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Faculty of Law and political sciences

Political Sciences Department

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What is Language :

The principal method of human communication, consisting of words used in a structured and conventional way and conveyed by speech, writing, or gesture. Also it can be defined as a system of communication used by a particular country or community.

The four skills of language (also known as the four skills of language learning) are a set of four capabilities that allow an individual to comprehend and produce spoken language for proper and effective interpersonal communication. These skills are Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing.

In the context of first-language acquisition, the four skills are most often acquired in the order of listening first, then speaking, then possibly reading and writing. For this reason, these capabilities are often called LSRW skills.

The four skills of language:

1- Listening:

It is the first language skill we acquire in our native language. It is what is known as a receptive skill, or a passive skill, as it requires us to use our ears and our brains to comprehend language as it is being spoken to us. It is the first of two natural language skills, which are required by all natural spoken languages.

2- Speaking:

It is the second language skill we acquire in our native language. It is what is known as a productive skill, or an active skill, as it requires us to use our vocal tract and our brains to correctly produce language through sound. It is the second of two natural language skills.

3- Reading:

It is the third language skill we may acquire in our native language. As with listening, it is a receptive or passive skill, as it requires us to use our eyes and our brains to comprehend the written equivalent of spoken language. It is one of the two artificial language skills, as not all natural spoken languages have a writing system.

4- Writing:

It is the fourth language skill we may acquire in our native language. As with speaking, it is a productive or active skill, as it requires us to use our hands and our brains to produce the written symbols that represent our spoken language. Along with reading, it is one of the two artificial language skills, as not all natural spoken languages have a writing system.

Names of S1 Modules

Translation

- Introduction to Management Science :	مدخل إلى علم الإدارة
- Introduction to International Relations	مدخل للعلاقات الدولية:
- Epistemology of Political Systems :	ابستيمولوجيا علم السياسة
- Comparative Political Systems	أنظمة سياسية مقارنة:
- Sustainable Development and Anti-corruption :	التنمية المستدامة ومكافحة الفساد
- State and Civil Society :	الدولة والمجتمع المدني
- International and Regional Organizations :	المنظمات الدولية والإقليمية
- History of International Relations :	تاريخ العلاقات الدولية

Tenses

1. Simple Present :

The simple present tense indicates actions occurring now, those occurring habitually, and those that are always true. Usually, the simple present tense is just the base verb unless the subject is in the third person singular (He, She, It). In that case, you'd add "–s" or "–es" to the root.

*I **study** every morning.*

*She **studies** every morning.*

2. Simple Past :

The past tense describes actions that occurred at a specific time prior and do not extend into the present. In other words, the action is completed. The past tense is usually formed by adding "–ed" to the base of the verb, unless it's an irregular verb.

*I **studied** yesterday.*

3. Simple Future :

The simple future tense describes actions that will happen in the future. To form this tense, use [will] + the base form of the verb.

*I **will study** tomorrow morning.*

4. Present Progressive :

Use the present progressive tense to indicate that an action is in progress or happening in the future. It is formed by using [am/is/are] + the present participle.

*I **am studying**.*

*We **are studying** tomorrow.*

What Is a Present Participle?

A *present participle* is a form of a verb that ends in "–ing" and is used to form progressive tenses, but can also be used as adjectives.

- *I am **singing**.*
- *Look at that **singing** bird.*

5. Past Progressive :

The past progressive tense is used to describe continuous actions in the past, especially if the action was interrupted by another. It is formed by using [was/were] + the present participle.

*I **was studying** when you arrived.*

6. Future Progressive :

The future progressive tense indicates an action that will be in progress in the future, especially when a specific time is mentioned. It is formed by using [will be] + the present participle.

I **will be studying** at 8 AM tomorrow.

7. Present Perfect :

The present perfect refers to actions that began in the past and were either completed at some unspecified time in the past or continued into the present. It is formed by using [have/has] with the past participle.

*I **have studied** before.*

Here are some points to remember when using 'have' and 'has'.

