

Social Studies

Topic 4: Population, People and Their Social Responsibilities

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1. Use the words in the table to write ten sentences about **where people live**.

There will be	more fewer	people where	soils land bridges jobs water roads	are is	flatter far away poor scarce fertile far away available steeper close by
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Write your sentences here:

a)
b)
c)
d)
e)
f)
g)
h)
i)
j)

2. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about **migration**.

densely	supply	earn	facilities
unemployment	living	law-abiding	disasters
countryside	pests		

The 2002 population census found that 83 per cent of the population lived in the

- a) _____ and earned their b) _____ by farming. Where farmers live is influenced by fertile soil, good water c) _____, the presence of diseases or d) _____ like tsetse fly, and safety – if there is peace and people are e) _____.

However, some people are giving up farming and coming to the cities to find work in factories and offices. Consequently, some areas in Rwanda are f) _____ populated.

There are different reasons for migration. People prefer to live in places where they can

- g) _____ a living. Good h) _____, such as schools and hospitals, are another reason for people choosing to live in towns. People also move from one area to another because of war or criminal activity, natural i) _____, such as floods or drought, and j) _____ caused by the closing of factories or mines.

3. Make sentences about **population counts** by matching the beginnings and endings. Write your answers in the grid below.

a)	The distribution of population in an area	1	a special count of the population.
b)	Population density means	2	about 345 people per square kilometre.
c)	The total area of Rwanda is	3	hold a census once every ten years.
d)	The population density of Rwanda is	4	the number of people living in an area.
e)	A census is	5	shows how many people live there and where they live.
f)	The governments of most countries	6	26,338 square kilometres.

Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)

4. Complete the sentences to form questions that might be asked when carrying out a census.

a)	The number of people in the house
	How many.....?
b)	Their names
	What.....?
c)	Their ages
	How.....?
d)	Their dates of birth
	When.....?
e)	If they are of school age
	Do.....?
f)	Their gender
	How many.....?
g)	Their religion
	What.....?
h)	Their health
	Are they.....?
i)	If they are disabled
	Are there.....?
j)	The type of house they live in
	Do they.....?

k)	The kind of work they do
	What.....?

5. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the sentences about **overpopulation**.

seeds	sanitation	poverty	together	overcrowded
starve	spread	services	infertile	weak

- a) Overpopulation occurs when too many people live _____ .
- b) If all the grain has been used to feed the family in the dry season, there are sometimes no _____ .
- c) Sometimes people cut down trees to clear land for farming and this can make the land _____ .
- d) When families often do not have enough food or enough money to buy clothes, this leads to _____ .
- e) If they do not have enough food, sometimes children _____ .
- f) Our towns and cities are often _____ .
- g) Lack of clean water and latrines leads to problems of _____ .
- h) If people live too close together without clean water and sanitation, diseases can _____ .
- i) Children may get ill because they are hungry and _____ .
- j) The government may not be able to provide enough social _____ .

6. Find the words about **population** in the word search.

<p>K J H C S X E N X O E J G R C N</p> <p>L P I S X H F E E K G G B T I K</p> <p>P A F E I Y E E N E R E D D R F</p> <p>T T P H S Z N D R S S D E I H D</p> <p>N R O U L E L E P Y C E N S U S</p> <p>D E V P T B S N O O X S S T Y W</p> <p>I L E T A F T S V H S C A R C E</p> <p>S A R S I H A I E E D V N I B A</p> <p>N R C Q G E R T R E E R I B I K</p> <p>E L R U E N V Y T T D H T U I C</p> <p>P O O A S D E A Y S S D A T A F</p> <p>G R W R U E L O M B M M T I N W</p> <p>D P D E P U M I G R A T I O N O</p> <p>O V E R P O P U L A T I O N F Y</p> <p>G N D O L M E E P L A N N I N G</p> <p>G F P H Y Y M D C T S D O E E F</p>	<p>census</p> <p>distribution</p> <p>drought</p> <p>migration</p> <p>overcrowded</p> <p>overpopulation</p> <p>planning</p> <p>poverty</p> <p>sanitation</p> <p>scarce</p> <p>square</p> <p>starve</p> <p>supply</p> <p>weak</p>
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7. Put the **social responsibilities** into the categories shown in the diagram. Write the correct number next to each responsibility in the table below.



