

I. Read the following text then do the tasks below:

St. page: 91

Citizenship is not only the state of being ^{status granted = given} vested with the rights and duties of a citizen, but it can also be **defined** as the character of an individual who is viewed as a member of a particular society. The concept of citizenship first arose in towns and city-states of ancient Greece, ^{emerged appeared} disappeared in Europe during the Middle Ages and ^{became clear} crystallized in the 18th century. The concept of citizenship has never been fixed or static, but constantly **changes** within each society.

While citizenship has varied ^{Largely} considerably throughout history, and within societies over time, there are some common related elements. Citizenship refers to many aspects of society such as family, military service, individual's freedom, **ideas of right and wrong**, paying taxes and **patterns for** how a person should behave in society.

Although Syrian citizenship provides many rights, it also involves many responsibilities. The Syrian government protects the rights of each individual regardless of their background or culture. In spite of the fact that all Syrian citizens enjoy freedom, protection and legal rights, they also have responsibilities that are voluntary as well as obligatory. Every Syrian citizen must obey state laws, and pay the ^{penalties} **penalties** when a law is broken. All citizens must pay taxes in one form or another. It is the responsibility of citizens to pass along the importance of good citizenship to future generations by teaching **their** children how to obey the law.

The nationality law does not give Syrians the right to ^{من طرف واحد} **unilaterally** ^{تخلى} **abandon** their Syrian nationality. Syrians have the right to pride themselves on being good citizens in a nation of ancient civilizations that helped to build and **enrich** human culture. They have had a vital role in developing human civilization. From the earliest years, laws representing various points of view have been ^{along} **passed** and guidelines have been developed **through** generations to instruct citizens on Syrian history, values, rights, and responsibilities. ^{guide}

Choose the right answer a, b, c or d:

1. The concept of citizenship crystallized in
 a. 1800s b. 1900s c. 1700s d. 1600s
2. The concept of citizenship is in all societies.
 a. the same b. fixed c. different d. static
3. In Syria, the rights of each individual are due to background or culture.
 a. denied b. prevented c. preserved d. ignored
4. Throughout history, Syrians have played a / an role in building human civilization.
 a. essential b. minor c. unimportant d. negative
5. It is for citizens to obey the laws of their society.
 a. optional b. obligatory c. voluntary d. not compulsory
6. The word in bold '**their**' in the text refers to
 a. generations b. children c. Syrians d. citizens

Choose the meaning/ definition of the following words:

7. **citizenship** means:
 a. leave something forever b. done willingly, not because you are forced
 c. the legal right of belonging to a particular country d. done by only one member without the agreement of others
8. **vested** means:
 a. an idea that is connected with something b. given the official right to do or own something
 c. done willingly, not because you are forced d. the legal right of belonging to a particular country
9. **concept** means:
 a. leave something forever b. an idea that is connected with something
 c. given the official right to do or own something d. done by only one member without the agreement of others
10. **voluntary** means:
 a. leave something forever b. done willingly, not because you are forced
 c. given the official right to do or own something d. done by only one member without the agreement of others
11. **abandon** means:
 a. leave something forever b. done willingly, not because you are forced
 c. given the official right to do or own something d. done by only one member without the agreement of others
12. **unilaterally** means:
 a. leave something forever b. done willingly, not because you are forced
 c. given the official right to do or own something d. done by only one member without the agreement of others

Syrian Nationality Law

Act. page: 74/75

Nationality Law is the law ^{controlling} governing the ^{obtain} acquisition, transmission and loss of Syrian citizenship. Syrian citizenship is the status of being a citizen of the Syrian Arab Republic and it can be obtained by birth or naturalisation. The Syrian Nationality Law was enacted in 1969, by Legislative Decree 276.

