

# يالكويت YalKuwait

مادة اللغة الانجليزية

للفصل الثاني عشر

( الفصل الدراسي الأول )

- الكلمات المقررة + أمثلة توضيحية

- كلول آسئلة الكتاب + الترجمة (SETBOOK)

- شرح القواعد ( GRAMMAR )

- موضوع التصوير + المخططات

- كلول كتاب التدريبات (WORKBOOK)

- قاميم بآه الافعال الشاذة الشائكة

- ملخص نموذجي لآمنة اللغة الانجليزية

# يالكويت Yal Kuwait



Unit (1)



Unit (2)



Unit (3)



Unit (4)



Unit (5)



Unit (6)



# يالكويت Yal Kuwait



# Unit (1) Justice & The Law

## المفردات الجديدة Vocabulary

الكلمة	الم恭喜	مثال
adoption	N.	تبني
code of law	N.	شريعة / مجموعة قوانين
consultation	N.	استشارة / تشاور
judiciary	N.	السلطة القضائية
jury	N.	هيئة المحلفين
penalty	N.	عقوبة
persuasion	N.	عقيدة / اقناع
principle	N.	مبدأ
property	N.	ملكية
violence	N.	عنف
welfare	N.	رفاهية
techno-criminal	N.	مجرم (تقني)
bench	N.	مقعد
brief	N.	موجز / خلاصة
case	N.	قضية
defence	N.	دفاع
handcuffs	N.	أغلال / أصفاد
note	N.	ملاحظة
row	N.	صف
spring	N.	الربيع
grievance	N.	شكوى
litigation	N.	دعوى قضائية

petty	N.	غير مهم / تافه	► It was a <b>petty</b> problem and they soon solved it.
residential area	N.	منطقة سكنية	► this <b>residential</b> area was hit by drought.
speed limit	N.	حد السرعة	► Slow down - you're breaking the <b>speed limit</b> .
sue	N.	يقاضي	► I will <b>sue</b> you ,if you did not pay back my money.
spring	N.	سوسته / زنبرك	► Many machines work by <b>spring</b>
note	N.	ملاحظة	► The report ended on a positive <b>note</b> .
supporter	N.	مؤيد لـ	► My friend is a Liverpool <b>supporter</b> .
define	V.	يعرف / يحدد	► It is important to <b>define</b> these terms accurately.
enforce	V.	يطبق / ينفذ	► Government make laws and the police <b>enforce</b> them.
intend	V.	ينوي	► I <b>intend</b> to spend the weekend in France.
contend	V.	يجادل / يؤكّد	► The man <b>contend</b> that it was not his fault.
claim	V.	يدعى	► You must <b>claim</b> against the car insurance.
clog up	V.	يعيق / يعرقل	► Within a few years the pipes began to <b>clog up</b> .
govern	V.	يحكم / يسيطر	► Who <b>governs</b> USA ?
impose	V.	يفرض	► The Court decides what punishment to <b>impose</b> .
prosecute	V.	يرفع دعوى قضائية	► I always <b>prosecute</b> people who trespass on my land.
prove	V.	يرهّن	► Just give me a chance and I'll <b>prove</b> it to you.
break into	V.	يقتتحم	► A thief can <b>break into</b> a car in under ten seconds.
spring	V.	يقفز	► I <b>sprang</b> out of bed ,when the phone rang.
note	V.	يلاحظ	► It is important to <b>note</b> this difference.
raw	V.	يجدف (قارب)	► We took turns to <b>row</b> the boat up the river.
fake	Adj.	مزيف	► Experts revealed that the painting was a <b>fake</b> .
invisible	Adj.	غير مرأي	► He wished that he could make himself <b>invisible</b> .
guilty	Adj.	مذنب	► The criminal is innocent until proved <b>guilty</b> .
civil	Adj.	مدني	► He trained as a <b>civil</b> engineer .
innocent	Adj.	بريء	► The criminal is <b>innocent</b> until proved guilty.
legal	Adj.	قانوني / شرعي	► We have to achieve our goals through <b>legal</b> ways.
tolerant	Adj.	متسامح	► She's very <b>tolerant</b> of other people's failings.
worthless	Adj.	عديم القيمة	► The information was <b>worthless</b> to me.
regardless	Adv.	بغض النظر عن	► I decided to go <b>regardless</b> of the weather.
ultimately	Adv.	في النهاية / الختام	► <b>Ultimately</b> , the war had to end.
in favour of	Ph.	مؤيد لـ	► I'm strongly in <b>favour of</b> women work.

