**Grade 12**

**Module 1 Unit 1 Lessons 1&2**

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| **WORD** | **Definition** | **المعنى بالعربي** |
| adoption ( n ) | The action or fact of legally taking another's child and bring it up as one's own | التبنى |
| civil ( adj. ) | Relating to private relations between members of a community ; noncriminal | مدني |
| code of law (n ) | A set of rules and standards adhered to by a society | مجموعة من القوانين |
| consultation ( n ) | The action or process of formally consulting or discussing | استشارة |
| define ( v ) | To state or describe exactly the nature , scope , or meaning of | يعرف / يوضح |
| enforce (v ) | To put into practice ; to carry out | ينفذ /يفرض بالقوة |
| govern ( v ) | To control | يحكم |
| guilty ( adj. ) | Responsible for a crime | متهم |
| impose ( v ) | To require ( a duty , charge , or penalty ) to be undertaken or paid | يفرض شئ |
| innocent ( adj ) | Not guilty of crime or offence | برئ |
| judiciary ( n ) | The judicial authorities of a country; judges collectively | السلطة القضائية |
| jury ( n ) | Group of people in court who decide whether someone is guilty | هيئة المحلفين |
| legal ( adj. ) | Appointed or required by the law | قانونى |
| penalty ( n ) | A punishment imposed for breaking the law | عقاب / جزاء |
| persuasion ( n ) | A belief or set of beliefs | معتقدات |
| principle ( n ) | Rule – belief | قانون / معتقد |
| property ( n ) | Something valuable which belongs to someone | ممتلكات |
| prove (v ) | To show that something is true by providing facts, information etc. | يثبت |
| tolerant ( adj ) | Showing willingness to allow the existence of opinions that one not necessarily agree with | متسامح /قادر على التسامح |
| violence ( n ) | The unlawful exercise of physical force or intimidation by the exhibition of such force | العنف |
| welfare ( n ) | The health happiness and fortunes of a person or group | مصلحة |

**Module 1 Unit 1 Lesson 3 (** WB )

|  |  |  |  |
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| **WORD** | **MEANING** | |  |
| break into ( ph.v) | To enter by force | | يقتحم |
| fake ( adj. ) | Not real and seeming to be something it is not , in order to deceive people | | شئ مزيف |
| invisible ( adj. ) | Cannot be seen | | خفى / لا يرى |
| techno-criminal (n ) | | A person who has committed a crime using technology | مستخدم التكنولوجيا في الجريمة |
| worthless ( adj. ) | Having no value , importance or use | | بلا قيمة |

**Module 1 Unit 1 Lessons 4&5**

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| **WORD** | **MEANING** |  | |
| bench (n ) | 1. a long seat for several people , typically made of wood or stone .  2 a seat in parliament for politicians of a specified party or position .  3. ( the bench ) the office of judge or magistrate. | 1- مقعد  2- مقعد برلماني  3- مكتب القاضى | |
| brief ( n ) | 1.a digest or synopsis of a larger document or group of documents  2. an outline or summary , for example , of a book  3. an outline of how legal case will be argued , together with evidence and supporting statements submitted by an attorney to a court prior to a trial | 1-موجز  2-ملخص  3-مذكرة بأهم وقائع الدعوى  القانونية و نقاطها | |
| case ( n ) | 1. a legal action , esp. one to be decided in a court law  2. a flat , rectangular container , typically made of leather , for putting your things in it . | 1-دعوى قضائية  2- صندوق / علبة | |
| defence (n) | 1. the action of defending from or resisting attack .  2.(usu. The defence ) the counsel for the defendant in a lawsuit. | 1- دفاع  2- محامو المدعى عليه | |
| handcuffs( n) | A pair of lockable linked metal rings for securing a prisoner's wrists | | قيد / صفد |
| note ( n ) | 1. a brief record of facts , topics , or thoughts , written down as an aid to memory 2. an official letter sent from the representative of one government or another . 3.Brit. a banknote ; a ten pound note  4. a single tone of definite pitch made by a musical instrument or the human voice. | -1 مفكرة  2- مذكرة رسمية  3- ورقة نقدية  4- نغمة | |
| note ( v ) | To notice or pay particular attention to ( something ) 2. to record (something )in writing . | 1- يلاحظ  2- يدون | |
| prosecute (v) | to institute legal proceedings against (a person or organization ) | يحاكم / يقاضى | |
| row (n ) | 1.things or people that are arranged in a line that is usually straight ,or the line itself .2.a line of seats in a theatre , lecture hall, or similar public place. | صف | |
| row ( v ) | To propel ( a boat ) with oars | يجد ف | |
| spring (n ) | 1.aresilient metal coil used especially for cushioning and in clockwork .2. the season of the year between winter and summer during which many plants bring forth leaves and flowers . | 1- زنبرك  2- فصل الربيع | |

