

Unit 1

The Law

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	civil (adj)	Relating to private relations between members of a community.	مدني
1	prove (v)	To show that something is true by providing facts.	يثبت
1	guilty (adj)	Responsible for a crime.	مذنب
1	govern (v)	To control.	يحكم
1	jury (n)	A group of people in a court who decide whether someone is guilty or not.	هيئة المحلفين - القضاة
1	innocent (adj)	Not guilty of a crime or offense.	بريء
1	legal (adj)	Appointed or required by the law.	شرعي / قانوني
1	enforce (v)	To put into practice , to carry out.	يطبق / ينفذ
1	code of law (n)	A set of rules and standards adhered to by a society.	مجموعة قوانين
1	principle (n)	Rule, belief.	مبدأ - قاعدة
1	property (n)	Something valuable which belongs to someone.	ملكية
2	welfare (n)	The health , happiness and fortunes of a person or group.	رفاهية
2	define (v)	To state /describe exactly the nature , scope or meaning of.	يُعرّف
2	tolerant (adj)	Showing willingness to allow the existence of opinions.	متسامح
2	judiciary (n)	The judicial authorities of a country.	السلطة القضائية
2	impose (v)	To require a duty or penalty to be undertaken or paid.	يفرض
2	adoption (n)	Taking another's child and bring it up as one's own.	التبني
2	penalty (n)	A punishment imposed for breaking a law.	عقوبة - جزاء
2	persuasion (n)	A belief or set of beliefs.	مذهب - معتقد
2	consultation(n)	The action or process of formally consulting or discussing.	استشارة
2	violence (n)	The unlawful exercise of physical force.	عنف
3	techno criminal (n)	A person who has committed a crime using technology.	مجرم إلكتروني
3	invisible (adj)	Cannot be seen.	غير مرئي
3	break into (ph.v)	To enter by force.	يقتحم - يدخل بالقوة
3	worthless (adj)	Having no value , importance or use.	لا قيمة له
3	fake (adj)	Not real.	مزيف
4	prosecute (v)	To institute legal proceedings against a person.	يقاضي
4	handcuffs (n)	A pair of lockable metal rings for securing a prisoner's wrists	قيد - كلبش
5	spring (v/n)	To move or jump suddenly. (ينبوع ماء/ فصل الربيع/ زنبرك (سوست))	يقفز ويتحرك فجأة
5	row (v)	To propel with oars.	يجدف
5	row (n)	Things or people that are arranged in a line that is straight	صف/ طابور/ جدال
5	brief (n / adj)	*An outline or summary of a book *Documents about a court case *Lasting only a short time or containing a few words	وثيقة / مستندات ملخص/ مختصر
5	case (n)	A legal action (one to be decided in a court of law.	قضية - شئنة
5	bench (n)	A long wooden seat for several people.	مقعد خشبي - منصة القاضي
5	defence (n)	The action of defending from or resisting attack.	دفاع
5	note (n)	A brief record of facts , topics or thoughts.	مذكرة - ملاحظة
7	claim (v)	To state that something is the case without providing a proof.	يدعي - يزعم

7	clog up (ph.v)	To prevent things from being dealt with quickly	يعوق - يمنع
7	contend (v)	To assert something as a position in an argument.	يؤكد
7	grievance (n)	An official statement of a complaint over something believed to be wrong or unfair	شكوي
7	petty (adj)	Of little importance, trivial.	زهيد - تافه
7	ultimately(adv)	Finally after everything else has been done or considered.	أخيرا
7	sue (v)	To make a legal claim against someone especially for money.	يقاضي
7	supporter (n)	Someone who agrees with a particular person , group or plan.	داعم / مساند
7	regardless (adv)	Without being affected by something.	بغض النظر عن
7	litigation (n)	The process of taking claims to a court law	الاجراءات القضائية / التقاضي
8	in favour of	(Expression) to the advantage of	في مصلحة - لفائدة
8	intend (v)	To have as one's purpose or objective , plan	ينوي
8	residential area (n)	A part of a town that consists of private houses	منطقة سكنية
8	speed limit (n)	The fastest speed allowed by law on a particular piece of road	حد السرعة

Exercises on Vocabulary

Lessons 1-2

Fill in the spaces with appropriate words from the list :

(**proved – govern – innocent – guilty – civil**)

- 1- The matter would be better dealt with in the court rather than by the criminal one .
- 2- I feel so about forgetting my mother's birthday. I should have bought a present for her.
- 3- She has such a/an face that I find it hard to believe anything bad of her.
- 4- The operation a complete success, the patient's condition is stable now .

(**tolerant – prove – govern – penalty**)

- 5- Drink-driving is one case where severe seems to work as a deterrent.
- 6- The members of the Parliament accuse the government of being unfit to
- 7- He accepts other creeds easily. He has a very attitude towards other religions .

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

- 8- The changes to the tax system were impractical and impossible to
a- enforce b- intend c- govern d- prove
- 9- is not allowed in Islam, a person can only take care of the orphans.
a- persuasion b- consultation c- adoption d- property
- 10- The protesters show a great deal of against the police.
a- jury b- violence c- welfare d- principle
- 11- In view of the quantity of drugs involved, 16 years was the most lenient sentence the judge could
a- govern b- define c- impose d- prove
- 12- She spent hours in with her professors to choose the right discipline.
a- judiciary b- consultation c- principle d- property
- 13- Children need to be taught to have respect for other people's
a- property b- consultation c- judiciary d- jury
- 14- It is sometimes difficult to ask students to vague abstract words.
a- impose b- prove c- govern d- define

Fill in the spaces with appropriate words from the list :

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

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

Lesson 3

Fill in the spaces with appropriate words from the list :

techno criminals (n) / invisible (2) (adj) / broke into (ph.v) / worthless (adj) / fake (adj)

- 20- He was charged with possessing a/an passport.
21- The police found traces of blood on his jacket that were to the naked eye.
22- The police managed to arrest the people who the supermarket to take goods worth thousands of pounds.
23- She refused to do away with her old furniture when she moved to her new villa.
24- The fishing lines are almost and deceptive to the fish to hunt.
25- People should be aware when doing online financial transactions because they may be electronically deceived by the

Lessons 4-5

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:-

(case – brief – bench – rows – prosecuted)

- 26- It will be a visit because we don't have much time .
27- My parents often have, but my dad does most of the shouting.
28- The lack of evidence means that the lawyer is unlikely to win the
29- My friends and I usually assemble and sit on the same park every Friday.

(defence – row – spring – prosecuted)

- 30- Any manufacturer who does not conform to the standards could be under the Consumers Protection Act.
31- Our national team has a strong attack, but its is substandard.
32- The rise in petrol made prices of all goods up.
33- The wind dropped, so we had to back home.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

- 34- There are special seats in the front of the theatre.
a- row b- brief c- handcuffs d- note
- 35- There's a/an pinned to the door saying when the shop will open again.
a- spring b- row c- note d- handcuffs
- 36- Her skillful lawyer managed to present a persuasive to the jury to release the convict.
a- row b- spring c- handcuffs d- brief
- 37- Criminals are always taken to the police stations in not to flee.
a- row b- spring c- handcuffs d- note
- 38- The children have jumped on the couch so much that they've ruined the
a- rows b- springs c- handcuffs d- notes

Lessons 7-8

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

- 39- All companies that they are not responsible for the pollution in the river.
a- clog up b- intend c- claim d- sue
- 40- A special committee has been appointed to handle prisoners'
a- supporters b- speed limit c- residential areas d- grievances
- 41- The president has announced he does not to stand for re-election.
a- sue b- claim c- intend d- contend
- 42- He is one of the Prime Minister's strongest within industry.
a- supporters b- litigations c- residential areas d- grievances
- 43- He was so furious about the accusations in the letter that he threatened to
a- sue b- claim c- intend d- contend
- 44- Motorists have to be fined if they don't stick to
a- residential area b- speed limit c- grievance d- litigation
- 45- People are asking for more speed bumps to be installed in their to force people to drive more slowly.
a- litigations b- grievances c- residential areas d- speed limit

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

clog up / contend / petty / ultimately / regardless

- 46- A poor diet will lead to illness
- 47- The roads are(ed) with traffic.
- 48- Employees complain that they are subjected to too many rules and restrictions.
- 49- Eating too much fat causes your arteries to

(litigation – in favour of – regardless – petty – contended)

- 50- This job is open to all, of previous experience.
- 51- The lawyer (that) her client had never been near the scene of the crime.
- 52- The company has consistently denied responsibility, but it agreed to the settlement to avoid the expense of lengthy
- 53- Most delegates have voted the motion.

Grammar

Present perfect tense

زمن المضارع التام

يستخدم زمن المضارع التام ليعبر عن أحداث تمت في الماضي ولا يزال التأثير/النتيجة موجودة حتى الآن ..
الكلمات الدالة

ذات مرة	ever	توا	just	لمدة	for	بعد	yet
أبدا	never	بالفعل	already	منذ	since	قريبا / حديثا	recently

يتكون من

has / have + P.p

has مع he / she / it

have مع I / we / you / they

I **have already finished** my homework.

She **has traveled** abroad **for** 3 years.

We **haven't** seen him **yet**.

Never تأتي في الجملة المثبتة وتعطي معنى النفي	Ever تأتي في السؤال
I have never met famous people.	Have you ever been to France?
She has never arrived late.	Has he ever fixed his car himself?
بعد / حتى الآن وتأتي في نهاية الجملة المنفية أو السؤال Yet	
He hasn't written the letter yet .	I haven't seen the film yet .
Has he written the letter yet ?	Have you seen the film yet ?

For لمدة ويأتي بعدها المدة الزمنية كاملة ومنتهية	Since منذ ويأتي بعدها بداية المدة الزمنية تاريخ/ساعة/ماضي/يوم/شهر/فصول السنة / اسم
I have lived here for 10 years .	I have lived here since 2001
Heba has travelled Oman for three weeks .	Ali has finished studying since three o'clock .
We haven't seen him for a month .	We haven't seen him since May .
Hamad hasn't visited his uncle for a year .	He hasn't travelled since he was a child .

يستخدم هذا الزمن ليعبر عن أحداث بدأت في الماضي ومستمرة إلى الآن ويستخدم هذا الزمن مع :-

For / since / all day, morning , evening / till now / still

Has / Have + been + ing

تكوين الزمن

He / she / it (**has**)

I / we / you / they (**have**)

Examples :-

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?

What **have you been doing** all evening?

Test Yourself

Correct the underlined verbs:-

- 1- She draw a nice picture for three hours till now.
- 2- My mother already cook delicious food.
- 3- I study English since I was six years old and still studying it.
- 4- He not finish playing football yet.
- 5- What you do since 10 o'clock till midnight? It's better to sleep to get up early.
- 6- I just do my homework.
- 7- She hasn't arrive already.
- 8- Hamad sleep for five hours till now.
- 9- We recently know about his illness.

The answers:-

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Conjunctions

Although = though = even though + (Subject + verb) بالرغم من
تستخدم للربط بين جملتين متناقضتين

Although / Though the runner ran fast, he didn't win the race.

I failed my exams **even though** I studied hard.

لاحظ استخدامهم يأتي بعدها (فاعل ثم فعل)

Despite / in spite of + (Phrase) بالرغم من

(N / being +adj / V+ing / adj+n)

- 1- **Despite** the rain, I went to my school. =
Although it rained, I went to my school. (was raining)
- 2- **In spite of** being careful, he usually makes mistakes. =
Although he is careful, he usually makes mistakes.
- 3- **Despite** paying attention to the road signs, he got lost. =
Although he paid attention to the road signs, he got lost. (was paying)
- 4- **In spite of** the pretty weather, there was a dust storm in the midnight. =
Although the weather was pretty, there was a dust storm in the midnight.

Instead of + (phrase)

V+ing / N / pronoun (بدلا من)

He prefers to sleep early. He doesn't prefer staying up late.

He prefers to sleep early **instead of** staying up late. =

Instead of buying a private car, I like to have public transport.

I don't buy a private car. I like to have public transport.

I'll have fish for lunch. I won't have meat.

I'll have fish for lunch **instead of** meat.

I wish you'd spend more time at home. I wish you wouldn't go out with your ..

I wish you'd spend more time at home **instead of** going out with your friends every night.

You can attend the meeting **instead of** me, if you want.

You can attend the meeting. I won't attend it.

Instead of flying, let's go by car.

Let's not fly. Let's go by car.

There's no coffee - would you like a cup of tea **instead**?

They'll knock down this old building to put a car park **instead**.

تستخدم للربط بين جملتين تقدمان معلومتين مختلفتين وليس بالضرورة تناقض (حيث / بينما) Whereas

Whereas (joins two clauses)

Hamad likes playing tennis. Khalid likes playing Football.
Hamad likes playing tennis, **whereas** Khalid likes playing Football.

.....
He must be about sixty, **whereas** his wife looks about thirty.

.....
You eat a massive plate of food for lunch, **whereas** I have just a sandwich.

.....
She actually enjoys confrontation, **whereas** I prefer a quiet life.

.....
Your hair has a natural wave, **whereas** mine's just straight and boring.

.....
Whereas some people enjoy the outdoor life, others spend all their time indoors.