People...

a)	pay their taxes and local charges.	
b)	earn money for their families.	
c)	share each other's happiness on occasions such as births, marriages, and job promotion.	
d)	obey traffic laws to make the roads safe.	
e)	attend the meetings of the Akagari Council.	
f)	become experienced in their work so that they can deal with problems more easily.	
g)	learn how to behave from their parents and older relatives.	
h)	are committed to the job for which they have been trained.	
i)	support each other during illness and death.	
j)	obey criminal laws to provide security.	
k)	learn a skill either from their parents or in college.	

8. Match each word about the **qualities of a good worker** with its definition. Write your answers in the grid below.

a)	hard-working	1	They care for other workers and people with whom they come into contact.
b)	responsible	2	They have learnt how to do the job properly.
c)	concerned	3	They are willing to spend a lot of time and effort to make sure that their work is done well.
d)	qualified	4	They have decided to do the job properly and to persevere at it whatever the difficulties.
e)	experienced	5	They know that the job is important and must be done as well as possible.
f)	committed	6	They have done the job for a few years and can meet all kinds of challenges with confidence.

Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)

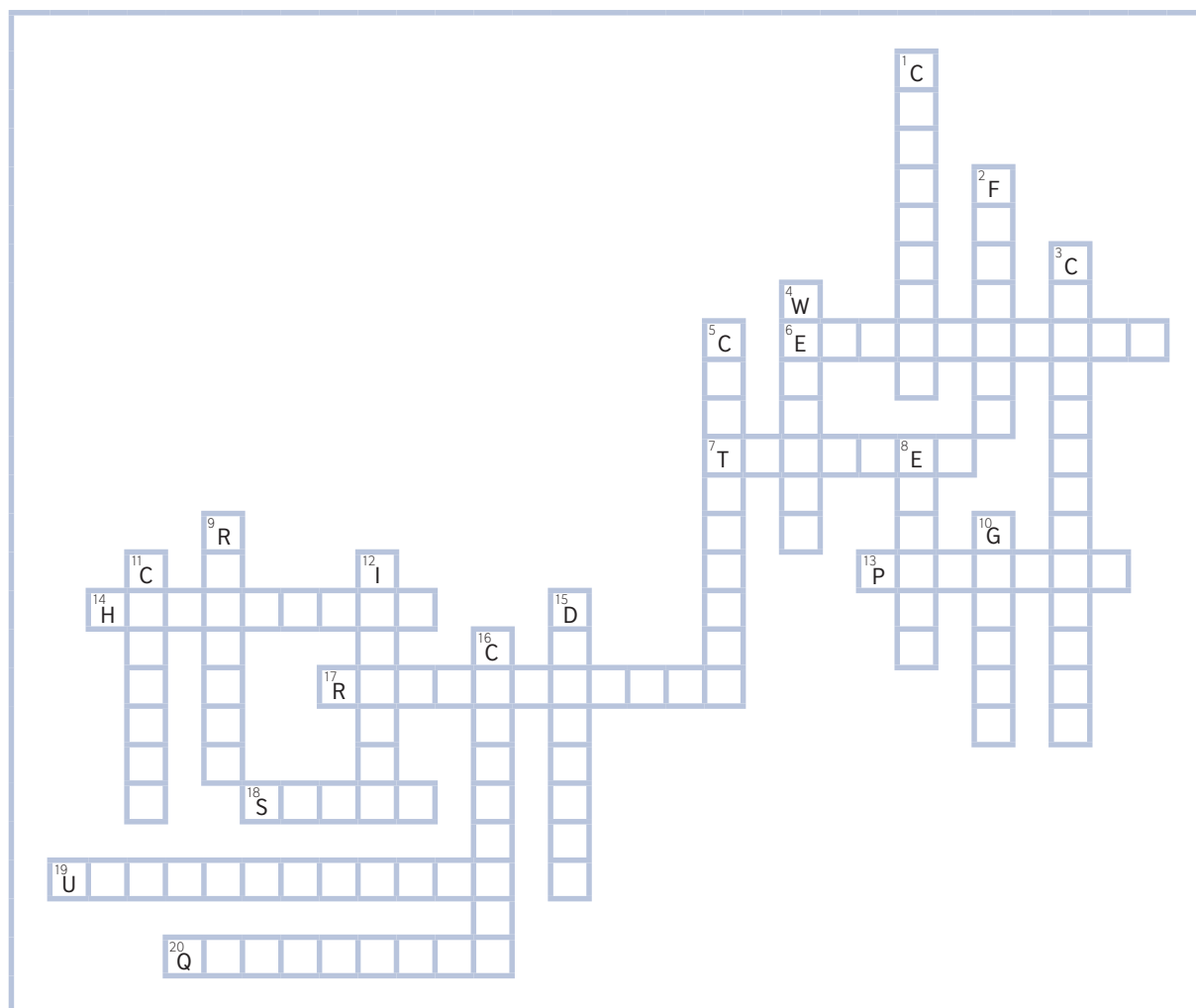
9. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about **social responsibility**.

