

## If you are happy, write about it!

### A. Grammar Summary أ. ملخص قواعد الوحدة

القواعد الواردة في الوحدة الرابعة هي كالآتي:

#### الجملة الشرطية (النوع الأول) First Conditional

أ. تعبر الجملة الشرطية عن حدث متوقع حدوثه في المستقبل، أو نتيجة متوقعة لشرط (حدث) ما. ويكون زمن الجملة في المضارع القريب (الوقت الحالي) بالإضافة إلى المستقبل البسيط.

#### تركيب الجملة Formation

**If+ Subject+ simple present, Subject + will + infinitive.**

الجملة الأولى: سؤال الشرط (مضارع بسيط)

الجملة الثانية: جواب الشرط (مستقبل بسيط)

Examples:

1. **If it rains** tomorrow, we **will stay** at home. = إذا أمطرت غداً، سوف نبقى في المنزل.
  2. **If you study** hard, you **will pass** the exam. = إن درست بجد، فسوف تنجح في الامتحان.
  3. **If Mona is sick**, she **will not come** to school tomorrow. = إذا كانت منى مريضة، فإنها لن تأتي إلى المدرسة غداً.
- ب. يمكن استبدال **will** في تركيب الجملة الشرطية بكلمة **may** وذلك للدلالة على عدم التأكد من احتمالية وقوع الحدث أو عدمه، حتى مع اكتمال الشرط.

Examples:

1. **If you are** good at drawing, you **may draw** us a picture. = إن كنت جيداً في الرسم، بإمكانك رسم صورة لنا.
2. **If Huda stops** eating meat, she **may lose** some weight. = إذا توقفت هدى عن أكل اللحوم، فإنه من المحتمل أن تخسر الوزن.

ج. يمكن كذلك أن يحتوي جواب الشرط **main clause** على عدد من الأفعال الناقصة (المساعدة) **modals** وتوضع مكان **will** مثل: يجب/لزوم **must**, يجب أن **have to**, ينبغي **should**, يمكن **can**

Examples:

1. **If you want** to send a letter, you **should use** a postal service. = إن أردت إرسال رسالة، ينبغي أن تستعمل خدمة البريد.
  2. **If you want** to pass the exam, you **must study** well. = إن أردت النجاح في الاختبار، يجب أن تدرس بجد.
  3. **If you are** hungry, you **can eat** a sandwich. = إذا كنت جائعاً، تستطيع أن تتناول شطيرة.
  4. **If you are** going to school, you **have to wear** the uniform. = إن كنت ذاهباً للمدرسة، يجب أن ترتدي الزي الرسمي.
- من الممكن أن تأتي جملة جواب الشرط في بداية الكلام وأن تتأخر جملة سؤال الشرط إلى النهاية، وفي هذه الحالة يتم إزالة الفاصلة الموضوعية بين الجملتين.

Examples:

1. You **should use** a postal service **if you want** to send a letter.
2. You **can eat** a sandwich **if you are** hungry.
3. You **must study** well **if you want** to pass the exam.
4. We **will stay** at home **if it rains** tomorrow.

## B. Grammar Worksheet ب. ورقة عمل القواعد

يرجى التركيز على التمارين التالية التي وردت في الوحدة الرابعة وفي الكتابين، والتدرب على حلها بشكل جيد. ستجد حل كل تمرين أسفله:

## Activity Book:

## 1. Exercise 2, Page 30:

Answers الأجوبة:

2. b 3. a 4. b 5. a

## 2. Exercise 1, Page 31:

Answers الأجوبة:

1. walk 2. will get 3. book 4. write 5. will suffer

## 3. Exercise 4, Page 32:

Answers الأجوبة:

2. What civilisation **will you write** about if the class **does** a project on writing?
3. Who **will you choose** to work with on this project if you **have to** work in pairs?
4. How **will you know** which computer to buy if you **do not ask** your friends?
5. What **will you do** if you **want** to be a professional footballer?
6. What **will you get** if you **switch** on the computer?
7. How much money **will you spend** if you **go** shopping with your friends?

