

## Unit 9

### Student's book

#### Citizenship المواطنة

##### Key words

Citizenship	مواطنة	penalties	عقوبات	vital	حيوي . فعال
vested	مكتسب . مرتبط	generations	اجيال	various	متنوع
concept	مفهوم	nationality	جنسية	guidelines	قواعد ارشادية
crystallized	تبلورت	unilaterally	بشكل منفرد	instruct	يعلم
static	ثابت . جامد	abandon	يہجر	defined	يعرف
considerably	بشكل كبير	pride	يفتخر	values	قيم
taxes	ضرائب	civilizations	حضارات	related	ذات صلة
background	اصل	enrich	يعزز . يغني	involves	يتضمن

تعرف يمكن أيضا لكن ، المواطن واجبات و حقوق ب الارتباط حالة فقط ليس المواطنة

Citizenship is not only the state of being vested with the rights and duties of a citizen, but it can also be defined

المواطنة مفهوم . مجتمع معين عضو ك ينظر الذي الفرد شخصية ك

as the character of an individual who is viewed as a member of a particular society. The concept of citizenship

و القرون الوسطى خلال أوروبا اختفى اليونان القديمة ، المدن و البلدات في ظهر أول

first arose in towns and city-states of ancient Greece, disappeared in Europe during the Middle Ages and

بشكل مستمر لكن ، ساكن او ثابتا لم يكن المواطنة مفهوم . القرن 18 في تبلور

crystallized in the 18th century. The concept of citizenship has never been fixed or static, but constantly

المجتمعات داخل و ، التاريخ عبر بشكل كبير اختلفت قد المواطنة بينما . مجتمع كل داخل يتغير

changes within each society. While citizenship has varied considerably throughout history, and within societies

مثل المجتمع من سمات عديد الى تشير المواطنة . العناصر ذات الصلة المشتركة بعض هناك ، الوقت مع

over time, there are some common related elements. Citizenship refers to many aspects of society such as

كيف أنماط و الضرائب دفع ، الخطأ و الصوب أفكار حرية الفرد الخدمة العسكرية الأسرة

family, military service, individual's freedom, ideas of right and wrong, paying taxes and patterns for how a

عديد تتضمن أيضا ، الحقوق عديد تقدم المواطنة السورية بالرغم . المجتمع في يتصرف يجب الشخص

person should behave in society. Although Syrian citizenship provides many rights, it also involves many

أصولهم بغض النظر فرد كل الحقوق تحمي الحكومة السورية .  
المسؤوليات

**responsibilities.** The Syrian government protects the rights of each individual **regardless** of their background or

لهم أيضا هم , الحقوق القانونية و الحماية الحرية يتمتعون المواطنون السوريون جميع ان الواقع في على الرغم . ثقافتهم

culture. **In spite of** the fact that all Syrian citizens enjoy freedom, protection and legal rights, they also have

دفع و قوانين الدولة إطاعة يجب مواطن سوري كل . الزامية و طوعية مسؤوليات

responsibilities that are **voluntary** as well as **obligatory**. Every Syrian citizen must **obey state laws**, and pay the

على مسؤولية . آخر أو بشكل الضرائب يدفعوا يجب المواطنين كل . خرق القانون عندما العقوبات

**penalties** when a law is broken. All citizens must pay **taxes** in one form or another. It is the responsibility of

كيف أولادهم تعليم ب الأجيال القادمة المواطنة الصالحة أهمية نقل المواطنين

citizens to pass along the importance of good citizenship to future **generations** by teaching their children how to

الجنسية السورية التخلي من جانب واحد الحق السوريين يمنح لا قانون الجنسية القانون يطيعون

obey the law. The **nationality** law does not give Syrians the right to **unilaterally abandon** their Syrian nationality.

ساعدت التي الحضارات القديمة أمة من مواطنين صالحين بكونهم انفسهم يفخروا الحق لهم السوريون

Syrians have the right to pride themselves on being good citizens in a nation of ancient civilizations that helped

من . الحضارة الإنسانية تطوير دور حيوي لهم هم . الثقافة الإنسانية اغناء و بناء ل

to build and **enrich** human culture. They have had a **vital** role in developing human **civilization**. From the

تطوير مبادئ توجيهية تمرير تم نظر وجهات مختلفة تمثل قوانين , السنوات الأولى

earliest years, laws **representing** various **points of view** have been passed and **guidelines** have been developed

مسؤوليتها و حقوقها قيمها تاريخ سوريا المواطنين تعليم ل الأجيال عبر through generations to **instruct** citizens on Syrian history, values, rights, and responsibilities.