On the other hand (+ clause).

1- The old house is small. The new one is so big.

The old house is small. **On the other hand**, the new one is so big.

2- Flying is fast and comfortable. Driving is quite slow and dangerous.

Flying is fast and comfortable. **On the other hand**, driving is quite slow and dangerous.

3- Living in a village is cheap. Living in a city is expensive.

Living in a village is cheap. **On the other hand**, living in a city is expensive.

In comparison with + Phrase

4- Flying is fast and comfortable. Driving is quite slow and dangerous.

In comparison with flying, driving is quite slow and dangerous.

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5- The old house is small. The new one is so big.

In comparison with the old house, the new one is so big.

The old house is small **in comparison with** the new one.

6- Living in a village is cheap. Living in a city is expensive.

Living in a village is cheap **in comparison with** living in a city.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:-

- 1- I haven't seen Ahmed he was a child.
a- for b- since c- yet d- never
- 2- Has Mrs. Hind begun the lesson?
a-for b- since c- yet d- never
- 3- We have stayed there three weeks.
a-for b- since c- yet d- never
- 4- Have you visited the Pyramids in Giza?
a- for b- since c- yet d- ever

Correct the underlined mistakes:

- 1- I **don't meet** Faisal since he visited Cairo.
- 2- I have had this car **since** two years.
- 3- He **doesn't start** work yet.
- 4- We never **visits** the High Dam before.
- 5- She **have** just washed the floor.
- 6- There **will be** a lot of changes **recent**.
- 7- Hardly we **finish** our work when we sat down to talk.
- 8- Scarcely had we built the house when he **rents** it.....
- 9- I saw the film as soon as I **was reading** the book.
- 10- She didn't go **shoping** until she **has finished** the house-work.
- 11- The game **will start** when I got at the stadium.
- 12- By the time the police came, the criminal **will be** able to **escapes**.
- 13- He **improves** a great deal since he joined the new school.....
- 14- As soon as the bell **ring** we leave **quick**.
- 15- She **spoke** English fluently. That's because she has lived in London **since** over ten years.
.....
- 16- I **didn't eat** prawns for over a month ,because It's not available nowadays.....
17. Very high taxes recently **have imposed** in cigarettes
- 18- I **didn't see** my old friends **since** a long time
.....
- 19- This company **is planning** for this project **for** 2001 now
.....

Language Functions

What would you say in the following situations:-

1- Your friend always drives fast, he exceeds the maximum limits .

2- Your father wants to use the internet to buy and sell goods .

3- Your little sister is eager to keep a small dog in her bedroom .

4- An interviewer asks about the benefit of using technology at schools.

5- Some people say that violence has spread everywhere nowadays.

6- You are enquiring on the phone about the date of your entrance exam at university.

7- You're complaining about people who always disregard road signs and exceed speed limit.

8- Someone asked you about the importance of courts.

9- Your friend claims that he can get the password of any bank card if it's used online.

ثانوية الميراثية

Set-Book Questions

1- Law is a huge term that rules all societies . Define the law ?

The law is the code or set of rules which govern all individuals and organizations in a society.

2- Some actions have always been considered crimes almost everywhere .

Mention two. Theft and murder.

3- What is the basic principle of most systems of laws ?

It's that a person is innocent until someone proves that he is guilty.

4- What do you know about Hammurabi's code of law ?

Hammurabi's code was established nearly 4 thousand years ago.

It consisted of 282 laws.

Those laws governed : the family , work , personal property and trade.

5- Who makes laws ? who enforces them ?

Governments make laws, but policemen and judges enforce them.

6- Who are the juries? What is their job ?

Juries are selected members of the public.

They decide whether an accused person is innocent or guilty.

7- What are the types of laws?

1- **Criminal law:** It deals with murder and theft.

2- **Family law:** It deals with marriage, divorce and adoption

3- **Civil law:** It deals with arguments between neighbours or companies.

8- Why is law important/needed in any society?

To live in peace. To protect individual rights. To save minorities from abuse.

To ensure safety, security and stability in the society.

9- What happen in the absence of laws?

Crimes will be everywhere. The strong will dominate the weak.

We will live in chaos. Individual property won't be safe. People would behave badly.

10- How do Islamic values influence the system of laws in Kuwait ?

Kuwait laws are drawn from the teaching of the Holy Quran.

It protects the rights of all people of all religious persuasions.

It ensures a safe, just and tolerant society.

11- Mention some examples of old and new crimes .

There are old crimes like theft , fraud and murder.

On the other hand, there are new crimes like identity theft.

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

To pass on confidential information.

To plan for their crimes.

13- Why is computer crime on the increase ?

Because the number of people who use internet websites is increasing.

(to buy things , to book holidays, or to access their bank accounts)

14- What makes computer crimes more difficult to solve than traditional ones ?

Because Techno- criminals are often invisible.

Their actions may be impossible to prove.

It's difficult to prosecute them because nothing is actually physically stolen or damaged.

15- Internet websites is a double edged weapon . Discuss.

Ordinary people may use it to buy things, book holidays or to access their bank accounts.

Technological criminals may use it to

- find out confidential information ,
- send damaging viruses, - plan crimes,
- persuade people to pay for worthless things or - support fake charity organizations.

How do we use the internet safely?

- Never upload any confidential information.
- Using filtering programmes and anti-viruses.
- Doing our financial transactions away from the internet.

16- What is meant by "culture of blame"?

People search for someone to blame for mistakes they made not to be responsible for them.

**17- Some people are for solving minor issues in courts and some are against . Discuss
For :**

Some people say that the increase in legal cases **reflects the society's desire**

To protect everyone from crimes and criminals.

To ensures that everyone has equal rights

Against :

I think such petty grievances **clog up** courts and **prevent** prosecutions against real criminals.

18- What should happen to motorists who break the speed limits ?

They should be put in prison . They should be asked to pay fines.

They should be banned from driving .

19- Kuwait has a well-structured and clearly-defined judiciary . Explain.

(OR) Mention the different types of courts in Kuwait.

*They are- summary courts, military courts and religious courts to ensure justice for all.

*Kuwait has a well-structured code of laws

*Kuwait's law is drawn from the teachings of the Holy Qur'an

*Its law protects the rights of all people of all religious persuasions, ensuring a safe, just and tolerant society.

20- What is the main purpose of sending people/criminals to prison?

Criminals should be sent to prison **to protect the society.**

Criminals should be sent to prison **to punish the wrong doers and reform them .**

They are sent to prison to rehabilitate them **to live again with other people.**

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

1- لماذا تعد جرائم الكمبيوتر أكثر تعقيدا عن غيرها من الجرائم ذلك لأن المجرم الإلكتروني يكون غير مرئيا كما أن أفعاله يستحيل إثباتها

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.....

2- هل تعلم من أين يستمد القانون بالكويت؟ يستمد القانون من تعليمات القران الكريم ليحمي حقوق كل الناس وكل المعتقدات الدينية مؤكدا على سلامة وعدل المجتمع المتسامح.

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3- لقد ازدادت وتنوعت استخدامات الانترنت في مطلع القرن الحادي والعشرون نعم فهناك من يستخدم الانترنت ليشتري أغراضا ومنهم من يستخدمه للتواصل أو التصفح ومنهم من يستخدمه ليحجز للإجازات أو ليدخل على حسابه البنكي من خلال الانترنت

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4- هل تعتقد أن وجود القانون شيء ضروري في حياتنا؟ بالطبع فإن وجود القانون يضمن لنا حماية حقوق الأفراد كما انه يحمي المجتمع من الفوضى وعدم النظام

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5- يقول بعض الناس أن لكي تكون القوانين مؤثرة يجب أن يكون هناك جزاءات وعقوبات فهل تتفق معهم نعم اتفق معهم فمن يرتكب جريمة القتل أو السرقة على سبيل المثال لأبد وأن يرسل إلى السجن على الفور كما أنه من يضر بممتلكات الآخرين لأبد وأن يدفع غرامة حتى نحقق العدل والأمن والأمان

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Writing

Kuwait has a well-structured code of laws

It has different types of courts that ensure justice for all.

Kuwait's law is drawn from the teachings of the Holy Qur'an

Its law protects the rights of all people of all religious persuasions, ensuring a safe, just and tolerant society.

The definition of the law

The law can be defined as a set of rules that governs a society. There are three types of laws
criminal law: It deals with murder and theft, family law: It deals with marriage, adoption and
civil law: It deals with arguments between neighbours or behavior of large companies.

Why is law important? It is important to live in peace, to protect individual rights, to save minorities from abuse and to ensure safety, security and stability in the society.

The absence of laws

The absence of laws causes many problems. Crimes will be everywhere. The strong will dominate the weak. We will live in chaos. Individual property won't be safe. People would behave badly.

Computer crimes

It is on increase because lots of people use the internet websites to buy things, to book holidays or to access their bank accounts

Techno-criminal

It is difficult to arrest them because they are invisible and their actions may impossible to prove

To use the internet safely, you shouldn't upload any confidential information. You should use filtering programmes and anti-viruses. Do your financial transactions away from the internet

Minor issues

People shouldn't try to solve petty issues in court as these minor grievances clog up the work of the court.

The punishment for criminals

They should be arrested. They should be sent to prison to rehabilitate them to be ready to live again with other people Law in Kuwait

Unit 2

Migration

	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	boom (n)	Increase in business.	انتعاش اقتصادي
1	emigrate (v)	To leave your own country to live in another country.	يهاجر
1	foreign (adj)	From a country that's not your own.	أجنبي
1	deteriorate (v)	To become worse.	يتدهور / يسوء حاله
2	decimate (v)	To destroy a large part of something.	يهلك بنسبة كبيرة
2	unfortunately (adv)	Used when you mention a fact that you wish were not true.	لسوء الحظ
2	seek (v)	To try to achieve or get something.	ينشد / يبحث عن
2	famine (n)	A situation in which a number of people have little / no food	مجاعة
2	afford (v)	To provide something or allow something to happen.	يوفر / يتيح
2	hard-pressed (adj)	Having a lot of problems and not enough money or time.	لديه مشاكل / مضغوط
2	high-tech (adj)	Using advanced technology.	حديث تكنولوجيا
2	necessitate (v)	To make it necessary for you to do something.	يستلزم / يتطلب
3	swallow (n)	A migratory swift-flying songbird feeding on insects in flight	طائر السنونو
3	periodic (adj)	Happening a number of times.	دوري / بصفة منتظمة
3	instead (adv)	As an alternative or substitute.	بدلاً من
3	plenty of (pro)	A large quantity that is enough.	وفرة من / كثير من
4	displace (v)	To make a group of people have to leave the place they live.	يزيح / يطرد / يشرد
4	rift (n)	A crack or narrow opening in a large mass of rock.	انشقاق / انقسام
4	obliterate (v)	To destroy something completely so that nothing remains.	يدمر تماماً
4	meticulous (adj)	Very careful about small details.	دقيق / حريص
4	perturbed (adj)	Worried about something that has happened.	يشعر بالقلق
5	disgruntled (adj)	Annoyed or disappointed.	ساخط / غاضب
5	resort (n)	A place where a lot of people go for holidays.	منتجع / مصيف
5	mass (adj)	Involving a very large number of people.	جماعي / حشدي
5	migrant (n)	Someone who goes to live in another area or country.	مهاجر
7	rent (v)	To regularly pay money to live in a house belongs to someone	يستأجر
7	reside (v)	To live in a particular place.	يقيم
7	engage in (phr.v)	To be involved in something. ينهمك في / يشارك في / ينشغل ب	يستغرق ف-
7	take a breather	Take a brief pause for rest.	يأخذ راحة
7	animated (adj)	Showing a lot of interest and energy يظهر اهتمام	مفعم بالحيوية
7	arduous (adj)	Involving a lot of strength and effort	مرهق / شاق
7	strenuous (adj)	Needing a lot of physical or mental effort or strength	مرهق / شاق
7	nervously (adv)	Anxiously	بعصبية / بقلق
8	major (adj)	Very large or important	كبير / هام
8	minor (adj)	Small and not very important	صغير / أقل أهمية

Exercises On Vocabulary

Lessons 1 & 2

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :-

(unfortunately – boom – hard-pressed – high-tech – famine)

- 1- Recent years have seen a/an in online businesses.
- 2- My grandfather has a profound mistrust of anything new or
- 3- The latest education reforms have put extra pressure on teachers who are already
- 4-, I didn't have my credit card with me or I'd certainly have had this offer.

(famine – deteriorated – foreign – necessitates – seek)

- 5- There were reports of refugees dying of
- 6- She was taken into hospital last week when her condition suddenly
- 7- Spain was the first country I had visited when I was teenager.
- 8- Implementing the project employing extra staff to help out.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :-

(emigrate – decimating – necessitates – affords – seek – boom)

- 9- Most people consistently to do away with ridiculous rules and regulation.
- 10- Poaching and habitat destruction are the cause of a large number of animals.
- 11- The company a large amount of money to be injected into if it is to survive.
- 12- The tent little protection for the refugees from the sunlight.
- 13- Millions of Germans from Europe to America in the nineteenth century.

