

**A.**

Place the following countries and regions on the map.

The Middle East:      Iraq      Iran      Saudi Arabia      Syria  
 Europe:              Scotland      Catalonia      the Ukraine      Russia

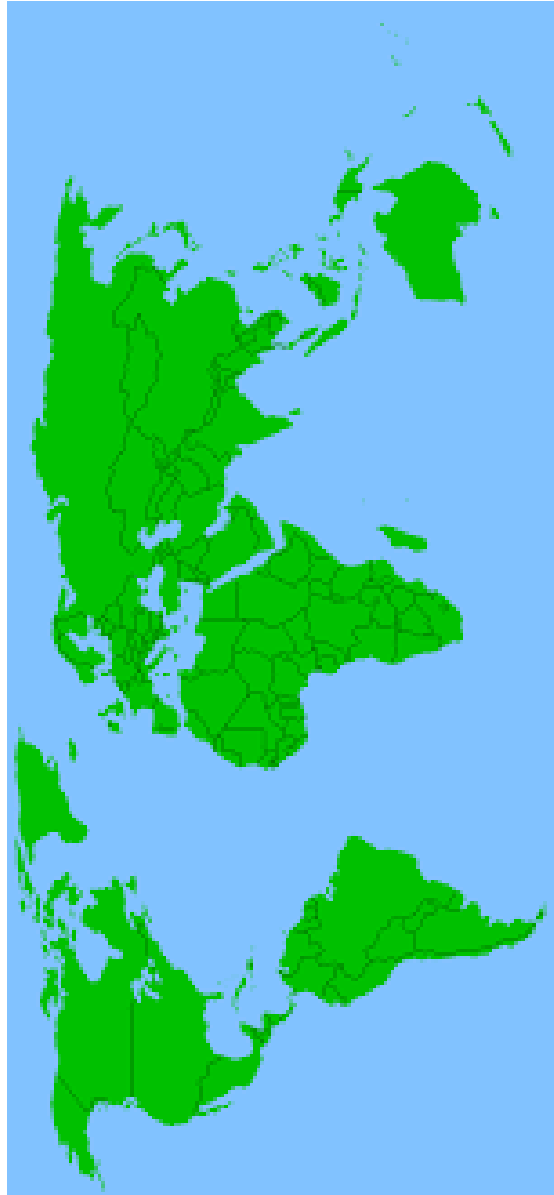


Figure 1. World Map

**B. Vocabulary**

1. Classify each verb according to its meaning. If it has a corresponding noun (i.e. a noun based on the verb or complement), complete the appropriate column.

deal with      be responsible for      answer to      supervise      coordinate  
 oversee                      have the power                      control                      report to

		NOUN	
be in charge of	be under	( <i>the ...</i> ) person	abstract concept

2. Complete the text which describes the organigram shown in figure 2.

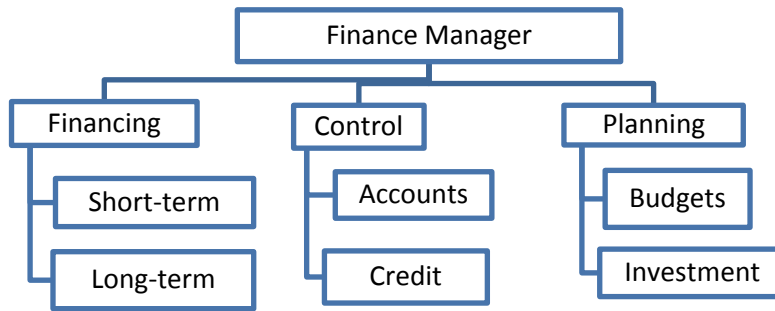


Figure 2. Finance department structure

The finance department 1. .... into three sections: financing, control and planning. Financing is further 2. .... into short-term and long-term financing. The 3. .... deals with the management of cash and working capital; the 4. .... with long-term loans and repayments. The control function is also 5. .... two sections: accounts and credit.

The accounts section 6. .... for bookkeeping and production of management accounts; the credit function 7. .... after credit terms and creditworthiness of suppliers. 8. ...., the planning department is 9. .... two sections: budgets and investment. The 10. .... is 11. .... for collating departmental annual budgets and updating and revising them on a monthly basis while the 12. .... assesses the return and profitability of new investment projects.

