on in life.

Are tourists good for a country

This question can be looked from several points of view. Firstly, tourism should be considered in relation to a country's economy. Secondly it can be seen in terms of its effects on the countryside and environment. Thirdly, the influence of the tourist industry on culture must be taken into account.

The economy of a country often benefits as a result of tourism; foreign visitors come and spend their money, and this creates jobs for those who run hotels and restaurants. However, there are also certain drawbacks. Whereas the people directly involved in the industry may benefit, other may find that they are worse off. This is because the cost of living goes up and goods become more expensive since tourists are prepared to pay more for them.

As far as the effect on the environment is concerned, tourism is often a bad thing. While it is true to say that development results in better roads being built and improvements for poorer areas, it is sometimes very harmful. In some countries, huge hotels and skyscrapers have ruined areas of unspoilt beauty.

The cultural influence of tourism is difficult to measure. In some countries foreign influence can destroy the local way of life. On the other hand, countries which do not encourage tourism may miss the benefits that foreign technology and investment can bring.

In conclusion, it can be seen that tourism has both advantages and disadvantages; if it is controlled properly, it can be good for a country, but there will always be a danger that it may do a great deal of harm.

Immigration to the USA

Twenty seven million white immigrants entered the United States between 1880 and 1924. Two thirds of these so-called new immigrants came from different parts of Europe that were economically underdeveloped. In the first decade of the 20th century, about six million immigrants arrived from Russia, Austria, Hungary and Italy. They were drawn by the flourishing manufacturing sector of the economy. They not only brought their labour force but also their skills that were vital to industries such as construction and textile. Nevertheless, their customs and culture struck native-born, Americans who considered them as impossible to assimilate. That phenomenon did not last forever. With the end of the colonial empires in the fifties and sixties and emergence of independent Asian and African countries, a new law was voted: The 1964 Hart-Cellar Act. This law gave equal access to Asians, Africans, Latin-Americans and Europeans. Since then, over eight million legal immigrants have entered the United States, about half of them from the Third World. The new immigrants are likely to change the composition of the American population. Some demographers predict that by 2030, American and Europeans roots will not be a majority. Even the dominance of the English language is seen as uncertain. The problem is whether the diversity of origins will continue to maintain American Society as united as it has been so far.

Racism

Turkish children playing in a muddy courtyard; faces of Vietnamese girls pressed against the windows of dirty barracks; security guards with their guns standing near the fences. This is an area in Cottbus, an industrial town in Germany that the police are trying to protect. It looks more like a prison than a refuge for immigrants who are more and more exposed to the violence of racist groups, like the skinheads. Earlier this month, gangs of lawless German youths began attacking Vietnamese, Turkish and African labourers, so the authorities have rushed the victims to such places like Cottbus. Indeed, a wave of anti-immigrant violence is sweeping Germany. Every day brings some new spectacle of terror. Luckily the violence is limited to small uncontrolled groups. Most Germans are outraged at those racist gangs and refer to them as criminals and delinquents looking for fun. Thousands of Germans have marched in Berlin and other cities to protest against racism. However, foreign workers in Germany still fear for their lives and their families and do not feel totally secure. Some are thinking of going back to their native countries.

Americans

Among the reasons why immigrants have traditionally come to the USA is to have a better life – that is to raise their standard of living. It was properly the most important reason for leaving their homeland. Because of its abundant natural resources, the United States appeared to be a "land of plenty" where millions could come to seek their fortunes. Of course, most immigrants "didn't get overnight" and many of them suffered terribly, but the majority of them were eventually able to improve their former standard of living. Americans pay a price, however, for their material wealth: hard work. Hard work has been both necessary and rewarding for most Americans throughout their history. Because of this, they have come to see material possessions as the natural reward for their hard work. In some ways, material possessions are seen not only as a clear evidence of people's work, but also of their abilities. Most Americans believe that if people work hard, they are likely to have a good standard of living. Since people's status in society is frequently measured by how much they own, Americans often feel pressured to buy more than they need. They want to appear as prosperous as everyone else around them, and this means making a continuing effort to buy newer and better material. In reality, some people have a better chance for success than others. Those who are born into rich families have more opportunities than those who are born in poorer families. Inheriting money gives a person a real advantage. In spite of laws designed to promote equality of opportunity for all races, many black Americans have fewer opportunities than the average white Americans.