## 4. Exercise 1, Page 36:

Answers الأجوبة:

- |                  |             |            |                 |               |
|------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. do not finish | 2. will get | 3. Help    | 4. can you help | 5. Will it be |
| 6. meet          | 7. is       | 8. will be | 9. says         | 10. can come  |

## 5. Exercise 3, Page 36:

Answers الأجوبة:

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. c

## Student Book:

## 1. Exercise 1, Page ٣٩

Answers الأجوبة: 1 = c , 2 = d , 3 = a , 4 = b

## 2. Exercise 2, Page 39

Answers الأجوبة: 1. want 2. have to 3. will 4. see 5. notice 6. will know

## 3. Exercise 3, Page 39

Answers الأجوبة:

2. If you want to learn Chinese, you will have to study hard.
3. Will you help me with my French homework if I help you with the dishes?
4. My sister won't go to the theatre with us if she doesn't finish her English homework.
5. Dad will tell us where to find this information if we phone him.
6. If you hurry up, you will get to the post office before they close.

## 4. Exercise 1, page 45:

Answers الأجوبة:

1. will be; 2. can; 3. should take; 4. don't allow; 5. may want; 6. will match; 7. must give

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## C. Vocabulary Summary

## ج. ملخص مفردات الوحدة

Word	المعنى بالعربية	Type	English Meaning
ancestor	سَلَف / جَد	noun	a person who was a member of one's family a long time ago.
clay	صلصال	noun	a soft, sticky type of earth that is used for making pottery, brick, etc.
combination	خليط/ مزيج	noun	the act of joining two or more things
efficient	فعال	adjective	producing satisfactory results
figure	رمز/ شكل	noun	a drawing that represent something or someone
government	حكومة	noun	the people who rule a country or state
hieroglyphics	الهيروغليفية/ الكتابة بالصور	noun	an Ancient Egyptian form of writing in which pictures represent words
light	خفيف	adjective	easy lift or carry, and having little weight
messenger	رسول	noun	a person who carries letters or information from one place to another
mode	أسلوب/ طريقة	noun	a manner of doing something
papyrus	ورق البردي	noun	a kind of paper used in ancient Egypt.
portable	متنقل	adjective	easily moved from one place to another
primitive	بدائي / بسيط	adjective	belonging to early times of history and no longer existing in modern days
private	خاص	adjective	owned by citizens and not by the government
scribe	ناسخ/ كاتب	noun	a person who used to make copies of official documents in the past
suitable	مناسب	adjective	right or appropriate for a particular purpose, person or occasion
Sumerian	السومرية / حضارة ما بين النهرين	noun	belonging to the ancient civilization of Sumer in Mesopotamia
temple	معبد	noun	a place of worship in Ancient Egypt
to collapse	لينهار	verb	to fail suddenly and completely
to communicate	ليتواصل	verb	to tell and share information
to represent	ليعرض/ ليمثل	verb	to be a symbol of something

## D. Vocabulary Worksheet د. ورقة عمل المفردات

يرجى التركيز على التمارين التالية التي وردت في الوحدة الرابعة وفي الكتابين، والتدرب على حلها بشكل جيد:

## Activity Book:

## 1. Exercise 1, Page 30

**Answers** الأجوبة:

- Clay is soft wet earth that is used for making pottery.
- Efficient means being effective without wasting time or effort.
- A messenger is a person who delivers messages as a job.
- To communicate is to exchange information or ideas.

## 2. Exercise 6 and 7, Page 32

**Answers** الأجوبة:

1. SCRIBE                      2. TEMPLE                      3. SUITABLE                      4. HIEROGLYPHICS  
5. PAPYRUS                      6. MESSENGER  
7. COMMUNICATE: to share or exchange information

## 3. Exercise 3, Page 35

**Answers** الأجوبة:

1. represent    2. Sumerian    3. clay    4. Papyrus    5. light    6. portable    7. efficient

## 4. Exercise 3, Page 36

**Answers** الأجوبة:

1. a                      2. c                      3. b                      4. a                      5. c

## Student Book:

## 1. Exercise ٣, Page ٤٥

**Answers** الأجوبة:

1. b: used in a well-organized way  
2. d: to exchange information with other people  
3. a: the act of joining two or more things  
4. c: a person who delivers a message from one person to another

