**Administrative Law**

**The Concept of Administrative Law:**

Administrative law is the branch of the law governing the relationship between the individual and the executive authority when the latter acts in its administrative capacity. The most significant and outstanding development of the 20th century was the rapid growth of administrative law. However, it does not mean that there was no administrative law before this century, but in this century, there was an increase in governmental functions.

**Definition of Administrative Law:**

It is indeed difficult to determine a scientific precise and satisfactory definition of administrative law. Many jurists have attempted to define it. But none of the definitions has completely demarcated the nature, scope, and contents of Administrative Law. Either the definitions are too broad and include much more than what is necessary or they are too narrow and do not include all the necessary contents.

However, two important facts should be taken into account in an attempt of understanding and defining administrative law. Firstly, administrative law is primarily concerned with the manner of exercising governmental power. The decision-making process is more important than the decision itself. Secondly, administrative law cannot be fully defined without regard to the function (purpose) of administrative law, which will be explained later.

(Administrative Law is the branch of law that regulates the administrative bodies in the state and governs the activities carried out by the administrative agencies to achieve the public interest).

**Historical development of Administrative Law:**

Administrative law is regarded as recent law if it is compared with other ancient laws such as criminal law and civil law because its roots can be traced back to 1789. (French revolution).

Before that time France and other European countries were governed by absolute monarchs so those monarchs and their dictatorial monarchy systems have not submitted to any law especially the administrative law which contains specific legal principles and rules which limit the power of governors.

Before the France Revolution, the Judicial Parliaments obstructed administrative reforms. In 1790, the revolutionists abolished them and prevented the judicial from intervening in administrative matters according to principle (separation between the powers).

These developments have made the administration responsible for its conflicts. It had the power to issue judgment about its cases; it was known as the judicial administration (Administrative courts). After Napoleon Bonaparte became the Emperor of France and during his period, French State Council was established. Gradually, this council has become responsible for all administrative conflicts.

**Functions of Administrative:**

The primary function of administrative law is to keep governmental powers within the law and to protect private rights and individual interests, because, the scope of activities of the government has expanded. They are likely to be abused. Administrative law attempts to control the powers of the government and its agencies. It helps to bring a balance between two conflicting forces individual rights and public interest.

Main functions of administrative law can be summarized as follow:

1- to regulate the relation between the organized powers and the common man (ordinary people)

2- to study the legal bodies which translates the public policy of the government

3- to determine the working relationship between administrative Agencies for example between minister and local authority

4- to control and regulated ministry to discretion

5- to ensure transparency and openness in the administration;

 **Purpose of Administrative Law:**

There has never been any serious doubt that administrative law is primarily concerned with the control of power. With the increase of state participation in many aspects of everyday life in the 20th century, the need for a coherent and effective body of rules to govern relations between individuals and the state became essential.

the purpose of Administration Law can be summarized as follow:

1. It has a control function, acting in a negative sense in respect of the unlawful exercise or abuse of administrative power.
2. Embodying positive principles to facilitate good administrative practice.
3. Respecting the rights and liberties of individuals.
4. Enhancing accountability and transparency.

**Sources of Administrative Law:**

The sources of administrative law is Just like most of public laws and other laws, this branch of public law derives its authority from various sources. These sources can be divided into two categories:

1. The main sources:
2. The secondary sources:
3. The main sources:

1. The Constitution: Various administrative organs derive their powers and functions from the Constitution, such organs include the president, Ministers, local government authorities etc. Constitutional law is the branch of the public law of a state which contains:

1. The organization, powers, and frame of government.
2. The distribution of political and governmental authorities.
3. The fundamental principles which regulate the relations of government and citizens.
4. The fundamental principles which prescribe generally the plan and method of public affairs which must be administered.

Article 122 in the Constitution of the public of Iraq in 2005 Article stipulates that:

 First: The governorates shall be made up of a number of districts, sub-districts, and villages.

Second: Governorates that are not incorporated in a region shall be granted broad administrative and financial authorities to enable them to manage their affairs in accordance with the principle of decentralized administration, and this shall be regulated by law.

