

**Emar English Series 12**  
**Scientific & Literary Sections**  
الصف الثالث الثانوي الفرعين العلمي والأدبي

**مؤسسة المتفوقين التربوية**  
**مدارس نهج المتفوقين الخاصة**



**Module 3 (Politics)**  
**Unit 5 (Civil Rights)**

## I. Reading

**\*A / Read the following text, then choose the correct answer a, b, c or d:**

### **(1) Civil Rights / S.B / Pages (54, 55)**

(1) Simply speaking, human rights are the rights which one acquires by being alive, while civil rights are the rights that one (2) obtains by being a legal member of a certain political life. In other words, civil rights are the rights of citizens to political (3) and social freedom and equality. They guarantee equal social opportunities and equal protection under the law, regardless (4) of race, religion, or other personal characteristics. Civil and political rights are a class of rights that protect individuals' (5) freedom from violation by governments, social organizations, and private individuals. They ensure one's right to (6) participate in the civil and political life of society and the state without discrimination or repression. Unlike other rights (7) concepts, such as human rights or natural rights, in which people acquire rights inherently, perhaps from God or nature, (8) civil rights must be given and guaranteed by the power of the state. Examples of civil rights include the right to vote, (9) the right to a fair trial, the right to government services, the right to a public education, and the right to use public (10) facilities. Civil rights are an essential component of democracy; when individuals are prevented from participating in (11) political society, their civil rights are being denied. In contrast to civil liberties, which are freedoms that are secured by (12) placing restraints on the government, civil rights are secured by positive government action, often in the form of (13) legislation. Civil rights laws attempt to guarantee full and equal citizenship for people who have traditionally been (14) discriminated against on the basis of some group characteristic.

1. Human rights are guaranteed to each individual in society.....

- a- after death      b- during lifetime      c- after the age of 18      d-before the age of 18

2. In comparison with civil rights, human rights .....

- a- are given to individuals by the government  
b- are acquired by nature  
c- are freedoms made by the individuals themselves  
d- are given to individuals by the power of the state

3. The right to use public facilities is an example of a .....

- a- human right      b- natural right      c- civil right      d- education right

4. It is ..... to prevent people from participating in political life.

- a- urgent      b- legal      c- illegal      d- important

5. Legislations are formed by the government to ..... that people enjoy their civil right.
- a- assure                      b- ignore                      c- protect                      d- prevent
6. Civil rights are an /a ..... component of democracy.
- a- crucial                      b- unimportant                      c- illegal                      d- trivial
7. When individuals are ..... from participating in political society, their civil rights are being denied
- a- allowed                      b- not allowed                      c- prosecuted                      d- depressed
8. Civil rights are secured by ..... government action, often in the form of legislation
- a- negative                      b- neutral                      c- positive                      d- practical
9. The opposite meaning of the word "artificial" is .....
- a- natural                      b- race                      c- repression                      d- obtain
10. The word **vote** means:
- a- a law or set of laws
- b- an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
- c- a legal preprocess to decide if somebody is guilty or not
- d- a formal choice you take in an election
11. The word **guarantee** means:
- a- to say that something isn't true
- b- to say that something is true
- c- to give an assurance that something will be done right
- d- to give an assurance that something won't be done
12. The word **violation** means:
- a- an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
- b- using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
- c- a formal choice you take in an election
- d- a legal preprocess to decide if somebody is guilty or not
13. The word **discrimination** means:
- a- using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
- b- the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
- c- a legal preprocess to decide if somebody is guilty or not
- d- rules which limit what people can do
14. The word **Repression** means:
- a- an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle
- b- to give an assurance that something will be done right
- c- rules which limit what people can do
- d- using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom

15. The word **restraints** means:

- a- using force to control a group of people and restrict their freedom
- b- the practice of treating someone less fairly than others
- c- rules which limit what people can do
- d- a formal choice you take in an election

16. The word **trial** means:

- a- a law or set of laws
- b- to give an assurance that something will be done right
- c- a legal preprocess to decide if somebody is guilty or not
- d- a formal choice you take in an election

17. The word **deny** means:

- a- to say that something isn't true
- b- to say that something is true
- c- to cancel something
- d- to give an assurance that something will be done right

18. The word **legalisation** means:

- a- a legal preprocess to decide if somebody is guilty or not
- b- a law or set of laws
- c- a formal choice you take in an election
- d- an action that breaks a law, an agreement or a principle

**C. Choose the correct word to complete the following paragraph:**

1. The right to education includes a .....

- a-addition,                      b- responsibility                      c- completed                      d-oblige

2. to provide basic education for individuals who have not .....