*Finance p 19.*

**C. Speaking**

Student A (p 4) has a chart of the structure of ISIS. Student B (p 5) has a chart of the structure of the Portuguese government. Without showing each other the charts, find the **similarities** and **differences** in the structures of the two organisations.

**D. Listening**

As you listen to the video complete the timeline with the information in the boxes.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AQPIREDW-Ro>

Shiite suppress Sunni	Sunni suppress Shiite	Shiite government	Saddam Hussein dictatorship	Sunni rebellion & civil war
U.S. invade on the grounds of weapons of mass destruction	Civil war	Bashar al Assad refuses to resign	Iraqi soldiers not loyal to government; offer no resistance	Arab Spring
Terrorist groups enter country	ISIS controls large parts of country	Shiite government considered corrupt, incompetent, unpopular	Militant groups, including ISIS, enter country	People segregated by religious orientation & ethnicity

	2003		2006	2010		2013	2014
Iraq	Iraq	Iraq	Iraq	North Africa	Syria	Iraq	Iraq

Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of political regimes operate in Iran and Saudi Arabia?
2. Why are Iran and Saudi Arabia important in the conflict?
3. What does ISIS stand for?
4. What is ISIS's goal?
5. What practices is ISIS accused of carrying out? Tick all options mentioned.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Robbing banks
<input type="checkbox"/>	Raping women and children
<input type="checkbox"/>	Taking women and children hostage
<input type="checkbox"/>	Suicide bombings
<input type="checkbox"/>	Threatening to kill anyone who opposes them
<input type="checkbox"/>	Massacres
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sabotaging oil wells
<input type="checkbox"/>	Beheading prisoners

#### E. Listening

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5KLvjs7Yrtw&list=UUgRvm1yLFoaQKhmaTqXk9SA&index=76>

As you listen to the video, mark the following statements True or False. Correct the false ones.

1. People often refer to Shiites and Sunnis when they talk about conflict in the Middle East.
2. There are more than 1½ trillion Muslims in the world.
3. The Sunni-Shiite conflict is world-wide.
4. The Sunni-Shiite conflict is a religious conflict.
5. Sunnis and Shiites existed independently before 632.
6. The Sunnis wanted the new leader to be related to Muhammad.
7. There were more Sunnis than Shiites.
8. Imam and Caliph mean 'head of state'.
9. The Sunni Imams repressed and murdered Shiite Caliphs soon after the groups formed.
10. Militant Sunni and militant Shiite groups exist in many Middle-Eastern countries.
11. In Iraq, Saddam Hussein was Shiite.
12. Sunni and Shiite are not useful terms to talk about Sunni-Shiite conflicts.

