

Unit (1)

The Law

المفردات الجديدة Vocabulary

الكلمة	المعنى	مثال
adoption	n. التَّبَنِّي	مثال Adoption is forbidden in Islam.
code of law	n. الشريعة / مجموعة قوانين	مثال Code of law is important for building a society.
consultation	n. تشاور / استشارة	مثال They called the famous doctor for consultation.
judiciary	n. السُّلطة القضائية	مثال Judiciary rules disputes between citizens.
jury	n. هيئة المُحلفين	مثال The jury failed to reach a decision.
penalty	n. عقوبة	مثال He received a big penalty for violating his law.
persuasion	n. عقيدة / اقناع	مثال She has great powers of persuasion.
principle	n. مبدأ	مثال I take this seriously. It's a matter of principle.
property	n. ملكية	مثال This house is my only property.
violence	n. العنف	مثال The film is full of violence.
welfare	n. الرفاهية	مثال Government is working on the welfare of citizens.
techno-criminal	n. مجرم الانترنت	مثال A techno-criminal stole my bank account informati
bench	n. مقعد	مثال This bench is made of wood.
brief	n. موجز / خلاصة	مثال He began with a brief introduction.
case	n. قضية	مثال The new evidence weakens the case against her.
defence	n. دفاع	مثال Education is the chief defence of nations.
handcuffs	n. أغلال / أصفاد	مثال She was taken to the police station in handcuffs.
note	n. ملاحظة	مثال The report ended on a positive note.
row	n. صف	مثال The students stood in a row.
spring	n. الربيع	مثال I love the spring - it's a wonderful time of the year.
grievance	n. شكوى	مثال to have a grievance against his company.
litigation	n. دعوى قضائية	مثال Some business disputes require litigation.

petty	n.	غير مهم / تافه	مثال	It was a petty problem and they soon solved it.
residential area	n.	منطقة سكنية	مثال	this residential area was hit by drought.
speed limit	n.	حد السرعة	مثال	Slow down - you're breaking the speed limit .
spring	n.	سوسته / زنبرك	مثال	Many machines work by spring
note	n.	ملاحظة	مثال	The report ended on a positive note .
supporter	n.	مؤيد	مثال	My friend is a Liverpool supporter .
define	v.	يُعرِّف / يُحدِّد	مثال	It is important to define these terms accurately.
sue	v.	يُقاضي	مثال	I will sue you ,if you did not pay back my money.
enforce	v.	يُطبق / يُنفِّذ	مثال	Government make laws and the police enforce them.
intend	v.	يَنوي	مثال	I intend to spend the weekend in France.
contend	v.	يُجادل / يؤكد	مثال	The man contend that it was not his fault.
claim	v.	يَدَّعي	مثال	You must claim against the car insurance.
clog up	v.	يُعيق / يُعرقل	مثال	Within a few years the pipes began to clog up .
govern	v.	يَحْكُم / يُسَيِّطِر	مثال	Who governs USA ?
impose	v.	يَفْرِض / يُقِرُّ عُقوبة	مثال	The Court decides what penalty to impose .
prosecute	v.	يرفع دعوى قضائية	مثال	I always prosecute people who trespass on my land.
prove	v.	يُبهرن	مثال	Just give me a chance and I'll prove it to you.
break into	v.	يقتحم	مثال	A thief can break into a car in under ten seconds.
spring	v.	يقفز	مثال	I sprang out of bed ,when the phone rang.
note	v.	يلاحظ	مثال	It is important to note this difference.
row	v.	يُجَدِّف (قارب)	مثال	We took turns to row the boat up the river.
fake	Adj.	مُزَيَّف	مثال	Experts revealed that the painting was a fake .
invisible	Adj.	غير مرئي	مثال	He wished that he could make himself invisible .
guilty	Adj.	مُذنب	مثال	The criminal is innocent until proved guilty .
civil	Adj.	مدني	مثال	He trained as a civil engineer .
innocent	Adj.	بـريء	مثال	The criminal is innocent until proved guilty.
legal	Adj.	قانوني / شرعي	مثال	We have to achieve our goals through legal ways.
tolerant	Adj.	مُتسامح	مثال	She's very tolerant of other people's failings.
worthless	Adj.	عديم القيمة	مثال	The information was worthless to me.
regardless	Adv.	بغض النظر عن	مثال	I decided to go regardless of the weather.
ultimately	Adv.	في النهاية / الختام	مثال	Ultimately , the war had to end.
in favour of	Ph.	مؤيد	مثال	I'm strongly in favour of women work.

