

يالكوويت Yal Kuwait

مادة اللغة الانجليزية

الفصل الدراسي الأول

- الكلمات المفردة + أمثلة توضيحية
- طول أسئلة الكتاب + الترجمة (SETBOOK)
- شرح القواعد (GRAMMAR)
- موضوعات التعبير الشارحة (WRITING)
- طول كتاب التدرجات (WORKBOOK)
- قائمة بأسماء الأفعال الشارحة
- ملخص نموذج الأسئلة اللغة الانجليزية





Vocabulary المفردات الجديدة

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

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

تدريب على المفردات الجديدة

جميع الحلول في نهاية الوحدة



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

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

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

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

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

prove / jury / penalty / legal / govern / innocent

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

techno criminals / invisible / broke into / worthless / fake

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

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

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

حلل أسئلة كتاب الطالب Set Book

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

شرح القواعد Grammar

زمن المضارع التام (Present Perfect)

مما يتكون زمن المضارع التام

أولا : <<<<<<

(I/You/We/They) **have**

+ الشكل الثالث للفعل

(He/She/It) **has**

استخدام زمن المضارع التام

ثانيا : <<<<<<

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

الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي التام

ثالثا : <<<<<<

أبدا **never** / في أي وقت **ever** / حتى الآن / بعد **yet** / لمدة **for** / منذ **since**

مؤخرا **recently** / حالا **just** / بالفعل **already**

كيف نستخدم الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام

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

زمن المضارع التام المستمر (Present Perfect Continuous)

أولا : مما يتكون زمن المضارع التام المستمر

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

ثانيا : استخدام زمن المضارع التام المستمر

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

ثالثا : الكلمات الدالة على زمن المضارع التام المستمر

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

(**all** / **night** / **morning** / **evening** / **طوال المساء** / **طوال اليوم**)

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

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

تدريب على القاعدة السابقة ؟

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

1. I haven't seen Ahmed ----- he was a baby.
2. Has Mrs. Hind begun the lesson ----- ?
3. We have stayed there ----- three weeks.
4. Have you ----- visited the Pyramids in Giza?
5. I have ----- been to a foreign country.
6. Do you ----- go to live concerts?
7. Can you open the door ? Oh, it is ----- open.
8. Haven't you finished your food ----- ? No, I am still eating mom.
9. No, Your cousin hasn't come to the party ----- .
10. We have known each other ----- fifteen years.

• Do as required

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

• Correct the underlined verbs

15. I just write two letters.

.....

16. You ever see an elephant?

.....

17. The two armies fight all last month.

.....

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

.....

19. My mother already cook delicious food.

.....

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

.....

21. He not finish playing football yet.

.....

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

.....

23. I just do my homework.

.....

24. She hasn't arrive already.

.....

25. Hamad sleep for five hours till now.

.....

26. We recently know about his illness.

.....

• Choose the best option

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

(Comparative and Contrastive Connectors)

روابط المقارنة و التضاد

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

تدريب على القاعدة السابقة

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

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

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

• Do as shown between brackets

43. The old book was boring . The new one is quite interesting. (Join)
44. Policemen carry handcuffs. Lawyers carry briefcases. (Use: "on the other hand")
45. Policemen have to be fit. Lawyers have to be very intelligent. (Join using; "whereas")
46. I like living in the city. My wife prefers the countryside. (Join)
47. I prefer living in the town. My brother prefers living in the country . (Join the two sentences)

• Choose the correct answer

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



كلون تدريبات الوحدة الأولى (Unit 1)

طول المفردات	طول القواعد	
<p>• Fill in the spaces</p> <p>1 - principle 2 - persuasions 3 - Jury 4 - code of law 5 - judiciary</p> <p>6 - adoption 7 - civil 8 - code of law 9 - define 10 - enforce</p> <p>11 - govern 12 - innocent 13 - jury 14 - legal 15 - penalty</p> <p>16 - fake 17 - invisible 18 - broke into 19 - worthless 20 - techno criminals</p> <p>• Choose from a, b, c and d.</p> <p>21 - property 22 - prove 23 - tolerant 24 - innocent 25 - welfare 26 - contended 27 - worthless 28 - invisible 29 - row 30 - note 31 - brief 32 - handcuffs 33 - springs 34 - claim 35 - intend 36 - speed limit</p>	<p>• Choose the best option</p> <p>1 - since 2 - yet 3 - for 4 - ever 5 - never 6 - ever 7 - already 8 - yet 9 - yet 10 - for</p> <p>• Do as required</p> <p>11 - I have not made up my mind yet. 12 - Has the bus arrived? 13 - How long have you been waiting? 14 - How long Hesham has been working with you?</p> <p>• Correct the underlined verbs</p> <p>15 - have just written 16 - Have you ever seen 17 - have fought 18 - has drawn 19 - has already cooked 20 - have studied 21 - has not finished 22 - have you done 23 - have just done 24 - arrived yet 25 - has slept 26 - have recently known</p> <p>• Choose the best option</p> <p>27 - have known 28 - have been working 29 - have received 30 - have been painting 31 - has been asking 32 - has broken 33 - have been running 34 - for 35 - since 36 - has just finished 37 - has left 38 - has been reading</p>	<p>• Fill in the spaces</p> <p>39 - but 40 - instead of 41 - on the other hand 42 - in comparison with</p> <p>• Do as shown between brackets</p> <p>43 - The old book was boring but the new one is quite interesting. 44 - Policemen carry handcuffs, on the other hand, lawyers carry briefcases. 45 - Policeman have to be fit, whereas lawyers have to be very intelligent. 46 - I like living in the city, whereas my wife prefers the countryside. 47 - I prefer living in the town, on the other hand, my brother prefers living in the country.</p> <p>• Choose the correct answer</p> <p>48 - instead of 49 - in comparison 50 - on the other hand. 51 - instead of 52 - on the other hand 53 - In comparison with</p>