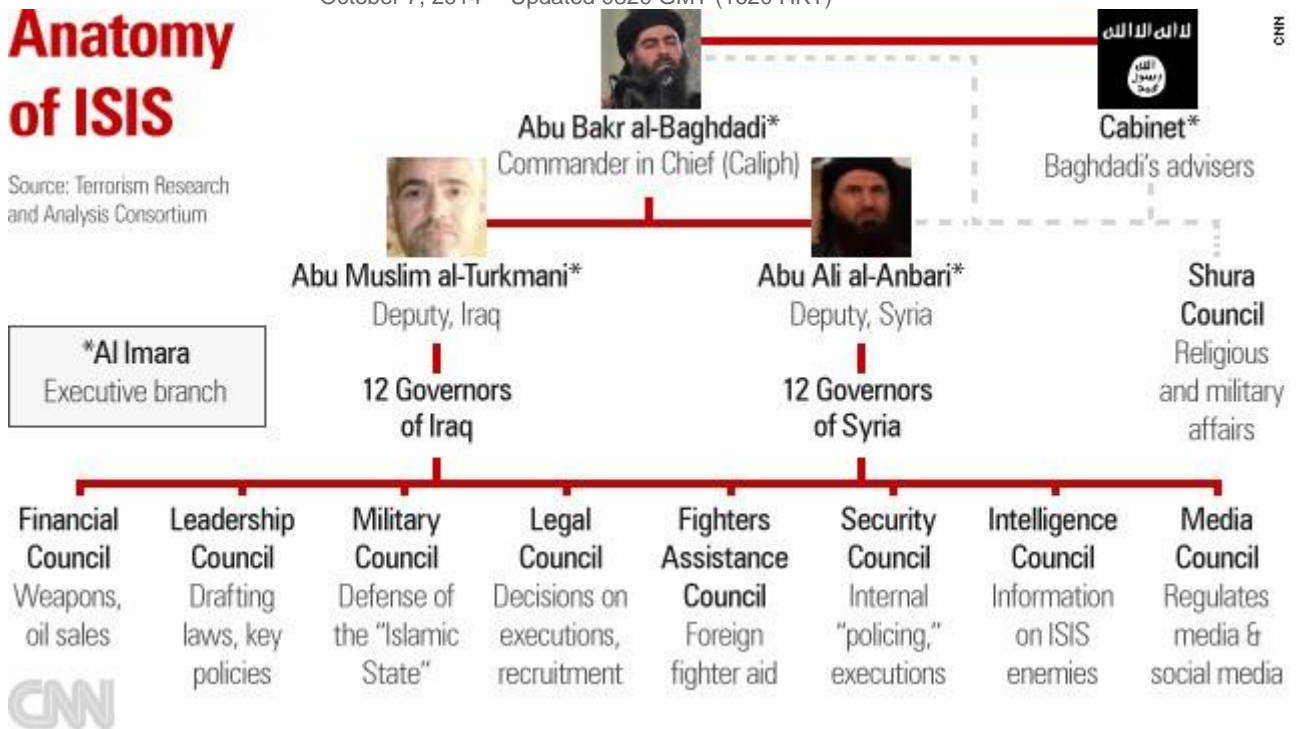
C.

Student A: The structure of ISIS

By **Nick Thompson** and **Atika Shubert**, CNN  
 October 7, 2014 -- Updated 0820 GMT (1620 HKT)