Across

6. Knowledge and skill that someone gets by doing a particular job or activity.
7. Someone who has all the necessary skills and qualifications for a job.
13. A situation in which someone does not have enough money to pay for their basic needs.
14. The people who live in a house or a flat.
17. Sensible, reliable, and able to be trusted.
18. The ability to do something well, usually as a result of experience and training.
19. A situation in which people do not have jobs.
20. Successfully trained for a particular job.

Down

1. Caring about what happens to someone.
2. Money that a government or organization provides for a specific purpose.
3. Working hard, and careful to do things well.
4. The health, happiness, and safety of a person or group.
5. To give money, goods, or your time and effort to help someone to achieve something.
8. An attempt to do something that is difficult or that involves hard work.
9. The attitude that someone should be admired, and that you should treat them politely.
10. The fact of being either male or female.
11. The elected politicians who govern a city or local area, or the organisation they work for.
12. Not allowed by the law.
15. Unable to use part of the body or brain normally.
16. Loyal to a belief, organization, or group, and willing to work hard for it.



Glossary

address	/ə'dres/ noun [C] the exact name of the place where someone lives or works: I'll need your name and address. My address is 125 Carter Street.
affect	/ə'fekt/ verb [T] to change or influence something, often in a negative way: The disease affects many different organs of the body.
age	/eidʒ/ noun [C/U] the number of years that someone has lived: The average age of the delegates was over 60. At the age of 10, I went to live with my aunt.
apart	/ə'pɑ:(r)t/ adj, adv at a distance away from each other, or away from someone or something else: Their two farms are about a mile apart.
approximately	/ə'prɒksɪmətli/ adv used for showing that an amount or number is not exact: Approximately 60,000 people filled the stadium.
area	/'eəriə/ noun [C] a part of a place or building: Bus services in rural areas are not very good. My family has lived in this area of Zimbabwe for years.
attend	/ə'tend/ verb [I/T] to be present at an event or activity: Most of his colleagues attended the wedding.
available	/ə'veɪləb(ə)l/ adj able to be obtained, taken, or used: Not all the facts are made available to us. There is no money available for this project.
behave	/bi'heɪv/ verb [I/T] to be polite and not cause trouble: I hope the children behave themselves.
born	/bɔ:(r)n/ adj when a baby is born, it comes out of its mother's body and starts its life: The twins were born on 29 August, 1962.
brew	/bru:/ verb [I/T] to make beer.
builder	/'bɪldə(r)/ noun [C] someone whose job is to build and repair houses.
care for	/keə(r) fə(r)/ phrasal verb, to do the necessary things for someone who needs help or protection: Teach your children how to care for their pets.
census	/'sensəs/ noun [C] an occasion when government officials count all the people in a country and record information about them.
charge	/tʃɑ:(r)dʒ/ noun [C/U] an amount of money that people have to pay, for example for a service or when they visit a place: There is no charge for using the library.
challenge	/'tʃælɪndʒ/ noun [C/U] something that needs a lot of skill, energy, and determination to deal with or achieve: I felt I needed a new challenge at work. Are western nations ready to meet the environmental challenges that lie ahead?
clinic	/'kɪnɪk/ noun [C] a place where people go to receive a particular type of medical treatment or advice.
close	/kləʊs/ adv only a short distance away: She moved closer, trying to hear what Jack was saying.
close	/kləʊz/ verb [I/T] to stop existing as a business, or to stop something operating as a business: The government plans to close 10 coal mines.
committed	/kə'mɪtɪd/ adj. loyal to a belief, organization, or group, and willing to work hard for it.
concerned	/kən'sɜ:(r)nd/ adj. caring about what happens to someone: I think she's genuinely concerned about you.
confidence	/'kɒnfɪd(ə)ns/ noun [U] the belief that you are able to do things well: You should have more confidence in yourself.