- a- completed                      b- tolerance                      c- modesty                      d- obligations

3. primary education from the school and college levels. In .....

- a- completed                      b- spite                      c- responsibility                      d- addition

4. to this access to education necessities, the right to education includes the .....

- a- obligations                      b- responsible                      c- completion                      d-addition

5. of the students to avoid discrimination at all levels of the educational system. to set minimum ..... of education and improve its quality.

- a-responsibility                      b- vanity                      c- standards                      d- completed

**(2) The Right of Education** /W. B / pages. :(42 , 43)

(1) The right to education is one of the basic universal rights of the human being. It is one of the goals that the education  
(2) schedule supports and is expected for the year 2030 in order to achieve sustainable development aimed by the United  
(3) Nations. It is a force that enables individuals to get rid of poverty and achieve individual and social well-being. It is  
(4) something mandatory for the state, guaranteed by its own law, for all individuals without any form of discrimination. It  
(5) is the right to education in all parts of the world that includes a number of freedoms and rights that individuals are  
(6) entitled to. It is the right to have primary education for all, free of charge, the right to have secondary education available  
(7) to everyone without exception, and in all its fields, whether technical, vocational, or training. Above all, it guarantees  
(8) equal access to higher education without any distinction or discrimination, and ensures quality and meaningful education,  
(9) whether in public or private schools and universities.  
(10) Education is the right for parents to choose freely appropriate schools for their children and enroll them in, regardless  
(11) of their beliefs and religions. In addition, it is the right to freely establish any educational institution that adheres to  
(12) the standards set by the government and the state regarding students and academic staff. Education is of great  
(13) importance because of its great role in building society, which is made up of all segments of teachers, leaders,  
(14) politicians and others. Its importance lies in getting to know a new world. Through education, people get to know other  
(15) cultures and worlds, and it helps to enhance understanding and communication between them, and open the horizon  
(16) to knowledge of the great and their philosophies. It also helps in bringing fun and adventure by getting to know new  
(17) things, interests and new people, without looking only at the subject of books and difficult exams. Through education,  
(18) a person can get to know other people and build a social network and develop different life skills by applying what  
(19) one learns in different aspects of economic, social or political life. Here in Syria, the government is working hard to  
(20) promote all these principles in society through free education and adopting new methods of teaching.

1. .... is one of the basic universal rights of the human being which is expected by 2030.

- a. Freedom                      b. Social well-being                      c. Education                      d. Poverty

2. Education is a force that helps people to ..... poverty.

- a. dispose                      b. support                      c. enhance                      d. build

3. Education is mandatory for the state guaranteed for all individuals without .....

- a. equal access                      b. discrimination                      c. law                      d. freedom

4. Primary education in the state is .....

- a. pay in advance                      b. pay in cash                      c. monthly fees                      d. free

5. The right to have secondary education available to .....

- a. rich people                      b. most individuals                      c. all individuals                      d. all children

6. Education can guarantee equal access to .....,

- a. primary schools                      b. secondary schools                      c. higher schools                      d. universities

7. According to the UN education schedule, education is accessible to ..... levels.

- a. primary                      b. secondary                      c. high                      d. all

8. It is guaranteed for parents by education schedule to .....
- a. select freely the school they want for their children
  - b. select the appropriate religion
  - c. select the school they want for their children depending on their beliefs
  - d. choose the appropriate teachers and leaders for their children
9. Any person can develop life skills by ..... what one learns in different aspects.
- a. fighting
  - b. searching
  - c. applying
  - d. avoiding
10. The word **sustainable** means:
- a- can stay for a short time
  - b- can continue for a long time.
  - c- can finish quickly
  - d- can replace something to another
11. The word **mandatory** means:
- a- compulsory
  - b- flexible
  - c- professional
  - d- hard
12. The word **vocational** means:
- a- professional
  - b- hard
  - c- compulsory
  - d- flexible
13. The word **adhere** means:
- a- bad behavior
  - b- good behavior
  - c- behave according to the morals
  - d- behave according to law
14. The word **segment** means:
- a- a part of something
  - b- a half of something
  - c- majority of something
  - d- a good part of something
15. The word **aspect** means:
- a- a part of something
  - b- any specific feature or element of something
  - c- common features of something
  - d- all kinds of something