**Read the text and answer the following questions.**

**1-The concept of citizenship first appeared in -----**

A- Syria b- Britain c- ancient Greece d- All Europe

**2- Citizenship refers to many aspects of society such as -----**

A- family and military service b- individuals freedom and ideas of right and wrong  
C- paying taxes d- all answers

**3- People pay penalties when they ----- the state laws.**

A- obey b- act upon c- follow d- break

**4- It is necessary to pass the concept of Citizenship to the coming generation to ----- citizens on Syrian history, values and responsibilities**

A- instruct      b- teach      c- educate      d- all answers

### Match the words with their meanings.

The definitions	the words
1- <b>Done willingly</b> , not because you are forced. طوعاً ، ليس لأنك مجبر.	Voluntary طوعي
2- An <b>idea</b> that is connected with something. فكرة مرتبطة بشيء ما.	Concept مفهوم
3- <b>leave</b> something forever. اترك شيئاً إلى الأبد.	Abandon تخلى
4- The legal right of belonging to a <b>particular</b> country. الحق القانوني في الانتماء إلى بلد معين.	Citizenship اطنة
5- <b>Done by only one member</b> without the agreement of others. يقوم به عضو واحد فقط دون موافقة الآخرين.	Unilaterally من جانب واحد
6- Given the <b>official right</b> to do or own something. إعطاء الحق الرسمي في فعل شيء ما أو امتلاكه.	Vested مكتسبة

### Read the following sentences and put (T) for true sentences and (F) for false ones.

1. The concept of citizenship is **the same** in all societies.
2. In Syria, the rights of each individual are preserved **due to** background or culture.
3. Throughout history, Syrians have played a **minor** role in building human civilization.
4. It is **obligatory** for citizens to obey the laws of their society.

### Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

- 1- **Done willingly**, not because you are forced.  
a-Voluntary      b-Concept      c-Abandon      d-Citizenship
- 2- An **idea** that is connected with something.  
a-Voluntary      b- Concept      c-Abandon      d-Citizenship
- 3- **Leave** something forever.  
a-Voluntary      b-Concept      c-Abandon      d-Citizenship
- 4- The **legal right** of belonging to a particular country.  
a-Voluntary      b-Concept      c-Abandon      d-Citizenship
- 5- **Done by only one member** without the agreement of others.  
a-Abandon      b-Citizenship      c-Unilaterally      d-Vested
- 6- Given the official right to do or own something.  
a-Abandon      b-Citizenship      c-Unilaterally      d-Vested

## Unit 9 Workbook

### Citizenship

#### Key words

acquisition	اكتساب	predominantly	في الغالب	obstacles	عقبات
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transmission	نقل	paternity	الابوة	estate	عقارات
loss	فقدان	irrelevant	غير مرتبط	resided	عاش
status	حالة	grant	تمنح	requirements	متطلبات
naturalization	التجنيس	confer	تنقل - تمنح	eased	سهل
enacted	صدر	foreign	اجنبي	fluently	بطلاقة
Legislative Decree	مرسوم تشريعي	claim	يطالب - يدعي	automatically	بشكل الي
determined	محددة	ramifications	تداعيات	restrictive	مقيد

### Syrian Nationality Law

السورية الجنسية السورية فقدان و نقل و اكتساب يدير الذي القانون هو قانون الجنسية

Nationality Law is the law governing the **acquisition, transmission and loss** of Syrian citizenship. Syrian

أو بالميلاد عليها الحصول يمكن و الجمهورية العربية السورية في المواطن حالة هي المواطنة

citizenship is the **status** of being a citizen of the Syrian Arab Republic and it can be obtained by birth or

276 رقم بالمرسوم التشريعي عام 1969 صدر قانون الجنسية السورية التجنس **naturalization**. The Syrian Nationality Law was **enacted** in 1969, by **Legislative Decree** 276.