**Module 1 Unit 1 Lessons 7&8**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **WORD** | **MEANING** |  |
| claim (v ) | To state or assert that something is the case , typically without providing evidence or proof | يدعي |
| clog up (ph.v ) | To prevent things from being dealt with as quickly as usual | يعوق / يسد |
| contend ( v ) | To assert something as a position in an argument | يجادل / يؤكد |
| grievance (n ) | An official statement of a complaint over something believed to be wrong or unfair. | شكوى رسمية |
| in favour of (expression) | To the advantage of | لمصلحة |
| intend ( v ) | To have ( a course of action )as one's purpose or objective ; plan | ينوي |
| litigation (n ) | The process of taking claims to a court law | مقاضاة |
| petty (adj ) | Of little importance ; trivial | صغير / ثانوي |
| regardless (adv ) | Without being affected by something | بصرف النظر عن / مهما يكن |
| residential area (n) | A part of a town that consists of private houses, with no offices or factories | منطقة سكنية |
| speed limit (n ) | The fastest speed allowed by law on a particular piece of road . | حد السرعة |
| sue (v ) | To make a legal claim against someone , especially for money ,because they have harmed you in some way. | يقاضى |
| supporter (n ) | Someone who agrees with a particular person , group or plan. | مؤيد |
| ultimately (adv) | Finally , after everything else has been done or considered. | فى النهاية |

**Vocabulary Exercise**

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

**{ adoption - civil - Judiciary** - **Jury - define - legal }**

1- Before I answer your question, could you …………………your terms a little more?

2- My …………………..representative is Mr. Adnan , he is a good lawyer .

3- She was homeless and had to put her child up for ……………………..

4- Helicopters are mainly used for military rather than ………………………….. use.

5- The …………………must think very hard before jailing non-violent offenders .

6- The …………………………. convicted Mr. Ramzi of all offences .

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

**{ govern - consultation** - **enforce** - **guilty** - **penalty }**

1- They accused the government of being unfit to ……………...

2- I feel so ………………………. about forgetting her birthday.

3- The new teacher had failed to …………………………. any sort of discipline.

4- The law carries a …………………………… of up to three years in prison.

5- After …………………….. with our accountants, we've decided how to cut costs within

the company.

**From a, b, c or d choose the correct the answer:**

1- He will help you - he just needs a bit of gentle ……………………………..

a- persuasion b- judiciary c- jury d- adoption

2- The organization works on the ………………….. that all members have the same rights.

a- jury b- penalty c- persuasion d- principle

3- Children need to be taught to have respect for other people's ……………………………..

a- consultation b- persuasion c- property d- adoption

4- You need to …………………..you are not responsible for the accident .

a- enforce b- govern c- prove d- impose

5- Teachers need to be …………………… , especially in the primary stage .

a- Legal b- Civil c- guilty d- Tolerant

6- Very high taxes have recently been ……………………… on cigarettes.

a- defined b- Imposed c- governed d- proved

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

**{ broke into \ fake \ invisible \ worthless \ techno-criminal }**

1- Experts revealed that the painting was not real , it was a …………………………..

2- The aircraft is designed to be …………………….. to radar.

3- The company's shares are now virtually ………………….. shares. They have no values.

4- The burglars …………………………..through the kitchen window.

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

**{ prosecuted \ springs \ brief \ note \ case \ handcuffs \ row \ defences }**

1- Shoplifters will be …………………………. tomorrow .

2- Ethiopia's art ………………..from her early Christian as well as her Muslim heritage .

3- A good diet helps build the body's natural ………………………...

4- We had seats in the front …………………………………. of the theatre.

5- The criminal was taken to the police station in ……………………..

6- The ………………….. against cigarette advertising is becoming stronger all the time.

7- I had a ……………………. look at her report before the meeting.

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

**{ claims \ clog \ contended \ favour \ grievance \ intends \ litigation }**

1- The Council voted in ………..…………. of a £200 million housing development.

2- The company …………………. that it is not responsible for the pollution in the river.

3- The company has consistently denied responsibility, but it agreed to the settlement to

avoid the expense of lengthy ………………….

4- Bill still harbours a ……………………. against his employers for not promoting him.

5- She ………………..to join the faculty of medicine .

6- The lawyer …………………that her client had never been near the scene of the crime.

7- Eating too much fat causes your arteries to ……………………up .

**From a, b, c or d choose the correct the answer:**

1- He is one of the Prime Minister's strongest …………………. within industry.

a- supporters b-litigations c- grievances d- residential areas

2- Prisoners complain that they are subjected to too many ……………… rules and restrictions.

a- invisible b- petty c- fake d- guilty

**SET BOOK QUESTIONS**

**1- Having laws helps in…………………**

a- protecting people's lives and rights. b- arranging relations among society members.