Third: The governor, who is elected by the Governorate Council, is deemed the highest executive official in the governorate to practice his powers authorized by the Council

Fourth: A law shall regulate the election of the Governorate Council, the governor, and their powers.

Fifth: The Governorate Council shall not be subject to the control or supervision of any ministry or any institution not linked to a ministry. The Governorate Council shall have independent finances

2. Legislation: Laws adopted by parliament, can be considered one of the primary sources of administrative law. The statute creating an agency known as enabling act or parent act, clearly determines the limit of power granted to the created agency. An administrative action exceeding such limit is an ultra vires, and in most countries, the courts will be ready to intervene and invalidate such action. Usually, administrative law provisions are not codified in one legal code due to the continuously developing government activities. However, it can be found in various pieces of legislations.

The Law of Governorates No. 3 of 2009 is an example of administrative legislation in the Kurdistan region.

3. Judgments: Judgments are the most important source of administrative law and the main historical source of its theories and principles such as the emergency circumstance theory and the administrative responsibility theory.

When the judge issues an administrative judgment, he/she is not considered as a legislator since the judge practices his/her own task. However, when there are no applicable obvious written or customary rules, the judge tries to find out a suitable solution as a result, his/her rule is deemed as a new administrative law source.

Courts have always intervened in such cases where administrative organs have acted unlawfully to the extent of injuring or affecting individual rights. courts have been a reliable place for a victim to run to and get his respective remedy.

 The judgment of (The Tribunal of Conflicts) about Blanco case in 1873 in France, this judgment created a theory after thirty years from that time.

4. Custom: Administrative customs represent consecutive conduct that is followed by public administration during its activities. A custom should be general and practiced by the administration. However, the custom should not contain any contrary conduct to legal rules. These elements create an obligatory custom. Hence, any such contradicting conduct will be refused and may result in legal punishment.

**The secondary sources:**

1. Delegated Legislation: This is a legal instrument issued by executive authority whereby the legislator authorizes a minister to adopt regulations containing technical and other details intended to facilitate the implementation of the statute in question. In other words, the legislative authority delegates the executive authority to take necessary actions. Delegated legislation is used to save parliamentary time.

The practice of delegated legislation is not bad however the risk of abuse of power is incidental and hence safeguards are necessary.

Article 30 of the Federal Investment Law No 13 of 2006 states that: the Council of Ministers shall adopt regulations in order to facilitate the implementation of this law.

2- Jurisprudence: This is views of competent scholars in law including their explanations and interpretations, whether in their books or research or lectures.

 The role of jurist is limited to explain provisions of the law, and to interpret its ambiguity. Therefore, jurisprudence helps lawmaker who amends the law and judges who apply it.

**The Relationship between Administrative Law and other Laws and Concepts:**

 **Constitutional Law and Administrative Law:**

Administrative law is categorized as public law since it governs the relationship between the government and the individual. The same can be said of constitutional law

Constitutional law and administrative law are both important legislations that govern the various affairs of the State. To early English jurists, there was virtually no difference between administrative law and constitutional law.

**Similarities:**

- Both are categorized under public law.1

Both are concerned with the functions of government. -2

**Differences:**

 While administrative law has close links to constitutional law, but there are also large distinctions between them. In general, constitutional law deals with the powers and structures of the state which are the legislative, the executive and judiciary authorities. In addition, it sets out rights and duties for both citizens and the state as well as regulates the relationship between three authorities of state. While administrative law is mainly concerned with the control of governmental powers. It also includes the powers exercised by individuals and agencies acting under the government. Constitutional law is the highest law. On the other hand, administrative law is subordinate to constitutional law.

**Administrative Law and financial Law:**

Financial law regulates the financial activities of the state and determines its expenses and revenues with the balances between them. Its relation with administrative law appears when we realize that public agencies cannot function properly without money and practice their activities. So, financial law regulates financing of the public bodies.