## تدريب على المفردات الجديدة ?

**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.

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

6. She was homeless and had to put her child up for .....
7. He pursued his claim through the ..... courts.
8. The ..... established by Hammurabi is the first written laws in human history.
9. The term 'mental illness' is difficult to .....
10. It's the job of the police to ..... the law.

prove / jury / penalty / legal / govern / innocent

11. He accused the opposition party of being unfit to .....
12. Children are the ..... victims of war.
13. The ..... found her not guilty of her husband's murder.
14. We should have taken advice on the ..... implications of our activities.
15. In the west, most countries have abolished the death .....

techno criminals / invisible / broke into / worthless / fake

16. He was charged with possessing a/an ..... passport.
17. The police found traces of blood on his jacket that were ..... to the naked eye.
18. The police managed to arrest the people who ..... the supermarket to take goods worth thousands of pounds.
19. She refused to do away with her old ..... furniture when she moved to her new villa.
20. People should be aware when doing online financial transactions because they may be electronically deceived by the .....

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

21. Children need to be taught to have respect for other people's ..... .  
 a) defence      b) judiciary      c) techno-criminal      d) property
22. 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
23. People need to be ..... of different points of view to live in peace.  
 a) brief      b) invisible      c) tolerant      d) worthless
24. The jury declared him ..... and he was allowed to go free.  
 a) brief      b) innocent      c) tolerant      d) worthless
25. The main concern of the new government must be the people's ..... .  
 a) welfare      b) grievance      c) adoption      d) penalty
26. The lawyer ..... that his client had never been near the scene of the crime.  
 a) defined      b) enforced      c) contended      d) governed
27. The bank notes I received from him turned out to be completely ..... .  
 a) brief      b) innocent      c) tolerant      d) worthless
28. Through a telescope we could see millions of stars that were ..... to the naked eye.  
 a) invisible      b) innocent      c) tolerant      d) worthless
29. There are special seats in the front ..... of the theatre.  
 a- row      b- brief      c- handcuffs      d- note
30. There's a/an ..... pinned to the door saying when the shop will open again.  
 a- spring      b- row      c- note      d- handcuffs
31. Her skillful lawyer managed to present a persuasive ..... to the jury to release the convict.  
 a- row      b- spring      c- handcuffs      d- brief
32. Criminals are always taken to the police stations in ..... not to flee.  
 a- row      b- spring      c- handcuffs      d- note
33. The children have jumped on the couch so much that they've ruined the ..... .  
 a- rows      b- springs      c- handcuffs      d- notes
34. All companies ..... that they are not responsible for the pollution in the river.  
 a- clog up      b- intend      c- claim      d- sue
35. The president has announced he does not ..... to stand for re-election.  
 a- sue      b- claim      c- intend      d- contend
36. Motorists have to be fined if they don't stick to ..... .  
 a- residential area      b- speed limit      c- grievance      d- litigation

# حلول أسلحة 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 القوانين

↳ I think laws are essential to protect people's rights. القوانين تضمن حقوق الأفراد.

**3. Why do you think it is important to have a well-structured judiciary?** ما أهمية وجود هيئة قضائية فعالة

↳ 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 نتمكن من تطبيق القانون بكفاءة

↳ I think the best way is to enforce law on all people equally. عن طريق المساواة في تطبيق القوانين.

**5. How do Islamic values influence the system of law in Kuwait?** كيف تأثرت القوانين في الكويت بالقيم الإسلامية

↳ The Kuwaiti law depends on the teachings of Islam. قامت القوانين الكويتية على تعاليم الدين الإسلامي.