conscientious	/ˌkɒnʃiˈenʃəs/ adj working hard, and careful to do things well.
contribute	/kənˈtribju:t/ verb [I/T] to give money, goods, or your time and effort in order to help someone to achieve something: Many local businesses offered to contribute to the fund.
council	/ˈkaʊns(ə)/ noun [C] the elected politicians who govern a city or local area, or the organization they work for:
count	/kaʊnt/ verb [I/T] to calculate how many people or things there are in a group: All the votes have been counted.
count	/kaʊnt/ noun [C] the process of counting the people or things in a group, or the number of people or things that are counted: After the count, Ellison had 25% of the votes.
countryside	/ˈkʌntriˌsaɪd/ noun [U] areas away from towns and cities, with farms, fields, and trees.
criminal	/ˈkrɪmɪn(ə)/ adj 1 relating to illegal acts, or to the parts of the legal system that deal with crime: a criminal investigation; the criminal law.
crowded	/ˈkraʊdɪd/ adj containing a lot of people or things: a crowded street.
date of birth	/deɪt əv bɜ:(r)θ/ noun phrase the day, month, and year when a person was born..
death	/deθ/ noun [C/U] the end of someone's life: the rising number of deaths on the roads every year. The cause of death has not yet been discovered.
decision-making	/dɪˈsɪʒ(ə)n ˈmeɪkɪŋ/ noun [U] the process of deciding what to do about something.
dense	/dens/ adj consisting of a lot of things, people, trees etc that are all very close together: a dense forest.
density	/ˈdensəti/ noun [U] the number of people or things in a particular area.
disabled	/dɪsˈeɪb(ə)ld/ adj unable to use part of the body or brain normally.
disaster	/dɪˈzɑːstə(r)/ noun [C/U] something very bad that happens and causes a lot of damage or kills a lot of people: A series of disasters forced the company to close down. Natural disasters.
disease	/dɪˈziːz/ noun [C/U] a medical condition in humans or other animals and plants that can cause serious health problems or death: liver disease. Smoking can cause fatal diseases.
distribution	/ˌdɪstrɪˈbjʊːʃ(ə)n/ noun [C/U] the way in which something is shared among people or spread over an area: Brazil has a very unequal distribution of wealth.
drought	/draʊt/ noun [C/U] a long period of time when there is little or no rain.
earn	/ɜ:(r)n/ verb [I/T] to receive money in exchange for working: Most people here earn about \$10 a day. She earns a good living.
effort	/ˈefə(r)t/ noun [C/U] an attempt to do something that is difficult or that involves hard work: I've made an effort to be more punctual.
elders	/ˈeldə(r)z/ noun [C] someone in your family or community who is older than you: We were always taught to respect our elders.
encourage	/ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/ verb [T] to try to persuade someone to do something that you believe would be good: We encourage student participation in our classes.
evening class	/ˈiːvɪŋ klɑ:s/ noun [C] a series of classes in a particular subject taught in the evening.