**Administrative Law and penal Law:**

This relationship appears when it comes to the provisions of penal law protecting the performance of administrative actions. For instance, provisions concerning the protection of a certain public authority such as prohibiting strikes and providing the civil servant with protection during the performance of his/her duties. Also, provisions protecting public property. Examples of prohibiting strikes in government departments: (Emergency Hospitals, Municipality, Traffic Police, and Education sector)

**Administrative Law and Human Rights Law:**

The particular task of administrative law in the era of human rights protection is to ensure that public powers are not exercised in a way that impinges upon human rights. Therefore, administrative law mechanisms have been used to enforce human rights. Administrative law and human rights law are principally concerned with ensuring that public power is fairly and transparently exercised.

There are also marked differences between the two areas of law. Human rights law is principally concerned with protecting and ensuring substantive rights and freedoms whereas administrative law focuses more on the procedure and judicial review.

**Administrative agencies:**

**The Meaning of Administrative Agencies:**

It could be defined as government entities that have been empowered with the authority to direct and supervise the implementation of particular legislation. Agencies may have other names such as commissions, corporations, boards, or departments. Although they affect the rights and duties of individuals, they are neither courts nor legislatures.

Administrative agency rules and regulations often have the force of law towards individuals. The power of these agencies is specified according to the agency's responsibilities as set out in the enabling statute.

Agencies are created with varying sizes, structures, functions, and powers. Some of them may be established with broader powers; in charge of regulating a certain sector of the economy.

 **Administrative Regulation**

**Centralisation:**

Centralization (Central Administration) is the process by which the activities of government, particularly those regarding the decision-making process, become concentrated within a particular location and a particular group. According to this shape of administration, the central government alone practices the administrative function in the state.

**There are two types of centralism:**

**1. Concentrated administration:** this means that all authorities of the state are in the hand of the central government without any participation by the officials in the local governments.

**2. non-concentrated administration:** under this system, the central government grants partial participation to the regional authorities under its rigid control and supervision.

**Advantages of Centralism:**

1. It makes the legal and political unity of the state coherent.
2. It leads to uniformity of systems and plans across the country.
3. It reduces coordination problems; the central government has the authority to order all local governments to act in a specific manner.

**Disadvantages of Centralism:**

1. Since all decisions are made at the highest level of authority, centralization might result in delays in decision-making and communication.
2. It is not in line with democratic principles.
3. It does not give an opportunity to lower bodies to develop their administrative skills.

**Decentralization:**

It is a system in which the powers and responsibilities are transferred from the central authority to the local authorities. It may contribute to key elements of good governance by increasing people's opportunity for participation in economic, social, and political decisions; allowing local and regional governments to manage their own affairs; Enabling local governments to respond to people's needs and priorities.

Therefore, decentralization is consistent with the principles of democracy because powers are shared, citizens can express themselves and participate in governance via their representatives.

**Advantages of Decentralization:**

1. It reduces the workload of the central authorities.
2. It makes the decision-making process quicker and more feasible.
3. Local bodies will have sufficient authority to formulate their own policies and procedures.
4. It encourages the development of managerial personnel; thus, they can improve their skills.

**Disadvantages of Decentralization:**

1. It increases administrative expenses.
2. It may lead to co-ordination problems among central and local administrations.
3. It leads to prejudice the unity of the state through the distribution of administrative functions.
4. Conflict may arise between central and local authorities because local authorities often give priority to local interests rather than public interests.

**E-government**

E-government is also known by different terms such as Electronic Government, Digital Government, and Online Government. E-government refers to the delivery of national or local government information and services via the Internet.

**Types OF Electronic Government**

E-government functions can be classified into four main categories:

**1- Government-to-citizen.**

**2- Government-to-business.**

**3- Government-to-government.**

**4- Government-to-employee.**

 **1- Government-to-citizen**

The majority of government services come under this application, by providing public services online to citizens, as responding to individuals’ routine and government transactions. Government and citizens will continuously communicate when implementing E-government, thus supporting accountability, and improvements to public services.

2 **- Government-to-business**

Government to business is the second type of E-government category. Government-to-business can bring significant efficiencies to both governments and businesses. Government-to-business include various services exchanged between government and the business sectors, such as obtaining current business information, new regulations, downloading the application form, renewing licenses, registering businesses, and many others.

**3- Government-to-government**

This refers to the online communications between government organizations, departments and agencies.