**6. In your opinion, what is the main purpose of sending criminals to prison?** لماذا يتم إرسال المجرمين إلى السجون

↳ To protect people لحماية الناس منهم      ↳ To change the behaviour of the criminals. لتغيير سلوكيات المجرمين.

**7. In your opinion, why computer crimes are widespread nowadays?** ما سبب انتشار جرائم احتراف النور

↳ That is because a lot of people are using the internet. بسبب انتشار استخدام الانترنت بين الناس.

**8. Why do criminals use the Internet to communicate with each other?** لماذا يستخدم المجرمون احتراف النور للتواصل فيما بينهم

↳ To plan crimes للتخطيط للجرائم      ↳ To pass confidential information. لتبادل المعلومات بينهم.

**9. Why can techno-criminals commit crimes through the Internet more safely?** ما أسباب سهولة جرائم احتراف النور

↳ Because they are invisible. لأنهم يعملون في الخفاء.      ↳ It is difficult to prove the crime. صعوبة تبييض الجرائم الإلكترونية.

**10. Why do you think minor cases shouldn't be brought to courts?** لماذا يجب حل القضايا الصغيرة بعيداً عن ساحة المحكمة

↳ I think because they prevent legal system from operating efficiently. حتى لا تمنع النظام القضائي من العمل بكفاءة.

**11. If you had a dispute with your neighbour, how would you settle it?** كيف تحل زانع مع أحد جيرانك

↳ I would settle it friendly and peacefully. سأقوم بحله بشكل ودي وسلبي.

**12. What is meant by the culture of blame?** ما هي ثقافة اللوم

هي محاولة القاء اللوم على الآخرين وادعاء مسؤوليتهم عن اخطأنا نحن.

↳ It is the tendency to look for people and claim they are responsible for a mistake

↳ When a student fails he blames teachers for his failure. مثل ان يلقي الطالب نتيجة فشله على مدرسيه

# شرح القواعد Grammar

## زمن المضارع التام (Present Perfect)

**ما يتكون زمن المضارع التام**

أولاً : ←←←←←

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

+ الشكل الثالث للفعل

**استخدام زمن المضارع التام**

ثانياً : ←←←←←

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

**الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي التام**

ثالثاً : ←←←←←

Since منذ / for لوقت / yet حتى الآن / ever في أي وقت / never أبداً  
already حالياً / just مؤخراً / recently أخيراً

**كيفية استخدام الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام**

<b>1</b>	<b>Since</b>	تأتي بعدها بداية المدة الزمنية (تاريخ محدد / سنة محددة / شهر محدد / يوم محدد)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ali has finished studying <b>since</b> three o'clock.</li> <li>He hasn't travelled <b>since</b> he was a child.</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<b>For</b>	تأتي بعدها المدة الزمنية كاملة (عدد من (السنوات / الشهور / الأيام / الساعات))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I have lived here <b>for</b> 10 years.</li> <li>Heba has travelled Oman <b>for</b> three weeks.</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<b>Yet</b>	تأتي مع الجمل المنافية و لاستفهامية (دائماً في نهاية الجملة)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He hasn't written the letter <b>yet</b>.</li> <li>Have you seen the film <b>yet</b> ?</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	<b>Ever</b>	تأتي في منتصف الجملة الاستفهامية	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have you <b>ever</b> been to France?</li> <li>Has he <b>ever</b> fixed his car himself ?</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	<b>Never</b>	تأتي في منتصف الجملة (وتقوم بنفي الجملة)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I have <b>never</b> met famous people. <small>(جملة منافية)</small></li> <li>She has <b>never</b> arrived late. <small>(جملة منافية)</small></li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	<b>Already</b>	تأتي مع منتصف الجملة المثبتة (وتقوم بإثبات الجملة)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I have <b>already</b> met famous people. <small>(جملة مثبتة)</small></li> <li>She has <b>already</b> arrived late. <small>(جملة مثبتة)</small></li> </ul>

## زمن المضارع التام المستمر (Present Perfect Continuous)

ما ي تكون ز من المضارع التام المستمر :

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

استخدام ز من المضارع التام :

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

الكلمات الدالة على ز من الماضي التام :

**till now** / **still** / **all** (day / evening / morning / night) / **for** / **since** (since)

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

لاحظ التشابه الكبير بين الزمنين السابقين من حيث الاستخدام ولذلك فان الانتباه الى **الكلمات الدالة** هام جدا

### تدريب على القاعدة السارقة ?

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?
- Can you open the door ? Oh, it is ..... open.
- Haven't you finished your food ..... ? No, I am still eating mom.
- No, Your cousin hasn't come to the party .....
- We have known each other ..... fifteen years.