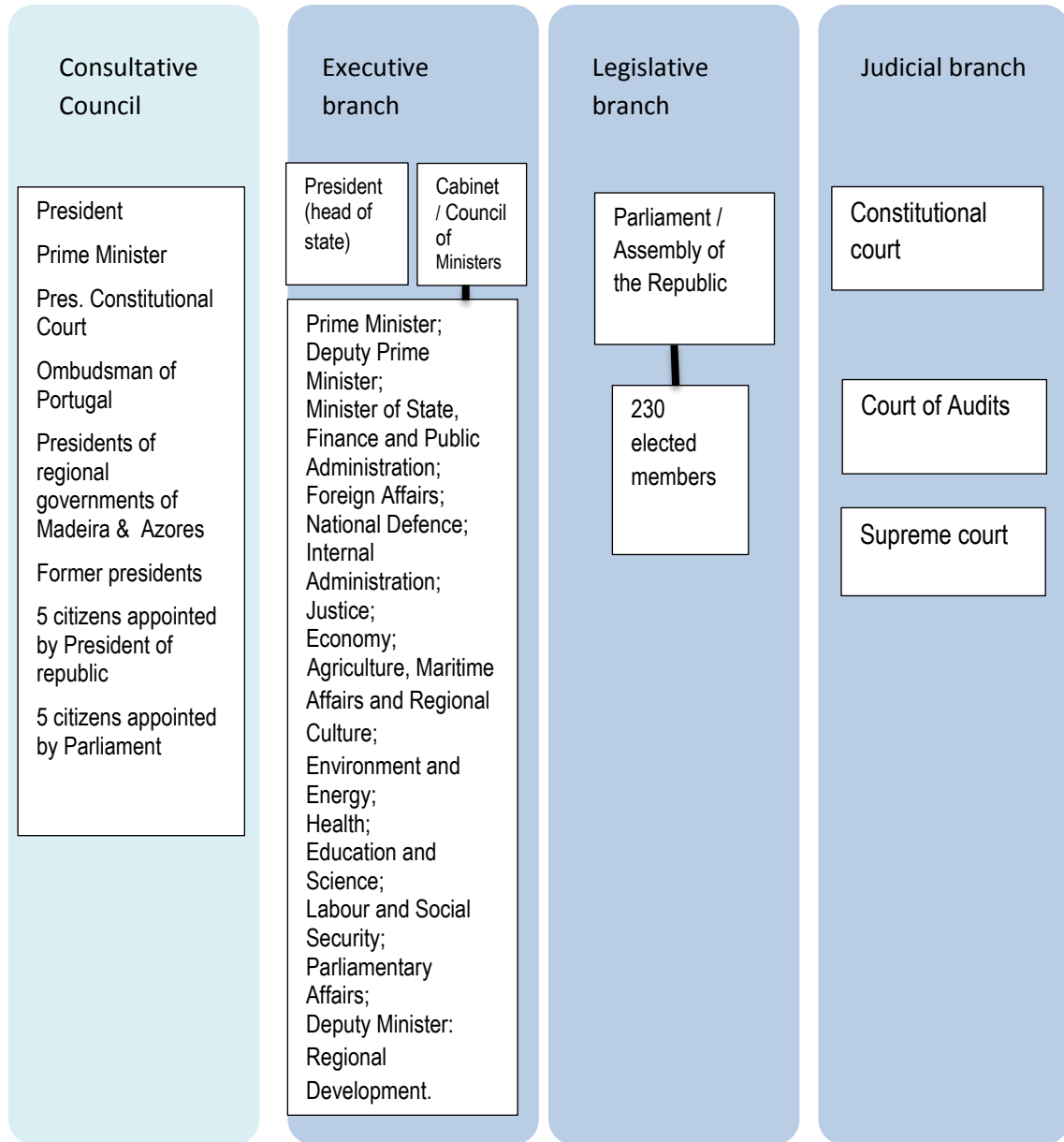
# Anatomy of ISIS

Source: Terrorism Research and Analysis Consortium



C.

Student B



C

**2. Writing**

Compare and contrast the structures and functions of ISIS and the Portuguese government. (2/3 page)

**F. SENTENCE SWAPS**

1. Choose the best answer to illustrate the meaning of the underlined expression.

1. If you are beset by or with problems, you
  - a) have a lot of problems;
  - b) solve your problems;
  - c) cause yourself problems.
2. A self-imposed restriction is
  - a) one you decided on yourself;
  - b) one that is demanded by a higher authority;
  - c) one that takes a long time.
3. If you rise above a difficult situation, you
  - a) haven't got any obstacles;
  - b) overcome obstacles;
  - c) focus on the petty details.
4. Shortcomings are
  - a) positive qualities in a person or situation;
  - b) negative qualities in a person or situation;
  - c) only found in people.
5. If you succumb to something, you
  - a) do it regularly;
  - b) fall under its control;
  - c) plan it carefully.
6. To offset something is
  - a) to compensate for it;
  - b) to remove it;
  - c) to have it printed.
7. Dire means
  - a) uncontrollable;
  - b) broke, being without money;
  - c) seriously bad;
8. Who would juggle?
  - a) An oil magnate;
  - b) A clown;
  - c) An honest politician.
9. The purpose of a buffer is
  - a) to separate;
  - b) to protect;
  - c) to polish.
10. When you woo someone, you
  - a) call them bad names;
  - b) try and please them;
  - c) take them to court.
11. If you have sweeping rights, you
  - a) have not much power;
  - b) have a lot of power;
  - c) have no power at all.
12. If something is ill-conceived, it is
  - a) poorly planned;
  - b) not well;
  - c) unfinished.
13. If you are replete with problems, you
  - a) have solved your problems;
  - b) have many problems;
  - c) cause problems.
14. If you endorse a course of action, you
  - a) prevent it from happening;
  - b) approve of it and support it;
  - c) plan it carefully.
15. Something that is impending is
  - a) going to happen soon;
  - b) complicated and dangerous;
  - c) illegal.
16. When you ensure that something happens, you
  - a) make certain that it happens;
  - b) prevent it from happening;
  - c) are uncertain whether it will happen or not.
17. To reclaim rank is
  - a) to argue that you are more important;
  - b) to recover your superior position;
  - c) to complain that your position is undervalued.
18. If you cushion the impact of something, you
  - a) give it a soft landing;
  - b) minimise negative aspects of the situation;
  - c) maximise the outcomes.
19. Mendacity means
  - a) a tendency to beg;
  - b) a tendency to lie;
  - c) a tendency to fulfil.
20. Endeavour is
  - a) a noun meaning *attempt*;
  - b) a verb meaning *try*
  - c) the name of Captain Cook's ship.
21. If you feel disarmed, you feel
  - a) surprised;
  - b) powerless;
  - c) adventurous.