Lesson 3

(plenty of – periodic – swallow – instead)

- 16- The town council intends to knock down this old building to put a car park there
- 17- Do you know that the can catch insects to eat as it swiftly flies?
- 18- Don't worry. There's cupboard space in the kitchen for all your pots and pans.
- 19- Outstanding professors are eager to attend workshops and seminars to upgrade their knowledge.

Lessons 4 & 5

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :-

(rift – mass – disgruntled – meticulous – plenty of)

- 20- We have got time before we need to leave for the airport.
- 21- The players were with the umpire because of his unfair decisions.
- 22- Many hours of preparation have gone into designing the webpage.
- 23- There were deportations in the 1930s, when thousands of people were forced to leave the country.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :-

(**displace – rift – obliterated – resorts – migrants - perturbed**)

- 24- He didn't seem unduly/overly by the news.
25- All of a sudden the view was by the fog.
26- The coastal are deserted in winter.
27- The cities are full of looking for better job opportunities.
28- The building of a new dam will thousands of people who live in this area.
29- The ship struck a rock making a deep in it.

Lessons 7 & 8

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

30- The doctor assured us that my father's health is generally good, but he has a few problems.

a- animated

b- arduous

c- strenuous

d- minor

31- The children are vaccinated against the childhood diseases.

a- major

b- strenuous

c- arduous

d- animated

32- His doctor advised him not to take any exercise .

a- minor

b- major

c- strenuous

d- animated

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:-

(**rent – take a breather – animated – nervously**)

- 33- That girl suffers from some problems. She usually sits in the corner , biting her nails
34- I'll a car. My car is in the garage .
35- After a long time speaking on the conference , he decided to

(**animated – engage in – arduous – reside**)

- 36- Most people prefer to in tranquil areas rather than crammed cities.
37- There was an extremely discussion on the subject.
38- Digging the garden was really a/an work.
39- The two competitive organizations agreed to unite and a new business.

Grammar

Past perfect tense

زمن الماضي التام

يستخدم زمن الماضي التام ليعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي قبل حدث آخر في الماضي .. الكلمات الدالة

After	بعد	as soon as	بمجرد أن
Before	قبل	By the time	قبل أن

had + P.p يتكون من

مع جميع الضمائر ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل **had** يتم وضع

After I **had finished** my homework, I slept.

She **had eaten** her breakfast **before** she went to school.

We **arrived** home **as soon as** we **had finished** work.

We **had had** our lunch **by the time** they arrived.

They **found** the house strange **after** they **had lived** in a tent.

Before they **bought** other furniture, they **had sold** their old stuff.

After / as soon as ----- ماضى بسيط ----- ماضى تام

Before / by the time ----- ماضى بسيط ----- ماضى تام

Test Yourself

Correct the underlined verbs :-

- 1- After she **choose** the discipline, she changed her opinion.
- 2- Hadi fell asleep as soon as he **do** his homework.
- 3- By the time the dust **blow**, we all had arrived home.
- 4- Before I came to work, I **eat** a large breakfast at home.
- 5- She had completed her studies before she **get** married.

The answers:-

Correct the underlined mistakes:

1-First, he reads the letter, then he wrote a reply.

2-I don't eat my supper until I had finished my homework.

3-The patient died because doctors neglect him.

4-I parked my car when I find a space.

5-I found the book which I will lose last week.

6-He said he cleans her car the day before.

7- Eventually, My sister is moving to a new flat after live with her husband's parents.

8- As soon as I feel ill , I go to the doctor.

9-She found the exam easy although she works hard during the course.

Language Functions

A)-Write what you would say in the following situations : -

1- You're returning a faulty CD player to the shop where you purchased it .

2- Your friend intends to volunteer to help needy people .

3- You're invited to your cousin's reception but you can't go .

4- Someone wants to know your opinion concerning the use of technology at school .

5- Your friend eats a lot of junk food .

6- One of your friends prefer living in his country to any other place.

7- You are asked to give pieces of advice for people who intend to migrate.

8- Sometimes migration is the only solution for some people.

Set-Book Questions

1- What's migration? What are its reasons? What are its advantages/disadvantages?

Leaving home to live in another country.

(The reasons)

- 1- Seeking for better life conditions.
- 2- Seeking for better jobs.
- 3- Escaping from wars.
- 4- Escaping from natural disasters (earthquakes or famine and starvation)

Advantages

- 1- Finding better jobs.
- 2- Leading better life conditions.
- 3- Making new friends.
- 4- Learning new languages.
- 5- Learning new customs and traditions.
- 6- Recognizing new cultures.
- 7- Flourish the economy of the host country.

Disadvantages

- 1- Feeling homesick.
- 2- Losing identity.
- 3- Overpopulation
- 4- Suffering from cultural differences.
- 5- Bear to live with strangers with different customs.
- 6- Living away from our family, relatives and friends.

2- What is animal migration? What are their reasons? How do they migrate? To?

Animal migration is the movement of animals from the original homes to a different place and the return journey.

Why: Animals and birds migrate to find food or to raise their young.

They also migrate to find warmer weather.

How: There are two theories: Some experts believe in (1) / Others suggested (2)

1-Animals have compasses in their heads.

2- They use the sun and the stars.

Where: **To** the north in summer to find more food.

To the south in winter because of warmer weather.

3- Ancient civilizations had many myths to explain the periodic appearance and disappearance of great number of animals. Give examples.

For example, they believed that tiny birds, called swallows, buried themselves in the mud at the bottom of lakes to get through the winter.

What are the bad effects of earthquakes ?

People may be killed or seriously injured .

Buildings may be obliterated .

Translation

Translate into English:

في رأيك لماذا يهاجر كثير من الناس إلى دول مختلفة
أعتقد أن بعض الناس يهاجرون هرباً من الكوارث الطبيعية في حين أن آخرين يهاجرون لإيجاد فرص عمل أفضل

بالتأكيد هناك مزايا من الهجرة ولكن في نفس الوقت هناك أيضاً مساوئ، هل يمكننا مناقشتها؟
نعم أعتقد أن الميزة الرئيسية من الهجرة هي تحسين مستوى المعيشة والتخلص من ظروف الحياة السيئة بينما من مساوئها هو
تكديس السكان في الدول المهاجر إليها والإحساس بعدم الأمان

هل هناك أسباب متشابهة بين هجرة الحيوان والإنسان؟
نعم إلى حد ما حيث يهاجر الحيوان لإيجاد الطعام والمأوى وتربية صغاره بينما يهاجر الإنسان لنفس الأسباب بالإضافة إلى
رغبته في تحسين ظروف حياته

Writing

Choose one of the following topics to write about:

1- Write about own experience : An event made a major change in your life

Changing schools and meeting new friends.

First impression / kind teachers / helpful friends / accurate principal / taking part in activities / won prizes / motivated by all teachers / outstanding performance /

2- Travelling abroad with your parents.

First days of travelling / describing feeling / comparison between home country and host country concerning people, traditions, neighbourhood, schools, ... / changes happened in your character / hope and wishes

3- Spending a summer holiday in a foreign country.

Open space / better weather / hobbies and interests / people / customs and traditions /

Unit 3

Human Values

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	universal (adj)	Applicable to all cases	شامل / عام / عالمي
1	compassion (n)	Sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings of others	تعاطف
1	value (v) (n)	Consider to be important	يقيم - قيمة
2	abuse (n)	Cruel and violent treatment of a person	اساءة معاملة
2	anthropologist (n)	A person who studies people , their cultures, societies	متخصص بدراسة اصل الانسان
2	apparent (adj)	Clearly visible or understood	ظاهر / واضح
2	liberty (n)	The state of being free within society from restrictions	حرية
2	attribute (n)	A quality or feature regarded as a characteristic of someone	صفة / سمة
2	inevitable (adj)	Certain to happen –unavoidable	لا مفر منه
2	legislation (n)	Laws , considered collectively	تشريعات قانون
2	charitable (adj)	Relating to the assistance of those in need	خير / محب للخير
2	minority (n)	The smaller number or part	اقلية
2	incapable (adj)	Not able to do something	عاجز / غير قادر
2	ethnographer (n)	A person whose job is to describe the customs of people	متخصص في وصف الشعوب
2	empathy (n)	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another	تعاطف / تفهم المشاعر
2	overview (n)	A general review or summary of a subject	فكرة عامة
2	impulse (n)	A sudden strong and unreflective urge to act	رغبة قوية مفاجئة
2	discrimination (n)	The unjust treatment of different categories	تمييز عنصري
2	diversity (n)	The state of being diverse (range of different things)	تنوع / اختلاف
2	tolerance (n)	The ability to accept something	تسامح / تقبل الأخر
3	deploy (v)	to put something to use	يستخدم / يوظف
3	aftermath (n)	The consequences of an event	نتائج كارثة
3	ethnicity (n)	Distinctiveness	الانتماء العرقي
3	voluntary (adj)	Done or given freely	تطوعي / اختياري
3	vulnerable (adj)	Susceptible to physical or emotional attack or harm / سهل التأثر بدنيا وعاطفيا	قابل للتلف / هش
3	hardship (n)	Difficulty caused by a lack of something	صعوبة
4	compassionately (adv)	Sympathetically	برحمة / بعطف
4	aggressive (adj)	Ready to attack or confront (has a violent behavior)	عدواني
5	extravagant (adj)	Exceeding what is reasonable or appropriate	مبذر / زائد عن الحد
5	frail (adj)	Weak and delicate	ضعيف
5	enfranchisement (n)	The act of giving a group of people the right to vote	اعطاء جماعة الحق بالتصويت
5	over a barrel (idiom)	In a helpless position	في موقف صعب
5	over the hill (idiom)	Old and past one's prime	كبير في السن
5	over the top (idiom)	To an excessive or exaggerated degree	مبالغ فيه
5	suffrage (n)	The right to vote in political elections	حق الانتخاب
5	tide someone over (idiom)	Help out , assist ,	يساعد شخص ما
5	cry over spilt (idiom)	To regret something after it is too late	يندم

	milk		
7	avert (v)	To prevent or ward off	يمنع
7	donate (v)	To give money for a good cause (charity)	يتبرع
7	appeal (n)	A serious or urgent request	طلب / مناشدة / استغاثة
7	humanitarian (adj)	Concerned with human welfare	انساني
8	commitment (n)	An obligation that restricts freedom of action	التزام / تعهد
8	campaign (n)	An organized course of action to achieve a goal	حملة
8	alleviate (v)	To make less severe	يخفف
8	extensive (adj)	Large in size, amount or degree	شامل / مكثف
8	dire (adj)	Extremely serious or urgent	ملح / هام جدا
8	in leaps and bounds (exp)	Rapidly , swiftly	بسرعة وخفة
8	underprivileged (adj)	Deprived of many privileges enjoyed by most people in society	فقير / معدم

Exercises on Vocabulary

Lessons 1 & 2

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:-

(universal – abuse – inevitable – discrimination – valued)

- 1- After years of from her husband, she eventually found the courage to leave him.
- 2- The accident was the outcome of carelessness.
- 3- Music is often considered a/an language.
- 4- There should be no on the grounds of colour or nationality.

(incapable – charitable – universal – apparent – value)

- 5- The entire organization is funded by donations.
- 6- I was on the metro this morning when for no reason the woman opposite suddenly screamed.
- 7- One reason for the author's success is that his novels have a/an appeal.
- 8- We were of contacting others after we had lost the mobile phone.

(apparent – universal – valued – diversity)

- 9- Experts have the pottery at over £5,000.
- 10- Love and relationships will always be a topic of interest.
- 11- Although she was high-ranking, her unhappiness was to everyone.
- 12- Does television programmes adequately reflect the ethnic and cultural ... of the country?

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:-

- 13- The aim of the interfaith dialogue is to let the two peoples live together in mutual
a- minority b- empathy c- tolerance d- attribute
- 14- I'll give you a brief of what the job involves.
a- overview b- legislation c- empathy d- impulse
- 15- She teaches the students to have respect for different races and appreciate the of other cultures.
a- attributes b- impulse c- diversity d- compassion
- 16- Most people always have nothing but towards the homeless and refugees.
a- compassion b- liberty c- legislation d- impulse
- 17- There are specific a good manager should have to achieve success.
a- ethnographers b- impulse c- attributes d- minorities

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:-

(impulse – empathy – ethnographer – minority – legislation – anthropologist)

- 18- There are specific rules to protect the from discrimination in each society.
19- I had a sudden to shout and leave in the middle of her foolish speech.
20- We have to show for those who lost their home and properties.
21- The government has promised to introduce to limit fuel emissions from cars.
22- is someone who scientifically studies humans, their customs, beliefs and relationships.
23- One of the aims of the is to contribute to an understanding of the human race.

Lessons 3

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:-

(hardship – vulnerable – deploys – voluntary – ethnicity)

- 24- The company is reconsidering the way in which it its resources/staff .
25- The factory's workforce reflects the mix of from which it draws its labour.
26- Since retiring from the company, she has done work for a charity.
27- In developing countries, people suffer from economic

(aftermath – vulnerable – ethnicity – voluntary)

- 28- Many more people died in the of the explosion.
29- We do not differentiate between our workers on the basis of their background or
30- Tourists are more to attack, because they don't know which areas of the city to avoid.

