

They have made important discoveries!

A. Grammar Summary أ. ملخص قواعد الوحدة

القواعد الواردة في الوحدة السادسة هي كالآتي:

1. The present perfect simple with for and since and time expressions

المضارع التام البسيط مع for و since والعبارات الدالة على الوقت

ملخص القاعدة بشكل عام (لجميع الطلبة وكما ورد في الكتاب):

١. نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط للتحدث عن أنشطة وأحداث حدثت في الماضي ونحن لا نعرف أو لسنا مهتمين بمعرفة وقت حدوثها بالضبط.

٢. أنا أسف لأنني لم أكتب لك لعدة شهور. I am sorry that I **haven't written** to you **for many months**.

بشكل عام، إننا نستخدم **for** و **since** مع زمن المضارع التام البسيط.

٣. لم نرى اليابسة لمدة شهرين حتى هذه اللحظة. **For two weeks** now we **have not seen** land.

منذ أن قدمت على هذه السفينة، صنعت الكثير من الأصدقاء. **Since I've been** on this ship, **I've made lots of new friends**.
٤. نستخدم **For** للتعبير عن مدة زمنية محددة ومعناها (لمدة).

٥. أنا أسف لأنني لم أكتب لك لعدة شهور. I am sorry that I **haven't written** to you **for many months**.

٦. نستخدم **Since** للتعبير عن أن فترة زمنية قد ابتدأت ولم تنتهي بعد؛ كما وأنها في بعض الأحيان تشير إلى تاريخ أو فترة محددة من الوقت، ومعناها (منذ).

٧. ماذا كتبوا في إنجلترا عن رحلتنا منذ أن غادرنا؟
٨. نستخدم كلمة **Ever** ومعناها (أبداً / في أي وقت) مع الزمن المضارع التام البسيط في حالة السؤال.

٩. هل قمت خلال حياتك بالسفر إلى مدينة كبيرة؟ **Have you ever travelled** to a big town?

١٠. نستخدم **ago / last week / when I was a child, etc.** مع زمن الماضي البسيط.

١١. لقد أصبح طياراً عندما كان عمره 21. **He became** a pilot **when he was 21**.

ملخص القاعدة بشكل خاص (طلبتني كما تم شرحها في الصفوف):

كما تذكرون أحبتي الطلبة، فقد قمت بشرح هذه القاعدة (For / Since) خلال دراستنا للوحدة السادسة بالطريقة التالية:

- حتى تعرف أي من For أو Since سوف نضع في الفراغ داخل الجملة يجب علينا أن ننتبه إلى أن:
 - الكلمات التي تتبع For (الأشياء التي نعدّها أو نحصيها) تكون مجموع أرقام أو أعداد مثل (شهرين، ٣ أيام، عشر سنوات، العديد من الأيام... الخ).
 - الكلمات التي تتبع Since (الأشياء التي نعدّها أو نحصيها) تكون أسماء سنوات أو أشهر أو أيام أو العمر أو الساعات.
- انتبه للجدول التالي حتى تصل الفكرة بشكل أوضح:

منذ Since	لمدة For
I was a child منذ أن كنت طفلاً	A long time لوقت طويل
I was five منذ أن كان عمري ٥ سنوات	Five hours لمدة ٥ ساعات
Five o'clock منذ الساعة الخامسة	Six months لمدة ٦ أشهر
1995 منذ عام ١٩٩٥	Three days لمدة ٣ أيام
Monday منذ الاثنين	15 minutes لمدة ١٥ دقيقة
July منذ شهر تموز	Many years لسنوات طويلة
Yesterday منذ البارحة	

2. The present perfect simple and the past simple المضارع التام البسيط والماضي البسيط

لقد شرحنا هذه القاعدة في بداية الفصل الأول وفيما يلي شرحها كما أوردناه في الوحدة الأولى:

A. Past Simple الماضي البسيط

يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن أفعال أو أحداث حدثت في الماضي وفي وقت معلوم من الزمن الماضي.

Affirmative الإثبات: Subject + (v – ed) / v^٢ + للفعل الشاذ + object + complement.

Example: Ahmad **played** football yesterday.

Negative النفي: Subject + **did not** + v (infinitive مجرد) + object + complement.

Example: Ahmad **didn't play** football yesterday.

Interrogative الاستفهام: Did + subject + v (infinitive مجرد) + object + complement + ?

Example: **Did** Ahmad **play** football yesterday?

Keywords الدلالات: Yesterday, ago, last week, last month, last year, in 1990, in 2001

B. Present Perfect Simple المضارع التام البسيط

يستخدم للتعبير عن أحداث حدثت في الماضي وانتهت قبل لحظات، أو حدثت في الماضي ولا زالت آثارها مستمرة لأن. يتم تكوين الفعل في هذا الزمن باستخدام (have/has) بالإضافة إلى فعل +ed أو التصريف الثالث للأفعال الشاذة

He, she, it → has I, we, they, you → have

Affirmative الإثبات: Subject + **have/has** + **V-ed** + object + complement.