**4- Government-to-employee**

 Some researchers consider it as a part of the Government-to-government sector and others deal with it as a separate sector of e-government. Government-to-employee refers to the relationship between the government and its employees only. The purpose of this relationship is to serve employees and offer some online services.

**Benefits of E-government**

1. Reducing corruption by increasing transparency.
2. Improving the efficiency of the administrative system.
3. Helping build trust between governments and their citizens.

**Administrative Corruption**

Much evidence indicates that corruption has been around for thousands of years, but in recent year it has attracted increasing attention. Does the attention reflect an increasing awareness or an increasing scope of the problem? Probably, corruption has increased in recentdecades

Corruption has been defined in many different ways, each lacking in some aspect. The most popular and simplest definition of corruption is that (it is the abuse of public power for private benefit). Corruption is generally connected with the activities of the state and especially with the monopoly and discretionary power of the state. If the state is abolished, corruption is abolished ( Gary Baker). But, of course, a civilized society cannot function without a state and in modern, advanced societies, the state must have many functions.

**Causes Of Administrative Corruption**

Although corruption differs from country to country, it is possible to identify some of the key common driving forces that generate it. What is common to all countries, which are among the most corrupt, has been identified.

1-with rare exceptions, low-income countries,

2-Personal greed

3-Political unrest

4-Lack of public/political accountability

5-Lack of patriotism

6-Cultural environment that instigates corruption

7-Slow judicial process

8-low media freedom

9-low level of education.

 **English Words with definitions:**

1. Administrative: relating to the management of a company, organization, or institution.
2. Executive: the part of a government responsible for putting laws into effect.
3. Government: The group of people with the authority to govern a country
4. Significant: important or noticeable
5. Determine: to control what something will be.
6. Precise: exact, clear, and correct.
7. Satisfactory: good enough to be accepted in a particular situation.
8. Jurists: someone who has a very detailed knowledge of law.
9. Attempt: to try to do something, especially something difficult.
10. Regulate: to control an activity or process, especially by rules.
11. Primary: more important than anything else.
12. Limit: to prevent a number, amount, or effect from increasing past a particular point.
13. Protect: to keep someone or something safe from harm, damage, or illness.
14. Abuse: to use something for the wrong purpose in a way that is harmful or morally wrong.
15. Conflict: disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles.
16. Abolish: officially end a law, system, especially one that has existed for a long time.
17. Involvement: the act of taking part in an activity or event.
18. Coherent: it is easy to understand because it is clear and reasonable.
19. Effective: Successful and working in the way that was intended.
20. Enhance: to improve the quality, amount, or strength of something:
21. Facilitate: to make something easier or possible.
22. Category: in a system for dividing things according to appearance, quality.....
23. adopt: formally approve a proposal, amendment….., especially by voting.
24. Various: several different types of that thing.
25. Ultra vires: beyond the legal power or authority of the person performing an action.
26. Codify: to arrange laws, principles, facts……. in a system.
27. Legislator: someone who has the power to make laws or belongs to an institution that makes laws.
28. Obligatory: must be done because of a law.
29. Consecutive: follow one after another without an interruption.
30. Judgment: an official legal decision.
31. Implement: the process of putting a plan into action (starting to use something).
32. Authorize: to give official permission for something.
33. Ambiguity: something that is not clear because it has more than one possible meaning.
34. Interpretation: an explanation or opinion of what something means.
35. Amend: to correct or make small changes to something that is written or spoken.
36. Expense: the amount of money that you spend on something.
37. Revenue: the income that a government or company receives regularly.
38. Prohibit: an action is illegal or not allowed.
39. Duty: something that you have to do because it is morally or legally right.
40. Penal: relating to punishment given by law.
41. Centralization: to organize the control of a country, organization, or system so that everything is done or decided in one place.
42. Advantage: something good that helps you.
43. Uniformity: the state of being the same size, shape, amount.....
44. Coordination: a way of organizing the different parts of an activity or making people or things work together effectively.
45. Opportunity: a chance to do something when it is easy for you to do it.
46. Priority: something that is very important and must be dealt with before other things.
47. Reduce: to make something smaller or less in size, amount, or price.
48. Sufficient: as much as is needed for a particular purpose.
49. Encourage: to help someone to feel confident and able to do something
50. Distribution: the act of sharing things among a large group of people in a planned way.