Lessons 4 & 5

(over a barrel – over the top – over the hill – tide ...over – cry over spilt milk)

- 31- Despite losing all the money he had, he didn't and tried to make up for his loss by working hard.
32- I thought the decorations were not adequately charming but they were appraised as
33- Lending him some money will him till the weekend?
34- Though she is, she is still using cosmetics to claim she's young and pretty.
35- I was because I had to choose between the prison because of the debts or selling my house to pay off my debts.

(suffrage – frail – extravagant – compassionately – enfranchisement)

- 36- When I heard her talking, I thought she is young but she appeared as a old lady.
37- The public responded to the crisis appeal and generously
38- is the right to vote in an election, especially for representatives in a parliament or similar organization
39- We should decrease the use of packaging on many products.
40- The for women in Britain was first allowed in 1918.

Lessons 7 & 8

(donate – avert – alleviate - aggressive)

- 41- We should go on a balanced diet to health problems.
42- Doctors assured she is in need of an urgent operation as drugs did nothing to her pain.
43- The appeal for people to blood was very successful.
44- If I criticize him, he gets and starts shouting.

(appeal – commitment 2 – campaign – in leaps and bounds)

- 45- We've received a lot of expressions of support for our against violence .
46- Her English has come on (= improved) this year.
47- The government yesterday reaffirmed its to the current peace process.
48- I'd like to thank the staff for having shown such
49- No witnesses to the accident have come forward yet, despite the police's

(humanitarian – dire – underprivileged – extensive)

- 50- Children from a/an family background are statistically more likely to become involved in crime.
51- The refugees are in need of help.
52- The prisoner has been released for reasons.
53- The actor's wedding received coverage in the newspapers.

Grammar

Adjectives and Adverbs:-

<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>
slow	slowly
weak	weakly
quick	quickly
bad	badly
anxious	anxiously
careful	carefully
complete	completely
rare	rarely
normal	normally
lucky / heavy / happy / easy	Luckily / heavily / happily / easily

Irregular adverbs:-

<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>
Good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
little	little
much	much
long	long
late	late
Straight	Straight
first	first

Other adjectives and adverbs

Scientific	Scientifically
dramatic	dramatically
basic	basically
Specific	specifically
favorable	favourably
humble	humbly
simple	simply
full / dull	fully / dully
true / due	truly / dully
grey	greyly

daily	daily
weekly	weekly
monthly	monthly
early	early
friendly	-----
ugly	-----
silly	-----
likely	-----
lively	-----
lonely	-----
Over the hill	كبير في السن
Over the top	إلى حد مبالغ فيه
Over a barrel	في موقف لا يحسد عليه
Cry over spilt milk	يندم
Turn over a new leaf	يبدأ صفحة جديدة
Tide someone over	يساعد / يعاون

Practice

يأتي الظرف ليصف الفعل وقد يأتي قبل الفعل أو بعده

The boy is slow.
The boy is fast.
The exams were hard.
It is a good place.

The boy runs **slowly**.
The boy runs **fast** to catch the bus.
I studied **hard** to get high marks.
We answered **well** in the final exam.

أيضاً يأتي الظرف ليصف الصفة أو ليقوي أو يضعف من درجة الصفة

I find this machine **extremely** intricate.
The land is **slightly** wet here.

ملاحظة هامة:-

هناك أفعال يأتي بعدها صفات وليس ظروف

(**be / feel / seem / smell / look / taste / sound / become**

Your idea **sounds great**. The food **tastes nice**. I feel **happy today**. He **looks smart**.

Test Yourself

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1- The little girl was singing.....

a- happy b- happier c- happily d- happiest

2- Ali felt for getting high marks.

a- happy b- happier c- happily d- happiest

3- The child was behaving

a- bad b- badly c- worse d- worst

4- The dog was barking

a- aggressive b- more aggressive c- most aggressive d- aggressively

5- New born babies should be held

a- carefully b- careful c- most careful d- many careful

ثانوية الميراثية

If Conditional (Type 0 , Type 1 , Type 2 and Type 3)

Conditional Sentence (Type 1) Correct the underlined mistakes following the first one

If ----- present simple----- will + Inf.

If Ali studies hard, he will succeed.

If we eat healthy food, we will be fit.

If ----- pasts simple----- would + Inf.

If I played the match, we would win.

If she spoke fluently, she would get a better mark.

If I had enough money, I would buy what I need.

If I were eighteen, I would drive a car.

If ----- Past perfect----- would have + P.p

If she had finished earlier, she would have gone home

If I had had enough money, I would have bought what I need.

If I had been eighteen, I would have driven a car.

Test Yourself

Conditional Sentence (Type 1) Correct the underlined mistakes:

- 1- I won't phoning you if I be late.
- 2- If she come on time, she will catch a bus.
- 3- If it not rain, we will not stay on home.
- 4- If it be fine tomorrow, we go on a picnic.

Conditional Sentence (Type 2) Correct the underlined mistakes:

- 1- If Ahmed ask me about the accident, I'd tell his the truth
- 2- I be angry with Nadir if he didn't lend my the money.
- 3- If I have friends, they would support me to solve many problem.
- 4- If my sister had money, I borrow some from she.

Conditional Sentence (Type 3) Correct the verbs between brackets :

If you had asked me, I would have helped you.

- 1- Ahmed come on time if he had be able to
- 2- If I had money , I'd have bought these modern mobile phone.
- 3- If Maha had worked hardly , she succeed.

Correct the underlined mistakes:

- 1- I sent her an invitation if I find her address.
- 2- If I will be the PM , I'd raise salaries.
- 3- If she had worked harder, she would keep his job.
- 4- If I passed my driving test, I would have bought the car.
- 5- If I go to the mall today , I didn't go shopping next week.
- 6- If you heating water to 100 c , it would boil.

The answers:-

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:-

1- Your friend said that values and morals control our behavior and lead to peaceful life.

.....
.....

2- An interviewer asked you to talk about your best childhood memory.

.....
.....

3- Some people say that violence has spread everywhere nowadays.

.....
.....

4- A member in your family has been promoted, but he doesn't seem happy.

.....
.....

5- A group of young people say that heavy fines have done nothing to prevent people from breaking the speed limit.

.....
.....

6- Students use dictionaries no more and depend entirely on the net to know the meaning of a word.

.....
.....

7- Your brother drives a car for years now and yet doesn't know how to change a flat tire.

.....
.....

8- In few months' time, you'll be leaving the school where you have spent most of your school study in.

.....
.....

9- Family gatherings in the past were much more fun than gatherings nowadays.

.....
.....

Set-Book Questions

Define human values. Mention their importance.

- Beliefs and principles that guide our life such as
- Compassion / Respect / Tolerance / Empathy / Freedom / Peace / Truth / Love

Universal human values

- A group of values and behaviours that are shared by humans everywhere and are considered to be accepted by all of them. **Their importance**

Help us enjoy our world without violating others' rights.

Help us keep peace on earth.

Help us avoid problems or discrimination.

To ensure equal rights everywhere.

To spread peace on earth and end envy.

How can we protect human rights?

- By laws and legislation
- By establishing international organizations to represent these values.

How does Islam teach us important human values?

- Islam through the Holy Quran and our prophet Muhammad (PBUH) stated how important it is to have human values and cherish them:
- Zakat (One of the pillars in Islam) teaches us compassion and sharing.
- Hajj teaches us equality.
- A true Muslim loves for others what he loves for himself.

What can we do for the vulnerable?

- We can gather donations.
- We can use the media to make the rich aware of their misfortunes

Why do countries have legislations?

- To protect minorities from abuse and discrimination.
-

- KRCS

- **Aims:** The society protects and assists people in hardship. It provides people with basic human needs.
- **Volunteer:** They are youth groups and volunteers to carry out its activities.
- **Preparation:** volunteers receive first aid training from the Ministry of Health.
- They are lectured about the main duties and responsibilities of the volunteers.

Focus -on

1- What is the Kuwait Foreign Diplomatic Institute ?

It is just the latest in a long line of moves made by the Kuwaiti government to extend the hand of friendship to other countries .

2- What kind of person does it take to become a successful diplomat ?

A successful diplomat:

- He should be a university graduate.
- He should be self-confident, friendly and hard working.
- He should be able to make good relationships with others.
- He should be trustworthy. - He should be able to handle problems peacefully.

3- What are the three main aims the Foreign Diplomatic Institute?

- 1- The institute is responsible for training all diplomatic staff
- 2- The institute functions as a government think-tank, conducting researches
- 3- It is the organization of international seminars, conferences, workshops and meetings.

ثانوية الميراثية

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

ما أهمية القيم الإنسانية من وجهة نظرك؟

أعتقد إنها هامة للغاية لأننا نستطيع من خلالها أن نقلل العنف ونوفر مكان آمن لكل مواطن ولكي نضمن حياة سعيدة ونبني شخصياتنا بالشكل الصحيح كما إنها هامة لإبراز الوعي في المجتمعات المختلفة ولتحقيق احتياجات الإنسان ولكي نفهم بعضنا البعض ونحافظ على كرامتنا

أذكر بعض القيم الإنسانية في الإسلام..

التسامح والوحدة والأمانة والعطف مع الإنسان والحيوان

كيف تحمي حكومة الكويت حقوق الإنسان الأساسية؟

عن طريق إصدار قوانين لحماية الإنسان من العنف ومعاقبة الناس الذين يتعدون على الحقوق الإنسانية

يجب أن يشجع الإعلام الشباب لكي يشاركوا في العمل التطوعي؟

نعم فكونك متطوعا في تلك المنظمات يساعدك لقضاء وقتنا بناءا ويزيد من ثقتك بنفسك ويساعد على تكوين شخصية قوية وصدقات جديدة

General Exercises First period / Grade 12

Correct the underlined mistakes:

1- I have never meet famous people, haven't I?
.....

2- He hasn't ride his bike since he be six years old.
.....

3- We have living in Kuwait for 2005.
.....

4- The plane just fly.
.....

5- He's given up smoking, isn't he?
.....

6- He doesn't start work yet.
.....

7- After she choose the discipline, she change her opinion.
.....

8- As soon as I feel ill, I had been to hospital.
.....

9- I would go home early if I finish work on time.
.....

10- Despite be clever, he usually make mistakes.
.....

11- The company is planning for the project since three years now.
.....

12- In comparison with live in the city, life in the village is quieter.
.....

13- By the time the police come, the criminal will be able to escape.
.....

14- As soon as the bell ring we leave quick.
.....

15- People in need should treat compassionate.
.....

16- The dog was barking aggressive while the children play noisy.
.....

17- New born babies should hold care.
.....

18- "Don't run fast", the teacher shouted anger.
.....

19- If Turki work hard, he'll pass his exams easy.
.....

20- The play was very sad. The final scene ended tragic.
.....

(Writing Paragraphs)

The law

Define law

The importance of law

The types of law

Law in Kuwait

Without law life will be different

Law is a set of rules that govern and control peoples and societies.

Law is important for all people. It protects our rights. It prevents crimes. It brings back our properties. It ensures security, safety and stability in the society.

There are main three types of law. First, civil law which deals with arguments among people. Secondly, criminal law which deals with murder and theft. Thirdly, family law which deals with cases like marriage, divorce and adoption.

Laws in Kuwait come from the teachings of the Holy Qur'an. It is well structured to spread safety and justice.

Without law, we will live in a chaos. The crimes will increase. Criminals wouldn't have the punishment they deserve. People would behave badly.

Migration

The meaning of migration

Reasons for migration

Advantages and disadvantages

Migration means to leave your homeland to live and settle in another country. People who migrate have their own reasons.

They migrate to seek better jobs. Others emigrate to have better life conditions. On the other hand, some people migrate to escape from wars and natural disasters.

Migration is a double edged weapon. It has advantages and disadvantages. Finding a good job, leading a better life condition, making new friends and learning new customs and languages are the main advantages.

But there are some disadvantages. Feeling homesickness is the worst disadvantage. Losing identity is another disadvantage. Also, when you migrate, you'll suffer from cultural differences and living with strangers.

Human values

Define human values giving examples

Their importance

Give example of a charity organization and its role

Human values are beliefs and principles that guide our life such as compassion, respect, tolerance, empathy, freedom, truth and love.

These values are very important because they make our life better. They help us enjoy our world without violating others' rights. They help us keep peace on earth. They help us avoid problems or discrimination.

KRCS is one of the most famous organizations all over the world. Its aim is to protect and assist the vulnerable people everywhere. It provides people with basic human needs for free. They solve the people's problems and alleviate their hardships.

Name:

Class: 12/

Vocabulary (20 Marks)

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d (4x5= 20Marks)

- 1- All Muslims should know thatis forbidden in Islam .
a- adoption b- consultation c- penalty d- property
- 2- The effects of the drought are to anyone who sees the parched fields.
a- charitable b- invisible c- apparent d- legal
- 3- Unless you do regular check-up, your heart condition will
- a- displace b- deteriorate c- impose d- prosecute
- 4- The lecturer was sothat he left nothing without clarification.
a- disgruntled b- periodic c- tolerant d- meticulous

Grammar (20 Marks)

B) Correct the underlined mistakes (4x5=20 marks)

1-They wait for you for 2 o' clock until now.