Old at twenty

The story of women in sports is like the story of women in many other activities. First they were ignored, and then gradually became accepted. Now they are just taken for granted as part of any sporting events. Take gymnastics, for instance. When women first took part in the Olympic Games in 1928, they were not allowed to do gymnastics. Women's gymnastics was then thought 'indecent'. The first woman to attract attention to this sport was a Russian girl called Olga Korbut. In the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich she amazed everybody and won a gold medal. The next girl who surprised the whole sporting world was the Romanian gymnast Nadia Comaneci. In the 1976 Olympic Games she won the overall title. She

was then 14. Girls' popularity in this sport was here to stay.

However, if these girls get glory at such an early age, they pay for it. They work hard. What's more, they give their lives, quite often from the age of seven, to the sport. They are considered 'old' at the age of twenty.

Perhaps you are wondering what they do when they 'retire'. For some, fame continues. Olga Korbut, for instance, became a film star and married a Rock musician. Others fall back into obscurity and have to adapt to a new way of life.

When asked in an interview whether she regretted her career, Nelli Kim, an 'old' gymnast answered, "No. For the rest of your life you always remember the wonderful sensation of flying through the air, after a good routine on the bars. It really is a moment of perfection."

Pollution

Many cities around the world today are heavily polluted. Careless manufacturing methods employed by some industries and absence of consumer demand for environmentally safe products have been behind the pollution problem. One result is that millions of tons of glass, paper, plastic and metal containers are produced, and these are difficult to dispose of.

However, today more and more consumers are choosing 'green' and demanding that the products they buy are safe for the environment. Before they buy a product, they ask questions like these, Will this product damage the ozone layer?, Is this package of any danger to the environment? Or Can this metal container be used once?

A recent study showed that two out of five adults now consider the Environmental safety of a product before they buy it. This means that companies must now change the way they make and sell their products to make sure that they are 'green', that is, friendly to the environment. Only a few years ago, it was impossible to find green products in supermarkets, but now there are hundreds. Some supermarket products have tickets on them to show that the product is green. Some companies have made the manufacturing of clean and safe products their main selling point and insist on it in their advertising. The concern of a safer and cleaner environment is making companies rethink how they do business. The public will no longer accept the old attitude of Buy it, Use it and then Throw it away.

Rubbish

Disposing of the rubbish we produce every day is a major problem in cities around the world. In Britain, 85% of waste is disposed by landfill, a system which is supposed to prevent pollution, since waste is buried in the ground. This method is far from perfect; however, finding new areas is becoming difficult. Recycling is an increasingly popular way of getting rid of waste, and in Britain a target of recycling half of all domestic recyclable waste has been set for the coming years.

A city that has solved its waste disposal problem in an unusual way is Machida, in Japan. They have developed a totally new approach to waste disposal. The key to the operation is public co-operation. Families must divide their rubbish into six categories.

rubbish that can be easily burnt (combustible), such as kitchen and garden waste.

non-combustible rubbish such as small electric appliances, plastic tools and plastic toys.

products that are toxic or that cause pollution, such as batteries.

bottles and glass containers that can be recycled.

metal containers that can be recycled.

large items such as furniture and bicycles.

The items in categories 1-5 are collected on different days; (large items are only collected on request.) Then the rubbish is taken to a centre that looks like a clean new office building or hospital. Inside, special equipment is used to sort and process the waste. Almost everything can be reused. Kitchen or garden waste becomes fertilizer; combustible items are burnt to produce electricity; metal containers and bottles are recycled and old furniture, clothing and other useful items are cleaned, repaired and resold cheaply or given away. The work provides employment for disabled people and gives them a chance to learn new skills.

Nowadays, officials from cities around the world visit Machida to see whether they can use some of these ideas and techniques to solve their own waste disposal problems.