**2- Governments make new laws from time to time. Why do you think?**

a- They make laws to ensure peace and safety in the society.

b. they make laws to fight the new crimes.

**3- There are bad actions that should be taken to the court. Give examples.**

a- theft b- murder

**4- In Kuwait there are different courts. Mention some.**

There are: a- summary courts b- military courts c- religious courts

**5- Who is responsible to make and enforce law?**

a- governments are responsible to make law.b- judges and police are responsible to enforce it.

**6- The law in Kuwait is drawn from the teachings of Islam and it aims to………..**

a- protect the human rights. b- ensure a safe, just and tolerant society.

**7- How do petty grievances make problems for courts?**

They make problems because: a- They clog up the courts.

b- They prevent prosecution against real criminals.

**8- What is meant by "culture of blame"?**

People are not ready to carry their responsibilities, so they search for someone to blame for accidents and don't say they are responsible.

**9- Why do criminals use the Internet to communicate with each other?**

They use it: a- to pass on confidential information. b- to plan crimes away from the police.

**10- Why are computer crimes often more difficult to solve than traditional crimes?**

**They are difficult to solve because:** a- criminals are invisible.

b- criminals' actions may be impossible to prove.

c- nothing is actually physically stolen or damaged

**11- Why are computer crimes increasing rapidly?**

**Computer crimes are increasing because:**

a- the number of ordinary people who use Internet is increasing.

b- criminals are able to cheat people easily.

**12- Why do criminals access to millions of people worldwide?**

**They do this:** a- to persuade people pay for something worthless.

b- to persuade people support a fake charity organization.

**13- In what way can techno-criminals cause harm to people and financial   
 organizations?** a- they may order goods and services without paying.

b- they may move money to their own accounts.

c- they may send viruses which can damage computers.

**14- Internet can be used in business. How? People use the Internet:** a- to buy things. b- to book holidays c- to access bank accounts.

**Module 1 Unit 2 Lessons 1&2**

|  |  |  |
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| **WORD** | **MEANING** |  |
| afford (v) | To provide something or allow something to happen. | يوفر / يقدم |
| boom (n) | Increase in business. | ازدهار |
| decimate (v) | To destroy a large part of something. | يدمر |
| deteriorate (v) | To become worse. | يتدهور |
| emigrate (v) | To leave your own country in order to live in another country. | يهاجر |
| famine (n) | A situation in which a large number of people have little or no food for along time and many people die. | مجاعة |
| foreign (adj.) | From or relating to a country that is not your own. | أجنبي |
| hard-pressed (adj.) | Having a lot of problems and not enough money or time. | صعب الحصول |
| high-tech (adj.) | Using advanced technology. | مستخدمه احدث التكنولوجيا |
| necessitate (v) | To make it necessary for you to do something. | يجعل من الضروري |
| seek (v) | To try to achieve or get something . | يسعى إلى |
| unfortunately (adv) | Used when you are mentioning a fact that you wish were not true. | لسوء الحظ |

**Module 1 Unit 2 Lesson 3 ( WB )**

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| **WORD** | **MEANING** |  |
| instead (adv) | As an alternative or substitute. | بدلا |
| periodic (adj.) | Happening a number of times , usually at regular times. | متكرر - دوري |
| plenty of (pronoun) | A large quantity that is enough or more than enough. | كثير من |
| swallow (n) | A migratory swift-flying songbird with a forked tail and long pointed wings, feeding on insects in flight. | طائر السنونو |

**Module 1 Unit 2 Lessons 4&5**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **WORD** | **MEANING** |  |
| disgruntled (adj.) | Annoyed or disappointed, especially because things have not happened in the way that you wanted. | محبط |
| displace (v) | To make a group of people or animals have to leave the place where they normally live. | ينقل/ يهجر |
| mass (adj.) | Involving or intended for a very large number of people. | جماعي / نطاق واسع |
| meticulous (adj.) | Very careful about small details and always making sure that everything is done correctly. | شديد الدقة |
| migrant (n) | Someone who goes to live in another area or country, especially in order to find work. | مهاجر |
| obliterate (v) | To destroy something completely so that nothing remains. | يمحى / يزيل الأثر |
| perturbed (adj.) | Worried about something that has happened or will happen. | قلق / منزعج |
| resort (n) | A place where a lot of people go for holidays. | منتجع |
| rift (n) | A crack or narrow opening in a large mass of rock. | شق / صدع |

