

Module One: World

Unit (1) The Law

Lesson 1 & 2

Word & Part of Speech		Definition	Arabic Meaning
Adoption	n	The action or fact of legally taking another's child and bring it up as one's own	تبني
Civil	adj	Relating to private relations between members of a community; non criminal	مدني
Code of law	n	A set of rules and standards adhered to by a society	مجموعة قوانين / تشريع
Consultation	n	The action or process of formally consulting or discussing	تشاور / استشارة
Define	v	To describe exactly the nature, scope or meaning of	يعرف / يحدد معني
Enforce	v	To put into practice ; to carry out	يطبق / ينفذ
Govern	v	To control	يحكم
Guilty	adj	Responsible for a crime	مذنب
Impose	v	To require something to be undertaken or paid	يفرض
Innocent	adj	Not guilty of a crime or offence	بريء
Judiciary	n	The judicial authorities of a country; judges collectively	السلطة القضائية
Jury	n	Group of people in a court who decide whether someone is guilty	هيئة المحلفين
Legal	adj	Appointed or required by the law	قضائي / قانوني
Penalty	n	A punishment imposed for breaking the law	عقوبة
Persuasion	n	A belief or set of beliefs	معتقد (ديني)
Principle	n	Rule ; belief	مبدأ / قاعدة
Property	n	Something valuable which belongs to someone	ممتلكات
Prove	v	To show that something is true	يثبت / يبرهن
Tolerant	adj	Showing willingness to allow opinions that one doesn't necessarily agree with	متسامح / متساهل
Violence	n	The unlawful exercise of physical force	عنف
Welfare	n	The health, happiness, and fortunes of a person or a group	رفاهية / رخاء



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SET- BOOK QUESTIONS

1 What is the law? Define the law?

ما هو القانون؟ عرف القانون؟

It is the code or set of rules which govern all the society.

هو مجموعة من القوانين التي تحكم المجتمع.

2 Mention two different kinds of crimes? Can you think of two actions that everyone in every country thinks is wrong?

أذكر بعض أنواع الجرائم؟ اذكر بعض الأفعال التي تعتبر خاطئة عند جميع الأفراد وفي كل الدول.

Famous crimes are theft, murder and kidnapping.

الجرائم المشهورة مثل السرقة والقتل والخطف.

3 Why do you think it is important to have laws?

لماذا تعتقد أنه من المهم ان يكون هناك قانون؟

To protect people's rights. To keep the society safe and secure.

لحماية حقوق الناس . الحفاظ علي المجتمع في أمن وأمان

4 What are the different types of law and the kind of crimes they deal with?

ما هي أنواع القانون وأنواع الجرائم التي يتعامل معها .

Criminal law deals with murder. Family law deals with divorce. Civil law deals with neighbours' disputes.

القانون الجنائي يتعامل مع القتل، قانون الأسرة يتعامل مع حالات الطلاق، القانون المدني يتعامل مع النزاعات بين الجيران.

5 Why do you think it is important to have a well-structured judiciary?

لماذا تعتقد انه من المهم ان يكون لدينا سلطة قضائية ذات هيكل قوي؟

To ensure that justice prevails. To ensure that people abide by the law.

للتأكيد علي أن العدالة سوف تسود. للتأكيد علي أن الناس خاضعة للقانون.

6 Do you agree or disagree with sending criminals to prison? Give reasons!

هل توافق او لا توافق علي رسال المجرمين للسجن؟ أعطي الأسباب.

I agree. To ensure a safe society. To protect the rights of people.

أوافق. لضمان مجتمع امن . ولحماية حقوق الناس.

7 How can we make the law work effectively?

كيف نجعل القانون يعمل بشكل فعال؟

By penalties imposed on criminals. By imposing law on all people equally.

من خلال فرض العقوبات علي المجرمين. وتطبيق القانون علي كل الناس بالتساوي.

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

كيف تؤثر القيم الإسلامية علي نظم القوانين في الكويت؟

The law is drawn from the teachings of the Holy Quran.

القانون مستمد من تعاليم القران الكريم.