Nationality at birth

The Syrian nationality is determined predominantly by paternity (father). The place of birth is irrelevant, and being born in Syria does not grant an automatic right to Syrian nationality. Birth to a Syrian mother does not automatically confer nationality. If a Syrian woman marries a foreign husband, their children will have the foreign husband's nationality and have no claim to Syrian nationality, even if they were born and raised in Syria. The legal **ramifications** are that these persons face a number of obstacles, one of which is their inability to work in the public sector. It is also harder and more restrictive for foreigners to own real estate in Syria.

Naturalisation

The other way to acquire Syrian nationality is through naturalisation. Non-nationals who have resided in the country for over 5 years and fulfilled a number of other requirements can apply for naturalisation. The requirements are eased for individuals from another Arab country, such as the requirement to be able to speak and read Arabic fluently.

A foreign woman who marries a Syrian man can naturalise on the basis of that marriage, but a foreign husband cannot acquire Syrian citizenship on the basis of marriage to a Syrian wife.

A. Choose the right answer a, b, c or d:

1. Syrian citizenship can be obtained by
a. birth
b. naturalization
c. marriage
d. both 'a' and 'b'
2. Syrian nationality can be obtained by being
a. born to a Syrian father
b. born to a Syrian mother
c. born in Syria
d. raised in Syria
3. Which group of people can't apply for Syrian naturalization?
a. Non-nationals who have stayed in Syria for over 5 years.
b. Non-nationals who speak and read Arabic fluently.
c. Foreign women who are married to Syrian men.
d. Foreign husbands who are married to Syrian wives.

4. The obstacles that face persons who are born to a Syrian woman and a foreign husband are ...
- Inability to work in public sectors.
 - Inability to marry a Syrian woman.
 - Inability to own real estate.

d. Both (a) and (c).

5. Which of the following isn't true about Syrian citizenship?

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

B. Choose the meaning/ definition of the following words:

1. **acquisition** means:

- additional results of something you do
- something that stops people doing what they want to do, limiting
- the process by which you gain something
- to state that something is legally yours

2. **enacted** means:

- to officially state that a law, decision or agreement is no longer effective
- to make a proposal into a law
- the process by which you gain something
- to state that something is legally yours

3. **claim** means:

- to make a proposal into a law
- something that stops people doing what they want to do, limiting
- the process by which you gain something
- to state that something is legally yours

4. **ramifications** means:

- additional results of something you do
- something that stops people doing what they want to do, limiting
- the process by which you gain something
- to state that something is legally yours

5. **restrictive** means:

- additional results of something you do
- something that stops people doing what they want to do, limiting
- the process by which you gain something
- to state that something is legally yours

6. **revoke** means:

- additional results of something you do
- something that stops people doing what they want to do, limiting
- the process by which you gain something
- to officially state that a law, decision or agreement is no longer effective

II- Vocabulary

Word Family

Verb		Noun		Adjective		Adverb	
act	يفعل	action	فعل - عمل	active	فعال - نشيط	actively	بشكل فعال
behave	يتصرف	behavior	سلوك	behavioral	سلوكي	behaviorally	سلوكيا
elect	ينتخب	election	انتخاب	elected	منتخب	electorally	انتخابي
devote	يكرس	devotion	تكريس - إخلاص	devoted	مخلص	devotedly	بتفان
employ	يوظف	employment employee employer	توظيف موظف موظف	employed	موظف	-	
nationalize	يؤمم	nation nationality	أمة جنسية	national	وطني	nationally	وطنيا
	-	member membership	عضو عضوية				

Choose the right answer a, b, c or d:

- Citizenship is in a political community.
a. member b. membered **c. membership** d. membering
- Some citizens take an role in the community.
a. act b. action **c. active** d. actively
- Civic..... is what citizens are expected to demonstrate in their daily lives.
a. behave **b. behavior** c. behavioral d. behaviorally
- She was too young to vote in the national.....
a. elect b. election c. elected d. electorally
- Who did you vote **for** in the last ?
a. elect b. election c. elected d. electorally
- Patriotism is love of and to one's country.
a. devote **b. devotion** c. devoted d. devotedly
- In economics, voluntary..... is unpaid.
a. employ **b. employment** c. employed d. employer
- The government announced the island an invalid place to live on because of the volcanic
a. active b. inaction **c. activity** d. actively
- My sister's children are remarkably polite. They always politely.
a. behave b. behavior c. behavioral d. behaviorally
- mustn't waste work time chatting.
a. Employ b. Employment **c. Employees** d. Employability
- What are your classmates' ?
a. nationalize b. national **c. nationality** d. nation