**Module 1 Unit 2 Lessons 7&8**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **WORD** | **MEANING** |  |
| animated (adj.) | Showing a lot of interest and energy. | حيوي |
| arduous (adj.) | Involving a lot of strength and effort. | شاق |
| engage in (phrasal verb) | To be involved in something , especially something that continues for a long time. | ينشغل في |
| major (adj) | Very large or important , when compared to other things or people of a similar kind. | عظيم / كبير |
| minor (adj) | Small and not very important or serious, especially when compared with other things. | صغير جدا / طفيف |
| nervously (adv) | Anxiously. | بانفعال أو بعصبيه |
| rent (v) | To regularly pay money to live in a house or room that belongs to someone else, or to use something that belongs to someone else. | يستأجر |
| reside (v) | To live in a particular place. | يقيم / يستوطن |
| strenuous (adj.) | Needing a lot of effort or strength. | مرهق- شاق |
| take a breather (expression) | Take a brief pause for rest. | يلتقط أنفاسه |

**Vocabulary Exercises**

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

**{ afford \ necessitates \ boom \ hard- pressed \ decimated \ foreign }**

1- This year has seen a ………………….. in book sales.

2- These sunglasses ………………..me protection from the sunlight .

3- Spain was the first ………………………. country she had visited.

4- Populations of endangered animals have been …………………….

5- The latest education reforms have put extra pressure on teachers who are already …………

6- An important meeting ……………………. my being in London on Friday.

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

**{ deteriorated \ seek \ unfortunately \ famine \ emigrated }**

1- Did she actively …………………………a job?

2- ……………………., I didn't have my credit card with me or I'd certainly have bought it.

3- There were reports of refugees dying of ……………………..

4- Millions of Germans ………………….. from Europe to America in the nineteenth century.

5- The political situation in the region has ………………….. rapidly.

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

**{ instead \ periodic \ swallow \ plenty }**

1- A ……………………flies all the way from Europe to Africa and back in one year .

2- He suffers ………………………….. mental breakdowns.

3- We've got …………………… of time before we need to leave for the airport.

4- There's no coffee - would you like a cup of tea …………………………?

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

**{ displaced \ obliterate \ perturbed \ meticulous \ resort \ rift \ migrants }**

1- Al- Khiran ……………………is the best place to spend your holiday.

2- The stream had cut a deep ………………………. in the rock.

3- He was so …………………………. about everything.

4- These factories have ………… tourism as the country's largest source of foreign exchange.

5- ………………………………………. employees recently called for his resignation.

6- The cities are full of …………………………… looking for work.

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

**{ animated \ arduous \ engage in \ major \ nervously \ rented }**

1- They must have been having an interesting conversation - they both looked very …………

2- The old lady ……………….. us her spare bedroom for 60 KDs a week .

3- He …………………..answered me . I don't like people talking that way .

4- There are two problems with this situation, one ………………., one minor.

5- The two governments have agreed to ……………….…. a comprehensive dialogue to

resolve the problem.

6- It was an …………………………..problem, but we could solve it.

**From a , b , c or d choose the right answer :**

1- The family now …………………… in a flat in Salmiya .

a- resides b- rents c- obliterates d- displaces

2- His doctor advised him not to take any …………………… exercise.

a- minor b- arduous c- mass d- meticulous

3- She suffered only ……………………………… injuries.

a- minor b- strenuous c- animated d- arduous

**Module ( 1 ) Unit ( 2 )**

**1- Why do people sometimes migrate to other countries?**

**People usually migrate:**a- to get a job. b- to have a better life. c- to avoid disasters.

**2- Why do some animals and birds migrate to other places?**

**Animals and birds often migrate:**a- to get food. b- to raise their young.c- for warm weather.

**3- How do animals and birds find their way when they migrate?**

**They can find their way as they:**a- may have a kind of compass in their heads.

b- may use the sun and the stars.

**4- What are the reasons behind the influx of skilled workers to Kuwait?**

**Some of these reasons are:** a- the oil boom.

b- the construction industries.

**5- What do the emigrants to Kuwait look for?**

**They look for the following chances:**

a- an opportunity for work.

b- a good standard of living.