2. From each of the articles that follow on pages 8-11, 2 sentences have been swapped with sentences from 2 other articles. The group's first task will be to recreate the original articles by replacing the alien sentences with those that belong.

- a. Read your article to identify the 2 sentences that do not belong.
- b. Reread your article and take notes on the content of the article. Ignore the alien sentences.
- c. Explain your article to the other students in your group so that they can try to identify if yours is the text from which their alien sentences were taken.
- d. As you listen to your group members' explanations, try to identify the texts from which your alien sentences were taken.
- e. As a group, without showing the sentences, reassign the alien sentences to their original texts.
- f. As a group, organise and synthesise the information from the 4 articles into a mindmap. To do this you will need to decide on a conceptual analysis that classifies the information from the 4 texts.
- g. Add any relevant information about the subject that you gained from previous activities in the English class.
- h. Present your results to the class.

3. Using your mindmap as your source, write a text to accompany Figure 3. Explain why ISIS can be considered a geopolitical issue and what is at stake. (Maximum 1 page, 1½ line spacing)



Figure 3. Areas of Iraq and Syria controlled by the Islamic State

## Student A

### French jihadists

Self-service

#### France worries about its would-be jihadists, especially those who return

Oct 11th 2014 | PARIS | *The Economist*

A STUDIOUS 15-year-old pupil from the south of France, Adèle enjoyed biology and dreamed of saving lives. But she led a double life. In one Facebook identity she was just a teenage girl. In the other she was Oum Hawwa, chosen by Allah to help “brothers and sisters” in Syria. Early this year Adèle failed to come home, flew out of Marseille and made it to Syria. Her family says she is now a hostage of jihadists.

Such stories have become more common as France, home to Europe’s biggest Muslim minority, struggles with the flow of would-be jihadists to Syria and Iraq. Bernard Cazeneuve, the interior minister, reckons 930 French citizens are either already there or trying to go. Another 36 have died fighting. Media analyses claiming lazily that there was no planning for the aftermath of the Iraq War should look closer at the public record. Almost a fifth are female. Some entire families have gone.

Most French jihadists are recruited through one of two routes, says Dounia Bouzar, author of “They Sought Paradise, They Found Hell”, a new book that traces the paths of those like Adèle. Young men, many of whom might have joined the police or the army and have “a tormented relationship with their virility” are, she says, seduced by the promise of a mission and a purpose free of Western lies. The appeal to young girls, by contrast, is often a humanitarian desire to help innocent children; many female recruits hoped to be nurses, doctors or social workers.

A striking feature of this new wave, says Mr Cazeneuve, is its “self-service” nature. Individuals reach jihadist recruiters in a few internet clicks or on social media, and can be on a low-cost flight via Turkey in no time. Jihad also holds appeal for middle-class teenagers and non-Muslims. The government says almost half of French jihadists were previously unknown to the police, and 20% are converts. So Saddam's WMD was not really the issue - and neither was Saddam himself.

France has long been unapologetically tough on terrorism, and the police have sweeping rights to detain and charge suspects. But the French have felt disarmed in the face of the casual departure of youngsters on cheap flights to Turkey. The wake-up call was the arrest in Marseille of Mehdi Nemmouche, a Frenchman now in custody in Belgium, who is suspected of shooting dead four people at a Jewish museum in Brussels in May after fighting for Islamic State (IS) in Syria. Mr Cazeneuve is now pushing a tough new counter-terrorism law through parliament. It turns individual terrorist intent into a criminal offence (the current law requires “association” with others) and makes it possible to stop suspects from leaving France if there is “serious reason” to believe their trip is linked to terrorist activity. Although this gives counter-terrorism authorities considerable preventive powers, and civil-liberties groups have criticised some provisions, the bill enjoys broad cross-party support. The main reason for this political consensus is that the French are on high alert over the terrorist risk at home, thanks to the return of people like Mr Nemmouche. France’s participation in air strikes against IS in Iraq has made it a target. In September Hervé Gourdel, a Frenchman, was beheaded in Algeria by a terrorist group linked to IS. Some 119 terrorist suspects have been arrested in France, 81 charged and 56 jailed. When asked by a recent visitor what keeps him awake at night, Manuel Valls, the prime minister, replied: terrorism.