Vocabulary Exercises (1)

A- Choose the most suitable answers from a, b, c and d:

- 1 It is the job of the school administration to the rules in a school.
 (a) govern (b) enforce (c) Donate (d) threaten
- 2 The..... authorities of a country include their judges as a whole.
 (a) Penalty (b) judiciary (c) Property (d) violence
- 3 Every Muslim should know that is not allowed in Islam.
 (a) Famine (b) property (c) Equator (d) adoption
- 4 Individual and rights are protected by the Kuwaiti Law.
 (a) Violence (b) boom (c) Property (d) adoption
- 5 The manager of this company always takes important decisions after with his staff.
 (a) Discrimination (b) resort (c) proportion (d) consultation

Answers:

1. b 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. d

Lesson 4 & 5			
Word & Part of Speech		Definition	Arabic Meaning
Bench	n.	A long seat for several people	مقعد طويل
Brief	n.	An outline or summary for something	ملخص / مختصر لمذكرة قانونية
Brief	adj.	A short duration	فترة قصيرة
Case	n.	A legal action ; one to be decided in a court of law / a container of leather for putting things	قضية / شئنة / محفظة
Defence	n.	The action of defending from an attack / the counsel for the defendant in a lawsuit	دفاع / هيئة الدفاع عن متهم
Handcuffs	n.	A pair of lockable linked metal rings for securing a prisoner's wrists	قيود / أغلال / كلابشات
Note	n.	A brief record of facts, topics, or thoughts	ملاحظات / مذكرة / مفكرة
Prosecute	v.	To institute legal proceedings against someone	يرفع دعوة قضائية
Row	v.	To propel a boat with oars	يجذف / صف
Spring	n.	A resilient metal coil used for cushioning and clockwork / a season of the year	زنبرك (سبرنج / سوسته) / فصل الربيع / يثب في مكانه



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Lesson 7 & 8

Lesson 7 & 8			
Word & Part of Speech		Definition	Arabic Meaning
Claim	v.	To state or assert that something is the case without providing proof	يدعي
Clog up	ph.	To prevent thing from being dealt with as quickly as usual	يعوق / يعرقل
Contend	v.	To assert something as a position in an argument	يؤكد
Grievance	n.	An official statement of a complaint over something believed to be wrong or unfair	شكوى / تظلم
In favour of	exp.	To the advantage of	في صالح / مؤيد
Intend	v.	To have one's purpose or objective; plan	ينوي
Litigation	n.	The process of taking claims to a court of law	مقاضاه
Petty	adj.	Of little importance ; trivial	تافه / بسيط
Regardless	adv.	Without being affected by something	عل أي حال / في جميع الأحوال
Residential area	n.	A part of a town that consists of private houses, with no offices or factories	منطقة سكنية
Speed limit	n.	The fastest speed allowed by the law on a particular piece of road	حدود السرعة
Sue	v.	To make a legal claim against someone, esp. for money because they have harmed you	يرفع دعوى قضائية
Supporter	n.	Someone who agrees with a particular person, group or plan	مؤيد / مساند
Ultimately	adv.	Finally, after everything else has been done or considered	في النهاية / أخيراً



SET- BOOK QUESTIONS

1 Should minor cases be brought against courts or not? Why?

هل يجب ارسال القضايا التافهة الي المحاكم ام لا؟ ولماذا

• No, because They clog up the courts and prevent prosecutions against real criminals.

• لا لانها تعوق عمل المحكمة وتمتع المقاضاة في المجرمين الحقيقيين..

2 If you had a dispute with a neighbour, how would you settle it? Why?

• اذا كان لديك نزاع مع جار ، كيف تنهي هذا النزاع؟ ولماذا؟

• I would try to settle it friendly and peacefully. Because tolerance is a human value.

• سوف أحاول ان انهيه وديا وسلميا. لان التسامح قيمة إنسانية.

3 What is meant by the ' culture of blame '? Are you for or against? Why?

• ما المقصود بثقافة اللوم ؟ وهل انت مع أو ضد ؟ ولماذا ؟

• It means that we blame other people for our own mistakes. I am against, because everyone should be responsible for his own mistakes.

• تعني أن نلوم الاخرين علي أخطاؤنا. أنا ضد ، لان كل شخص يجب أن يكون مسئولا عن أخطاؤه.

Vocabulary Exercises (2)

 - Choose the correct answers from a,b,c and d:-

1 There are special seats in the front of the theatre.

(a) row (b) brief (c) handcuffs (d) note

2 There's a/an pinned to the door saying when the shop will open again.

(a) spring (b) row (c) note (d) handcuffs

3 Her skillful lawyer managed to present a persuasive to the jury to release the convict.

(a) row (b) spring (c) handcuffs (d) brief

4 Criminals are always taken to the police stations in not to flee.

(a) row (b) spring (c) handcuffs (d) note

5 The children have jumped on the couch so much that they've ruined the.....

(a) rows (b) spring (c) handcuffs (d) notes

6 All companies that they are not responsible for the pollution in the river.

(a) clog up (b) intend (c) claim (d) sue

7 A special committee has been appointed to handle prisoners'

(a) supporters (b) speed limit (c) residential areas (d) grievances