**Module 1 Unit 3 Lessons 1&2**

|  |  |  |
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| **WORD** | **MEANING** |  |
| Abuse ( n ) | Cruel and violent treatment of a person . | إساءة / تعسف |
| Anthropologist( n) | A person who studies people , their societies , cultures , ect. | العالم بعلم الإنسان |
| Apparent ( adj. ) | Clearly visible or understood . | واضح |
| Attribute ( n ) | A quality or feature regarded as a characteristic or inherent part of someone or something . | ميزة / صفة |
| Charitable ( adj. ) | Of or relating to the assistance of those in need . | خيري |
| Compassion ( n ) | Sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others . | شفقة / تعاطف |
| Discrimination (n) | The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people esp . on the grounds of race , age , or gender . | تمييز |
| Diversity ( n ) | The state of being diverse ; variety ; a range of different things . | التنوع |
| Empathy ( n ) | The ability to understand and share the feeling of another . | التعاطف |
| Ethnographer ( n ) | A person whose job is to describe the customs of individual peoples and cultures . | الاثنوجرافي |
| Impulse ( n ) | A sudden strong and unreflective urge to act . | دافع |
| Incapable ( adj ) | Not able to do something . | غير قادر |
| Inevitable ( adj ) | Certain to happen ; unavoidable . | لا مفر منه / محتوم |
| Legislation | Laws considered collectively . | تشريع |
| Liberty ( n ) | The state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's way of life behavior or political views . | الحرية |
| Minority ( n ) | The smaller number or part , specially a number that is less than half the whole number . | الأقليات |
| Overview ( n ) | A general review or summary of a subject . | نظرة عامة |
| Tolerance ( n ) | The ability or willingness to accept something , in particular the existence of opinions or behavior that one doesn't necessarily agree with . | التسامح |
| Universal ( adj ) | Applicable to all cases . | العالمي |
| Value ( v ) | Consider ( someone or something ) to be important or beneficial ; have a high opinion of . | قيمة |

**Module 1 Unit 3 Lesson 3 (** WB )

|  |  |  |
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| **WORD** | **MEANING** |  |
| Aftermath ( n ) | The consequence of an event , especially a disastrous one , or the period of time during which these consequences are felt . | أعقاب نتيجة |
| Deploy ( v ) | To put something to use . | ينشر |
| Ethnicity ( n ) | Ethnic affiliation or distinctiveness | الأعراق |
| Hardship ( n ) | Difficulty or suffering caused by a lack of something , especially money . | معاناة |
| Voluntary( adj.) | Done or given freely with no promise of money or other recompense strongly . | تطوعي |
| Vulnerable(adj.) | Susceptible to physical or emotional attack or harm . | **غير حصين / معرض للأذى** |

**Module 1 Unit 3 Lessons 4&5**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **WORD** | **MEANING** |  |
| Aggressive ( adj ) | Ready or likely to attack or confront ; characterized by or resulting from hostile or violent behavior . | عدواني |
| Compassionately  ( adv ) | Sympathetically | بعطف |
| Cry over spilt milk  ( idiom ) | To regret something after it is too late . | يندم بعد فوات الأوان |
| Enfranchisement ( n ) | The act of giving a group of people the right to vote . | حق الاقتراع |
| Extravagant ( adj. ) | Exceeding what is reasonable or appropriate ; abused . | مبالغ فيه |
| Frail ( adj. ) | Weak and delicate . | ضعيف |
| Over a barrel ( idiom) | In a helpless position . | موقف صعب |
| Over the hill ( idiom) | Old and past one's prime . | كبير في السن |
| Over the top ( idiom) | To an excessive or exaggerated degree , in particular so as to go beyond reasonable or acceptable limits . | موقف مبالغ فيه |
| Suffrage ( n ) | The right to vote in political election . | حق الاقتراع |
| Tide someone over  ( idiom ) | Help out , assist , aid . | يساعد |

**Module 1 Unit 3 Lessons 7&8**

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| **WORD** | **MEANING** |  |
| Alleviate ( v ) | To make ( suffering , deficiency , or a problem ) less sever | يخفف |
| Appeal ( n ) | A serious or urgent request, typically one made to the public . | استغاثة  نداء |
| Avert ( v ) | To prevent or ward off ( an undesirable occurrence ) | يتفادى  يتجنب |
| Campaign (n) | An organized course of action to achieve a particular goal . | حملة |
| Commitment ( n ) | An engagement or obligation that restricts freedom of action | التزام |
| Dire ( adj. ) | ( of a situation or event ) extremely serious or urgent . | ملح |
| Donate ( v ) | To give ( money or goods ) for a good cause , for example to a charity . | يتبرع |
| Extensive ( adj. ) | Large in size , amount or degree . | شامل |
| Humanitarian (adj. ) | Concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare . | إنساني |
| In leaps and pounds ( expression ) | Rapidly , swiftly . | بسرعة |
| Underprivileged  ( adj. ) | Deprived of many of the rights and privileges enjoyed by most people in society , usually as a result of poverty | المحرومة |

**I –Vocabulary Exercises**

**From a , b , c or d choose the right answer :**

1- Until 1986 most companies would not even allow women to take the examinations, but such blatant ………………………. is now disappearing.

**a- abuse b- discrimination c- compassion d- attribute**

2- I was on the metro this morning when for no ……………….. reason the man opposite

suddenly screamed.

**a- incapable**  b- **inevitable c- universal d- apparent**

3- She had already sold everything expensive and of great ……………….. that she possessed.

**a- legislation b- minority c- value d- empathy**

4- She couldn't resist the …………………….to slap his face in front of everybody.