**English Words with Kurdish and Arabic Translation**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.
 | decrease  | كةم كردن |  انخفاض |
|  | increase  | زيادكردن  | زيادة |
|  | at least  | بة لايةني كةم | على الاقل |
|  | different | جياواز | مختلف |
|  | branch  | لق | فرع |
|  | relationship  | ثةيوةندى | علاقة |
|  | govern  | حوكمدةكات | يحكم |
|  | individual  | تاك | فرد |
|  | executive  | جيبةجآ كردن | تنفيذي |
|  | significant  | طرنط | مهم |
|  | rapid growth  | طةشةكردني خيَرا | النمو السريع  |
|  | century | سةدة | قرن  |
|  | function | ئةرك | عمل / وظيفة |
|  | Definition | ثيَناسة | تعريف |
|  | Indeed | لة راستيدا | في الحقيقة |
|  | Determine | دياريكردن  |  تحديد  |
|  | Precise | ورد | دقيق |
|  | Compare | بةراورد | مقارنة |
|  | Absolute | رةها | مطلق |
|  | submit  | مل كةض | خضوع |
|  | ancient | كوَن | قديم |
|  | conflict  | ناكوكي | نزاع |
|  | limit | كوَت | حد |
|  | obstruct | بةربةست | عرقلة |
|  | satisfactory | رازيكةر | مرضية |
|  | jurist  | فةقيه | الفقيه |
|  | attempt | هةولَدان | يحاول |
|  | nature | سروشت | طبيعة |
|  | include | لةخوَدةطريَ | تتضمن |
|  |  protect | ثاراستن | تحمي |
|  |  scope | ضوارضيَوة | نطاق |
|  | activity | ضالاكي | نشاط |
|  | expand  | فراوان بوو (زيادبون) | توسيع |
|  | abuse | خراث بةكارهيَنان | اساءة استعمال |
|  | concern | طرنكي ثيَدان | يهتم ب |
|  | remedy  | ضارةسةر | علاج |
|  | available | بةردةست | متوفر/ متاح |
|  | aggrieved  |  زولَم ليَكراو |  المظلوم |
|  | summarize | كورتكراوة | يلخص |
|  | in respect of  | ثةيوةندار بة | فيما يتعلق |
|  | embodying | بةرجةستةكردن | يتجسد |
|  | facilitate  | ئاسانكاري | يسهل |
|  | liberty  | ئازادي | حرية |
|  | enhancing  | باشكردن | تحسين/ تعزيز |
|  | accountability | بةرثرسياريةتي وليَثرسينةوة | المسؤلية و المساءلة |
|  | transparency | رووني | شفافية |
|  | doubt | طومان | شك |
|  | aspect  | لايةن | جانب |
|  | coherent | روون | واضح |
|  | essential | بنةرةتي | اساسي |
|  | category  |  طروث | فئة |
|  | set forth | روونكردنةوة | بيان |
|  | grant | ثيَدان | منح |
|  | statute | ياسا | قانون |
|  | create | دروستكردن | انشاء |
|  | exceed | بةزاندن | تتجاوز |
|  | intervene | دةستتيَوةردان | تدخل |
|  | due to  | بة هوَكاري | بسبب |
|  | necessary | زةرووري, ثيَويست |  ضروري |
|  | abolish |  هةلَوةشاندنةوة | إلغاء |
|  | separation  |  جياكردنةوة | انفصال  |
|  |  responsible |  بةرثرسيار | المسؤول  |
|  |  issue  |  دةركردن |  اصدار |
|  |  judgment | حوكم |  حكم |
|  |  gradually | لةسةرةخوَ (بةهيَواشي)  | تدريجيا  |
|  | financial | دارايي | مالي |
|  | revenue  | داهات | إيرادات |
|  | properly | بةشيَوةكي دروست | بصورة صحيحة |
|  | strike  | مانطرتن | إضراب |
|  | participation | بةشداريكردن | مشاركة |
|  | rigid | توند | صارم |
|  | uniform | هاوشيَوة | متماثل |
|  | coordination | تةنسيق | تنسيق |
|  | delay | دواكةوتن | تأخير |
|  | communication | ثةيوةندي | الاتصالات |
|  | opportunity | هةل | فرصة |
|  | Skill | شارةزايي | مهارة |
|  | transfer | طواستنةوة | نقل |
|  | respond | وةلامدانةوة | رد |
|  | consistent with | دةطونجيَ لة طةلَي | بالتوافق مع |
|  | encourage | هاندان | شجع |
|  | improve | باشكردن | تحسن |
|  | entity | قةوارة | كيان |
|  | empower | دةسةلات ثيَدان | فوض |
|  | crises | ئةزمةكان | ازمات |
|  | provide |  دابين كردن | تزود |
|  | citizen | هاولَاتي | مواطن |
|  | majority | زوَرينة | أغلبية |
|  | minority | كةمينة | أقلية |
|  | support | ثشتيواني | دعم |
|  | efficiency | كاريطةري  | فعالية |
|  | according to | بةطويَرةي | وفقاً لـ |
|  | obtain | بةدةستهيَنان | حصل |
|  | information | زانياري | معلومات |
|  | decision | بريار | قرار |
|  | license | موَلةت | رخصة |
|  | employee | كريَكار | عامل |
|  | employer | خاوةن كار | صاحب العمل |
|  | corruption | طةندةلَي | فساد |
|  | priority | أفضلية | أفضلية |
|  |  |  |  |