exercise	/ˈeksə(r)saɪz/ verb [T] to use power, skill, or a personal quality: For centuries, the Catholic Church exercised authority over people's lives.
experience	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/ noun [U] knowledge and skill that someone gets by doing a particular job or activity: You don't need any experience to work here. teaching experience.
experienced	/ɪkˈspɪəriənst/ adj someone who is experienced has skill at something because they have done it a lot: I'm a lot more experienced than him. She's experienced in dealing with difficult customers.
facilities	/fəˈsɪlɪtiz/ noun [plural] places, services, or pieces of equipment that are provided for people: Does the company offer any facilities for employees with young children?
factor	/ˈfæktə(r)/ noun [C] one of the things that influence whether an event happens or the way that it happens: Several factors have contributed to the increase in the number of road accidents.
factory	/ˈfæktəri/ noun [C] a building where large quantities of goods are produced using machines: She works in a factory. A car factory.
family planning	/ˈfæm(ə)li ˈplæniŋ/ noun [U] the practice of controlling the number of children that you have by using contraceptives: A family planning clinic.
fetch	/fetʃ/ verb [T] to go and get someone or something: He went to fetch his coat.
flood	noun [C/U] a large amount of water that covers an area that was dry before: The region has been badly hit by floods.
frightening	/ˈfraɪt(ə)nɪŋ/ adj making you feel afraid, nervous, or worried: That's a frightening thought! It was supposed to be a horror film but it wasn't very frightening.
funding	/ˈfʌndɪŋ/ noun [U] money that a government or organization provides for a specific purpose.
further	/ˈfɜː(r)ðə(r)/ adj, adv to or at a greater distance from a place: I don't want to drive any further today. A little further ahead, you'll come to a crossroads.
gender	/ˈdʒendə(r)/ noun [C/U] formal the fact of being either male or female: The job is open to all applicants regardless of age, race, or gender.
goods	/ɡʊdz/ noun [plural] objects that are produced for sale: electrical goods Wilkins was found in possession of £8,000 worth of stolen goods.
government	/ˈɡʌvə(r)nmənt/ noun [C/U] the people who control a country or area and make decisions about its laws and taxes: The government has announced plans to modernize the railway system. a democratically elected government.
grain	/ɡreɪn/ noun [U] the seeds from cereal plants such as wheat, rice, or maize that are used for food, or the plants that they grow on: harvesting grain; grain crops
grow	/ɡrəʊ/ 1 [I] if children, animals, or plants grow, they develop and become taller or bigger: She has grown at least four inches since I saw her last. 2 [T] if someone grows plants, they look after them and help them to develop: They grew all their own vegetables.
hang around	/hæŋ əˈraʊnd/ to spend time in a place waiting or doing nothing: I hung around outside, waiting for the others.
happy	/ˈhæpi/ adj feeling pleased and relaxed, with no worries.
happiness	/ˈhæpɪnes/ noun [U] the feeling of being happy.
hard-working	/hɑː(r)d ˈwɜː(r)kɪŋ/ adj. a hard-working person puts a lot of effort into their work: She was very hard-working and reliable.
health	/helθ/ noun [U] the condition of your body, especially whether or not you are ill: Lola is 85 and still in very good health. My father has been in poor health for some time.

household	/ˈhaʊs,həʊld/ noun [C] the people who live in a house or a flat.
hungry	/ˈhʌŋɡri/ adj. feeling that you want to eat: We were cold, tired, and hungry. She was beginning to feel hungry again.
illness	/ˈɪlnəs/ noun [U] the state of feeling ill or having a disease: He missed five days of school because of illness.
illegal	/ɪˈli:g(ə)l/ adj not allowed by the law: illegal drugs.
influence	/ˈɪnfluəns/ verb [T] to affect someone or something: What factors influenced your decision to take the job? Research has shown that the weather can influence people's behaviour.
job	/dʒɒb/ noun [C] work that you do regularly to earn money: a part-time job. Andy got a holiday job at a factory in Bristol.
lack	noun [singular/U] a situation in which you do not have something, or do not have enough of something: a lack of confidence. Lack of money.
latrine	/ləˈtri:n/ noun [C] a toilet built or made outside .
law	noun [C/U] an official rule that people must obey, or a set of these rules: The new law will be passed by Parliament in the spring. Several traffic laws had been broken.
law-abiding	/lɔː əˈbaɪdɪŋ/ adj. a law-abiding person obeys the law: law-abiding citizens.
lead to	/liːd tuː/ phrasal verb [T] to begin a process that causes something to happen: Stress can lead to physical illness.
living	/ˈlɪvɪŋ/ noun [singular] money that you earn to live on: Do you know what she does for a living? She makes a living as a music teacher.
meet	/miːt/ verb [T] to do or provide what is necessary in order to deal successfully with a situation: This technology can meet the challenges of the 21st century.
migrate	/maɪˈɡreɪt/verb [I] to move from one country or region and settle in another.
migration	/maɪˈɡreɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the act of migrating.
mine	/maɪn/ noun [C] a large hole or tunnel in the ground from which people take coal, gold etc.
move	/muːv/ verb [I/T] to begin to live in a different house or area: Moving house can be quite a stressful experience.
obey	/əˈbeɪ/ verb [T/I] to do what a law or a person says that you must do: Officers expect their troops to obey them without question.
overcrowded	/ˌəʊvə(r)ˈkraʊdɪd/adj containing too many people or things: overcrowded schools.
overcrowding	/ˌəʊvə(r)ˈkraʊdɪdɪŋ/noun [U] unpleasant conditions that are caused by too many people or things being in the same place.
overpopulation	/ˌəʊvə(r),pɒpjʊˈleɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] a situation in which the population of area needs more resources than the area can provide.
per	/pɜː(r)/ prep. used for stating the rate or cost for each unit of time, quantity, distance etc: He is paid £10 per hour for the job. Calculate the cost per kilo.
per cent	/pɜː(r)ˈsent/ noun [singular] one part of 100, or a particular amount of a total that you have divided by 100: He owns 20% only of the business.
persevere	/ˌpɜː(r)sɪˈvɪə(r)/ verb [I] to continue trying to achieve something that is difficult.