**a- overview b- liberty c- abuse d - impulse**

5- The government shows no mercy or a……….………………policy towards terrorism.

**a- empathy b-compassion c-liberty d-tolerance**

6- She gave me a brief …………….of what the book is about.

**a- overview b- impulse c-minority d- diversity**

7- The ethnic ……………..of the population should considered when making the law.

**a- discrimination b- ethnography c- diversity d-overview**

8- The king is ……………………of forgiveness, he has no mercy at all.

**a-inevitable b- incapable c- charitable d- apparent**

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

**{ abuse \ anthropologist \ apparent \ attribute \ charitable \ compassion }**

1-The ……….…..is someone who studies humans, their customs, beliefs and relationships.

2-The entire organization is funded by ……………………… donations.

3-I was hoping she might show a little ………………………..towards the poor.

4-Organizational ability is an essential ………………………….. for a good manager.

5-I never expected that he would …………………. the trust I placed in him.

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

**{ liberty \ diversity \ empathy \ ethnographer \ incapable \ inevitable }**

1- The……………is a person whose job is to describe the customs of peoples and cultures .

2- Does television adequately reflect the ethnic and cultural ……………… of the country?

3- He seems ………… of walking past a music shop without buying another CD.

4- The accident was the …………………………..outcome of carelessness.

5- Hundreds of political prisoners are to be given their …………………….. next week .

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list :**

**{ minority \ overview \ tolerance \ universal \ value \ impulse }**

1- I'll give you a brief ………………………….. of what the job involves.

2- I had this sudden ……………….. to shout out "Rubbish!" in the middle of her speech.

3- It's only a tiny …………………… of people who are causing the problem.

4- The new reforms have not met with …………………. approval within the government.

5- This period in history is not noted for its religious ……………………….

**Unit 3 Set Book Questions**

**1- Mention some of the universal human values.**

a- Compassion b- Empathy c- Respect d- freedom e- Tolerance

**2- Why do you think human values are important ?**

a- They generate behaviour . b-They help people solve common human problems

c- They help to understand people of different cultures .

d-They identify what should be judged as good or evil .

**3- How do governments protect basic human rights ?**

a- Establishing international organizations to embody these values .

b- Instituting policies which aim at human rights protection .

c- Having legislations to protect minorities from abuse and discrimination.

**4- What is meant by compassion?**

Sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings.

**5- Freedom is not as straightforward as its name may imply. Explain.**

a) Freedom doesn't mean simply acting as one wishes all the time . b) It means a balance between individuals freedoms and the needs of society as a whole .

**6- What is meant by tolerance?**

The acceptance of people different from ourselves.

**7- Islam teaches us important human values. Explain.**

a- Islam teaches us, a code of behaviour, conservation of social values and gives us a meaning for our existence

b- It gives us a sense of self-respect

c- It teaches us about the virtues of family life and a cohesive society.

d- In Islam humiliating human beings is forbidden and they must be treated humanely.

**8– Which human values are especially important in Islam ?**

a) Tolerance b) freedom c) justice d) equality

**9- In what ways does Islam teach us important human values? Give examples.**

**Islam teaches us human values:**

a) through the stories in the Holy Qura'an b) through the Hadith and Sunnah

**10- What are the aims of the Kuwait Red Crescent Society?**

a) protect and assist people in hardship

b) ensure the provision and protection of basic human needs .

11- **Mention the activities that the volunteers in the KRCS can do inside Kuwait .**

a) distributing food and aid to needy families .

b) taking part in awareness in school and universities

12- **Mention the activities that the volunteers in the KRCS can do outside Kuwait.**

a) providing basic health care assistance

b) taking part in rescue operations in the aftermath of natural disasters .

**13- What does KRCS depend on to carry out many of its activities?**

**They depend on:**

a- Youth people b- volunteers.

**14- Why should people help each other for the sake of ending one's suffrage?**

a) to promote secure life b) to spread love , compassion and justice

15- **Why do charities send newsletters to their members?**

a) to keep them up to date b) to support their contribution

c) to appeal their continuous support

16- How **can charity organizations encourage people to participate in humanitarian causes?**

a-Making ads to keep their members up-to-date with projects and events.

b-Appealing to mass media to encourage people to raise money for humanitarian causes .

17- **Mention some problems that might threaten people's lives around the world.**

a) lack of medical care b) starvation c) poverty

18**- The awareness of water consumption can be raised through …………………**

a) running campaign b) setting educational programmes.

19- **Distributing food as charity does not alleviate hunger only , but it solves other problems . Give examples.**

a-Halting hunger puts a smile on children's faces .

b-Halting hunger defends bodies against illness .

1. **What are the KRCS humanitarian projects ?**

a- Feeding hungry children in famine b- Building wells.

c- Providing education. d- Providing shelters.