Words Related to Citizenship	
community	مجتمع
patriotism	الوطنية
rights	حقوق
positive	إيجابي
moral	أخلاقي
elections	انتخابات

- Good citizens would participate in by choosing the candidate they feel the best.
a. community b. patriotism c. rights **d. elections**
- Citizens have but they must also be aware of their responsibilities towards their community.
a. community b. patriotism **c. rights** d. elections
- Good citizens must work for the prosperity of the they live in.
a. community b. patriotism c. rights d. elections
- They should also respect the norms of the society.
a. positive b. patriotism **c. moral** d. elections
- Civic engagement** is the involvement in the affairs of the community.
a. community b. patriotism c. rights **d. positive**
- is when someone has the passion to serve their country.
a. Community b. Patriotism c. Rights **d. Elections**

Adjectives followed by prepositions

خائف من	afraid	of	ممتن لـ	grateful	for
فخور بـ	proud		مولع بـ	keen	on
جيد في	good	at	قاس مع	cruel	to
بارع في	brilliant		متأكد حول	sure	about
مشغول بـ	busy	with	مسرور بـ	pleased	
غير مبالي لـ	careless		مدهش من	surprised	by
غاضب من	angry				

- I'm afraid spiders.
a. at b. from **c. of** d. off
- Laila is angry her little brother.
a. with b. to c. from d. on
- Mike is brilliant / good maths.
a. with b. to c. from **d. at**
- He's very keen chess.
a. in **b. on** c. from d. of
- Tom was busy his work.
a. with b. to c. from d. of

6. My grandfather is careless his money.
 a. with b. to c. by d. of
7. The people were grateful our help.
 a. for b. in c. from d. of
8. Laila is angry her little brother.
 a. with b. to c. from d. in
9. The parents were proud their child's achievement.
a. with b. to c. from d. of
10. Are you sure the information he has just given you?
a. with b. about c. from d. by
11. I was surprised her exam results.
a. in b. to c. from d. by
12. Suzy's dog was cruel her.
a. by b. to c. from d. of
13. Bell, why are you angry Jack?
 a. with b. to c. from d. by
14. Because he is very careless his money.
 a. with b. to c. from d. of
15. Is their son good school work?
a. in b. to c. from d. at
16. Yes, in fact he is brilliant everything.
 a. at b. in c. from d. of
17. Are you pleased Anna's exam result?
 a. with ~~about~~ b. for c. from d. in
18. Yes, we are very proud her.
a. with b. to c. from d. of
19. Why is Mr Jack's dog afraid him?
a. with b. to c. from d. of
20. Because he is often cruel it.
a. in b. to c. from d. of
21. Suzan must be good French. She got a full mark in the exam.
a. in b. to c. at d. of
22. Fadi has never learnt to swim because he's afraid water.
a. with b. to c. from d. of

pleased about s.th
pleased with s.b

of course
I used to
I'm used to
الاستعداد

Adjective followed by a preposition + -ing form

23. She was dishes.
 a. sick of cleaning b. sick of clean c. sick of cleaned d. sick from cleaning
24. My brother is at night.
a. used to work b. used to working c. used to worked d. uses to work

III- Grammar: Paired Conjunctions

both ... and, not only ... but also, either ... or, neither ... nor

Choose the right answer a, b, c or d:

1. my mother my sister **are** here
 a. Both / and b. Either / or c. Neither / nor d. Not only / but also
2. my mother my sister **is** here.
 a. Both / and b. Either / nor c. Neither / or d. Not only / but also
3. Not only my sister but also my parents here.
 a. is b. are c. am d. has
4. my mother **nor** my sister is here.
 a. Both b. Neither c. Either d. Not only
5. my sister my parents **are** here.
 a. Both / or b. Either / nor c. Neither / nor d. Not only / but only
6. The research project will take **both** time money.
 a. or b. nor c. and d. but also
7. Sue saw a fox in the woods **but also** a bear.
 a. and b. or c. nor d. not only
8. I'll take **either** chemistry physics next quarter.
 a. and b. or c. not only d. nor
9. That book is interesting **nor** accurate.
 a. neither b. either c. not only d. both
10. Neither Tom nor Paul to their friends.
 a. lie b. lies c. have lied d. are lying
11. Both Fred and Linda helping their friends.
 a. like b. likes c. has liked d. is liking
12. Either Harry Helen used to help Ann.
 a. but also b. nor c. and d. or
13. We should learn to accept not only our weaknesses but also our
 a. strong b. strengths c. strongly d. strengthen
14. He neither listens to his friends nor them when they have a problem.
 a. advise b. advice c. advises d. advised
15. I've betrayed not only your trust your love for me.
 a. and b. but also c. or d. nor
16. He felt both disappointed misunderstood.
 a. and b. but also c. or d. nor
17. Neither Brian nor Tom very **considerate**.
 a. were b. have c. is d. are
مراعي للاخوة
18. A true friend is someone who is caring loving.
 a. not only / not also b. neither / nor c. either / nor d. both / and

19. Rachel should apologise or leave.
 a. both b. neither c. either d. but also
20. Richard nor John kept her secret.
 a. Not only b. Either c. Both d. Neither
21. Both the teacher and the student here.
 a. has b. are c. is d. have
22. the teacher the student is here.
 a. Both / and b. Either / nor c. Neither / nor d. But also / not only
23. Not only the teacher also the student is here
 a. but b. nor c. or d. and
24. Not only my brother but also my sister a doctorate in science.
 a. has b. have c. are d. is
25. Either the students or the teacher planning to come.
 a. is b. are c. has d. will
26. Either the teacher or the students planned to come.
 a. has b. have c. will d. are
27. Either my brother or my sister going to tutor me in science.
 a. has b. are c. is d. were
28. Neither my brother nor my sisters teachers.
 a. is b. are c. was d. has
29. Neither you nor I to visit the Cathedral.
 a. didn't need b. don't need c. are needing d. needed
30. Either a hammer a piece of stone might help us with this kind of work.
 a. or b. nor c. and d. but
31. You shouldn't have called neither the police the neighbours.
 a. and b. or c. nor d. but
32. Breaking the silence was not the only good thing she did it was also very useful.
 a. and b. nor c. or d. but
33. Peter nor his wife liked the idea of going for a walk.
 a. Either b. Neither c. Both d. But
34. You can take Sally any other person with you. I really don't care that much.
 a. both / but b. neither / or c. either / or d. both / or
35. Both Hind and Hasan swimming in the early morning.
 a. enjoys b. has enjoyed c. is enjoying d. enjoy
36. Sua'ad Waleed is in class today.
 a. Both / and b. Neither / nor c. Either / nor d. But also / not only
37. We can fix dinner for our guests take them to a restaurant.
 a. both / or b. neither / nor c. not only / and d. either / or
38. Both the panda and the koala extinction.
 a. face b. faces c. has faced d. is facing

39. Neither this website nor that one the topic I need.
 a. have b. has c. were d. are
40. Both wind power and solar power renewable.
 a. have b. has c. is d. are
41. Neither Rayan nor Nadeem where Hani is.
 a. know b. knows c. doesn't know d. don't know
42. Both Sham and Hala to ask the teacher a question.
 a. wants b. want c. are wanting d. has wanted
43. She is at the office or at the airport.
 a. both b. not only c. neither d. either
44. The film was not only funny, but also
 a. excite b. excitement c. exciting d. excitedly
45. the English team nor the Scottish team played well.
 a. Neither b. Either c. Not only d. Both
46. Julie bought both a dress a jumper.
 a. and b. or c. nor d. but