2-As soon as he collects the enough money, he permanent moved to another house.

Writing (40 Marks)

- Law is a sign of a good society. Write a paragraph (of 8 sentences) explaining the different types of laws and the importance of having strict laws at any society.

.....

.....

.....

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Unit 4

The Earth at risk

1	climate (n.)	Weather conditions in an area over a period of time	مناخ
1	erode (v.)	To destroy slowly	يجرف / يدمر
1	graze (v.)	To put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass	يرعى الارض
1	soil (n.)	The top layer of the earth in which plants grow	تربة
1	wildfire (n.)	A large , destructive forest fire that spreads quickly	نيران هائلة مدمرة
1	overcultivate (v.)	To cultivate too much , more than you should	يزرع كثيرا
1	desertification (n.)	The process by which fertile land becomes desert	التصحّر
2	increasingly (adv.)	Increasing over time	بشكل مستمر
2	harsh (adj.)	unpleasantly rough	قاس / صعب
2	productive (adj.)	Able to produce large amounts of goods or crops	مثمر
2	proportion (n.)	A part or share	جزء من
2	precipitate (v.)	To happen suddenly, unexpectedly	يتسبب في حدوث
2	unproductive (adj.)	Able not to produce large amounts of goods or crops	غير مثمر
2	kill off (ph.v)	To destroy something utterly	يدمر كلياً
2	permanently (adv.)	Lastingly	بشكل دائم
2	treacherous (adj.)	Hazardous because of presenting hidden dangers	خطير
2	wash away (ph.v)	Carries away with great force	يجرف / يزيل
3	at the expense of	(expression) So as to cause harm to or neglect of	يتسبب في اذى
3	devastating (adj.)	Very impressive or effective	مؤثر سلبياً وتدميراً
3	logger (n.)	A person who fells trees for timber , a lumberjack	حطاب/قاطع شجر
3	vital (adj.)	Extremely important and necessary for something	حيوي
4	reclaim (v.)	To bring waste land under cultivation	يستصلح
4	flooding (n.)	An overflowing of a large amount of water	طوفان / فيضان
5	arid (adj.)	Having little or no rain , too dry	قاحل / بدون مطر

5	frigid (adj.)	very cold in temperature	شديد البرودة
5	humid (adj.)	High level of water vapor in the atmosphere	رطب
5	planting (v.)	To place a seed in the ground so that it can grow	يزرع / الزراعة
5	prevailing (adj.)	Widespread in a particular area at a particular time	منتشر / سائد
5	equator (n.)	An imaginary line drawn around the earth	خط الاستواء
5	forecasting (n.)	A prediction of future events (esp: economy / weather)	التنبؤ ب
5	misbehave (v.)	To fail to conduct oneself in a way that is acceptable	يسئ التصرف
5	atmosphere (n.)	The mixture of gases that surrounds the earth	غلاف جوي
8	curtail (v.)	To reduce in extent or quantity	يقلل من
8	hurdle (n.)	an obstacle or difficulty	عقبة / صعوبة
8	implement (v.)	to put into effect	ينفذ / يحقق
8	intrinsic (adj.)	Belonging naturally , essential	ضروري
8	paucity (n.)	The presence of something in small quantities (scarcity)	قلة / ندرة
8	preservation (n.)	The action of maintaining something	حماية/الحفاظ على
8	prevail over	(Ph.v) To prove more powerful – be victorious	يتغلب/ ينتصر على
8	scarcity (n.)	insufficiency; shortage	قلة / ندرة
8	spearhead (n.)	An individual chosen to lead an attack or movement	القائد
8	unwarranted (adj.)	Not justified or authorized	غير مبرر

Exercises On Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:-

- 1- These types of flowers will not grow in cold
a- climate b- soil c- proportion d- wildfire
- 2- I saw groups of cattle were on the rich grass.
a- overcultivating b- precipitating c- eroding d- grazing
- 3- We thought the punishment was rather for such a minor offence.
a- productive b- harsh c- unproductive d- treacherous
- 4- The report shows that poor families spend a larger..... of their income on food.
a- soil b- desertification c- proportion d- wildfire

- 5- In order to turn the deserts into fertile and land, engineers built an 800-mile canal.
a- productive b- harsh c- unproductive d- treacherous
- 6- We can't grow fruits here in this land because the is very poor.
a- climate b- soil c- proportion d- wildfire
- 7- Strong winds and loose rocks made climbing
a- productive b- harsh c- treacherous d- unproductive

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

(erode – wildfire – overcultivate – desertification – kill off)

- 8- Majorhave destroyed thousands of acres in Australia.
 9- The strong wind and rain may the statues into shapeless lumps of stone.
 10- is a phenomenon that results from too much farming activity or cutting down trees.
 11- Farmers tend to their land to meet people's increasing demand for food.
 12- The excessive use of pesticides will undoubtedly birds, fish and wildlife.

(increasingly – precipitate – unproductive – permanently – washed away)

- 13- Smoking is likely to damage your health
 14- The rubbish on the pavement had been by the rain overnight.
 15- She thinks that young people today are becoming selfish.
 16- Cutting relationship between the two countries would certainly a political crisis.
 17- It was such a/an meeting. We achieved hardly anything.

Lesson 3

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

(vital – logger – devastating 2 – at the expense of)

- 18- If the bomb had exploded in the main shopping area, it would have been
 19- The kidney plays a/an role in the removal of waste products from the blood.
 20- Would you stop making jokes me?
 21- The (s) should be obliged to plant as many trees as they cut down.
 22- The drought has had consequences/effects.
 23-

Lessons 4 & 5

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:-

- 24- I can't sleep in such a/an room. I'm shivering. Shut the air conditioner off.
a- prevailing b- frigid c- arid d- humid
- 25- The land was so that nothing could grow there.
a- prevailing b- frigid c- arid d- humid
- 26- These factories are releasing toxic gases into the
a- atmosphere b- equator c- forecasting d- flooding
- 27- Some roads have been closed because of
a- atmosphere b- equator c- forecasting d- flooding

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

(reclaim - misbehave - planting - humid - prevailing - equator - forecasting

- 28- New York is very hot and in summer.
- 29- You have to respect school rules. If you, you'll be dismissed.
- 30- The government should provide the youth with needed equipment to
desert.
- 31- We are bushes in our new garden.
- 32- The house was built in the style and design that was in the 1980s.
- 33- Most experts believe in the that the economy will slow in the coming
months.
- 34- is an imaginary line drawn around the middle of the Earth making
an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole

Lessons 7 & 8

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:-

- 34- Thein the room was so stuffy I could hardly breathe.
a. soil b. atmosphere c. hurdle d. preservation
- 35- Getting a work permit was the first to overcome .
a. spearhead b. paucity c. scarcity d. hurdle
- 36- There is great public concern about some of the chemicals used in food
a. preservation b. paucity c. hurdle d. scarcity
- 37- American troops formed theof the attack to liberate Kuwait.
a. paucity b. flooding c. spearhead d. preservation
- 38- The of food forced the herds to move to another place.
a. scarcity b. atmosphere c. hurdle d. preservation

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

(**implement – intrinsic – paucity – prevail over – curtail –unwarranted**)

39- The new laws are an effort to illegal drug use.

40- People need to be protected against such intrusions into their private lives by journalists.

41- He has been vested with the power/authority to whatever changes he sees fit.

42- Teaching English, Arabic and Maths are part of the school curriculum.

43- Our only hope is that justice will

44- There is a/an of information on the ingredients of many cosmetics.

Grammar

1- in order to + infinitive:

2- to + infinitive:

3- So as to + infinitive

We go to school **so as to** learn. We study **to** succeed. **In order to** win, you should play well.

4- because + clause:

We didn't arrive on time **because** the streets were crowded.

Because he misbehaved, the manager dismissed him.

5- because of + phrase

Because of feeding more people, we need to produce more food.

We couldn't go to school yesterday **because of** the rain.

روابط يأتي بعدها نتيجة

We use the following words and phrases to link actions with results (causes and effects):

1- so that + clause:

The soil is destroyed **so that** the land cannot be used for growing crops.

The trees were cut down **so that** farmers could grow more crops.

2- to be the cause of + phrase

The activities of human beings **are the cause of** desertification.

His bad behavior **was the cause of** the dismissal from his job.

3- with the result that + clause:

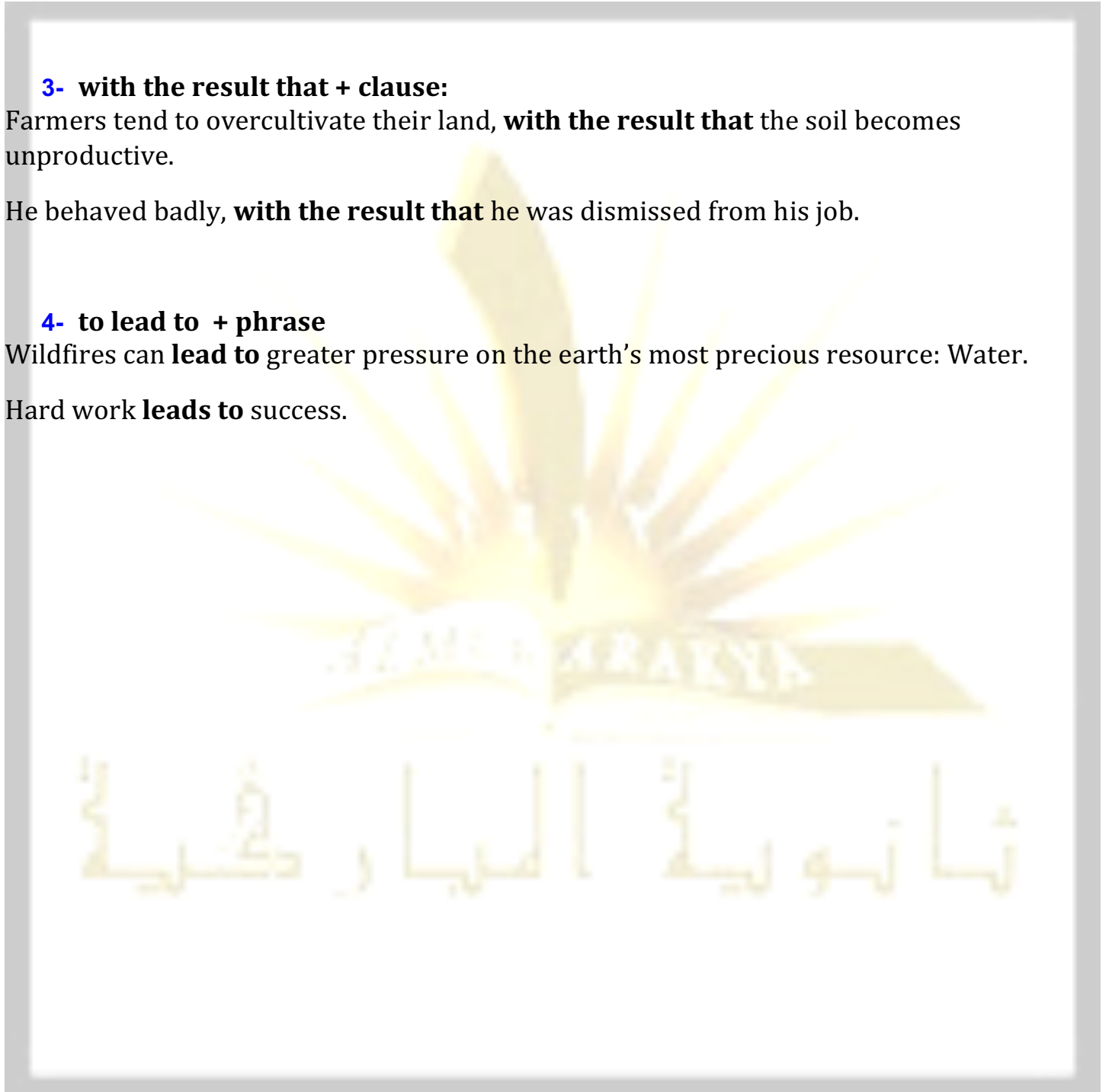
Farmers tend to overcultivate their land, **with the result that** the soil becomes unproductive.

He behaved badly, **with the result that** he was dismissed from his job.

4- to lead to + phrase

Wildfires can **lead to** greater pressure on the earth's most precious resource: Water.

Hard work **leads to** success.



Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d:-

1-The police couldn't recognize the spy he dyed his hair.

a-although

b-because

c-therefore

d. however

2-My father retired start his new business.

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

3-The test was very difficult, many students failed to pass it.

- a- because** **b-is the cause of** **c- with the result that** **d. leads to**

4-He's shortage of money paying all his brother's bills.

- a-because** **b. because of** **c. so that** **d. leads to**

5-He is whispering awaken his brother . He hasn't slept all night .

- a-so that** **b-in order that** **c-so as to** **d-in order not to**

6-He decided not to smoke again the doctor's advice to quit.

- a-because of** **b-although** **c-in spite of** **d-because**

7- He is very sad he lost his job.