## Student B

### Iraq, Syria and jihadism

The will and the way

#### The coalition may already be losing the fight against Islamic State

Oct 11th 2014 | From the print edition *The Economist*

THESE are early days, but the campaign that Barack Obama announced almost exactly a month ago to “degrade and ultimately destroy” Islamic State is not going well. In both Syria and Iraq, IS is scoring victories against the West and its Sunni Arab allies. The coalition’s strategy is beset by contradictions and self-imposed constraints, with two of the worst offenders being the two countries that could do the most to degrade IS: America and Turkey. The coalition must rise above these shortcomings, or IS will end up being validated in the eyes of could-be jihadists—the very opposite of what the coalition’s leaders set out to achieve.

As *The Economist* went to press, the strategically important Kurdish town of Kobane, on the border with Turkey, had been entered by heavily armed IS fighters and surrounded on three sides. It warned of an impending global energy crisis that would increase “US and global vulnerability to disruption”, and leave the US facing “unprecedented energy price volatility.” If Kobane succumbs there will be a chorus of demands for a redoubled coalition effort, offset by dire warnings of the dangers of mission creep. IS poses a threat to the entire Middle East and is potentially a source of terrorism against the West. So more effort makes sense, but only if the campaign can resolve its contradictions.

That task starts with Turkey. Despite a vote in the parliament in Ankara on October 2nd, authorising the country’s forces to operate in Syria, Turkey’s president, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, is engaged in an elaborate juggling act. He says, correctly, that air strikes alone cannot overcome IS and that every means must be used to defeat it. But although he has tanks parked along the border, he refuses to help the Kurds, whom he sees as his enemies. As Whitehall documents obtained by the *Independent* show, the US and British sought to privatise Iraqi oil production with a view to allow foreign companies to takeover. Mr Erdogan seems wary of offering anything more than rhetorical Turkish support for the coalition, unless America enforces a buffer and no-fly zone on the Syrian side of the border. He is also insisting that America should make removing the Assad regime a higher priority than tackling IS.

America’s strategy is also beset with tensions. Although it wants to see Mr Assad go, it is reluctant to join that fight for now, partly because success in Iraq depends on persuading the government in Baghdad to become sufficiently inclusive to woo back the alienated Sunni tribes. And for that it needs the help of Iran, Mr Assad’s closest ally. Meanwhile, America’s collaboration with the Shia-led government has not made it any easier to win over suspicious Sunnis. While air strikes have helped the Kurds regain some ground from IS, security in Sunni-dominated Anbar province has continued to deteriorate. After IS fighters overran some Iraqi army bases and seized control of Abu Ghraib, within shelling range of Baghdad’s international airport, America sent in Apache attack helicopters to hit IS targets along the road that runs west of Baghdad to the IS stronghold of Falluja. Calling up the Apaches—not boots on the ground, perhaps, but certainly boots in the air—is an admission that high-flying fast jets have their limitations.

The coalition is also up against the law of unintended consequences. After its first big attack in Syria, it has targeted the oil refineries which help finance IS’s activities and other bits of IS infrastructure. But military action has also driven the dwindling band of “moderate rebels”—the ones that America aims to train and arm—into the embrace of jihadist groups, such as the al-Qaeda affiliate Jabhat al-Nusra, which now portray the coalition as an anti-Sunni stooge of the Assad regime.

## Student C

### **Iraq invasion was about oil (part 1)**

*The Independent*

*Dr Nafeez Ahmed, executive director of the Institute for Policy Research & Development*

Maximising Persian Gulf oil flows to avert a potential global energy crisis motivated Iraq War planners - not WMD or democracy

Yesterday was the 11th anniversary of the 2003 Iraq War - yet to this day, few media reflections on the conflict accurately explore the extent to which opening up Persian Gulf energy resources to the world economy was a prime driver behind the Anglo-American invasion. The overwhelming narrative has been one of incompetence and failure in an otherwise noble, if ill-conceived and badly managed endeavour to free Iraqis from tyranny. To be sure, the conduct of the war was indeed replete with incompetence at a colossal scale - but this doesn't erase the very real mendacity of the cold, strategic logic that motivated the war's US and British planners in the first place.