## **\*B / Decide whether these statements are True or False.**

16. Individuals are able to achieve social security through communication.
- a. True
  - b. False
17. The right to education prevents individuals from making decisions freely.
- a. True
  - b. False
18. Education schedule ensures quality and meaningful education only in public schools.
- a. True
  - b. False
19. Education decreases people's knowledge about the world.
- a. True
  - b. False
20. Syrian government is working hard to promote all principles in society through free education.
- a. True
  - b. False

## II. Use of English

### 1. Vocabulary

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

#### A. law idioms

phrases	Arabic Meaning	Law idioms meaning
1. beat around /about the bush	يلف ويدور/ مراوغ	hesitate in getting to the point
2. an act of God	مشيئة الله / قضاء و قدر	the will of God
3. break the law	خرق القانون	acted against the law
4. assemble the case	يجمع الأدلة / المعلومات	collect the data
5. by the book	التزم بالقوانين حرفياً / وفق القانون	exactly as the rules say

- You should speak directly and ask for a raise. Don't .....  
 a. assemble the case      b. beat around the bush      c. an act of God      d. by the book
- The insurance company refused to pay money because they said that forest fire was .....  
 a. by the book      b. an act of God      c. break the law      d. assemble the case
- The lawyers were unable to ..... against the man.  
 a. break the law      b. assemble the case      c. beat around the bush      d. by the book
- The man was forced to quit his job after it was discovered that he had .....  
 a. broken the law      b. an act of God      c. by the book      d. assembled the case
- Our lawyer is very good and he does everything .....  
 a. by the book      b. about the bush      c. an act of God      d. break the law

#### B. Choose the most appropriate word (a, b, c or d).

- The right of all children from early ..... stem from the 1948 universal declaration of human right.  
 a- including      b- states      c- assistance      d- childhood
- All human ..... are born free and equal in dignity and rights.  
 a- beings      b- assistance      c- states      d- including
- The declaration ..... that human rights begin at birth.  
 a- childhood      b- assistance      c- beings      d- states
- Childhood is a period demanding special care and .....  
 a- states      b- including      c- assistance      d- childhood
- The 1959 declaration of the rights of child affirmed that: "mankind owes to the child the best it has to give"  
 ..... education. This was amplified by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.  
 a- assistance      b- childhood      c- including      d- being

**B. Derivatives**

#	The word	Arabic Meaning	Derivative	Arabic Meaning
1.	direction	توجيه - اشراف	directed	مُوَجَّهٌ
2.	active	عملي / نشيط	action	عمل - نشاط
3.	protection	حماية	protect	يحمي
4.	society	مجتمع	social	اجتماعي
5.	strong	قوي	strengthen	يقوي

1. Education must be ..... to the development of human personality.

- a- directed                      b- direction                      c- direct                      d- directive

2. Civil rights are secured by a positive government.....

- a- active                      b- action                      c- act                      d- activate

3. Political rights are a class of rights that ..... individual's freedom.

- a- protect                      b- protection                      c- protective                      d- protection

4. Civil rights guarantee equal ..... opportunities .

- a- society                      b- social                      c- civil                      d- sociality

5. Education ..... the respect for human rights.

- a- strong                      b- states                      c- strengthens                      d- strongest

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**2. Grammar**

**Relative pronouns**

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

1- A photocopier is a machine ..... makes copies of documents.

- a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose

2- A bodyguard is a person ..... protects important people from being attacked.

- a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose

3- A launderette is a place with washing machines ..... you can wash your clothes.

- a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose

4- A plumber is a person ..... job is to mend central heating, taps, etc.

- a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose

5- A vacuum cleaner is a machine ..... you use to clean floors and carpets.

- a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose

6- A drill is a tool ..... is used to make a hole in something.

- a. which                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose

7- Mobile phones are phones ..... you can carry around in your pocket.