Examples: I **have played** golf recently.

He **has just watched** a film in the cinema.

Ahmad **has already finished** his homework.

Negative النفي: Subject + **have/has** + **not** + **V-ed** + object + complement

Examples: I **haven't played** golf recently.

He **hasn't just watched** a film in the cinema.

Ahmad **hasn't already finished** his homework.

Interrogative الاستفهام: **Have/Has** + Subject + **V-ed** + object + complement + ?

Examples: **Have** you **played** golf recently?

Has Omar **already watched** a film in the cinema?

Keywords الدلالات: since, for, every, already, never, just, recently.

B. Grammar Worksheet ب. ورقة عمل القواعد

Student Book Exercises تمارين كتاب القراءة

Ex. 1 (S.B 63): Answer the questions with for and since:

1. How long have you known your best friend?

_____ I was five.

2. How long have you lived in this town?

_____ 2007.

3. How long has she known Jaber?

Oh, _____ many years.

4. How long have you been here?

_____ eight o'clock!

Answers الإجابات: 1. Since 2. Since 3. for 4. Since

Ex. 2 (S.B 63): Copy and complete the table with the time expressions:

he was 21 – ten minutes – 1910 – an hour – three days – two weeks – January – last winter – Friday –
six months – ten o'clock – many months – over a year – a million years

For	Since
<i>ten minutes</i>	<i>he was 21</i>
<i>an hour</i>	<i>1910</i>
<i>three days</i>	<i>January</i>
<i>two weeks</i>	<i>last winter</i>
<i>six months</i>	<i>Friday</i>
<i>many months</i>	<i>ten o'clock</i>
<i>over a year</i>	
<i>a million years</i>	

Ex. 1 (S.B 69): Choose the correct alternative:

1. He's been on holiday **since/for** three weeks.

2. How long have you played the piano?

For/Since I was five.

3. The trip lasted **for/since** five days.

4. I'm starving. I haven't had anything to eat **since/for** more than six hours.

5. I have learnt about different cultures **for/since** I came to this school.

6. It's been a while **for/since** Amin last visited his hometown.

Answers الإجابات: 1. for 2. Since 3. for 4. for 5. since 6. since

Activity Book Exercises تمارين كتاب الأنشطة

Ex. 2 (A.B 47): Complete the sentences with for and since:

- They have lived in Aqaba ...for... three years.
- She's known her best friend ...since... they were children.
- He's worked for this company ...for... two months.
- We haven't opened the gift ...since... it arrived last week.
- I've played the piano ...since... I was seven.

Ex. 3 (A.B 54): Complete the following sentences with for and since:

- I have lived in this town ...for... eight years.
- I have been at school ...since... eight o'clock this morning.
- Julie and Fatima have been friends ...for... six months.
- He has practice surfing ...since... he was eleven.
- We haven't spoken to him ...since... we last saw you.

Ex. 3 (A.B 48): Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

- I ...have lived... (live) in Jordan since I was a child.
- My family ...lived... (live) in Madaba when I was young.
- I ...have used... (use) my mobile phone for two years.
- I ...used... (use) my mobile phone three times yesterday.
- From the day he took part in the race, Kamel ...has made... (make) a lot of friends.
- Kamel ...made... (make) a lot of friends when he took part in the race.

Ex. 5 (A.B 57): Read the following sentences then complete them with the correct words from a, b or c:

- Samir, may I this pencil from you?
a. offer b. borrow c. give
- The man offered a large amount of money to the orphanage.
a. sensible b. generous c. greedy
- old templates are going to collapse if they are not taken care of.
a. A little b. Much c. Some
- Go to sleep early you to wake up fresh in the morning.
a. if / want b. if / will want c. may / want
- These ancient houses were built with
a. many clay b. any clay c. a lot of clay

Answers الإجابات: 1. b) borrow 2. b) generous 3. c) Some 4. a) if/want 5. c) a lot of clay

