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للحصول على جميع روابط الصفوف على تلغرام وفيسبوك من قنوات وصفحات: اضغط هنا

الروابط التالية هي روابط الصف الثاني عشر على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

مجموعة الفيسبوك

صفحة الفيسبوك

مجموعة التلغرام

بوت التلغرام

قناة التلغرام

رياضيات على التلغرام



Vocabulary المفردات الجديدة

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

تدريب على المفردات الجديدة ?

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

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

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

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

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

prove / jury / penalty / legal / govern / innocent

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

techno criminals / invisible / broke into / worthless / fake

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

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

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

حلول 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 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.
6. In your opinion, what is the main purpose of sending criminals to prison? لماذا يتم ارسال المجرمين الى السجن
 ↳ To protect people لحماية الناس منهم ↳ To change the behaviour of the criminals. لتغيير سلوكيات المجرمين.
7. In your opinion, why computer crimes are widespread nowadays? ما سبب انتشار جرائم الانترنت
 ↳ That is because a lot of people are using the internet. بسبب انتشار استخدام الانترنت بين الناس.
8. Why do criminals use the Internet to communicate with each other? لماذا يستخدم المجرمون الانترنت للتواصل فيما بينهم
 ↳ To plan crimes للتخطيط للجرائم ↳ To pass confidential information. لتبادل المعلومات بينهم.
9. Why can techno-criminals commit crimes through the Internet more safely? ما أسباب سهولة جرائم الانترنت
 ↳ Because they are invisible. لانهم يعملون في الخفاء. ↳ It is difficult to prove the crime. صعوبة تتبع الجرائم الالكترونية.
10. Why do you think minor cases shouldn't be brought to courts? لماذا يجب حل القضايا الصغيرة بعيدا عن ساحة المحكمة
 ↳ I think because they prevent legal system from operating efficiently. حتى لا تمنع النظام القضائي من العمل بكفاءة.
11. If you had a dispute with your neighbour, how would you settle it? كيف تحل نزاع مع أحد جيرانك
 ↳ I would settle it friendly and peacefully. سأقوم بحله بشكل ودي وسلمي.
12. What is meant by the culture of blame? ما هي ثقافة اللوم
 ↳ هي محاولة القاء اللوم على الاخرين وادعاء مسؤوليتهم عن اخطائنا نحن.
 ↳ It is he tendency to look for people and claim they are responsible for a mistake
 ↳ When a student fails he blames teachers for his failure. مثل ان يلقي الطالب نتيجة فشله على مُدرسيه.

شرح القواعد Grammar

زمن المضارع التام (Present Perfect)

مما يتكون زمن المضارع التام

أولاً : <<<<<<

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

استخدام زمن المضارع التام

ثانياً : <<<<<<

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

الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي التام

ثالثاً : <<<<<<

أبداً **never** / في أي وقت **ever** / حتى الآن / بعد **yet** / لمدة **for** / منذ **since**
مؤخراً **recently** / حالاً **just** / بالفعل **already**

كيفية استخدام 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 (دائماً 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 منتصف الجملة الاستفهامية	<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)

(Present Perfect Continuous) زمن المضارع التام المستمر

أولاً : مما يتكون زمن المضارع التام المستمر

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

ثانياً : استخدام زمن المضارع التام

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

ثالثاً : الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي التام

till now / حتى الآن / still / ما زال / all (day / طوال اليوم / evening / طوال المساء / morning / طوال الصباح / night) / for / لمدة / since / منذ

- 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 maidcleaning 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. Shethe story all day long .
 a) have been reading b) has been reading c) had been reading d) is reading

(روابط المقارنة و التضاد) (Comparative and Contrastive Connectors)

1	Whereas بينها	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 (,) اذا 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 الآخر	تستخدم لوصف 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 very 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"> • يأتي بعد instead of (اسم / 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"> • يأتي بعد instead of (اسم / 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. (Join using; "on the other hand")

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

• **Choose the correct answer**

48. becoming a policeman like his father, he chose to become a doctor.

- a- because of b- in comparison c- instead of d- on the other hand

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

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

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

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

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

- a) Whereas b) In comparison with c) on the other hand d) instead of

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

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

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

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