**Questions**

1. Why the definitions of administrative law do not completely demarcate the nature scope and contents of it?
2. Define Administrative Law.
3. Why is the primary function of administrative law to keep governmental powers within the law?
4. What are the main functions of Administrative Law?
5. What are the main purposes of administrative law?
6. What are the elements of administrative custom?
7. Define delegated legislation and how does it help parliament?
8. What are the similarities of Administrative Law and Constitutional Law?
9. When does the relation between Administrative Law and Financial Law appear?
10. When does the relation between Administrative Law and Penal Law appear?
11. Give examples of prohibiting strikes in government departments.
12. What are the advantages of centralization system?
13. What are the disadvantages of centralization system?
14. What are the advantages of decentralization system?
15. What are the disadvantages of decentralization system?
16. How does decentralization constitute to key elements of good governance?
17. Why is decentralization consistent with principles of democracy?
18. Define Electronic Government and what are the benefits of it?
19. Define Electronic Government and count types of it.
20. Define Government-to-Business as a kind of E- Government and give examples for this service.
21. Define corruption and what are its main causes?

Activities

Activity N 1

significant, concept, latter, administrative, executive

1- The children are taught the basic …………….. of mathematics.

2-There has been a ……………… increase in the number of women students in recent years.

3- She offered me more money or a car and I chose the ………….

4- The job is mainly …………………

5- He has an ………….. position in the company.

Activity N 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Word | Meaning  |
| 1-law | A- a phrase or sentence that says exactly what a word, phrase, or idea means |
| 2-rapid | B-happening or done very quickly and in a very short time |
| 3-authority | C-one of the 100-year periods measured from before or after the year of Christ’s birth |
| 4-definition | D-the whole system of rules that people in a particular country or area must obey |
| 5- century | E-the power you have because of your official position |

Activity N 3

satisfactory, includes, precise, determine, attempt

1-She passed her driving test at the first ………...

2- Investigators are still trying to ……………. the cause of the fire.

3- The ……….…. cause of the disease is unknown.

4- This dictionary …………. both British and American spellings of words.

5- The meeting failed to produce a ………………. outcome

Activity N 4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Words | Meanings  |
| 1-Jurists | A-a phrase or sentence that says exactly what a word, phrase, or idea means |
| 2-Definition | B-hard to do, understand, or deal with |
| 3-demarcate | C-to decide or mark the limits of an area, system |
| 4-difficult | D-someone who has a very detailed knowledge of law |

Activity N 5

decision, important, explained, take into account, exercise

1-I hope my teacher will ……………….the fact that I was ill just before the exams when she marks my paper.

2-Nothing could be more ………….to me than my family.