**Do as required**

11. I have already made up my mind. ( Change into Negative )
- .....
12. No, The bus hasn't arrived yet. ( Form a Question )
- .....
13. I have been waiting for ages. ( Form a Question )
- .....
14. Hesham has been working with us since last May. ( Form a Question )
- .....

**Correct the underlined verbs**

15. I just write two letters.
- .....
16. You ever see an elephant?
- .....
17. The two armies fight all last month.
- .....
18. She draw a nice picture for three hours till now.
- .....
19. My mother already cook delicious food.
- .....
20. I study English since I was six years old and still studying it.
- .....
21. He not finish playing football yet.
- .....
22. What you do since 10 o'clock till midnight? It's better to sleep to get up early.
- .....
23. I just do my homework.
- .....
24. She hasn't arrive already.
- .....
25. Hamad sleep for five hours till now.
- .....
26. We recently know about his illness.
- .....

## Choose the best option

27. How long ..... you ..... Shahd ?

- a) Has ..... known      b) have ..... known      c) have..... been knowing

28. I ..... all morning . I am tired.

- a) have worked      b) worked      c) have been working

29. I ..... already ..... the report.

- a) have ..... received      b) will ..... receive      c) has ..... received

30. Sorry about the mess, we ..... the walls.

- a) have painted      b) have been painting      c) painting

31. This is the fifth time you ..... that question.

- a) has been asking      b) have asked      c) asked

32. My friend ..... his leg, so he can't walk.

- a) have broken      b) has broken      c) has been breaking

33. You look tired , "Yes I ..... all morning"

- a) have run      b) has run      c) have been running

34. I have been studying English ..... about ten years.

- a) since      b) just      c) for      d) ago

35. I've been preparing lunch ..... 1 o'clock .

- a) since      b) for      c) ago      d) yet

36. The maid ..... cleaning the house.

- a) has just finished      b) have just finished      c) is just finishing      d) finishes

37. Unfortunately , the manager ..... his office before I arrived.

- a) has left      b) had left      c) have left      d) is leaving

38. She ..... the story all day long .

- a) have been reading      b) has been reading      c) had been reading      d) is reading

## ( Comparative and Contrastive Connectors ) المقارنة والتضاد (Comparative and Contrastive Connectors)

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

تدريب على القاعدة السارقة

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

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

39. In Kuwait, summer is too hot, ..... winter is cool.

40. ..... cooking, let's go out for dinner.

41. City life is exciting. .... , life in the countryside is more peaceful.

42. ..... Life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.

## Do as shown between brackets

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

.....

44. Policemen carry handcuffs. Lawyers carry briefcases. ( Join using; "on the other hand" )

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

## Choose the correct answer

48. .... 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

49. .... with other careers, the teacher's job is quite stressful.

- a- in comparison      b- whereas      c- but      d- instead of

50. In Kuwait, summer is too hot, ..... winter is cool.

- a) in comparison with      b) instead of      c) whereas      d) on the other hand.

51. .... cooking, let's go out for dinner.

- a) Whereas      b) In comparison with      c) On the other hand      ✓ d) Instead of

52. 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

53. .... Life nowadays, life a century ago was quite hard.

- a) In comparison with      b) But      c) Whereas      d) Instead of



• جميع حلول التدريبات متاحة أونلاين

• عن طريق مسح الكود الموجود بالصورة

# أطلب نسختك الورقية الكاملة

الفصل الدراسي الأول كامل / طباعة ألوان



احجز نسختك الآن



للتواصل : 60060470