أسئلة على مفردات الوحدة

▪ Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below

Jury / code of law / principle / welfare / judiciary / persuasions

1. The organization works on the ----- that all members have the same rights.
2. Kuwait is a country which welcomes people of all religious -----.
3. He went free because the ----- decided that there was a reasonable doubt about his guilt.
4. All judges in the country's courts represent the ----- which is responsible for its legal system.
5. These organizations have fought very hard for the rights and ----- of immigrants.



1. principle 2. persuasions 3. Jury 4. code of law 5. judiciary

▪ Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below

define / adoption / civil / code of law / innocent / enforce

1. She was homeless and had to put her child up for -----.
2. He pursued his claim through the ----- courts.
3. The ----- established by Hammurabi is the first written laws in human history.
4. The term 'mental illness' is difficult to -----.
5. It's the job of the police to ----- the law.



1. adoption 2. civil 3. code of law 4. define 5. enforce

▪ Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below

prove / jury / penalty / legal / govern / innocent

1. He accused the opposition party of being unfit to -----.
2. Children are the ----- victims of war.
3. The ----- found her not guilty of her husband's murder.
4. We should have taken advice on the ----- implications of our activities.
5. In the west, most countries have abolished the death -----.



1. govern 2. innocent 3. jury 4. legal 5. penalty

▪ Choose the most appropriate answer from a, b, c and d.

1. Children need to be taught to have respect for other people's ----- .
a) defence b) judiciary c) techno-criminal d) property
2. They say I'm too old to do the job, but I'm going to ----- them all wrong.
a) contend b) prove c) govern d) break into
3. People need to be ----- of different points of view to live in peace.
a) brief b) invisible c) tolerant d) worthless
4. The jury declared him ----- and he was allowed to go free.
a) brief b) innocent c) tolerant d) worthless
5. The main concern of the new government must be the people's ----- .
a) welfare b) grievance c) adoption d) penalty
6. The lawyer ----- that his client had never been near the scene of the crime.
a) defined b) enforced c) contended d) governed
7. The bank notes I received from him turned out to be completely ----- .
a) brief b) innocent c) tolerant d) worthless
8. Through a telescope we could see millions of stars that were ----- to the naked eye.
a) invisible b) innocent c) tolerant d) worthless
9. There are special seats in the front ----- of the theatre.
a- row b- brief c- handcuffs d- note
10. There's a/an ----- pinned to the door saying when the shop will open again.
a- spring b- row c- note d- handcuffs
11. Her skillful lawyer managed to present a persuasive ----- to the jury to release the convict.
a- row b- spring c- handcuffs d- brief
12. Criminals are always taken to the police stations in ----- not to flee.
a- row b- spring c- handcuffs d- note
13. The children have jumped on the couch so much that they've ruined the ----- .
a- rows b- springs c- handcuffs d- notes
14. All companies ----- that they are not responsible for the pollution in the river.
a- clog up b- intend c- claim d- sue
15. The president has announced he does not ----- to stand for re-election.
a- sue b- claim c- intend d- contend

1. property	2. prove	3. tolerant	4. innocent	5. welfare
6. contended	7. worthless	8. invisible	9. row	10. note
11. brief	12. handcuffs	13. springs	14. claim	15. intend