**21- Whom does the KRCS help ?**

a- Old people b- Hospital patients.

c- Disaster victims . d- Hungry children

**22- What is the KRCS volunteers' real reward?**

a- Their real reward is the chance to help others.

b- To restore the smile to a child's face.

c- To Change someone's life for the better.

**Grammar Exercises**

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

1- How……………….students have cars in our class? 1-………………….

**a- much b- often c- far d- many**

2- I'm looking forward to…………………my holiday in the farm. 2-………………….

**a- spend b- spending c- spends d- spent**

3- This film is…………………one this year. 3-………………….

**a- exciting b- more exciting c- most exciting d- the most exciting**

4- He won't get a license……………………..he is 18 years old. 4-………………….

**a- if b- in spite of c- unless d- so**

5- The tea is………………..hot to drink. 5-………………….

**a- too b- very c- such d- to**

6-.………… did you go to the theatre when you were in Damascus ? 6-………...………..

**a- How long b- How many c- How often d- How much**

7- He left the school and started his own business……………... of his father's advice.

**a- although b- in spite of c- but d- so**

8- You will not pass this year………………….. you work harder. 8- …...…

**a- unless b- if c- because d- for**

9- How……………….money have you got in the bank? 9-…...…

**a- much b- often c- far d- many**

10- I have……………………been to London.10-………………...

**a- ever b- very c- such d- never**

11- ……...… all students listen carefully in class , they will understand their lessons .

**a- But b- Instead of c- If d- whereas**

12- Traditional crimes are easy to solve , …….. the new ones are not . 12-…………………

**a- whereas b- in comparison c- instead of d- if**

13- The police have worked hard to solve the crime , ………….. ? 13-…………………

**a- have they b- haven't they c- do they d- don't they**

14- ……………. her great success, she didn’t feel satisfied. 14-……..…………

**a- Although b- In spite of c- However d- Though**

15- The police could catch the thieves …………robbed the bank. 15-………………..

**a- whom b- whose c- which d- who**

16- I am hungry and there isn't……………food in the fridge. 16-………………..

**a- little b- few c- some d- any**

17- I moved to the front …………………….hear him . 17-………………..

**a- because b- in order to c- so that d- for**

18- life ……………….earth depend on our carful use of its resources.18-………………..

**a-from b- at c- on d- with**

19- …………..he had enough time , he could have helped me. 19-………………..

**a- Unless b- If c- Had d- But for**

20- ………loud was the noise from street cars that they couldn’t sleep. 20-……………….  
 **a- Such b- Although c- So d- As**

21- My neighbour has a fantastic garden …………….is surrounded by a high fence.

**a- when b- that c- where d- who**

22- Travelling by air is very comfortable ,……………travelling by car is exhausted .

**a- as a result of b- instead of c- so that d- whereas**

23- You'd better do ................ your shirt before wearing the jacket. 23-………………...

**a- up b- in c- off d- without**

24- Weather in the gulf region is hot in summer, …………… it's pleasant in autumn .

**a- despite b- in comparison c- whereas d- in spite**

25- Before leaving the theatre, the actors asked the director …………… he had enjoyed

their performance. 25-………………...

**a- whereas b- where c- what d. if**

**Correct the verbs between brackets.**

1- Listen! Ali ( speak ) to his friend.

1-………………….

2- I ( finish ) all the work before I went to bed.

2-………………….

3-A: Hurry up, please. It’s time we (leave) 3-………………….

4- “Who will win the million?” ( watch ) by millions of people every week. 4-……………

5- If the mechanic had checked the car carefully, the driver ( avoid ) the accident.

5-………………….

6- My father offered this watch to me after I ( pass ) the final test.

6-………………….

7- My friend had an accident while he ( use ) his mobile.

7-………………….

8- If you ( be ) more careful, you could avoid blame.

8-…………………

9- Ali's father ( change ) his car every year.

9-………………...

10- Julius Ceaser ( come ) to Britain in 55 B.C.

10-………………...

11- The farmers ( not sell ) their products yet .

11-………..………

12- Look over there ! Two men ( stand ) at the gate .

12-………………...

13- My father ( not arrive ) from work yet.

13-………………...

14- If he (conceal) the truth, the police would have solved the mystery.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

15- Ali mastered the art of rhetoric (involve) ……………………………pictures.

16- You really must get your eyes (test). I´m sure you need glasses.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

17-It (rain)……………………… for two hours. It's going to stop as the sky is so cloudy.

18-They felt frightened because they ( not be) ……..………….… into the forest before.

19-.Yasser already ( visit ) London this year .

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

20-.They ( play ) football all the morning .

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

21-- Too much money (spend) on restoring our restaurant, yet it's still unprofitable. .