play truant	/pleɪ 'tru:ənt/ phrase, to stay away from school without permission: Parents often don't know their children are playing truant.
populated	/'pɒpjʊ.leɪtɪd/ adj. if an area is populated by people or animals, they live there: Burundi is one of the most densely populated countries in the world.
population	/'pɒpjʊ.leɪ(ə)n/ noun [C] the number of people who live in a particular area: Los Angeles has a population of over 3 million.
poverty	/'pɒvə(r)ti/ noun [U] a situation in which someone does not have enough money to pay for their basic needs: Half the world's population is living in poverty.
prevent	/'pri'vent/ verb [T] 1 to stop something from happening: Rubber seals are fitted to prevent gas from escaping.
promotion	/'prə'məʊʃ(ə)n/ noun [C/U] a move to a job at a higher level: His main objective is to get promotion.
provide	/'prə'vaɪd/ verb [T] to give someone something that they want or need: The hotel provides a playroom for children.
qualified	/'kwɒlɪfaɪd/ adj successfully trained for a particular job: a qualified doctor.
religion	/'rɪlɪdʒ(ə)n/ noun [C/U] a system of beliefs in a god or gods that has its own ceremonies and traditions: the Christian/Hindu/Muslim religion.
respect	/'rɪspekt/ noun [U] the attitude that someone is important and should be admired, and that you should treat them politely: Students show their respect for the teacher by not talking. Children should treat their parents with respect.
responsible	/'rɪ'spɒnsəb(ə)l/ adj 1 in charge of someone or something: The manager is responsible for the running of the theatre. 2 sensible, reliable, and able to be trusted: She may be only 14, but she's very responsible.
responsibility	/'rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti/noun [C/U] something that you have to do as a duty or a job: She has a lot of responsibility as a nurse. She will have responsibility for marketing.
safety	/'seɪfti/ noun [U] the fact that something is safe to do or use: Their cars have a reputation for safety and reliability.
sanitation	/'sæni'teɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] conditions and processes relating to people's health, especially the systems that supply water and deal with human waste.
scarce	/'skeə(r)s/ adj if something is scarce, there is not very much of it: Fresh water and medicines were scarce in the disaster area.
security	/'sɪ'kjʊərəti/noun [U] safety from attack, harm, or damage: The information received is highly confidential and relates to national security.
seed	/'si:d/ noun [C/U] a usually small, hard part produced by a plant, that can grow into a new plant of the same type. The traditional method of sowing seeds is by hand.
services	/'sɜ:(r)visɪz/ noun [C] a business that provides help, information, or advice for the public: financial services
shout at	/'ʃaʊt æt/ verb [I/T] to say something in a loud voice: 'Stop!' he shouted. Donna shouted at the men furiously.
skill	/'skɪl/ noun [C/U] the ability to do something well, usually as a result of experience and training: I admired the skill and dedication of the nursing staff. computer skills.
smoke	/'smʊk/ verb [I/T] to suck smoke from a cigarette, pipe etc into your mouth and lungs: Phil was reading the paper and smoking a cigarette.
solve	/'sɒlv/ verb [T] to find a solution to something that is causing difficulties: We can help you solve your financial problems.