حل أسئلة كتاب الطالب Set Book

1. What is the law ? ما هو القانون ؟
 ↪ The law is a group of rules which govern all the society. هو مجموعة قواعد تحكم المجتمع .
2. Why do you think it is important to have laws? ما أهمية وجود القانون ؟
 ↪ I think laws are essential to protect people's rights. القوانين تضمن حقوق الأفراد .
3. Why do think it is important to have a well-structured judiciary? ما أهمية وجود هيئة قضائية قوية ؟
 ↪ It is important to establish justice and equality. لتطبيق العدالة والمساواة في المجتمع .
4. In your opinion, how can we make the law work effectively? كيف نضمن تطبيق القانون بكفاءة ؟
 ↪ I think the best way is to enforce law on all people equally. عن طريق المساواة في تطبيق القوانين .
5. How would the society be like without laws ? ما يحدث لو كان المجتمع بلا قوانين أو ضوابط ؟
 ↪ People would behave badly. ↪ There will be many crimes. ستحدث الكثير من الجرائم . سوف يتصرف الناس بشكل سيئ .
6. How do Islamic values influence the system of law in Kuwait? كيف تأثرت القوانين في الكويت بالإسلام ؟
 ↪ The Kuwaiti law depends on the teachings of Islam. قامت القوانين الكويتية على تعاليم الدين الاسلامي .
7. In your opinion, what is the main purpose of sending criminals to prison? لماذا يتم ارسال المجرمين الى السجون ؟
 ↪ To protect people ↪ To change the behaviour of the criminals. لحماية الناس منهم ↪ لتغيير سلوكيات المجرمين .
8. In your opinion, why computer crimes are widespread nowadays? ما سبب انتشار جرائم الانترنت ؟
 ↪ That is because a lot of people are using the internet. بسبب انتشار استخدام الانترنت بين الناس .
9. Why do criminals use the Internet to communicate with each other? لماذا يستخدم المجرمون الانترنت للتواصل بينهم ؟
 ↪ To plan crimes ↪ To pass confidential information. للتخطيط للجرائم ↪ لتبادل المعلومات بينهم .
10. Why can techno-criminals commit crimes through the Internet more safely? ما أسباب سهولة جرائم الانترنت ؟
 ↪ Because they are invisible. ↪ It is difficult to prove the crime. صعوبة تتبع الجرائم الالكترونية. لانهم يعملون في الخفاء . ↪ It is difficult to prove the crime.
11. Suggest a way that can help the Internet users avoid techno-crimes ?
 ↪ We should use anti-virus. ↪ We shouldn't use strong passwords. يجب ان نستخدم مضاد للفيروسات . يجب أن نستخدم كلمات سر قوية .
12. Mention some crimes that can be done by techno-criminals. بعض أنواع الجرائم الالكترونية .
 ↪ They steal bank account data. ↪ They buy things online with fake bank cards. يقومون بسرقة بيانات الحسابات البنكية . يقومون بشراء الأشياء عبر الانترنت ببطاقات بنكية مزورة .
13. Why do you think minor cases shouldn't be brought to courts? لماذا يجب حل القضايا الصغيرة بعيدا عن المحكمة ؟
 ↪ To allow the judicial system to function efficiently. حتى لا تمنع النظام القضائي من العمل بكفاءة .
14. If you had a dispute with your neighbour, how would you settle it? كيف تحل نزاع مع أحد جيرانك ؟
 ↪ I would solve it in friendly way. سأقوم بحله بشكل ودي .
15. What is meant by the culture of blame? ما هي ثقافة اللوم ؟
 ↪ It is an attempt to blame others and claim responsibility for our mistakes. هي محاولةلقاء اللوم على الآخرين وادعاء مسؤوليتهم عن اخطائنا نحن .
 ↪ When a student fails he blames teachers for his failure. مثل ان يلقي الطالب نتيجة فشله على مدرسيه .

شرح القواعد Grammar

المضارع التام PRESENT PERFECT

أولاً : مما يتكون زمن المضارع التام

(I/You/We/They) have
(He/She/It) has

+ الشكل الثالث للفعل

ثانياً : استخدام زمن المضارع التام

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث تم بالماضي ولكن تأثيره لا يزال حاضرا حتى الآن

ثالثاً : الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي التام

أبداً never / في أي وقت ever / حتى الآن / بعد yet / لمدة for / منذ Since
مؤخراً recently / حالا just / بالفعل already