## 2. Crossword Puzzle, Page ٤6

**Answers** الأجوبة:

1. COLLAPSE  
2. PRIMITIVE  
3. REPRESENT  
4. CLAY  
5. SCRIBE  
6. FIGURE  
7. PAPYRUS  
8. TEMPLE  
9. ANCESTOR

## E. Reading Comprehension Worksheet هـ. ورقة عمل قطع القراءة والاستيعاب

S.B: Page 42

The Egyptians developed writing about 6,000 years ago. Scribes were among the few people who could read and write. **They** decorated their temples with hieroglyphics, which Egyptians called 'the words of God'. The Egyptians developed hieroglyphic writing at the same time as Sumerian writing was developed on soft clay. However, the Egyptians didn't write on clay; they wrote on papyrus, wood and rock walls.

The Egyptians were the first to use writing in everyday life. That is how **they** found that Hieroglyphics were great for decorating temple walls, but not very useful in daily business. For these more common activities, people used a simpler script, called 'hieratic'.

Hieroglyphic writing used symbols or pictures to represent objects. People wrote hieroglyphics in rows or columns. In the case of rows, you can read **them** from left to right or from right to left. You must look at the human or animal figures to work out which direction to read. (They always face towards the beginning of the line.) In the case of a column, you must read from top to bottom.

Hieroglyphic symbols are divided into alphabetical signs that represent a single sound, and signs that represent a combination of two or three consonants. There were also 'wordsigns'. These are pictures of objects. There were at least 700 symbols, and each symbol had up to three meanings. Also, a symbol could represent just one sound or **it** could represent the picture it showed. Our writing system today is much simpler!

- 1) When the Egyptians developed their writing system? They developed it 6000 years ago.
- 2) Who developed writing about 6000 years ago? The Egyptians.
- 3) Who were among the few people who could read and write? Scribes.
- 4) With what did scribes decorate their templates? They decorated their temples with hieroglyphics.
- 5) What did the Egyptians called Hieroglyphics? They called it "words of God".
- 6) On what material the Sumerians wrote at first? Sumerians developed their writing on soft clay.
- 7) Who were the first to write on papyrus? The Egyptians were the first to write on papyrus.
- 8) Who were the first to use writing in everyday life? The Egyptians did.
- 9) Was hieroglyphic useful in daily business? No, it wasn't useful in daily business.
- 10) What is the language used for writing daily business in Egypt? Hieratic
- 11) What is Hieratic? A simpler script of hieroglyphics.
- 12) What did hieroglyphic used to represent objects? It used symbols or pictures to represent objects.
- 13) How the Egyptians wrote Hieroglyphics? They wrote it in rows or columns.
- 14) How can you read a ROW in hieroglyphic? From left to right or from right to left.
- 15) How can you read a COLUMN in hieroglyphic? From top to bottom.
- 16) How many symbols did the hieroglyphic have? It has at least 700 symbols.
- 17) Which is simpler, hieroglyphics writing or our modern writing system? Our writing is simpler.
- 18) What does the underlined pronouns refer to?

"They" in line 3 refers to "Scribes"; "they" in line 8 refers to "the Egyptians"; "they" in line 11 refers to "the Egyptians"; "them" in line 22 refers to "hieroglyphics"; "it" in line 38 refers to "a symbol"

## Translating Proverbs ترجمة الأمثال

وردت بعض الأمثال العربية والإنجليزية خلال الوحدة الرابعة وهي مطلوبة للحفظ وفيما يلي مجموعة أخرى من خارج الكتاب يرجى حفظها:

English proverb	Arabic proverb
1) Actions speak louder than words.	الأفعال أعلى صوتاً من الأقوال.
2) Speech is silver, but silence is golden.	إذا كان الكلام من ذهب فالسكوت من فضة.
3) Words cut more than swords.	الكلام أقطع من السيوف.
4) Wrong hears, wrong answer gives.	من أخطأ السمع، أساء الإجابة.
5) Least said, soonest mended	خير الكلام ما قلّ ودلّ.
6) After a storm come sunshine.	بعد الضيق يأتي الفرج.
7) A throw without a pitcher.	رُبّ رمية من غير رام.
8) Every why has a wherefore.	لكل سؤال جواب.
9) Grasp all, lose all.	الطمع ضرّ ما نفع.
10) Let bygones be bygones.	عفا الله عما مضى.