- a-because of** **b-also** **c-although** **d-because**

8-the girl is beautiful and rich, she is married to a famous artist.

- a-Nevertheless** **b-Because** **c-Although** **d-So that**

9- I often sleep early I can get up early .

- a-so as to** **b-so that** **c-in order to** **d-so as not to**

10- you practise speaking, you won't be good at English.

- a-Until** **b-Yet** **c-If** **d-Unless**

11- should I visit the doctor, then?

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

12- She left a bit earlier she could catch the bus .

- a. so as to** **b-in order to** **c-so that** **d. no sooner**

13-I haven't got the job I'm well qualified for it.

- a-although** **b-because** **c. in spite of** **d. because of**

14-How sugar do you want in your tea ?

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

15-I could do nothing but practise more and more ; I'd lose the cup.

a. although b. otherwise c. nevertheless d.
however

16-My new flat is wide comfortable.

a-as well as b. as soon as c-so as to d-as many
as

19-He was lucky!the wind was too strong, he returned safe.

a-Although b-Because of c-In spite of d-No
sooner than

20- Over grazing and over cultivating land are of desertification.

a-because b. because of c. so that d. the cause of

21- Eating healthily and wisely having a fit, healthy body.

a-lead to b. the cause of c. are the result d. so as to

Correct the underlined mistakes:-

1. In spite of I was hungry, I didn't asking for food .
.....

2. As he be driving careless he made a terrible accident .
.....

3-Although the illness, the children went to his school.
.....

4-I hurried to the postman because receive the letter meself.
.....

5-Ahmed already buy the used car so as to he can save some money.

6- The food was **too** disgusting that I **can't** eat it .

7- The manager's idea was **perfect** planned so that we **can't** reject **them** .

8- **A** storm was **very** violent that the ships looked **after** a shelter.

9- Not only did Khalid **succeeded** in his exams but also he **gets higher** marks.

Relative pronouns

1- The man **who** invented the first Television system, was John Long.

Who تستخدم للفاعل العاقل و تتبع بفعل

2- The director held a meeting **which** took five hours.

- This is the third book which I really enjoyed reading.

Which/that تستخدم للفاعل أو المفعول الغير عاقل و تتبع بفعل أو فاعل

3- This is the woman **whom** I gave the money to.

Whom تستخدم للمفعول العاقل و تتبع بفاعل

4- The inventor **whose** inventions benefit people can't be forgotten.

Whose تستخدم للملكية أو التبعية و تتبع بشئ يملك او شخص تابع للشخص الذي ذكر أولا

5- February is a month **when** Kuwaitis celebrate their national festivals.

When تستخدم للدلالة على الوقت أو الزمن

6- What is the name of the school **where** your son learns? /

What is the name of the school **which** your son learns **in**?

Where تستخدم للدلالة على المكان بدون حرف جر

From a , b , c and d choose the correct answer:-

1- That is the house Hassan lives .

a) who b) when c) where d) which

2- I talked to Fawaz father is the manager of KOC.

a) whom b) who c) whose d) which

3- This is the woman gave me the money .

- a) whom b) who c) whose d) which
- 4- This is the woman I gave the money to.
- a) whom b) where c) whose d) which
- 5- Do you remember the day we first met ?
- a) who b) where c) which d) when
- 6- I'll show you the way by you can attract more customers.
- a- which b- whose c- who d- where
- 7- The man invented the first Television system, was John Long.
- a) when b) whose c) who d) whom
- 8- The inventorinventions benefit people can't be forgotten.
- a) who b) which c) whose d) where
- 9- I called over my friends building is across the streets to watch a football match.
- a. whose b. who c. where d. when
- 10- My friend ,son is an electrical engineer , can lend me the money.
- a. who b. whom c. whose d. that
- 11- Why don't you read the handbook you can find all the instructions.
- a. who b. where c. whose d. which
- 12- February is a month Kuwaitis celebrate their national festivals.
- a) when b) which c) whose d) where
- 13- It was last Friday we visited our village.
- a-whose b. which c. who d. when
- 14- What is the name of the school your son learns.
- a. which b. whose c. where d. who
- 15- The director held a meeting took five hours.
- a. that b. whose c. where d. who

Correct the underlined mistakes:

1- Last year, I buy a new house when I live with my parents nowadays.

.....

2- This are the new car where I bought last week.

.....

3- The girl whom broke the window is in me class.

.....

4- The police caught the thieves whose robbed the bank two days yet.

.....

5- Are you know the boy who I spoke to you about?

.....

6- Ahmed Zweil who discovery won him a Nobel prize is a great scientist.

.....

7- The teacher whose teaches we English was very pleased with me.

.....

8- The mansion when my cousin living seems very old.

.....
9- I know that girl **who** you spoke to.

.....
10- That was the hotel **where** we stayed in last month.

.....
11- The death of **him** son was an experience from **when** he never fully recovered.

.....
12- She lived in America for a couple of years **when** she learnt English **good**.

.....
13- He's one of those people **which** love to be the centre **at** attention.

.....
14- She was 74 years of age **where** she wrote **his** first novel.

.....
15- It's so difficult to integrate yourself into a society **who** culture is different **of** your own.

.....
Choose the correct answer :

1. I have an uncle { **whom - who - whose - which** } has just come .
2. Here is the book { **where - which - who - whose** } is full of pictures .
3. The man { **who - whom- which** } I met yesterday lives near you .
4. I have a friend { **whom- who - whose** } father owns a shop .
5. I shall never forget that time { **where - when - which** } we met together .
6. That is the river { **where - when - which** } we swam yesterday .

Join with the relative pronoun between brackets:

7. She told me **she** address **whose** I wrote down on a piece of paper .

.....
8. Anne **whose** I have known **since** eight years, is one of my **closing** friends.

.....
9. Mr. James **who** health hasn't been good recently, was asked to make **a little** tests..

.....
10. Next weekend , I'm **go** to England **which** my sister lives.

11. Thank you for **you** letter **when** I was very happy to get.

.....
Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:-

12. An architect is someone designs buildings .

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

13. The window was broken, has now been repaired .

- a. whose b. where c. who d. which**

14. It seems that Earth is the only planet can support life .

- a. which b. where c. whose d. when**

15. What was the name of the man wife became ill and was taken to the hospital .

- a. which b. whose c. where d. whom**

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:-

1. Your brother's wedding will be delayed till next year.

-

2. Some people prefer having a job while studying at the university

-

3. Someone asked you to join a clean-up campaign in your area.

-

4. Your brother has passed his exam with flying colours.

-

5. A friend of yours has had a terrible accident.

-

6. Your father is seriously ill. He might undergo an operation.

-

7. You don't understand what your father said. You ask him for more clarification.

-

8. The travel agency changed the flight time without any prior notice.

-

9. Your brother got a low mark in English because he didn't study well.

-

10. Your mother has just bought a new mobile for you.

-



Set-Book Questions

1. What is meant by desertification ?

Productive land changes into desert .

The soil is destroyed so that it can't be used for growing crops or grazing animals.

2. What is meant by deforestation? - Cutting down the trees.

3. There are environmental problems associated with deserts. Discuss.

a. lack of water b. sparse vegetables c. wind erosion d. extreme temperatures

4. There are some reasons that have led to desertification. Mention two.

a. Overgrazing, over cultivation, cutting down trees b. Harsh climate

c. Scarcity of water (very dry areas)

5. Desertification can create serious effects on our environment. Explain.

a. Treacherous wildfires b. strong winds

6. Trees and plants are so necessary and essential to our environment. Why?

a. They stop wind and rain from damaging land.

b. They produce the oxygen we need to breathe clean air.

7. The rainforest of the Amazon plays a vital role in controlling the world's climate.

a. It takes in carbon dioxide and turns it into fresh air.

b. It provides food and location for thousands of people.

8. Trees in the Amazon forest are cut down to.....

a. grow soya bean b. make land for cattle c. look for oil d. get valuable wood

9. Cutting down trees has passive effects on our environment.....

a. pollution

b. global warming

10. Many factors have led to an increased water shortage. What are these factors?

- a. Much development in the world.
- b. Increasing population.
- c. Increased demand on all our resources.

11. Kuwait is exerting a great effort to combat the problem of water shortage.

Discuss.

- a- Kuwait developed the first desalination plants in the Middle East.
- b. Kuwait is studying ways to improve efficiency in the use of water for agriculture.

Writing

Risks / Dangers that threaten the earth.

1- The different risks and dangers

1- Desertification

3- Extreme temperature

5- Starvation

2- Water scarcity

4- Sparse vegetation

6- Pollution

7- Animal extinction

2- Reasons and causes

- Harsh climate
- Human being's actions such as;

- Cutting down trees

- Over cultivation

- Overgrazing

- Hunting animals

- Smoke and gases

- Wastes from factories

Irresponsible usage of water

3- Solutions

- Stopping cutting down trees
- Planting more plants and trees
- Imposing laws to ban felling trees
- Stopping throwing litter away
- Using modern technology in cultivation
- Using modern means in irrigation (sprinklers)
- Drilling new wells
- Stopping hunting animals / arresting poachers
- Building more desalination plants
- Turning taps off after use
- Stopping polluting the environment by smoke and gases from cars.



ثانوية الرياض العلمية

Unit 5

Precious Resources

1	collection point (n.)	Particular spots , places where rubbish is gathered	مكان تجميع القمامة
1	concur (v.)	To be of the same opinion - to agree	يتفق / يوافق
1	crisis (n.)	A time of intense difficulty or danger	أزمة / خطر
1	machinery (n.)	Machines collectively	الات / مكينات
1	offence (n.)	A breach of a law or rule - an illegal act	مخالفة / إساءة
1	pass a law (v.)	To approve a law by voting on it	يشرع قانون
1	prohibitively (adv.)	Excessively high	غالى الثمن
1	reprocess (v.)	To process again in order to reuse it	يعيد معالجة
3	commercially (adv.)	A profit - making point of view	بطريقة تجارية
3	partnership (n.)	A relationship between two people	شراكة
3	wood pulp (n.)	Wood crushed into a soft mass(used for making paper)	لب الخشب (يستخدم في صناعة الورق)
4	administration (n.)	The process of running a business	ادارة
4	annoyance (n.)	The feeling of being annoyed - irritation	ازعاج / مضايقة
4	bureaucracy (n.)	a system of government in which most of the important decisions are made by state officials.	البيروقراطية
4	come up against (phr.v)	To meet - to face	يقابل / يواجه
4	criticism (n.)	The expression of disapproval of someone or	نقد
4	cut down on (Ph.v)	To reduce	يقلل / يخفض
4	get rid of (Ph.v)	To dispose of - throw away	يتخلص من
5	go along with (Ph.v)	To give one's agreement to a person	يتفق مع / يساند
5	incinerator (n.)	An apparatus for burning waste material at high temperatures	أداة تستخدم لحرق القمامة
5	irritation (n.)	The state of feeling annoyed , impatient or angry	غضب وضيق

5	keep up with (Ph.v)	To know the latest information about	يواكب / يجارى
5	packaging (n.)	Materials used to wrap or protect goods	التغليف
5	paperwork (n.)	Routine work involving written documents (letters-records)	العمل الذى يتطلب كتابة تقارير و ...
5	put up with (Ph.v)	To accept , tolerate something unpleasant	يتحمل / يقبل
5	red tape (n.)	Paperwork and administration	الروتين الحكومي الذى يعطل العمل
5	run out of (Ph.v)	To be used up	ينفذ / ينتهي
7	component (n.)	A part or element of a larger whole	مكون / عنصر / جزء
7	upsurge (n.)	An upward surge in the strength of something(an increase)	ارتفاع / زيادة
7	heartening (adj.)	Inspiring , elevating	مؤثر / ملهم / مشجع
7	household waste (n.)	Material that is not wanted at home	مخلفات المنزل
7	constant (adj.)	Occurring continuously over a period of time	ثابت و دائم
7	constituent (n.)	Being a part of a whole	جزء من كل
7	duration (n.)	The time during which something continues	فترة زمنية
7	trend (n.)	A general direction	اتجاه / توجه / مؤشر
8	compost (n.)	To make into decayed organic material used as a plant fertilizers	يسمد / يوضع سماد
8	incineration (n.)	The process of destroying by burning	الحرق
8	material (n.)	The matter from which a thing is or can be made	مواد خام
8	quantity (n.)	Amount or number of something	كمية

Exercises On Vocabulary

Lessons 1 & 2

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:-

(pass a law – prohibitively – machinery – crisis – collection points – offence – concur - reprocess)

1- The government takes all the wastes of glass and paper to special

2- The European countries are trying to resolve the economicwhich affected the whole world.

3- I really didn't mean to cause any I was just stating my opinion .

4- The price of petrol in our country tends to be expensive .

5- His hand was injured when he got it caught in the It's a big factory, you know.

6- The members of the parliament are doing their best to to prevent illegal hunting.

7- The board that the editor should have full control over editorial matters.

8- It's better to waste material to be used again than burying it.

Lesson 3

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:-

(wood pulp – partnership – commercially)

9- Does the market research show that the product will succeed ?

10- The festival is being coordinated by the city council in with local schools.

11- is a soft mass which can then be used for making paper.