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

22--It (rain) for two hours. I don't think it's going to stop as the sky is so cloudy. .

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

**What would you say in the following situations?**

1- A friend of yours prefers online shopping.

………………………………………………………………………………………………

2- My brother is always ready to offer help when others are in need.

………………………………………………………………………………………………

3- You are dreaming of having a new sports car.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

4- Your elder brother decided to travel abroad to do a Master's degree in education.

…………………………………………………………………………………………….....

5- While waiting in a queue, a man came suddenly in front of you.

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

**What would you say in the following situations?**

1. Your classmates asked you to join them in a blood donation campaign.

.................................................................................................................................................

1. A friend of yours thinks that educational channels are not useful.

.................................................................................................................................................

1. Your dentist appointment was cancelled without prior notice.

.................................................................................................................................................

1. Your friend needs some tips on how to improve his English.

.................................................................................................................................................

1. You went to the bank to renew your insurance and you were given a special discount.

.................................................................................................................................................

**What would you say in the following situations?**

1- Your brother spends long hours playing video games.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2- You have lost a lot of money because of carelessness.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

3- You want your brother to travel with you next summer.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

4- Your friend refuses to help you with a difficult question.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

5- Your friend doesn't know where to spend the weekend.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

6- Your father is angry because you didn’t get good marks at Arabic.

…………………………………………………………………………………………...

7- One of your friends went camping three days ago and hasn’t phoned yet.

…………………………………………………………………………………………...

8- Your brother asked you how to improve his English.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

9- The teacher you like most is not going to teach your class this year.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

10- You didn’t revise for the English exam and got poor marks.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

11- Your brother thinks that people emigrate only for money.

……………………………………………..……………………………..………………

12- Your brother has accessed some confidential information on the Internet.

……………………………………………..……………………………………………

13- Your friend drives his car fast in a residential area.

…………………..………………………………………………………………………

14- I've decided to buy a new car this month.

…………….…………………………………………………………………………….

15- The government tries to prevent car accidents on the roads.

…………………………………………………………......................…………………

**Reading Comprehension**

**Read the following passage then answer the questions below:-**

An elderly woman wakes up one morning, thinking that that day is going to be great. She travels about her house as she performs her daily house chores and up-keep. All of a sudden, she feels an unbearable pain in her chest. **She** is having a heart attack. Aware that she is all alone in the house, she tries to reach the nearest phone but cannot get to it. She collapses on the floor, quickly losing consciousness. Not a minute later, an ambulance arrives at her house and takes her to the hospital, where the doctors are able to revive her. Because she could not reach the phone to call for help, only one thing saved her, the smart clothes she was wearing.

In the past, “smart clothes” simply described a stylish outfit. But in the 21st century, the phrase has changed completely to take a whole new meaning. Today's smart clothes are high-tech garments that do a whole lot more than just cover your body. These clothes offer a variety of cool high-tech functions. Some types of smart clothing have already hit the market. A German clothing maker has introduced what it calls the “mp3blue jacket.” This garment can be used as both an MP3 player and cell phone So we can say that the "smart clothes" is a future form of clothing that functions as an active device. Scientists have worked hard to make the ordinary clothes as computers. They are trying hard to **embed** some kind of electronics to the clothes. Many people believe that it would be great to have clothes that just not serve the purpose of fashion only. It will go farther than that and serve people in many fields in life.

The first most important benefit of smart clothes is that they are of a great interest to the world’s militaries, which often try supply their soldiers in the wars with such kinds of clothes. Military and commercial research scientists try hard to develop smart clothing that possesses many of the useful properties of computers like the ability to store and control data; display images, text, and video; connect to the Internet; offer input devices; and so on. Other possible features of smart clothing include the ability to detect chemicals in the air, record the wearer’s speech and activity, and even give an image of the scene behind the soldier.

**A) From a,bc and d, choose the right answer:-**

**1- The best title of this passage is ………………**

a- A stylish outfit. b- Detecting chemicals

c- the benefits of smart clothes. d- The woman who had a heart attack.

**2- The underlined word " she " refers to ……………..**

a- input device b- doctor.

c- scientist. d- elderly woman

**3- The underlined word " embed " means …………………….**

a- insert b- record c- detect d- hit

**B) Answer the following questions :-**

**4- What do smart clothes offer for ordinary people?**

……………………………………………………………………………………………..

**5- How was the elderly woman rescued?**

………………………………………………………………………………………………

**C) Summary Making**

In four sentences of your own, write about the benefits of smart clothes to the militaries.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**D) Translation**

**Translate the following into Arabic.**

**1- يقوم سمو الأمير وبالمشاورة مع وزارة العدل بتعيين القضاة في المحاكم العادية.**

**2- تقوم الحكومة بعمل القوانين بينما تقوم الشرطة بتنفيذها.**

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………