3- There are plans to encourage people to …………..their right to vote.

4- The judges’ ……………is final.

5- I ……………… the situation to my bank manager.

Activity N 6, part 1

The Internet is one of the most popular forms of technology. But can using the Internet have the same effect as taking a drug? The answer seems to be “ yes “ in at least one country. China says many teenagers have grown dependent on the Internet. China says that Internet addiction is the biggest threat to its teenagers. Some critics even call the Internet “ electronic heroin “. In 2008, China became one of the first countries to declare Internet addiction an official medical condition. Experts released a report the defined the condition, or disorder. It said people with Internet addiction disorder spend more than six hours online doing something other than work or study.

Activity N 7

 compared, recent, submit, absolute, ancient

1- Parents used to have …………. power over their children.

2- The situation has improved in …………. years.

3-Both …………and modern history were studied

4-The police …………. the suspect’s fingerprints with those found at the crime scene.

5-We are willing to ………….to arbitration.

Activity N 8, part 2

China has over 20 million Internet addicts. The condition has led to the creation of over 250 camps within China. They are designed to treat young addicts. Teenagers can spend three to four months at a camp. Once there, the patients are required to do demanding physical exercises and take medication. Some patients are placed in rooms by themselves for up 10 days. China is not the only country dealing with Internet addiction. South Korea has opened over 100 treatment centers for teenagers.

Activity N 9

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Word | meaning |
| 1- reform | A-to prevent someone from doing something or something from happening, by making it difficult |
| 2-intervene | B-happening or changing slowly over a long period of time |
| 3-gradually | C-a change or changes made to a system or organization in order to improve |
| 4-revolution | D-a time when people change a ruler or political system by using force or violence |
| 5-obstruct | E-to become involved in an argument, fight, or other difficult situation in order to change what happens |

Activity N 10

expanded, limit, Abusing, Conflicts, primary

1-The minister was sacked for ………….. power for his personal gain.

2- Many of the villagers rely on fishing as their …………..source of income.

3- I've been asked to………. my speech to ten minutes maximum.

4- …………………between parents and children become more frequent when the children become teenagers.

5- Sydney’s population ……………rapidly in the 1960s.

Activity N 11

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Word | Meaning  |
| 1-discretion | A-a senior member of the government who is in charge of a government department or a branch of one |
| 2-transparency | B-the way in which two people or two groups feel about each other and behave towards each other  |
| 3-relationship | C-the ability and right to decide exactly what should be done in a particular situation |
| 4-minister | D-the quality of being easy to understand or know about |

Activity N 12

facilitate, enhance, coherent, embodies, doubt, aspect

1- I ………….. my ability to do the job.

2- a system of rules that covers almost every ……………of their lives.

3-The Government lacks a ………….. economic policy.

4- The latest model ……………many new improvements

5- He wants to ………….his foreign language ability.

6-To ……………learning, each class is no larger than 30 students

Activity N 13

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Word  | Meaning  |
| 1-participation | A-to make a short statement giving only the main information and not the details of a plan, event, report |
| 2-increase | B-to become greater in amount, number |
| 3-essential | C-the act of taking part in an activity or event |
| 4-summarize | D-extremely important and necessary |

Activity N 14

independent, enable, stipulate, granted, elected

1-State laws ………….that public education be free.

2-He was ………….asylum.

3-Only good team work will …………..us to get the job done on time.

4-We …………..him as our representative.

5-We need a central bank that is ……………of the government.

Activity N 15

exceeding, adopt, codified, various, adopted, created,

1. The couple are unable to have children of their own, but hope to…………...
2. There are ………….ways to answer your question
3. Congress finally …………..the law after a two-year debate.
4. Some people believe the universe was …………..by a big explosion.
5. He was fined for ……………the speed limit.
6. The agreement must still be ………………by federal legislation.

Activity N 16

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Words | Meanings |
| 1-suitable | A-a way of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation |
| 2-judge | B-someone who has the power to make laws or belongs to an institution that makes laws |
| 3-Emergency | C- acceptable or right for someone or something |
| 4-legislator | D-the person in a court of law who decides how the law should be applied |
| 5-solution | D-an unexpected and dangerous situation that must be dealt with immediately |

Activity N 17

obvious, consecutive, issued, contradict, circumstances.