C. Vocabulary Summary

ج. ملخص مفردات الوحدة

Word	المعنى بالعربية	Type	English Meaning
advance	يتقدم	verb	to move forward
amazed	مندهبش	adjective	
blizzard	عاصفة ثلجية	noun	a very strong storm of snow and wind
condition	ظرف / حالة	noun	the situation in which a person or thing is
continent	قارة	noun	a huge division of land surrounded by sea
crew	طاقم	noun	group of people who work together on a ship, airplane or bus
enthusiast	متحمس / هاوي	noun	a person who has strong interest in a certain activity or subject
excited	متحمس	adjective	
expedition	حملة / بعثة	noun	a long organized journey to unknown places
explorer	مستكشف	noun	a person who travels to unknown regions to discover them
exposure	تعرض	noun	the negative effects on the body caused by being exposed to very cold weather
fascinated	مفتون بـ	adjective	
frightened	خائف	adjective	
frostbite	عضة الصقيع	noun	damage caused to the body by great cold
generation	جيل	noun	people born at about the same time and having the same age
pace	خطوة	noun	a single step taken when walking or running
pioneer	رائد / طليعي	noun	a person who is the first to do or invent something
plot	يعين موقعا على الخريطة	verb	to mark a position on a map
port	مرفأ / ميناء	noun	a place where the ships stop to load or unload people or things
progress	تقدم / تحسن	noun	improvement and advance
race	سباق	noun	a competition between people or vehicles to see who is the fastest
rigging	الحوال والأشعة	noun	the ropes and chains that control the ship's sails
root	جذر	noun	the part of a plant that grows under the ground
sailing	إبحار	noun	the activity or sport of travelling in a ship or boat that has sails
seed	بذرة	noun	the part of a plant from which a new plant be grown
terrified	مرتعب	adjective	
tragic	مأساوي	adjective	causing the feeling of sadness
trail	أثر	noun	a series of signs or objects left behind by the passage of someone or something
training	تدريب	noun	the process of learning the practical side of a job or activity
vessel	سفينة / مركب كبير	noun	a ship or large boat
wander	يتجول / يطوف / يتوه	verb	to walk from one place to another with no definite destination in mind

D. Vocabulary Worksheet د. ورقة عمل المفردات والمعاني

Ex. 5 (A.B 57): Read the following sentences then complete them with the correct words from a, b or c:

- Samir, may I this pencil from you?
a. offer b. borrow c. give
- The man offered a large amount of money to the orphanage.
a. sensible b. generous c. greedy
- old templates are going to collapse if they are not taken care of.
a. A little b. Much c. Some
- Go to sleep early you to wake up fresh in the morning.
a. if / want b. if / will want c. may / want
- These ancient houses were built with
a. many clay b. any clay c. a lot of clay

Answers الإجابات: 1. b) borrow 2. b) generous 3. c) Some 4. a) if/want 5. c) a lot of clay

Ex. 1 (A.B 47): Complete the statements and questions with the words from the box:

expedition – tragic – continents – blizzard – explorer – advance – seeds

- Europe is one of the continents I've always wanted to visit.
- Will you get me some seeds from the market? I want to grow some lettuce.
- How many days does the explorer need to complete the expedition to the jungle?
- It's going to take the sailors a lot of effort to advance at sea because of the terrible blizzard.

Extra exercise تمرين إضافي: Match the following words with their definitions:

a) sailing	b) ancestor	c) plot	d) borrow	e) miser	f) papyrus
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- To take something from someone and return it after having used it for a short time.
- Someone who has a lot of money but spends too little.
- Someone in your family, who is generations older than you.
- A type of paper used in Ancient Egypt.
- The activity of travelling in a small boat with sails.
- To mark a rout or position on a map.

1	d
2	e
3	b
4	f
5	a
6	c

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

Scott’s race to the pole

S.B: Page 62

Read the following article CAREFULLY, and then answer the questions below:

For the past century, people have admired Robert Falcon Scott – a pioneer who attempted to be the first person to the South Pole.

In 1910, Scott led his second expedition to the Antarctic. He and his crew arrived in January 1911 and set up camp in McMurdo Sound. As they travelled south, they met awful conditions. Their sledges and ponies could not cope. Even the dogs had to turn back. Eventually there were just five men left – Scott, Wilson, Oates, Bowers and Evans. They battled on, but when they reached the South Pole on 17 January, 1912, they found a small tent with a Norwegian flag. The orwegian explorer Roald Amundsen reached the pole a month before Scott.

Like all people who have been beaten, the men were extremely disappointed when they started their return journey. They struggled through blizzards. Evans died in February and then Oates, who had severe frostbite, walked out into the freezing conditions on his thirty-second birthday. He didn’t return. The remaining three men finally died of starvation and exposure on 29 March, 1912. Tragically, they were only twenty kilometres from a food supply. Eight months later, a search party found their tent and their diaries. Their notebooks, letters and diaries described the tragic events.

Since then, Scott’s bravery has been greatly admired by the British people, and he has become a national hero.

- 1) When did Scott and his crew reach the South Pole?
2) When did Scott lead his second expedition to the Antarctic?
3) Who reached the Pole a month before Scott?
4) Where was Scott’s second expedition?
5) What is the nationality of Roald Amundsen?
6) What did Scott and his crew meet?
7) What did they find when they reached the South Pole?
8) How many men were left eventually?
9) The underlined pronoun (his) line (3) refers to:
10) The underlined pronoun (he) line (3) refers to:

Answers الإجابات

1. They reached the south pole on 17 January, 1912.
2. In 1910.
3. The Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen.
4. To the Antarctic.
5. He is Norwegian. / He is from Norway.
6. They met awful conditions.
7. They found a small tent with a Norwegian flag.
8. Five men.
9. Scott (Scott's crew)
10. Scott