### Nationality at birth

و غير ذي صلة الولادة محل (الأب). الأبوة ب في الغالب تحدد الجنسية السورية

The Syrian nationality is **determined predominantly** by **paternity** (father). The place of birth is **irrelevant**, and

لا أم سورية ولادة الجنسية السوري في حقًا تلقائيًا تمنح لا سوريا في الولادة

being born in Syria does not **grant** an automatic right to Syrian nationality. Birth to a Syrian mother does not

فسيكون لأبنائها زوج أجنبي من تزوجت المرأة السورية إذا الجنسية تمنح بشكل تلقائي

**automatically confer** nationality. If a Syrian woman marries a **foreign** husband, their children will have the

عاشوا ولدوا لو حتى بالجنسية السورية المطالبة ولا يحق لهم جنسية الزوج الأجنبي

foreign husband's nationality and have no claim to Syrian nationality, even if they were born and raised in

على عدم قدرتهم بينها من المعوقات من جملة يواجهون الأشخاص هؤلاء أن في وتتمثل التداعيات القانونية في سوري

Syria. The legal **ramifications** are that these persons face a number of **obstacles**, one of which is their inability to

سوريا في العقارات امتلاك للأجانب تقييدًا الأكثر و الأصعب من أنه كما القطاع العام في العمل

work in the public sector. It is also harder and more **restrictive** for foreigners to own real **estate** in Syria.

التجنس

**Naturalisation**

في أقاموا الذين لغير المواطنين التجنس هي الجنسية السورية للحصول طريقة الأخرى

The other way to acquire Syrian nationality is through **naturalization**. Non-nationals who have resided in the

للجنسية التقدم يمكن المتطلبات أخرى من عددًا استوفوا و سنوات 5 من أكثر ل البلد country for over 5 years and **fulfilled** a number of other **requirements** can apply for

**naturalization**. The

التحدث على القدرة شرط مثل دولة عربية أخرى من الأفراد ل تسهل المتطلبات

requirements are **eased** for individuals from another Arab country, such as the **requirement** to be able to speak

هذا أساس على تتجنس ويمكن لرجل سوري تتزوج من للمرأة الأجنبية بطلاقة اللغة العربية وقراءة

and read Arabic **fluently**. A foreign woman who marries a Syrian man can naturalize on the basis of that

زوجة سورية من الزواج أساس على الجنسية السورية على الحصول لا يمكن للزوج الأجنبي ولكن الزواج

marriage, but a foreign husband cannot acquire Syrian citizenship on the basis of marriage to a Syrian wife.

**Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d..**

1- Nationality law is the law governing the ----- transmission and loss of Syrian citizenship

A- refusing b- acquisition c- rejecting d- dismissing

2- The Syrian nationality can be obtained by -----

A- birth or naturalization b- paying money c- being married to a Syrian woman d- none

3- The Syrian nationality is determined by -----

A- motherhood b- brotherhood c- childhood d- paternity

4- A person who is born in Syria to a Syrian woman and a foreign husband -----

A- can work in public sector b- can own a real estate  
c- can neither work in public sector nor own real estate d- can not only work in public sector but own real estate

5- The main idea of the text is -----

A- Naturalization b- How to be a good citizen c- Syrian nationality law d- Family law

**Match the words to their definitions.**

The definitions	The word
1. Additional results of something you do نتائج إضافية لشيء تفعله	Ramifications
2. Something that stops people doing what they want to do, limiting شيء يمنع الناس من فعل ما يريدون القيام به ، ويحد	Restrictive
3. The process by which you gain something العملية التي تحصل من خلالها على شيء ما	Acquisition
4. To state that something is legally yours لتقول إن شيئاً ما يخصك من الناحية القانونية	Enacted

5. To officially state that a law, decision or agreement is no longer effective أن تنص رسميًا على أن القانون أو القرار أو الاتفاق لن يكون ساريًا لفترة أطول	ب او إبطال Revoke
6. To make a proposal into a law لجعل الاقتراح قانون	إدعاء Claim

**Read the text again and decide whether these statements are true or false.**

1. Individuals from another Arab country, who aren't able to speak and read Arabic fluently cannot apply for Syrian naturalization.
2. Being born in Syria grants an automatic right to Syrian nationality.
3. Syrian citizenship is obtained by birth or naturalization.
4. A foreign woman married to a Syrian man can't get Syrian nationality.

**Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.**

1. Additional results of something you do.  
a-Ramifications      b-Restrictive      c-Acquisition      d-Enacted
2. Something that stops people doing what they want to do, limiting.  
a-Ramifications      b-Restrictive      c-Acquisition      d-Enacted
3. The process by which you gain something.  
a-Ramifications      b-Restrictive      c-Acquisition      d-Enacted
4. To state that something is legally yours.  
a-Ramifications      b-Restrictive      c-Acquisition      d-Enacted
5. To officially state that a law, decision or agreement is no longer effective.  
a-Acquisition      b-Enacted      c-Revoke      d-Claim
6. To make a proposal into a law.  
a-Acquisition      b-Enacted      c-Revoke      d-Claim

**Adjectives Followed by Prepositions**

Afraid من خائف	Of	Careless غير مهتم ب	About
Angry من غاضب	With	Grateful ممتن ل	For
Brilliant/ good جيد ب	At	Proud فخور ب	Of
Keen مولع ب	On	Sure قلق / متأكد	About
Busy مشغول / experimented	with	Surprised مندهش	By
Cruel /head /move/back/walk	to	Pleased مسرور	about
Sick من سئم	of	Stay ينضم / organize يقيم	in
Fall يدفع / push يقع	off	Step يخطو على	onto

ينطلق <b>Drive</b>	<b>Off</b>	يقفز <b>sink/Crash /jump</b>	<b>into</b>
<b>Drive</b>	to Homs	ينقل <b>Move the chairs</b>	into /out of
<b>Drive</b>	From---to	ل يعود <b>Back</b>	Into cage
<b>Drive</b>	Onto the beach	<b>run</b>	Onto/off

- 1- Bell, why are you **angry** ..... Jack?  
a-with b-at c-in d-on
- 2- Because he is very **careless**..... his money.  
a-with b-about c-in d-on
- 3- Is their son **good**..... school work?  
a-with b-at c-in d-on
- 4- Yes, in fact he is **brilliant**..... everything  
a-with b-at c-in d-on
- 5- Are you **pleased**..... Anna's exam result?  
a-with b-at c-about d-on
- 6-Yes, we are very **proud**..... him.  
a-with b-of c-in d-on
- 7- Why is Mr. Jack's dog **afraid**..... him?  
a-of b-at c-in d-on
- 8- Because he is often **cruel**..... it.  
a-with b-at c-to d-on
- 9- Some parties are **organized**.... 'la cabane à sucre"  
a-with b-at c-in d-on
- 10- I was very **worried** .....the cold  
a-with b-at c-in d- about
- 11-**Moving** .....a country with a very different climate could be a challenge!  
a-with b-to c-in d-on
- 12-I **head** .....the Underground City.  
a-with b-at c-in d-to
- 13-The wheels **sank**.....the sand  
a-with b-at c-into d-on
- 14-My brother drove .....Homs in one hour.  
a-with b-at c-in d-to

- 15-We thought we should **walk**..... the bakery.  
a-to b-at c-in d-on
- 16-The vase **fell**..... the table and shattered on the floor.  
a-with b-off c-in d-on
- 17-She suddenly turned and **crashed** .....the fence.  
a-with b-at c-in d-into
- 18-What time does the flight ..... Cairo arrive?  
a-with b-at c-in d-from
- 19-I slipped as I stepped ..... the platform.  
a-with b-onto c-in d-on
- 20-Take your hands .....your pockets and help me!  
a-with b- out of c-in d-on
- 21-She watched him **walking** ..... the platform.  
a-with b-at c- onto d-on
- 22-He got **into** his car and **drove** .....  
a-off b-at c-in d-on
- 23- It took a long time to **get** it .... the lake and **back** ..... its cage.  
a-out of/into b-in/at c-on/from d-with /into
- 24-He needed eight people to **push** it ..... the beach and **back**..... the road  
a-out of/into b-off/to c-on/from d-with /into
- 26- Henry **drove** his car ..... the beach  
a-with b-onto c-in d-on
- 27- We **drove** .....London to Edinburgh.  
a-with b-from c-in d-on
- 15-The monkey escaped from its cage and **jumped**.... the lake.  
a-with b-at c-into d-on