حتى نستخدم الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام

1	Since	بعدها بداية المدة الزمنية (تاريخ محدد / سنة محددة / شهر محدد / يوم محدد)	مثال Ali has finished studying since three o'clock. مثال He hasn't travelled since he was a child.
2	For	بعدها المدة الزمنية كاملة عدد من (السنوات / الشهور / الأيام / الساعات)	مثال I have lived here for 10 years. مثال Heba has travelled Oman for three weeks.
3	Yet	مع الجمل المنفية و الاستفهامية (دائما في نهاية الجملة)	مثال He hasn't written the letter yet. مثال Have you seen the film yet ?
4	Ever	تأتي في الجملة الاستفهامية (دائما في وسط الجملة)	مثال Have you ever been to France? مثال Has he ever fixed his car himself ?
5	Never	تأتي في منتصف الجملة (وتقوم بنفي الجملة)	مثال I have never met famous people. (جملة منفية) مثال She has never arrived late. (جملة منفية)
6	Already	تأتي مع منتصف الجملة المثبتة (وتقوم بإثبات الجملة)	مثال I have already met famous people. (جملة مثبتة) مثال She has already arrived late. (جملة مثبتة)

المضارع التام المستمر

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

أولاً : مما يتكون زمن المضارع التام المستمر

(I/You/We/They) **have** + **been** + الشكل الأول للفعل + **ing**
(He/She/It) **has**

ثانياً : استخدام زمن المضارع التام المستمر

يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث بدأ بالماضي وما زال مستمرا حتى الآن

ثالثاً : الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام المستمر

منذ **since** / لمدة **for** / ما زال **still** / حتى الآن **till now**

(**all** (day / طوال الصباح morning / طوال المساء evening / طوال اليوم day))

- مثال What **have** you **been doing** **all evening** ?
- مثال I **have been working** here **since** three o'clock.
- مثال She **has been studying** English **for** ten years.
- مثال It **has been raining** **all day**.
- مثال We **haven't been watching** the film **till now**.
- مثال Have you **been listening** to me?

لاحظ

التشابه كبير بين الزمنين السابقين من حيث الاستخدام ولذلك فان الانتباه الى الكلمات الدالة هام جدا

تدريبات

▪ Choose the best option (for / since / yet / never / ever / already)

- I haven't seen Ahmed ----- he was a baby.
- Has Mrs. Hind begun the lesson ----- ?
- We have stayed there ----- three weeks.
- Have you ----- visited the Pyramids in Giza?
- I have ----- been to a foreign country.
- Do you ----- go to live concerts?



1. since 2. yet 3. for 4. ever 5. never 6. ever

▪ Do as required

1. I have already made up my mind. (Change into Negative)

.....

2. No, The bus hasn't arrived yet. (Form a Question)

.....

3. I have been waiting for ages. (Form a Question)

.....

4. Hesham has been working with us since last May. (Form a Question)

.....



1. I have not made up my mind yet.

2. Has the bus arrived?

3. How long have you been waiting?

4. How long Hesham has been working with you?

▪ Correct the underlined verbs

1. I just write two letters.

.....

2. You ever see an elephant?

.....

3. The two armies fight all last month.

.....

4. She draw a nice picture for three hours till now.

.....

5. My mother already cook delicious food.

.....

6. I study English since I was six years old and still studying it.

.....

7. He not finish playing football yet.

.....

8. What you do since 10 o'clock till midnight? It's better to sleep to get up early.

.....

9. I just do my homework.

.....

10. She hasn't arrive already.

.....

11. Hamad sleep for five hours till now.

.....

12. We recently know about his illness.

.....



1. have just written

2. Have you ever seen

3. have fought

4. has drawn

5. has already cooked

6. have studied

7. has not finished

8. have you done

9. have just done

10. arrived yet

11. has slept

12. have recently known

Choose the best option

1. How long ----- you ----- Shahd ?
a) Has known b) have known c) have..... been knowing
2. I ----- all morning . I am tired.
a) have worked b) worked c) have been working
3. I ----- already ----- the report.
a) have received b) will receive c) has received
4. Sorry about the mess, we ----- the walls.
a) have painted b) have been painting c) painting
5. This is the fifth time you ----- that question.
a) has been asking b) have asked c) asked
6. My friend ----- his leg, so he can't walk.
a) have broken b) has broken c) has been breaking
7. You look tired , "Yes I ----- all morning"
a) have run b) has run c) have been running
8. I have been studying English ----- about ten years.
a) since b) just c) for d) ago
9. I've been preparing lunch ----- 1 o'clock .
a) since b) for c) ago d) yet
10. The maid ----- cleaning the house.
a) has just finished b) have just finished c) is just finishing d) finishes
11. Unfortunately , the manager ----- his office before I arrived.
a) has left b) had left c) have left d) is leaving
12. She ----- the story all day long .
a) have been reading b) has been reading c) had been reading d) is reading



- | | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| 1. have known | 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have been working | 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have received | 4. have been painting |
| 5. has been asking | 6. has broken | 7. have been running | 8. for |
| 9. since | 10. has just finished | 11. has left | 12. has been reading |

روابط المقارنة والتضاد

COMPARATIVE AND CONTRASTIVE CONNECTORS

1	Whereas بينما	تستخدم لدمج جملتين مختلفتين في المعنى
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قد تأتي whereas في وسط الجملة & قد تأتي whereas في أول الجملة • يسبقها فاصلة (,) اذا جاءت في وسط الجملة (كما بالأمثلة) ✓ <p>مثال I prefer living in the town , whereas Ali prefers the country .</p> <p>مثال Whereas I prefer living in the town , Ali prefers the country.</p>
2	But لكن	تستخدم لدمج جملتين بينهما تضاد في المعنى
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • تأتي but في وسط الجملة فقط .. ولا يسبقها فاصلة , (كما موضح بالمثال) ✓ <p>مثال I prefer living in the town but my brother prefers the country .</p>
3	On the other hand على الجانب الآخر	تستخدم لوصل جملة بأخرى (بدون دمج الجملتين معا)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • تأتي On the other hand في أول الجملة الثانية .. يسبقها (.) ويأتي بعدها فاصلة (,) <p>مثال Travelling by car is cheap . On the other hand , flying is quicker.</p>
4	Instead of بدلا من	تستخدم لدمج جملتين (لإبراز عنصر على آخر)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • بعد instead of يأتي (اسم) أو (فعل + ing) <p>مثال Instead of flying , let's go by car .</p> <p>مثال I want tea instead of coffee.</p>
5	In comparison with بالمقارنة بـ	تستخدم لدمج جملتين (مع المقارنة بينهما)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • بعد In comparison with يأتي (اسم) أو (فعل + ing) <p>مثال In comparison with flying , driving is too slow.</p>

تدريبات

- Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below

whereas / instead of / on the other hand / in comparison with / but

1. In Kuwait, summer is too hot, ----- winter is cool.
2. ----- cooking, let's go out for dinner.
3. City life is exciting. ----- , life in the countryside is more peaceful.
4. ----- Life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.



1. but

2. instead of

3. on the other hand

4. in comparison with

Do as shown between brackets

1. The old book was boring . The new one is quite interesting. (Join)

2. Policemen carry handcuffs. Lawyers carry briefcases. (Use: "on the other hand")

3. Policeman have to be fit. Lawyers have to be very intelligent. (Join using; "whereas")

4. I like living in the city. My wife prefers the countryside. (Join)

5. I prefer living in the town. My brother prefers living in the country . (Join the two sentences)



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The old book was boring but the new one is quite interesting . | 2. Policemen carry handcuffs, on the other hand, lawyers carry briefcases. |
| 3. Policeman have to be fit, whereas lawyers have to be very intelligent. | 4. I like living in the city, whereas my wife prefers the countryside. |
| 5. I prefer living in the town, on the other hand, my brother prefers living in the country. | |

Choose the correct answer

1. ----- becoming a policeman like his father, he chose to become a doctor.
a- because of b- in comparison c- instead of d- on the other hand
2. ----- with other careers, the teacher's job is quite stressful.
a- in comparison b- whereas c- but d- instead of
3. In Kuwait, summer is too hot, ----- winter is cool.
a) in comparison with b) instead of c) whereas d) on the other hand.
4. ----- cooking, let's go out for dinner.
a) Whereas b) In comparison with c) on the other hand d) instead of
5. City life is exciting, ----- life in the countryside is more peaceful.
a) in comparison with b) instead of c) whereas d) on the other hand
6. ----- Life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.
a) In comparison with b) But c) Whereas d) Instead of



- | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. instead of | 2. in comparison | 3. on the other hand |
| 4. instead of | 5. on the other hand | 6. In comparison with |