1- It might be …………..to you, but it isn’t to me.

2-the minister …………… a statement

3- we can't deal with the problem until we know all the …………………….

4- We’ve had five ………………days of rain.

5- The witness statements …………….each other and the facts remain unclear.

Activity N 18

apply, implementation, ambiguities, amended, authorized,

1- the troops were ……………….to use force.

2- she was responsible for the ……………..of the plan.

3- There are some ……………..in the legislation.

4- Until the constitution is………….., the power to appoint ministers will remain with the president.

5- These ideas are often difficult to …………….in practice.

Activity N 19

citizens, mainly, On the other hand, distinction, subordinate

1-The new law makes no ………… between adults and children.

2-We need our schools to teach students to be good ………

3- I’d like to eat out, but ……………..I should be trying to save money.

4-In some societies women are still …………..to men.

5-Her illness was caused ………..by stress.

Activity N 20

regulates, deal with, similarity, revenue.

1-Taxes provide most of the government's ……………

2- I can see the ………….between you and your brother.

3- a hormone that ……………….metabolism and organ function

4- The government must now ………………the problem of high unemployment.

Activity N 21

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Words  | Meanings |
| 1-property | A-to say that an action is illegal or not allowed  |
| 2-provide | B-the thing or things that someone owns |
| 3-prohibit | C-to give something to someone or make it available to them  |
| 4-expense | D-stop working as a protest against something relating to their work, for example how much they are paid, bad working conditions. |
| 5-strike | the amount of money that you spend on something |

Activity N 22

freedom, fairly, Provides, focus, enforce

1- This law …………. protection for threatened animals and plants.

2-The new law was generally admitted to be difficult to…………...

3-It’s the responsibility of a judge to treat both sides………...

4-The prisoner was recaptured after only 48 hours of………….

5-She tried to …………her mind on her work.

Activity N 23

performance, property, Strike, penal, duty

1- Many people believe that execution has no place in the …………..system of a civilized society.

2-Democratization has brought workers the right to ……………..and join a trade union.

3- Local authorities have a ……………to keep the streets clean.

4- The books are my personal…………...

5- If the accident happened during the …………………..of his regular duties, he’s covered by disability insurance.

Activity N 24

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Words  | Meanings  |
| 1-sector | A-give a person or organization the legal right to do something |
| 2-in charge of | B-something that exists apart from other things, having its own independent existence |
| 3-empower | C-a part of an area of activity, especially of business, trade |
| 4-entity | D-the place where legal trials take place and where crimes, etc. are judged |
| 5-court | responsible for something or someone |

Activity N 25

performance, property, Strike, penal, duty

1- Many people believe that execution has no place in the …………..system of a civilized society.

2-Democratization has brought workers the right to ……………..and join a trade union.

3- Local authorities have a ……………to keep the streets clean.

4- The books are my personal…………...

5- If the accident happened during the …………………..of his regular duties, he’s covered by disability insurance

Activity N 26

transfer, Priority, respond, delayed, via, opportunity

1- My first …….…….is to find somewhere to live.

2- I asked her what the time was, but she didn't…………….

3- There will be an ………………to discuss the matter again next week.

4- My employer wants to …………me to another department.

5- Heavy snow …………the start of the game.

6- I sent a message to Kitty …………her sister.

Activity N 27

Rigid , Advantage, Coordination, Centralization ,Uniformity

1- There's absolutely no ……………..between the different groups - nobody knows what anyone else is doing.

2- the College had not wanted to be too ………in imposing teaching methods.

3- ……………between the twins’ clothes made it even their own parents couldn't tell them apart.

4- The ……………. of booking tickets in advance is that you get better seats.

5- The new system of……………. has already been referred to.

Activity N 28

encouraged, sufficient, reduces, feasible, distribution

1-My weight …………when I stop eating sugar.

2- We can only prosecute if there is ………..…evidence.

3-Kurdistan has a very unequal ……………..of wealth.

4-I want to thank everyone who has …………….

and supported me.

5- It was no longer financially ……………to keep the community center open.