## Pronunciation

### التجانس 2-Homographs

**Homographs** are words that are spelled the same but have completely different meanings,

الكلمة	المعنى الانجليزي	الكلمة	المعنى الانجليزي
<b>bow1</b> قوس	a weapon used for shooting arrows سلاح لإطلاق السهام	<b>bow2</b> ينحني	the polite gesture of bending waist إيماء مؤدب بالانحناء
<b>close1</b> قريب	being nearby بالقرب	<b>close2</b> يغلق	to make shut يغلق
<b>lead1</b> مقدمة	starting in front البدء بـ	<b>lead2</b> رصاص	a type of metal

wind1 رياح	the moving of air	wind2 يحفر	to move or have a curving course
object1 يعترض	to disagree يخالف	object2 مادة	an item
present1 يقدم	to offer or give يعطي – يقدم	present2 هدية	a gift
wound1 يربط	twisted or wrapped around يلف	wound2 جرح	an injury in the skin
live1 حي	not dead ليس ميتا	live2 يعيش	to survive يحيا
tears1 دموع	drops of liquid come out of eyes	tears2 يمزق	to damage يخرّب

**The underlined word means :**

- After shooting the bull with his bow, the Spanish archer made a grand **bow** to the audience.  
a. the polite gesture of bending at the waist      b. a weapon used for shooting arrows  
c- a gift      d- stay a live
- As she went to the store close to her house, the woman was careful to **close** and lock the front door.  
a. to shut      b. being nearby      c- to cut      d- to survive
- The city took the lead in getting **lead** out of the municipal waste.  
a. a type of metal      b. starting in front      c- to disagree      d- to jump
- The wind blew softly as we watched the river **wind** its way through the valley.  
a. to move or have a curving course      b. the moving of air      c- to walk      d- to shine
- I **object** to being given this object!  
a. an item      b. to disagree      c- a weapon      d- to run
- It is the perfect time to **present** the present to your mother.  
a. to offer or give      b. a gift      c- to cry      d- to damage
- She has **tears** in her eyes whenever she tears old photos.  
a. to damage      b. drops of liquid come out of eyes      c- injury      d- type of food
- The bandage was wound around the **wound**.  
a. an injury in the skin      b. twisted or wrapped around      c- injury      d- type of food
- How long will the **live** fish live without food?  
a. to survive      b. not dead      c- to die      d- to watch

**Grammar**

**Paired Conjunctions** حروف العطف المترابطة

Both اسم and اسم كلاهما ..... و	not only اسم but also اسم ليس فقط ..... لكن ايضا	Either اسم or اسم اما ..... او	Neither اسم nor اسم لا ..... ولا
<p>1. Both the teacher and the student .....here. ( is / are )</p> <p>2. Neither the teacher nor the student ..... here. (is / are )</p> <p>3. Not only the teacher but also the student ..... here. (is / are )</p> <p>4. Not only my brother but also my sister ..... a doctorate in science. ( have / has)</p> <p>5. Either the students or the teacher..... planning to come. (is / are )</p> <p>6. Either the teacher or the students..... planned to come. (have / has.)</p> <p>7. Either my brother or my sister ..... going to tutor me in science. (is / are )</p> <p>8. Neither my brother nor my sisters ..... teachers. (is / are )</p>			
<p>1-Neither I ..... you needed to visit the Cathedral. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>2-Either a piece of stone..... a hammer might help us with this kind of work. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>3-You shouldn't have called..... the police nor the neighbors. a- neither b- only c- either d-but</p> <p>4- Breaking the silence was not the only good thing she did ..... it was also very useful. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>5. Neither Rayan ..... Nadeem knows where Hani is. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>6-You can ..... take Sally or any other person with you. a- neither b- only c- either d-but</p> <p>7-Neither Tom ..... Paul lies to their friends. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>8. Both Fred..... Linda like helping their friends. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>9. Either Harry ..... Helen used to help Ann. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>10. We should learn to accept ..... our weaknesses but also our strengths. a- neither b- not only c- either d-but</p> <p>11. He..... listens to nor advises his friends when they have a problem. a- neither b- not only c- either d-but</p> <p>12. I've betrayed not only your trust..... your love for me. a-or b- nor c-but also d-and</p> <p>13. He felt both disappointed .....misunderstood. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p>	<p>14. Neither Brian ..... Tom is very considerate. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>15. A true friend is someone who is both caring loving. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>16. Rachel should either apologies ..... leave. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>17. Neither Richard ..... John kept her secret. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>18. She is ..... at the office or at the airport. a- neither b- only c- either d-but</p> <p>19. The film was ..... funny, but also exciting. a- neither b- not only c- either d-but</p> <p>20. Neither the English team..... the Scottish team played well. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>21. July bought ..... a dress and a jumper. a- neither b- both c- either d-but</p> <p>22. Both Hind ..... Hassan enjoy swimming in the early morning. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>23. ....Sara nor Waleed is in class today a- Neither b- Both c- Either d-But</p> <p>24. We can ..... make dinner for our guests or take them to a restaurant. a- neither b- both c- either d-but</p> <p>25. Both the panda ..... the koala face extinction. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>26. Neither this website ..... that one has the topic I need. a-or b- nor c-but d-and</p> <p>27-Neither Sua'ad nor Waleed ..... in the class a-is b-are c-were d-have</p>		