- a. that                      b. who                      c. where                      d. whose

- 8- The man ..... worked in a printing company visited me last night.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 9- The woman ..... car was stolen called the police.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 10- Lattakia, ..... I spent my last holiday, is a wonderful city.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 11- The girl ..... is waving to us is my cousin.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 12- The manager ..... daughter is my friend spoke to us last night.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 13- The bill ..... you received last week needs to be paid tomorrow.  
**a. that      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 14- This is the house ..... I grew up.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 15- This is the house ..... I grew up in.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 16- Saturday's the day ..... I tidy the flat.  
**a. which      b. who      c. whend. whose**
- 17- Here is the website ..... my sister created.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 18- My cousin, ..... volunteers at a local homeless shelter, won the lottery.  
**a. that      b. who      c. whend. whose**
- 19- We have a package for the man ..... stopped by today.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 20- I met the author ..... book is on the best-seller list.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 20- The income tax, ..... he paid last year, is accurate.  
**a. which      b. that      c. who      d. whose**
- 21- Will you be presenting the slides ..... you took in Canada last summer?  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 22- This is the city in ..... Shakespeare was born.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 23- The evening is a time ..... we can all relax.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. when**
- 24- Omar met a teacher ..... spoke Arabic.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. when**
- 25- Lubna bought a dress ..... cost \$45. She had to return it.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whom**
- 26- Mrs. Duncan is talking to her students ..... projects are due on Friday.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 27- Sally introduced me to her sister ..... is a civil engineer.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. when**
- 28- Summer is the time of year ..... the weather is the hottest.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. when**
- 29- We went to a café on Sunday ..... was very nice.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 30- Yesterday I ran into an old friend ..... I hadn't seen for years.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whom**
- 31- I know a man ..... last name is Goose.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 32- Ali's the only one ..... knows the answer in our class.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**



- 33- The courses I'm taking this term are more difficult than the ones ..... I took last year.  
**a. which      b. who      c. whend. whom**
- 34- The teacher thanked the students ..... aced the test.  
**a. which      b. who      c. whend. whose**
- 35- We enjoyed the city ..... we used to live.  
**a. which      b. who      c. whom      d. where**
- 36- I will never forget the day ..... I passed my driving test.  
**a. which      b. who      c. whend. whom**
- 37- Bob travelled all over the world, ..... he met a lot of famous people.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 38- We will spend our holiday in the same village, ..... we have had a lot of joyful days.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whom**
- 39- I don't know most of the people, ..... you invited to the party.  
**a. which      b. whose      c. where      d. whom**
- 40- The subject, ..... you wrote last week, interested everyone.  
**a. which      b. that      c. where      d. whose**
- 41- I apologised to the woman ..... I spilled her coffee on her new dress.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whom**
- 42- Hani turned up late ..... wasn't unusual.  
**a. which      b. who      c. whend. whom**
- 43- This is the repair man ..... saw the machine and fixed it.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**
- 44- That is the village ..... my grandparents live.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whom**
- 45- All students, \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher asked, gave the correct answers.  
**a. which      b. who      c. whom      d. where**
- 46- The 7th, February is the day ..... I met my best friend.  
**a. which      b. who      c. whose      d. when**
- 47- The 7th, February is the day on ..... I met my best friend.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. when**
- 48- This isn't the building ..... the bus stopped.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. when**
- 49- That is the doctor ..... patients always talk highly about.  
**a. which      b. who      c. where      d. whose**

## **B. Choose the correct sentence (a, b, c or d):**

- a-** I don't like stories who have unhappy endings.  
**b-** I don't like stories where have unhappy endings.  
**c-** I don't like stories which have unhappy endings.  
**d-** I don't like stories when have unhappy endings.
- a-** What was the name of the person who phoned you?  
**b-** What was the name of the person which phoned you?  
**c-** What was the name of the person whom phoned you?  
**d-** What was the name of the person when phoned you?

3. a- Where's the nearest shop who sells newspapers?  
 b- Where's the nearest shop where sells newspapers?  
 c- Where's the nearest shop which sells newspapers?  
 d- Where's the nearest shop when sells newspapers?
4. a- The driver which caused the accident was fined 500\$.  
 b- The driver whom caused the accident was fined 500\$.  
 c- The driver who caused the accident was fined 500\$.  
 d- The driver whose caused the accident was fined 500\$.
5. a- Do you know the person when took these photographs?  
 b- Do you know the person whose these photographs?  
 c- Do you know the person whom took these photographs?  
 d- Do you know the person who took these photographs?