IV- Pronunciation:

Homographs

Homographs: are words that are spelled the same but have completely different meanings, origin, and possibly pronunciation.

bow	ينحنى / قوس	present	هدية / يقدم
close	يقرب / قريب	tears	دموع / يمزق
lead	مبانرة / رصاص	live	يعيش / حي
wind	ريح / يلتف	object	شيء / يعترض
wound	جرح / لف		

Choose the correct meanings of the underlined words:

- 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. to make shut d. being nearby
- 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. to make shut d. being nearby
- As she went to the store close to her house, the woman was careful to close and lock the front door.
 a. to make shut b. being nearby
 c. a type of metal d. starting in front
- As she went to the store close to her house, the woman was careful to close and lock the front door.
 a. to make shut b. being nearby
 c. a type of metal d. starting in front
- The city took the lead in getting lead out of the municipal waste.
 a. a type of metal b. starting in front
 c. to move or have a curving course d. the moving of air

6. The city took the lead in getting **lead** out of the municipal waste.
- a. a type of metal
b. starting in front
c. to move or have a curving course
d. the moving of air
7. 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. an item
d. to disagree
8. 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. an item
d. to disagree
9. I object to being given this **object**!
- a. an item
b. to disagree
c. to offer or give
d. a gift
10. I **object** to being given this object!
- a. an item
b. to disagree
c. to offer or give
d. a gift
11. I object to that **object** in class because a cell phone is distracting.
- a. noun /'ɒb·dʒɪkt/: an item
b. verb /əb'dʒekt/: to disagree
c. verb /prɪ'zent/: to offer or give
d. noun /'prez·ənt/: a gift
12. I **object** to that object in class because a cell phone is distracting.
- a. noun /'ɒb·dʒɪkt/: an item
b. verb /əb'dʒekt/: to disagree
c. verb /prɪ'zent/: to offer or give
d. noun /'prez·ənt/: a gift
13. It is the perfect time to **present** the present to your mother.
- a. verb /prɪ'zent/: to offer or give
b. noun /'prez·ənt/: a gift
c. verb /teər/: to damage
d. noun /tɪər/: drops of liquid come out of eyes
14. It is the perfect time to present the **present** to your mother.
- a. verb /prɪ'zent/: to offer or give
b. noun /'prez·ənt/: a gift
c. verb /teər/: to damage
d. noun /tɪər/: drops of liquid come out of eyes
15. She has tears in her eyes whenever she **tears** old photos.
- a. verb /teər/: to damage
b. noun /tɪər/: drops of liquid come out of eyes
c. noun /wʊ:nd/: an injury in the skin
d. verb /waʊnd/: twisted or wrapped around
16. She has **tears** in her eyes whenever she tears old photos.
- a. verb /teər/: to damage
b. noun /tɪər/: drops of liquid come out of eyes
c. noun /wʊ:nd/: an injury in the skin
d. verb /waʊnd/: twisted or wrapped around
17. The bandage was wound around the **wound**.
- a. noun /wʊ:nd/: an injury in the skin
b. verb /waʊnd/: twisted or wrapped around
c. verb /lɪv/: to survive
d. adjective /la.v/: not dead
18. The bandage was **wound** around the wound.
- a. noun /wʊ:nd/: an injury in the skin
b. verb /waʊnd/: twisted or wrapped around
c. verb /lɪv/: to survive
d. adjective /la.v/: not dead
19. How long will the **live** fish live without food?
- a. verb /lɪv/: to survive
b. adjective /la.v/: not dead
c. adjective /kləʊs/: near
d. verb /kləʊz/: to shut
20. How long will the live fish **live** without food?
- a. verb /lɪv/: to survive
b. adjective /la.v/: not dead
c. adjective /kləʊs/: near
d. verb /kləʊz/: to shut