Lessons 4 & 5

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:-

12- I had to deal with the university's before I could change from one course to another.

a- packaging

b- criticism

c- incinerator

d- bureaucracy

13- She couldn't suppress her when the food was returned to the kitchen uneaten.

a- annoyance

b- paperwork

c- red tape

d- administration

14- If you have any constructiveof the project, I'd be glad to hear it.

a- irritation

b- criticism

c- incinerator

d- annoyance

15- Supermarkets spend too much onto attract customers.

a- annoyance

b- paperwork

c- red tape

d- packaging

16- I could my skin rash (red spots) by using that natural cream.

a- go along with

b- keep up with

c- get rid of

d- come up against

17- Technology changes so fast, it's hard to

a- go along with

b- keep up with

c- get rid of

d- come up against

18- If you difficulties, let me know and I'll help out.

a- go along with

b- keep up with

c- get rid of

d- come up against

19- My mother's already agreed, but it's going to be harder persuading father to

a- go along with

b- keep up with

c- get rid of

d- come up against

20- Supply of the goods is failing to demand.

a- go along with

b- keep up with

c- get rid of

d- come up against

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

(administration – red tape – paperwork – incinerator – irritation)

21- If a large can is available, use it as a/an

22- Our company wanted to hire someone who has experience in

23- We wouldn't bear the involved in getting the required permits.

24- Some healthcare workers spend more time doing than taking care of patients.

25- If the institution doesn't have enough students, the will cancel the course.

26- The doctor said, "All my seriously injured clients, whose daily struggle make me ashamed to complain about the minor in my life.

(cut down on – put up with – run out of)

27- She could not the insults of her husband any more.

28- The doctor advised her to the amount of saturated fats in her diet.

29- When giving a presentation, have a special, alternate conclusion ready to use in case you time.

Lessons 7 & 8

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

30- Fresh fruit and vegetables are an essential of healthy diet.

- a. duration** **b. material** **c. upsurge** **d. component**

31- My father has gone to Mecca, he planned a stay of two weeks'

- a. incineration** **b. duration** **c. trend** **d. quantity**

32- Crude oil is used as the basic for making plastic.

- a. material** **b. upsurge** **c. incineration** **d. duration**

33- The police arrested my neighbour, they found a large of drugs in his possession.

- a. trend** **b. upsurge** **c. material** **d. quantity**

34- The at the moment is towards a more natural organic and less modified food.

- a. incineration** **b. trend** **c. constituent** **d. component**

35- Environmental and other local groups sought court orders to block

- a. upsurge** **b. component** **c. trend** **d. incineration**

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

(upsurge - heartening - household waste - constant - compost - constituent)

36- The fridge keeps food at atemperature, it won't get spoiled.

37- A/An of violence in many countries has been linked to increased unemployment.

38- It was to see young people trying hard to implement their ambitions.

39- Most people do not want their country to become a dumping ground for

40- Cheese, tomatoes, and sometimes meat and vegetables are the main of a delicious pizza.

41- Before planting, farmers their soil to improve its quality.

Grammar

1- Wish + past perfect

I wish I hadn't spent all my money last week. (I spent all my money.)

I wish I had saved some money when I was abroad. (I didn't save any money.)

2- Wish + past simple

I wish I had my glasses with me. (I don't have my glasses with me.)

I wish I were ten years younger. (This is an impossibility.)

I wish I could read more quickly. (I read slowly and would like to read more quickly.)

3- Wish + would

We use wish + would to make complaints about other people's behaviour:

I wish you wouldn't do that in order not to upset your father.

(The speaker is telling someone to stop doing something.)

I wish my brother would get up earlier to arrive on time.

Correct the verbs in brackets:-

1. I wish I (**can**) help you but I'm too busy at the moment.

2. I wish I (**not go**) to the party last Thursday.

3. The manager said that the new report (**concur**) with previous findings.

4. We (**get rid of**) our unwelcome guests by saying we had to go to bed.

5. Wages are failing to (**keep up with**) inflation.

6. He's so moody - I don't know why she (**put up with**) him.

7. I don't know many people and I'm lonely. I wish I (**knew**) more people.

8. I don't have a mobile and I want I phone 4. I wish I (**have**) one

9. I wish I (**finish**) my homework before going out yesterday.

10. I'm tired , but I can't sleep at night . I wish I (**can**) sleep at night.

Correct the underlined mistakes:-

1- Unless you **pay** the fine, you would **gone** to prison.

2. We wish he **stop** complaining of his neighbours.

3. Fair book exhibition **is** so crowded that we couldn't move about **easy**.

4. They were **repair** the boat when **a** visitors came.

5. Are you **came** with us to **Alis'** party?

6. The director **hold** a long meeting in the company last Saturday.

7. The old castle **pulled** down three **week** ago.

8. If you didn't **writing** to the TV station, they would repeat **show** that bad program.

9. Although the exam was very **easily**, we didn't **got** good marks.

10. Though they were careful, many of the dishes were broken during the party.

11. I speak Arabic, my brother **speak** Arabic, **either**.

12. Both Ali **or** Hamad **is** doing **our** bests.

.....
13. He was very afraid. He **can't** enter the room because **its** was dark.
.....

Language Functions

What would you say in the following situations

1. Your friend suggests that you should collect donations to help the Muslims all over the world.

.....

2. I should be very pleased if you could come to my birthday party.

.....

3. Fahmi comes late to his work and he is rather careless .

.....

4. Your grandparents are celebrating their golden wedding.

.....

5. I think that the rich are always healthy and happy.

.....

6. Your father is a heavy smoker.

.....

7. One of your friends spends most of his time chatting on the Internet

.....

8. One of your brothers spends much money on luxury goods.

.....

9. Some people spend much money on buying things in sales.

.....

10. You heard that a lot of Palestinians were killed in an Israeli raid on Gaza strip yesterday.

.....

Set-Book Questions

1. Mention the types of household waste that should be recycled.

- a. Glass b. Metal c. Plastic d. Paper and cardboard

2. Ecology is the balance between man and nature. How can we keep ecology in balance?

- a. Using the world's sources in moderation b. Protecting endangered species

3. Kuwait has precious resources that they should be used wisely and suitably.

- a. oil b. the heat from the sun c. sea water that can be made drinkable

4. How seriously do people take the problem of waste and recycling in Kuwait?

- a. Rubbish is collected daily and sent to incinerators or landfill sites.
b. Household waste is recycled by very special machinery.

5. Why is recycling becoming a very important issue for many people today?

- a. To get rid of the wastes that cause diseases to people.
b. Recycling has become a very profitable business.
c. To save our environment d. To save our natural resources.
e. Lack of places to bury waste.

6. Paper can be made from many kinds of materials. Mention them.

- a. Cotton fibres b. Grass c. Sugar cane d. Wood pulp

7. Kuwait's great interest in recycling waste, including paper is obvious. Explain.

- a. It builds recycling centers b. a university is an example of its interest

8. Recycling paper is of utmost importance because.....

- a. We save much water and electricity and produce 90% less air pollution.
b. It's less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites.

9. In which areas of life in Kuwait is there red tape (Paperwork and administration)?

What does red tape mean?

- a. Official rules and processes that seem unnecessary and delay results
b. Government offices and courts.

10. How can we deal with the problem of waste?

- a. Getting more things recycled b. Creating less waste

Writing

Recycling

1- What is meant by recycling? What objects can be recycled?

- Reprocessing objects and materials
- Reusing things again
- Glass, metal, plastic, paper, cardboard, rubbish, green waste

2- Why do we recycle things? What are the benefits of recycling?

- Making use of much waste.
- Keeping the environment clean and healthy

3- How can we recycle things?

- Taking wastes to special collection points or recycling centres
- Taking clothes and devices to the nearest charity organization



Unit 6
Under Threat

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	acute (adj.)	Very good and sensitive	جيدة جدا / حساس
1	avoid (v.)	To keep away from	يتجنب / يتفادى
1	damp (adj.)	Slightly wet	رطب / مبلل
1	expansive (adj.)	Covering a wide area in terms of space or scope	واسع / فسيح
1	extinction (n.)	Process of a species becoming extinct	انقراض
1	fascinating (adj.)	Extremely interesting	رائع / ساحر
1	hibernate (v.)	To sleep during the winter	ينام فترة الشتاء
2	permanent (adj.)	Lasting or intended to last	دائم
2	pose (v.)	To present or constitute	يشكل / يسبب
2	refuge (n.)	Shelter from someone or something	مأوى / ملجأ
2	reservation (n.)	The action of reserving something	محمية / الحفاظ على
2	reticent (adj.)	Easily frightened – timid	خجول / كتوم
2	solitary (adj.)	Done or existing alone	وحيد / منعزل
2	stem (n.)	The long thin part of a plant	جذع نبات
2	threaten (v.)	Endangered	يهدد
2	timid (adj.)	Showing a lack of courage or confidence	جبان / خجول
3	carnivorous (adj.)	An animal that eats flesh	حيوان أكل اللحم
3	enemy (n.)	A thing that harms or weakens something else	عدو
3	inject (v.)	to put liquid into someone's body by using a needle	يحقن
3	sting (n.)	The sharp needle-shaped part of an insect's body	إبرة / شوكة حشرة
5	aware (adj.)	Having knowledge of a situation or fact	مدرك / واع ل
5	bounty (n.)	An abundance or plenty	وفرة
5	cultivate (v.)	To grow , raise , plant	يزرع
5	encroach (v.)	To intrude on	يتجاوز / يتعدى على
5	grow (v.)	To become larger or greater over a period of time	يزرع / ينمو
5	illegitimate (adj.)	Not authorized by the law	غير شرعي
5	nourishment (n.)	Food that a person or animal requires to .live	غذاء / تغذية
5	recompense (n.)	Compensation or reward given for effort made	تعويض
5	reward (n.)	A thing given in recognition of service	جائزة
5	trespass on (v.)	To make unfair claims on	يتعدى على خصوصية
5	unsanctioned (adj.)	Illegal , unauthorized	غير شرعي / ليس لديه أحقية في
5	wealth (n.)	An abundance of valuable possessions or money	ثروة
7	dearth (n.)	A scarcity or lack of something	قلة / ندرة
7	graduate (v.)	To successfully complete an academic degree	يتخرج
7	burgeoning (adj.)	Growing or expanding rapidly	مزدهر / منتشر
7	consensus (n.)	General agreement	موافقة بالإجماع
7	housing (n.)	Houses and apartments considered collectively	الاسكان
8	knock on (adj.)	A process in which everything happens causes s/th.	مسبب لشيء آخر
8	utilize (v.)	To make practical and effective use of	يستعمل / يستفيد
8	vociferously (adv.)	Enthusiastically , loudly	بصوت عالي/صاخب
8	wetland (n.)	Land consisting of marshes or swamps	أرض مشبع بالماء

Exercises On Vocabulary

Lessons 1 & 2

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:-

- 1- If we set off early tomorrow morning we'll most of the traffic.
a- pose b- hibernate c- avoid d- threaten
- 2- Many species of plants and animals are in danger of because of harsh climate.
a- refuge b- reservation c- stem d- extinction
- 3- Most of the students were about taking part in the classroom activities.
a- reticent b- solitary c- damp d- acute
- 4- The students were deported because they a threat to the national security.
a- avoided b- posed c- hibernated d- threatened
- 5- Getting some work experience now will help you when you apply for a/an job.
a- damp b- solitary c- permanent d- timid
- 6- The room was and smelly so we opened all the windows and gave it a good airing.
a- solitary b- damp c- reticent d- permanent
- 7- "All this is mine," she said with a/an arm gesture.
a- expansive b- timid c- acute d- solitary
- 8- A/An should be built to keep rare species of animals and plants.
a- stem b- extinction c- reservation d- refuge

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

(hibernate – timid – threatened – solitary – fascinating – stems – refuge – acute)

- 9- Some people are seeking from unfair and cruel treatment over a long period of time because their political beliefs
- 10- My horse is a bit and is easily frightened by traffic.
- 11- The book offers a/an glimpse of the lives of the rich and famous.
- 12- The turtles in a shallow burrow for six months of the year.
- 13- A woman of intelligence cannot be easily deceived.
- 14- A masked robber the bank staff with a gun.
- 15- In the whole area, you can just see a/an building in the distance.
- 16- Pandas mainly eat the leaves,, shoots and roots of bamboo plants

Lesson 3

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:-

(carnivorous – enemy – inject – sting)

- 17- My uncle is a diabetic and has to himself with insulin every day.

- 18- Some types of the anopheles mosquito transmit malaria to humans by their sharp
- 19- Be careful! lions and tigers are fierce animals.
- 20- It is said that tradition is the of progress. Do you agree?

Lessons 4 & 5

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

(aware – bounty – cultivated – encroach – grow – illegitimate)

- 21- People are becoming far more of environmental issues.
- 22- The right of the police to track online activity of terrorists will on the civil liberties of the community.
- 23- Some of the fields are while others are fallow.
- 24- Football's popularity continues to more than any other game.
- 25- Cutting down trees for reasons disturbs the beauty of the environment.
- 26- A/an of sheep filled the field, causing the entire area look white like snow.