The Human Development

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy, education, and standard of living for countries worldwide. It is a standard means of measuring well-being, especially child welfare. It is used to determine and indicate whether a country is a developed, developing, or underdeveloped country and also to measure the impact of economic policies on quality of life.[1] The index was developed in

1990 by Indian Nobel prize winner Amartya Sen, Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq, with help from Gustav Ranis of Yale University and Lord Meghnad Desai of the London School of Economics and has been used since then by the United Nations Development Programme in its annual Human Development Report. Described by Amartya Sen as a "vulgar measure", because of its limitations, it nonetheless focuses attention on aspects of development more sensible and useful than the per capita income measure it supplanted, and is a pathway for serious researchers into the wide variety of more detailed measures contained in the Human Development Reports. The HDI measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development:

A long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth. Knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two-thirds weight) and the combined primary, secondary, and tertiary gross enrollment ratio (with one-third weight). A decent standard of living, as measured by the log of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) in USD. Each year, UN member states are listed and ranked according to these measures. Those high on the list often advertise it (e.g., Jean Chrétien, Former Prime Minister of Canada [1]), as a means of attracting talented immigrants (economically, individual capital)

Rap in Morocco

Known Arab societies .. great social transformations of the way to dress, language and music minor, the latter known for a profound transformation in the structure here in Morocco. Years ago there was Umm Kulthum and sisters in the Middle and "Beatles" and the other in the west .. And no one heard something called "Rabbi" .. And now each city task by the way has turned into a "comfort dance" and "Hip Hop." "Allah Kaen" months a bridge in Morocco, started from Meknes and then to the rest of the cities .. If followed a march this group since incorporation, we find that it began - eg other teams - singing vocabulary "Albdaeh" .. and the market talk, but after that started and appeared on the television market and publicity, turned to singing, "sharply less" .. Loser "His tongue Alsulait also describes himself, no one is safe from the" Staemah " .. by the government to the parliament .. to .. Islamists to others is not known. People say that they want to live and have a family of "Rabbi", and that he is not afraid and does not acquit anyone .. and songs that can not hear in the "House" oversupplied Albdaeh .. vary between talk the curriculum vitae .. and love for his country .. and an affront to its enemies .. and of course the ever-present talk begin. It is noted that the last Owl "west of death" or "Moroccans to death became a trademark task in Morocco .. "Losers" to defend himself after facing charges of using words begin : "that convey the pulse of the street .. and that something will come from Him." , Considers itself the representative of the song of youth and finds that the future of "bridge" .. A few months ago, Moroccan officials : "Rabbi is the future of Moroccan song," saying this was a storm of opposition from those who are still Etabon songs "languages" and regarded Rabbi outsider Ttaghavina .. and "incompatible with morality." Rabbi entered politics from the door wide : months before hosting Youth Socialist Union Party in Morocco Magti Rabbi Tawfiq Hazb known "Balkhasr" so Yahya evening attended by senior officials of the party : with songs that contain insults and dictionary "under the belt". Opponents of the party said that the Socialist Union "exploited rap to attract young people after its failed to do so." Professor Abdul Ghani Mendip professor of sociology at the University of Mohammad Alhams is that of Rabbi "comes within the framework of social transformation which Arafa Morocco." Hence, we must Ntani in sentencing and study the issue in a scientific and rational use away from the emotions. And among the finds that the phenomenon of Rabbi alien Ttaghavina and therefore must be cured .. zeolite, and the shift from the view that natural community .. And among the finds that the Rabbi is the future .. and the song of Moroccan considers summer cloud will pass soon ... Among all those views we have the right to ask : Does the fact created alternatives for youth to Governance.

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.

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 wiche were regarded as women`s jobs and other wiche were

regarded as men's jobs. Women's jobs were generally lower paid as 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 near 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.

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.

On the other hand TV develops passive and lazy viewers. It also prevents communication between the members of the family besides students don't do 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 wants to respect the right of other or wants to enslave people or take their wealth, and they make some silly reasons to get what they want exactly like what happened to our brothers in Iraq.

War also creates a very bad destruction and ruin in everywhere.

and from the main point we can say that people in a burning world have to learn how to leave in peace and create 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 affect our health in many ways with both short-term effects different groups of individuals are affected 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 an individual is harmed by air pollution usually depends on the total of the damaging chemicals i.e. the duration of exposure and the concentration of the chemicals must be taken into account. This is the end of paragraph I wish to benefit it ok.

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. 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 your 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.

Advertising

On the one 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 price 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 1930s, with the exception of Charlie Chaplin, whose character of the Tramp perfected expressive physical moves in many short films in the 1910's and 1920s. 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.

Immigration

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 Tahgerh me among them lack even the most basic means necessary hospitals and transportation means Finding work Mestekareaulthossein circumstances of living ect. The result eased the congestion entire towns and neighborhoods Baladi shanties and Tahera begging and the use of young children Resulting from the whole circumcison eased some tragic scenes
-Finally, I wish to state that changed everything in their power to stop the advance of the pious 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