## 3. Pronunciation: / Voiced and Voiceless Consonants

Consonant				Vowels
Voiceless		Voiced		All vowels are voiced
p	Path	dʒ	Judge – January	
t	Night	ʒ	Occasion	
k	Mistake- sick	z	Zoo- zone- zigzag	
f	Laugh - staff	ð	This - the	
θ	three- path	v	Voice - van	
s	Sister- see	g	Sing- young	
ʃ	ash	d	Doll	
tʃ	church- child	b	bet	
h	Horse	n	Run	
		r	Risk	
		m	Mobile	
		l	Land	
		w	Show	
		j	Young – yellow	

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

1. Which word ends with a voiced sound:

a- mistake

b- bet

c- pet

d- sing

2. Which word ends with a voiceless sound:  
 a- young                      b- path                      c- answer                      d- bed
3. Which word starts with a voiced sound:  
 a- sick                      b- sharp                      c- bet                      d- pet
4. Which word starts with a voiceless sound:  
 a- show                      b- zoo                      c- gold                      d- van
5. Which word ends with a voiceless sound:  
 a- mistake                      b- rug                      c- run                      d- road
6. Which word ends with a voiced sound:  
 a- fish                      b- pet                      c- sick                      d- door
7. Which word ends with a voiced sound:  
 a- laugh                      b- answer                      c- ash                      d- nap
8. Which word starts with a voiceless sound:  
 a- zoo                      b- education                      c- smart                      d- victory
9. Which word starts with a voiced sound:  
 a- ball                      b- shark                      c- sick                      d- tree
10. Which word ends with a voiced sound:  
 a- off                      b- breath                      c- fake                      d- food
11. Which word ends with a voiceless sound:  
 a- language                      b- Simon                      c- church                      d- zigzag
12. Which word ends with a voiceless sound:  
 a- bus                      b- love                      c- lamb                      d- fire
13. Which word ends with a voiced sound:  
 a- sick                      b- jump                      c- bag                      d- nice
14. Which word starts with a voiced sound:  
 a- calm                      b- john                      c- tea                      d- park
15. Which word starts with a voiceless sound:  
 a- giraffe                      b- robe                      c- doll                      d- theory

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## 4. Everyday English:

### Complaints and Apologies

Complaints	Apologies
I'm afraid I have a complaint to make.  That really isn't good enough.  It's very inconvenient.  That isn't an excuse.	Accept my excuse.  Ah. Well, I must apologise.  I'm awfully sorry.  I promise it won't happen again.  I assure you it won't happen again.  Please forgive me.

**B: Complete the conversations with the suitable phrases (a, b, c, or d):**

**1.**

**Boss:** Emily! What's the matter with you? **1.** .....

- a- Please forgive me**
- b- Hurt your feeling**
- c- You're always coming late to work**
- d- Accept my excuse**

**Employee:** Please **2.** ....., sir. I've been busy taking care of my son these days. He's been feeling under the weather recently but he's good now.

- a- Accept my excuse**
- b- Please forgive me**
- c- Hurt your feelings**
- d- You're always coming late to work**

**Boss:** Oh' in that case **3.** ....., for shouting at you that you can take the day off if you want to.

- a-Please forgive me**
- b-Hurt your feeling**
- c-You're always coming late to work**
- d-Accept my excuse**

**2.**

**Jack:** Come on darling! You know I'd never **1.** ....., it's just been a lot of stress at work these days that I forgot about our anniversary!

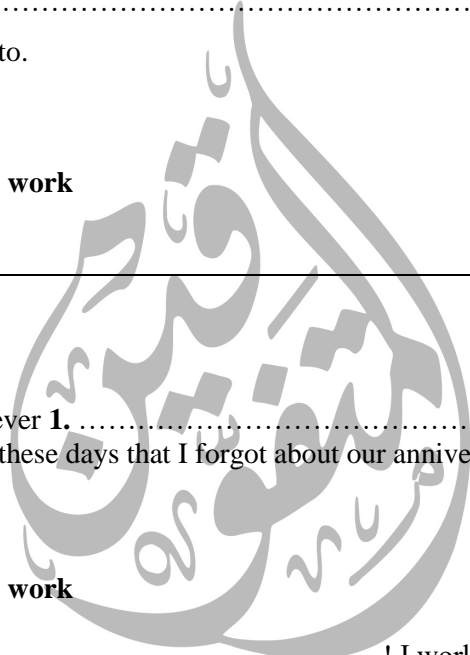
- a-Please forgive me**
- b-Hurt your feeling**
- c-You're always coming late to work**
- d-Accept my excuse**

**Kate:** I know that but **2.** .....! I work too and I'm going through a tough period in my career but yet I remembered it.

- a- That isn't an excuse**
- b- promise it won't happen again**
- c- you're always busy**
- d- it isn't really good enough**

**Jack:** You're right as always, but I know this isn't my fault and this is all I can say I apologise for not remembering our special day and I **3.** .....