### Everyday English

#### Accepting and Declining Offers

Offering help عرض مساعدة	Accepting offers وافق على العرض	Declining offers
Can I? / Shall I ...? هل ممكن? Would you like ...? هل ترغب ب? Do you want me to...? هل تريد مني? I'd be glad to help... يسرني مساعدتك	Yes, please. I'd love to. نعم رجاء ارجب ب. If you wouldn't mind. اذا لا تمنع. Thank you. That would be great. شكرا سيكون رائع	It's OK. I can do it myself. سأقوم بذلك بنفسي Don't worry. I'll do it. لا تقلق سأقوم به No, thank you. لا شكرا Not just at the moment

**Waiter:** Would you like some more tea?

**John:** Oh, thank you very much. I'd love some.

**Waiter:** Would you like it with milk or lemon?

**John:** Milk, please. Not too much.

**Waiter:** Sugar?

**John:** No thank you. No sugar. I'm trying to lose weight.

**Waiter:** Would you care for a ginger biscuit?

**John:** Not just at the moment, thank you, but I'd like another piece of Angel cake, if I may.

**Waiter:** Certainly. Please help yourself.

**John:** That's kind of you.

**Waiter:** Not at all.

**1- The person opposite you in the train has been trying to read your newspaper. What do you say**

- a- I am sorry about what happened
- b- Yes, please. I'd love to.
- c- You are exaggerating
- d- would you like to read it?

**2- The person on your right is looking hungrily at the vegetable dish on your left. What do you say?**

- a- I am sorry about what happened
- b- Yes, please. I'd love to.
- c- You are exaggerating
- d- Shall I pass on the dish to you?

**3- Your bag is full of crisps, chocolate and fruit. Offer them to others.**

- a- I am sorry about what happened
- b- Yes, please. I'd love to.
- c- You are exaggerating
- d- Would you like to have some ?

**4. Your friend's family is going on holiday next week. Your friend has invited you to join them.**

**(Accept the offer)**

- a- Yes, please. I'd love to.
- b- Thank you. That would be great
- c- I am sorry about what happened
- d- no, I can't

**1. We need to see Mr. Jackson and his team. Shall I arrange for an early meeting next week?**

- d. Can you make it the week after? I need to write the report first.  
2. I'm going to be late for the meeting, **can you tell** Rose for me?  
c. Sure. I don't think it will start on time anyway.  
3. I have a lot of things to do today, so **could you do some** photocopying for me?  
a. Sorry, I'm afraid I can't at the moment, as the machine is broken. We're waiting for someone to come and fix it.  
4. I've just got a fax from Mr. Ramos in Paris. **Could you read** it and translate it for me, please?  
e. **Yes, of course.** Do you want me to write the reply too?  
5. I'm away next week. If I get any important e-mails, **can you forward** them to me?  
b. No problem. Shall I do the same with the **faxes**?

## Writing

**Write a composition of about 100 words about "The importance of law in people's lives ."**

**The following questions may help you:**

- Why is it important?
- How should parents encourage their children to obey laws?
- What should schools do to empower the sense of dedication to law?
- What should be done to those who do not obey law?

Law is one of the most important elements in **organizing communities**. Law tells us what is **right** and **wrong** and how we, **humans**, should **act** to **achieve** a **peaceful society** while enjoying **individual freedoms**. As children **grow up**, they need to learn that they have to **respect** law and **authority**. **Explain** to your children why it is important for them to obey the law in their **daily lives** because it adds value to their lives and help them to know the world better. When individuals **violate** the law, they face **prison**, **fines**, **damages** and number of other **unpleasant consequences**. So, the society needs **law** and **order** to survive, without laws there will be **chaos**; law-breaking **violates** individual people's **rights**.