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

(nourishment – recompense – reward – trespass on – wealth – unsanctioned)

- 27- I hope this is a public footpath so as not to someone's land.
- 28- Young babies should obtain all the they need from their mother's milk.
- 29- Some of his colleagues envy the enormous that he has amassed.
- 30- In this business, the risks and the are high.
- 31- I received KD500 from the Insurance Company in for the damage to my car.
- 32- He added gravely that if the opposition insists on holding protests and marches, "They will get it on the head with a truncheon."

Lessons 7 & 8

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

(dearth – graduated – consensus — knock on – utilized)

- 33- Lorna from the University of London.
- 34- We managed to get a/an about not smoking in the office.
- 35- While you can find a house quite cheaply in the suburbs, there is a/an of affordable housing in the city.
- 36- Atomic energy can be for peaceful purposes.
- 37- High fuel prices have a/an effect on the prices of food.

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

(burgeoning – wetland – vociferously – housing)

- 38- The fans of the club support their team.
- 39- The city council opened a shelter to provide temporary for the city's homeless.
- 40- Several hundred acres of have been sold for development.

41- Unless the president does something about unemployment soon, a/an
feeling of discontent will spread among voters.

Grammar

We use modal verbs must, can't and might to explain possible truths.

1- **must** + v1

Ali is absent today. **He must be ill.** I'm almost sure.

Ahmed usually buy expensive clothes. **He must earn well.**

2- **must have** + v3

They came late. **They must have got** stuck in traffic.

She joined faculty of medicine. **She must have been** very clever in high school.

1- **Might** + v1

She might be French. She has a strange accent. I am not sure.

It is a bit cloudy. **It might rain today.**

2- **might have** + v3

I didn't receive the letter. **They might have written** the wrong address. I guess that.

The students answered the difficult questions. **Someone might have helped** them.

1- **can't** + v1

It can't be easy designing and building bridges. They're complicated structures.

It is very sunny. **It can't rain.**

2- **can't have** + v3

They can't have finished their lunch already. They only started eating five minutes ago.

She failed her exams. **She can't have studied hard.**

The passive

1- The thick warm coats protect pandas

Pandas **are protected** by their thick warm coats.

2- Enemies are threatening pandas.

Pandas **are being threatened** by enemies.

3- People hunted pandas for their skins.

Pandas **were hunted** for their skins.

4- people were hunting any animal for its skin or meat.

Any animal **was being hunted** for its skin or meat.

5- Unknown thief has stolen my books.

My books **have been stolen**.

6- They have prepared the lesson meticulously.

The lesson **has been meticulously prepared**.

7- I had done my work before leaving.

The work **had been done** before leaving.

8- She can speak English fluently in case of practicing.

English **can be spoken** fluently in case of practicing. (will be / should be / must be

Prepositions (for, in, from, of, on, with)

On Monday / Friday	In the morning / evening	at night	angry with	Famous for	full of
depend on / rely on	Interested in	arrive at	Satisfy with	reason for	sure of
On a bus	believe in	at six o'clock	Pleased with		afraid of
Insist on					accuse of
On 25 th February 2001					
Keen on				different from	
On holiday					

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1- His father was angry him because he failed his exams.
(a) of (b) on (c) with (d) from.
- 2- We arrived the airport at midnight.
(a) of (b) at (c) on (d) for.
- 3- The reason cutting forests is sometimes people's ignorance.
(a) of (b) at (c) for (d) with.
- 4- Arabs are famous their hospitality.
(a) for (b) from (c) with (d) of.
- 5- Bees depend flowers and fruit to feed.
(a) of (b) on (c) at (d) for.
- 6- She..... be French. I'm not sure. She has a strange accent.

- (a) must (b) can't (c) might (d) wouldn't
- 7- Itbe easy designing bridges. They are very complicated structures.
- (a) must (b) can't (c) might (d) wouldn't
- 8- He's not usually tense. He..... faced some troubles at work.
- (a) must (b) can't (c) might have (d) wouldn't

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. Trees (**cut down**)for hardwood.
2. Until the 1960s panda (**hunt**)for their skins.
3. If pandas (**threaten**)..... by enemies, they climb up a tree.
4. Cars (**make**)every year in many countries.
5. Sorry, sir. The reports (**not finish**)yet.
6. My car (**repair**)..... at the moment.
7. Many people (**kill**)in car accidents last year.
8. The meeting (**not hold**)next week.
9. I wish I (**save**)..... some money. I have financial problems now.

Use (Must / could / might / can't + inf)

(must have / could have / might have / can't have + P.P)

- 1- He usually changes his car every year. Heearn quite a lot of money.
- 2- Heba finished her work before we begin. She **come** very early.
- 3- Building bridges is a complicated work. It be an easy task.
- 4- They **finish** their lunch already, they only started eating five minutes ago.
- 5- She has a strange accent, she French but I'm not sure
- 6- He's not usually this late, who knows?, he Stuck in heavy traffic.

Change focus:-

- 1- Pandas are protected by the thick warm coats.
.....
- 2- If enemies are threatening pandas, they climb up the nearest trees.
.....
- 3- We originally find pandas in several parts of Asia.
.....
- 4- My car has been stolen recently.
.....
- 5- Some plants use sharp thorns as a defense system.
.....
- 6- People have cut forests to use the land for farming.
.....
- 7- Some plants use sharp thorns as a defense system.
.....
- 8- They cancelled all flights because of the fog.
.....

Correct the underlined mistakes:-

- 1- Pandas **originally find** in several parts in Asia.
.....

2- English speaks in all over the world.

.....

3- Anyone who is caught hunting severely punish.

.....



Language Functions

What would you say in the in the following situations:-

1. You are advising your friend to work hard .

.....

2. You are telling your friend politely that you can't go out with him because you have got homework to do .

.....

3. Your little brother is picking out the flowers of your garden .

.....

4. You have a problem with your laptop. You're requesting help from your elder brother.

.....

5. Some people take loans from banks to make a wedding party in a luxurious hotel.

.....

6. The policeman wants to check your driving license but you can't find it.

.....

7. Your friend wants to buy a new car but he can't afford it.

8. Khaled always gets up late and drives fast to be on time.

9. You want your classmate to close the window, as it is windy outside.

10. Your brother is not serious in doing his homework.

Set-Book Questions

1. What do pandas mainly eat ?

Leaves , stems , roots of bamboo plants , fruit , other plants , eggs and sometimes fish.

2- What threats affect the survival of the giant panda in the wild ?

a- The destruction of its natural habitat .

b- Human beings' actions

3- Where do pandas usually live ? How can they protect themselves ?

They live in cold , damp conditions .

They are protected by their thick fur and acute hearing.

4- What are pandas natural enemies ? What poses a threat to their survival?

a. Humans

b- Brown bears

c- Leopards

5- Why are animals being hunted?

For their skin, fur, meat, wool or horns.

6- Chinese authorities helped a lot to save pandas from extinction . Discuss .

(What can governments do to protect an endangered species ?)

a- Severe punishment for hunters and poachers.

b- Setting up permanent reservations for them.

7- The main problem for the Pandas is the disappearance of their habitat. Why is their habitat disappearing?

The land is used (their habitat) for farming and building.

Wildfire / cutting down trees / desertification

8- Pandas have some certain characteristics. Mention some of them .

a- The Panda is one of the most reticent and lives a solitary life.

b- It lives in cold , damp conditions.

c- It is very good at climbing.

9 - It has been observed that plants promote thinking and creativity . Discuss .

a. They help to relax and feel refreshed.

b. Many poets have been encouraged by the beauty of nature to write poems.

c- Many artists inspire their works from nature.

10- What sort of enemies might threaten the existence of plants ?

a- mammals .

b- insects .

c- birds

11- The benefits of plants are too many. Mention some .

(Planting trees is important to the earth and mankind. Give reasons.)

- a- Providing nourishment
- b- Plants produce oxygen
- c- Plants enrich the soil and protect it from erosion
- d- plants provide us with medicines , oils , perfumes , waxes , fibers , timbers and fuel.

12- What are the prophet Mohammed's (peace be up on him) recommendations concerning plants and cultivation ? (What does Islam command us to do regarding cultivation?) To grow plants and trees to receive recompense from Allah.

13- Our religion is against cutting down the trees, why?

- a-Because it encroaches on the bounty of all .
- b- It disturbs the beauty of the environment which Allah granted us.

14- What are the advantages of utilizing undeveloped wetlands for construction purposes in the town?

- a. It will increase demand for services.
- b. It will help the town to expand and modernize.

15- Mention two of The disadvantages of utilizing undeveloped wetlands for construction purposes .

- a. Rare types of birds will lose their natural habitat.
- b. Increases competition for local businesses.
- c. It will make the place crowded.

16- Where should new buildings be built in towns?

- a. They should be built away from offices and factories.
- b. It shouldn't disturb any habitats of rare species of animals and plants.

17- What are the benefits of the housing project ?

- a .It will improve the local economy .
- b. It will help the town to expand and modernize.

18- What is meant by reclamation ?

Taking land from the sea or from marshes in order to create farmland , housing , resorts and even shopping centres.

19- Are you for or against land reclamation ? Why ?

For because :

- a- It helps human development .
- b- It alleviates hunger by making more agricultural areas .

Against because :

- a- It disrupts local environment .
- b- Damaging coral reefs and other underwater habitats .
- c- It can affect birds.

Focus On

1. The Arfaj is one of the plants that is facing potential extinction. Why?

- a. Due to human activity. b. Environmental degradation.

2. How can the Afraj be protected for generations to come?

It can be protected through commitment, determination and hard work.

3. Traditionally, the Afraj was used for a variety of things. What were they?

- a. As a natural medicine. b. As food for sheep.
c. As a source of bedding and fire wood.

4. Why was the Arfaj chosen as the Kuwaiti national flower ?

- a- Because of its historic significance of Kuwaitis .
b- It was used as a natural medicine .
c-It was a source of bedding and firewood .
d- It was a food source for sheep

5. By Protecting rare plants , we are protecting a part of Kuwait itself . Explain .

- a- Because rare plants such as "Arfaj" is considered the national flower of Kuwait.
b- Such plant is considered Kuwait's natural heritage, so we are protecting our heritage

Writing

Extinction of animals

1- Reasons / causes of extinction

- Hunting animals illegally for fur, skin, wool,
- Poachers and predators
- Habitat destruction
- Forest fires
- Using pesticides
- Harsh climate

2- Solutions

- Imposing laws that ban hunting rare animals
- Stopping habitat destruction
- Setting up permanent reservations

Translation

ماذا يقصد بالتصحّر
تعني أن تتحول الأرض المثمرة الى صحراء و بالتالي تتدمر التربة وتكون غير قادرة على زراعة محاصيل أو رعي
الحيوانات

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تلعب غابات الأمازون المطيرة دورا حيويا في التحكم في مناخ العالم
نعم حيث انها تأخذ ثاني اكسيد الكربون وتحوله الى هواء نقي كما انها تزودنا بالطعام والموقع لآلاف من الناس

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لماذا تقطع الاشجار في الغابات المطيرة
لزرع فول الصويا وجعل الارض للماشية والبحث عن النفط والحصول على اخشاب قيمة

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لماذا يعتبر اعادة تدوير الورق هام للغاية
نحن نوفر كمية كبيرة من المياه والكهرباء و ننتج تلوث اقل بنسبة 90% كما ان ذلك اقل ضررا على البيئة من دفنه في
مواقع دفن النفايات

المشكلة الرئيسية لدب البندا هو اختفاء مسكنها
اعتقد ان مسكنها يستخدم في الزراعة والبناء ايضا النيران الهائلة وقطع الاشجار والتصحر

تعتبر حرية الانسان قيمة عظيمة لذا يجب على المجتمعات احترامها وتقديرها

كثير من الدول لديها تشريعات خاصة تحمي بها الأقليات سواء من انتهاك حقوقهم أو التفرقة, فالتسامح أو قبول الآخر
واحد من أهم القيم الانسانية

تمثل القمامة خطرا كبيرا على الصحة والبيئة لذا يجب علينا اعادة تدويرها

يقع اللوم على الانسان الذي افسد التوازن في الطبيعة و ادى ذلك الى معاناته وتعرضه للمشاكل

أحد قضايا القرن الحادي والعشرين الهامة هي نقص الماء النقي

تقوم بعض الدول بدفن القمامة مما يتسبب في اطلاق غاز الميثان الضار بالبيئة والمسبب للاحتباس الحرارى

تبذل الحكومة جهدا عظيما لاستصلاح جزء من الصحراء وتحويله الى حقول خضراء لتوفر الامن الغذائي لكل مواطن

الاشجار تمنحنا الظل وتنقي الهواء بما توفره من اكسجين ولهذا يجب ان نبذل قصارى جهدنا لكي ننشر اللون الاخضر فى كل مكان من بلدنا الكويت

ان اعادة تصنيع المواد المستهلكة والقمامة وسيلة مفيدة للاستفادة من هذا التلف والمخلفات.

وعلاوة على ذلك فإنها تساعدنا على تقليل المخاطر الناجمة عن تخزين او دفن هذه المخلفات والقمامة وتباع المنتجات المعاد تصنيعها عادة بأسعار مخفضة

ثانوية الميراثية