Let's start with the basics. They can both be used to show possession and are important in making the '*perfect tenses*'. 'Had' is the past tense of both 'has' and 'have'.

have

Have is used with some pronouns and plural nouns:
'I have a great English teacher.'
'You have toothpaste on your chin.'
'We have a meeting at 12.'
'Nurses have a difficult job.'

has

Has is used with the third person singular. For example:
'She has a great personality.'
'He has a new haircut.'
'The washing machine has a leak in it'.
'It has a hole near the door.'

contractions

I have = I've
you have = you've
we have = we've
they have = They've
he has = he's
it has = it's

negative contractions

has not = hasn't
have not = haven't
had not = hadn't

'have' and 'has' in questions

'Have you been to Australia?'
'Has Andrew left yet?'
'Who has my pen?'
'Has anyone seen my mobile phone?'

'have got' and 'have'

Both 'have got' and 'have' mean the same thing. There is no difference.

'I have got an i-phone.' = 'I have an i-phone'.
'You have got a message.' = You have a message.'
'She has got no time to sleep.' ='She has no time to sleep.'

'have' and 'has' verb tenses

'have/has'' is an important verb in making the 'perfect tense':

Present Perfect
'She has lived here for a long time.'
'We have seen this TV show before.'
'I have cut my finger.'

Past Perfect
'I had already decided not to go before he asked me.'
'They had finished the race before it started raining.'
'She had already left when he arrived'

modal verbs: 'have to'

'have to' is used to mean that something is necessary. It is used in the following way in affirmative sentences:
subject + modal (have to / has to) + verb
'I have to wash my car today.'
'He has to write a report.'
'I had to go to the bank yesterday.'

'have to' in negative sentences

In negatives to show that something is **not** necessary we follow this rule:
subject + doesn't have to + verb
'We don't have to work tomorrow.'
'She doesn't have to wear a uniform to school'
'I didn't have to make my bed when I was young'

Text 01 : International Organisations

In an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world, some issues are too big for countries to handle on their own. Countries need to work together, and they do so in part through international organizations that facilitate cooperation and encourage diplomatic solutions to global problems.

This is an introduction to six of the world's most prominent international organizations: the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union (EU), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Group of Twenty (G20), and the International Criminal Court (ICC). Many of these organizations were created to promote global peace and prosperity, including through governance of international security, trade, and monetary policy, forming part of the liberal world order.

Together, the BRICS countries have already overtaken the Group of Seven (G7) advanced economies in terms of their contribution to global gross domestic product, with the group now accounting for almost a third of worldwide economic activity measured by purchasing power parity.

The BRICS expansion represents a strategic opportunity for a more multipolar and equitable world order, and its success hinges on a shared commitment to these principles. As the bloc continues to evolve and expand, it must remain true to its core values of multipolarity, economic cooperation, and reducing dependence on the US dollar. By doing so, BRICS can play a pivotal role in shaping a more balanced and just global order where the voices of emerging economies are heard and respected.

www.world101.cfr.org

Key Words :

- Interconnected :	مترابط ومتداخل
- Interdependent world :	ترابط معتمد على بعضه ومترابط
- Issues :	إشكالات، قضايا
- International Organizations :	المنظمات الدولية
- Facilitate :	تسهيل
- Cooperation :	تعاون
- Diplomatic Solutions :	حلول سياسية
- Global :	عالمي
- The United Nations :	الأمم المتحدة
- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization :	حلف الناتو
- The European Union :	الأمم المتحدة
- The World Trade Organization (WTO) :	منظمة التجارة العالمية
- The Group of Twenty (G20) :	مجموعة العشرين
- The International Criminal Court (ICC) :	المحكمة الجنائية الدولية
- The Brics :	منظمة البريكس
- Peace and Prosperity :	السلام والإزدهار
- Governance :	إدارة وتسيير وتحكم
- Trade :	تجارة
- Monetary Policy :	السياسة النقدية
- World Order :	النظام العالمي
- Advanced :	متطور ومتقدم
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) :	إجمالي الناتج المحلي
- Expansion :	توسع
- Opportunity :	فرصة
- Multipolar :	متعدد الأقطاب
- Balanced :	متوازن
- Emerging Economies :	الإقتصادات الناشئة أو الصاعدة

Text 02 : International Relations

2023 has been a violent year. It is estimated that 1 in 6 people in the world have been exposed to conflict in the last twelve months. The sense of impunity and disregard for international law has escalated.

2023 has been one of the most conflictive years in the world since the end of World War II. In just twelve months, political violence has increased by 27%. It grew in intensity and frequency. The war in Gaza brought 2023 to a close, with over 17,000 dead accounted for so far, warnings from the United Nations of the risk of humanitarian collapse and genocide of the Palestinian population trapped in the Strip.