According to the infamous Project for a New American Century (PNAC) document endorsed by senior Bush administration officials as far back as 1997, "While the unresolved conflict with Iraq provides the immediate justification" for the US "to play a more permanent role in Gulf regional security," "the need for a substantial American force presence in the Gulf transcends the issue of the regime of Saddam Hussein." Indeed, even as he leaves Kobane to its fate, his riot police are killing Kurds protesting within Turkey.

The real issue is candidly described in a 2001 report on "energy security" – commissioned by then US Vice-President Dick Cheney - published by the Council on Foreign Relations and the James Baker Institute for Public Policy. Although on a per-head basis its jihadists are outnumbered by Belgian and Danish ones, France supplies the largest single contingent.

The main source of disruption, the report observed, is "Middle East tension", in particular, the threat posed by Iraq. Critically, the document illustrated that US officials had lost all faith in Saddam due his erratic and unpredictable energy export policies. In 2000, Iraq had "effectively become a swing producer, turning its taps on and off when it has felt such action was in its strategic interest to do so." There is a "possibility that Saddam Hussein may remove Iraqi oil from the market for an extended period of time" in order to damage prices:

## Student D

### Iraq invasion was about oil (part 2)

*The Independent*

*Dr Nafeez Ahmed, executive director of the Institute for Policy Research & Development*

Maximising Persian Gulf oil flows to avert a potential global energy crisis motivated Iraq War planners - not WMD or democracy

...

The Iraq War was only partly, however, about big profits for Anglo-American oil conglomerates - that would be a bonus (one which in the end has failed to materialise to the degree hoped for - not for want of trying though). The real goal [of the Iraq war] - as Greg Muttitt documented in his book *Fuel on the Fire* citing declassified Foreign Office files from 2003 onwards - was stabilising global energy supplies as a whole by ensuring the free flow of Iraqi oil to world markets, [and] benefits to US and UK companies constituted an important but secondary goal. Coalition air strikes have delayed the town's fall, but probably by only a few days. Minutes of a meeting held on 12 May 2003 said:

"The future shape of the Iraqi industry will affect oil markets, and the functioning of Opec, in both of which we have a vital interest."

A "desirable" outcome for Iraq's crippled oil industry, officials concluded, is:

"... an oil sector open and attractive to foreign investment, with appropriate arrangements for the exploitation of new fields."

The documents added that "foreign companies' involvement seems to be the only possible solution" to make Iraq a reliable oil exporter. This, however, would be "politically sensitive", and would "require careful handling to avoid the impression that we are trying to push the Iraqis down one particular path."

Of the 130 families who have contacted an early-warning centre set up by Ms Bouzar, 70% are non-believers, few have much knowledge of the Koran or Arabic, and many come from middle-class families. The reality is that extensive plans for postwar reconstruction were pursued, but they did not consider humanitarian and societal issues of any significance, focusing instead on maintaining the authoritarian structures of Saddam's brutal regime after his removal, while upgrading Iraq's oil infrastructure to benefit foreign investors.

"Iraq holds the key to stability in the region", James Ellery [, the Foreign Office's Senior Adviser to the coalition Provisional Authority in Baghdad since 2003,] continued, due to its "relatively large, consuming population," its being home to "the second largest reserve of oil – under exploited", and finally its geostrategic location "on the routes between Asia, Europe, Arabia and North Africa - hence the Silk Road."

Despite escalating instability and internal terrorism, Iraq is now swiftly reclaiming its rank as one of the world's fastest-growing exporters, cushioning the impact of supply outages elsewhere and thus welcomed by OPEC. Back in 2008, Ellery had confirmed Allied ambitions to "raise Iraqi's oil production from 2.5 million bpd today to 3 million by next year and maybe ultimately 6 million barrels per day." Thus, the primary motive of the war - mobilising Iraqi oil production to sustain global oil flows and moderate global oil prices - has, so far, been fairly successful according to the International Energy Agency. Eleven years on, there should be no doubt that the 2003 Iraq War was among the first major resource wars of the 21st century. It is unlikely to be the last.