spread	/spred/ verb [I/T] to gradually affect a larger area or a larger number of people or things, or to make something do this: Rain will spread from the west this evening. Soldiers returning from the war spread the disease through the region.
square kilometre	/skweə(r) 'kilə.mi:tə(r)/ The area equal to a square that is 1 kilometer on each side.
starve	/stɑ:(r)v/ verb [I] to suffer or to die because there is not enough food: There are people out there who are starving because of your actions.
supply	/sə'plai/ noun [C] an amount or quantity of something that is available to use: The crops need a constant supply of water. electricity supplies
together	/tə'geðə(r)/ adv. used for saying that people are with each other or are doing something with each other: Kevin, Jack, and Dave share a house together. Bob and I worked together many years ago.
trained	/treind/ adj. someone who is trained for a profession or job has all the necessary skills and qualifications: A team of trained volunteers will be available to help.
truck	/trʌk/ noun [C] a large road vehicle used for carrying goods: a ten-ton truck. A truck driver.
unemployment	/ˌʌnim'plɔimənt/ noun [U] a situation in which people do not have jobs, or the fact that someone does not have a job: Unemployment rose last month to its highest level in five years. A period of high unemployment.
values	/ˈvælju:z/ noun [plural] the principles and beliefs that influence the behaviour and way of life of a particular group or community: Christian values.
war	/wɔ:(r)/ noun [U] fighting between two or more countries that involves the use of armed forces and usually continues for a long time: The negotiations failed, and war now seemed inevitable. the ever-present threat of nuclear war.
weak	/wi:k/ adj. lacking physical strength or good health: The illness had left him too weak to speak. He has always had a weak heart.
welfare	/ˈwelfeə(r)/noun [U] the health, happiness, and safety of a person or group: Police are concerned for the welfare of the child.
willing	/ˈwɪlɪŋ/ adj. if you are willing to do something, you do it when someone asks you, sometimes when you do not want to: They are very willing to give her the chance she needs.
work	/wɜ:(r)k/ noun [U] a job that you are paid to do: It's not easy to find work. I started work (=got my first job) when I was 16.
worker	/ˈwɜ:(r)kə(r)/ noun [C] someone who works in a company or industry and is below the level of a manager: About 1,000 workers at the factory lost their jobs.
worried	/ˈwʌrɪd/ adj nervous and upset because you are thinking about your problems or about bad things that could happen: I'm worried that he might have got lost. We are very worried about our future.

Key:

1. N/A

2. a) countryside, b) living, c) supply, d) pests, e) law-abiding, f) densely, g) earn, h) facilities, i) disasters, j) unemployment

3. a) 5, b) 4, c) 6, d) 2, e) 1, f) 3

4.

a) How many people live in the house?

b) What are their names?

c) How old are they?

d) When were they born?

e) Do they go to school?

f) How many are men/women?

g) What is their religion?

h) Are they in good health?

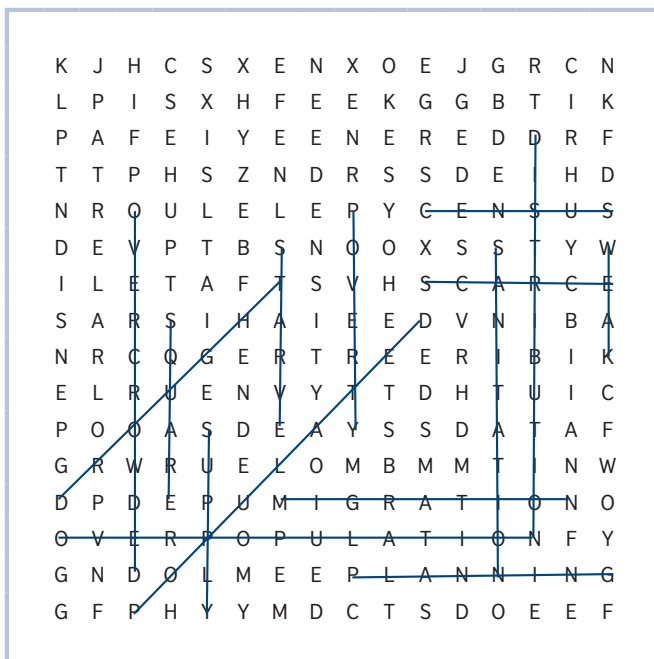
i) Are there any disabled people?

j) Do they live in a house/flat?

k) What is their occupation?

5. a) together, b) seeds, c) infertile, d) poverty, e) starve, f) overcrowded, g) sanitation, h) spread, i) weak, j) services

6.



7.

1 - Responsibility to family: b), c), g), i)

2 - Responsibility to community: a), d), e), j)

3 - Responsibility at work: f), h), k)

8. a) 3, b) 5, c) 1, d) 2, e) 6, f) 4

9. **Across:** 6. experience, 7. trained, 13. poverty, 14. household, 17. responsible, 18. skill, 19. unemployment, 20. qualified; **Down:** 1. concerned, 2. funding, 3. conscientious, 4. welfare, 5. contribute, 8. effort, 9. respect, 10. gender, 11. council, 12. illegal, 15. disabled, 16. committed