2024 will be a year of ballots and bullets. The elections held in more than 70 countries will serve as a stress test for the democratic system, and the impact of the multiple conflicts stoking global instability will shape a world in the throes of a global power shift and a clear regression in terms of humanitarianism and fundamental rights.

The erosion of international norms is more acute than ever, and events become more unpredictable. 2024 begins wide open, marked by an increasingly diverse and (dis)organised world, with hanging interests and alliances in issues such as geopolitical competition, green and digital transitions, or international security.

The economic consequences of the succession of crises of recent years will be more visible in 2024: economic growth will be weak, and China's downturn will reverberate in emerging economies, in a climate of rapid tightening of financial conditions and a strong dollar.

Key Words :

- Violent year : سنة عنيفة
- Conflict : صراع، نزاع
- Impunity : إفلات من العقاب
- International law : القانون الدولي
- Escalated : تصاعد
- Intensity : الحدة، الشدة، الكثافة
- Humanitarian collapse انهيار إنساني، كارثة انسانية
- Genocide : إبادة جماعية
- Strip : قطاع
- Ballots and bullets : الإقتراعات والرصاص
- Elections : انتخابات
- Democratic system : نظام ديمقراطي
- Impact : تأثير
- Global instability : عدم استقرار عالمي
- Humanitarianism : إنسانية
- Fundamental rights : الحقوق الأساسية
- The erosion of international norms : تآكل المعايير الدولية
- Alliances : تحالفات
- Issues : قضايا وإشكالات
- Geopolitical competition : منافسة جيوسياسية
- Green and digital transitions : التحولات الخضراء والرقمية
- Consequences : العواقب، التداعيات
- Economic growth : نمو اقتصادي
- Emerging economies : الاقتصاديات الناشئة
- Financial conditions : الظروف، الأوضاع المالية

Text 02 : Political Epistemology :

Political epistemology lies at the intersection of political philosophy and epistemology. Put broadly, political epistemologists investigate the ways in which epistemological issues are at the center of our political lives.

For example, they explore how claims of knowledge, truth, and expertise impact political decisions and forms of legitimate authority. Research in this domain ranges from asking questions about whether (and to what extent) legitimate authority hinges on epistemic evaluation of the process or outcome of political decisions to questions about epistemic virtues and vices of individuals in their role as political agents.

Political epistemologists ask questions such as: which forms of government can leverage the collective wisdom of the public and to what extent does ignorance, propaganda, or misinformation undermine the legitimacy of collective decisions? What role should disagreement play in our political lives and how does disagreement impact society (i.e., does it lead to polarization or can it be productively leveraged to reveal blind spots based on different perspectives)? In what ways are socially and politically marginalized groups in a position of epistemic privilege vis-à-vis social structures? While the term *political epistemology* is fairly new, scholars have been interested in topics at the intersection of political philosophy and epistemology at least since Plato.

Until recently, however, political philosophy and epistemology proceeded largely in their own silos. The subfield of political epistemology explicitly draws on the insights from both areas of philosophy (as well as cognate areas like political science and social psychology). As a result, the past few years have witnessed an outpouring of new research that draws important and tighter connections between epistemology (especially social epistemology) and political philosophy. For example, new work has been published on propaganda, fake news, belief polarization, political disagreement, conspiracy theories, the epistemic merits of democracy, voter ignorance, irrationality in politics, distrust, and the epistemic harms of echo chambers.

Political epistemology is now a flourishing area of philosophy.

Key Words :

- Political epistemology :	المعرفة السياسية
- Investigate :	تحقيق، يحقق
- Issues :	مسائل وإشكالات
- Impact :	تأثير
- Political decisions	القرارات السياسية:
- Legitimate authority :	السلطة الشرعية
- Evaluation	تقييم:
- Process :	عملية، إجراء
- Outcomes :	نتائج ، مخرجات
- Political agents :	السياسيين، الممثلين السياسيين
- Ignorance :	الجهل
- Misinformation :	معلومات مضللة
- Disagreement :	خلاف، عدم توافق
- Polarization :	استقطاب، من القطبية
- Scholars :	العلماء
- Fake news :	أخبار كاذبة
- Belief polarization :	استقطاب الاعتقاد
- Conspiracy theories :	نظريات المؤامرة
- Irrationality in politics :	اللاعقلانية في السياسة