- a- That isn't an excuse**
- b- promise it won't happen again**
- c- you're always busy**
- d- it isn't really good enough**



**III- Writing:**

**A. Ask about the underlined word/words in each sentence:**

1. A: .....  
 B: It cost a lot of money.
2. A: .....  
 B: I have had it for 5 years.
3. A: .....  
 B: His house is big and new.
4. A: .....  
 B: Her life was eventful.
5. A: .....  
 B: She speaks 3 languages.
6. A: .....  
 B: She lived with her family in a small flat.

**B. Choose the wrong part of the sentence a, b, c or d:**

1. If you run onto any trouble, just give me a call.  
 A            B            C            D
2. Now a day's students can keep up with the latest news, by using the internet.  
 A            B            C            D
3. The rich have to run into to the poor.  
 A            B            C            D
4. When we were on our way to Aleppo, our car broke down and we had to share it up.  
 A            B            C            D
5. He got into his car and drove out.  
 A            B            C            D
6. Future plans and decides have a great importance in a person's life.  
 A            B            C            D
7. The airline company apology to passengers for the delay.  
 A            B            C            D
8. The night is on his way to the castle to save the princess  
 A            B            C            D
9. I don't know weather to bring a jacket or not. it is raining out  
 A            B            C            D
10. I can't phone for an ambulance. I am losing my mobile.  
 A            B            C            D
11. Please don't make so much noise. I tried to work hard.  
 A            B            C            D
12. I don't watch the programme about hurricanes on TV last night because I had already seen it.  
 A            B            C            D
13. You really backed the wrong dog when you picked that swimmer to win the race.  
 A            B            C            D
14. A successful person is able to differentiate between fantasy and real.  
 A            B            C            D
15. When I grow up. I want to be a biology to study all types of living things.  
 A            B            C            D

16. I have been sit here all afternoon, but I haven't noticed it until now.  
A B C D
17. Because my brother has had an accident, he has broken bath of his legs.  
A B C D
18. Lisa didn't repair the hairdryer herself, she has it repaired.  
A B C D
19. While of eating ice cream, you can have some fruit, it's better to your health.  
A B C D
20. This is the fifth win in the game! We are on a wall if we keep this up.  
A B C D

## C. Composition:

### 10. write a composition about a person's rights and duties in society. S.B / Page (60)

Rights and duties play an important part in the development of a nation. Rights, on one hand, give a person a chance to be a part of the development process, by providing education, guaranteeing protection under the law and participating in an election. On the other hand, duties make a person obliged to play a part in development. For example, as a responsible citizen, we have the duty of protecting the public properties, paying taxes on time, and respecting the law in all its shapes.

### 10. اكتب موضوعا عن حقوق الشخص وواجباته في المجتمع.

تؤدي الحقوق والواجبات دورا هاما في تنمية الأمة. فالحقوق، من ناحية، تعطي الشخص فرصة أن يكون جزءا من عملية التنمية، بتوفير التعليم، وضمان الحماية بموجب القانون، والمشاركة في الانتخابات. ومن ناحية أخرى، فإن الواجبات تجعل الشخص ملزما بلعب دور في التنمية. على سبيل المثال، كمواطن مسؤول، علينا واجب حماية الممتلكات العامة، ودفع الضرائب في الوقت المحدد، واحترام القانون بجميع أشكاله.

### 11. Write an essay about the government efforts in Syria to improve education at schools. W.B / Page (49)

Syria has made great efforts to improve education at schools. In the last four decades, schools have been built in every village, town and city. The Syrian government has made the education totally free of charge for all twelve grades and compulsory for the first nine grades. It has also allowed the private sector to participate in the education field. In addition, Syria has adapted to the online education to follow the technological advancements especially in the Higher Education.

### 11. اكتب مقالا عن جهود الحكومة في سوريا لتحسين التعليم في المدارس.

بذلت سوريا جهودا كبيرة لتحسين التعليم في المدارس. في العقود الأربعة الماضية، تم بناء المدارس في كل قرية أو بلدة أو مدينة. جعلت الحكومة السورية التعليم مجانيا تماما لجميع الصفوف الاثنتي عشرة والزاميا للصفوف التسعة الأولى. كما سمحت للقطاع الخاص المشاركة في مجال التعليم. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تكيفت سوريا مع التعليم عبر الإنترنت لمتابعة التطورات التكنولوجية وخاصة في التعليم العالي.