21. The shoes were too close to the door for it to **close** completely.
 a. adjective /kləʊs/: near
 b. verb/ kləʊz/: to shut
 c. verb /lɪv/: to survive
 d. adjective /la.v/: not dead
22. The shoes were too **close** to the door for it to close completely.
 a. adjective /kləʊs/: near
 b. verb/ kləʊz/: to shut
 c. verb /lɪv/: to survive
 d. adjective /la.v/: not dead

IV- Everyday English:

Accepting and declining offers

Offering help	Accepting offers	Declining offers
Can I ...? / Shall I...?	Yes, please. I'd love to.	It's OK. I can do it myself.
Would you like ...? /	If you wouldn't mind.	Don't worry. I'll do it.
Do you want me to...?	Thank you. That would be great.	No, thank you.
I'd be glad to help...		

1. **Waiter:** some more tea?
 a. Yes, please
 b. Would you like
 c. It's OK
 d. No, thank you
2. **John:** Oh, thank you very much.
 a. Do you want
 b. Would you like
 c. I'd love some
 d. Don't worry. I'll do it
3. **Waiter:** with milk or lemon?
 a. No, thank you
 b. Can I
 c. If you wouldn't mind
 d. Would you like it
- John:** Milk, please. Not too much
Waiter: Sugar?
4. **John:** No sugar. I'm trying to lose weight.
 a. No, thank you
 b. Would you like
 c. It's OK
 d. I'd be glad to help
- Waiter:** Would you care for a ginger biscuit?
5. **John:** Not just at the moment, thank you, but I'd like another piece of Angel cake,
 a. yes, please
 b. if I may
 c. it's OK
 d. no, thank you

Waiter: Certainly. Please help yourself.

John: That's kind of you.

Waiter: Not at all.

1. We need to see Mr. Jackson and his team. Shall I arrange for an early meeting next week?
 a. No problem. Shall I do the same with the faxes?
 b. Sure. I don't think it will start on time anyway.
 c. Can you make it the week after? I need to write the report first.
 d. Yes, of course. Do you want me to write the reply too?

***Reorder the following sentences to write a complete paragraph:**

1. Respecting the law can mean many different things for many different people. ①
2. but for others, it means that laws are protecting, not punishing. ④
3. For some, respecting the law means that people should obey laws. ②
4. whether they like them or not. ③

.....

.....

.....

.....

***Find the mistakes in the following paragraphs and rewrite them correctly:**

The law of not being able to purchase tobacco under the age of 18 is not obeyed by some people although it is for their protection. the prohibition of texting while driving is a local law. Yet, so much people break this law with the result that at least 6,000 deaths happen every year, and half a million injuries occur. This law restricts us from texting, while it is mainly for its safety.

..... law obeyed

..... The

.....

Furthermore, not all laws are directly stated for safety; tax laws doesn't say anything about protection. But if you think about it, where do the taxes go? The money go toward firemen, the military, and police officers, all people which protect us. Some of our money also goes toward schools, which fund places for our children to be educated. Despite the fact that it may or may not be strictly for the sake of safety, everything is for our benefit. Without laws, everything would be chaotic.

..... ,

..... goes

..... and who

.....

- Ask about the underlined part using proper Wh- / yes-no questions:

1. A: ..what does the syrian government protect ..?

B: The Syrian government protects the rights of each individual.

2. A: ..who must obey state laws ..?

B: Every Syrian citizen must obey state laws.

3. A: ..what is citizenship ..?

B: Citizenship is membership in a political community.

4. A: ..when did the concept of citizenship crystalize?

B: The concept of citizenship crystallized in the 18th century.

1. A: ..what is syrian citizenship ..?

B: Syrian citizenship is the status of being a citizen of the Syrian Arab Republic.

2. A: ..how can it be obtained ..?

B: It can be obtained by birth or naturalisation.

3. A: ..when was the syrian nationality enacted?

B: The Syrian Nationality Law was enacted in 1969.