

Action Pack 9

Ninth Grade

Module 1

Starting Out

Module Summary ملخص الوحدة

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ملاحظات:

- ❖ هذا ليس كورساً تقليدياً، فهذا ملخص للنقاط الرئيسية الهامة في هذه الوحدة.
- ❖ الإجابات على تمارين كل قسم تجدها في ملحق الإجابات في نهاية كل قسم.
- ❖ لا تنتظر إلى الإجابات مباشرة، بل حاول أن تحلّ التمرين بنفسك.
- ❖ تأكد من إجاباتك بالرجوع إلى الإجابات النموذجية الموجودة في الملخص.
- ❖ هذا الملخص لا يغني عن الكتاب المدرسي، ولكنه يساعدك على تنظيم دراستك للاختبار.
- ❖ لا تغفل عن حفظ قائمة الأفعال الشاذة، لأنها هامة جداً.
- ❖ الدراسة الصحيحة والفاعلة تجعلك قادراً على حل التمارين المنهجية والخارجية.

A. Grammar Summary أ. ملخص قواعد الوحدة

القواعد الواردة في الوحدة الأولى ما هي إلا مراجعة لما تم أخذه ومناقشته من قواعد في الصف الثامن، وهي كالاتي:

1. Past Simple الماضي البسيط

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

1. حالة الإثبات: تتكون الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط بتحويل الفعل المجرد إلى صيغة الماضي بإضافة (ed) للفعل النظامي، أو بتحويل الفعل الشاذ إلى الصيغة الماضية (التصريف الثاني). وإذا كان الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة (be) نقوم بتحويله إلى was أو were حسب حالة الفاعل (مفرد أو جمع):

Affirmative الإثبات: A) Subject + (v – ed) / v2 + object + complement.

B) Subject + was / were + object + complement.

Example: - Ahmad **played** football yesterday. - She **wrote** a story last weekend.

- They **were** in Aqaba two weeks ago. - He **was** at school last year.

2. حالة النفي: يتم تكوين جملة النفي بإضافة أداة النفي didn't قبل الفعل النظامي أو الفعل الشاذ على حد سواء، ومن ثم نقوم بإرجاع الفعل إلى صيغته المجردة. وإذا كان الفعل الرئيسي هو was, were نضيف له المقطع not ليصبح wasn't أو weren't:

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

B) Subject + **BE** (wasn't / weren't) + object + complement.

Example: - Ahmad **didn't play** football yesterday. - She **didn't write** a story last weekend.

- They **weren't** in Aqaba last weekend. - She **wasn't** at school last year.

3. حالة السؤال: يتم تكوين جملة الاستفهام بإضافة أداة الاستفهام Did في بداية الجملة (في حالة الفعل النظامي والشاذ) مع إرجاع الفعل الرئيسي إلى حالته المجردة. وفي حالة الفعل الرئيسي Was/Were يتم استخدامها كأداة سؤال ووضعها في بداية الجملة:

Interrogative الاستفهام: A) **Did** + subject + V (مجرد infinitive) + object + complement + ?

B) **BE** (Was/Were) + subject + object + complement + ?

Example: - **Did** Ahmad **play** football yesterday? - **Did** she **write** a story last weekend?

- **Were** they in Aqaba two months ago? - **Was** she at school last year?

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

ملاحظة هامة: احفظ قائمة الأفعال الشاذة التي قمت بإعدادها لك مسبقاً. وقم بالتركيز على حفظ التصريفين الأول والثاني للأفعال الشاذة.

2. Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

هذا الزمن يتشابه إلى حد كبير في تركيبه في جميع حالاته مع زمن المضارع المستمر Present Continuous إلا أنه يختلف بطبيعة الحال في زمنه (الماضي) حيث أننا نستخدمه لـ:

1. التحدث عن أفعال حدثت في فترة معينة من الزمن الماضي.

Example: When I was having breakfast, the phone suddenly rang.

2. التحدث عن فعلين حدثا في الماضي

Example: While she was preparing dinner, he was washing the dishes.

Keywords الدلالات: طالما as long as, عندما when, بينما while

Affirmative الإثبات: Subject + **was/were** + **V**(base form مجرد)+ **ing** + Object ...

Example: - Samer **was playing** football.

- They **were eating** in the kitchen.

Negative النفي: Subject + **was/were** + **NOT** + **V**(base form مجرد)+ **ing** + Object ...

Example: - Samer **wasn't playing** football.

- They **weren't eating** in the kitchen.

Interrogative الاستفهام: **Was/Were** + Subject + **V**(base form مجرد)+ **ing** + Object ...

Example: - **Was** Samer **playing** football?

- **Were** they **eating** in the kitchen?

الربط بين الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر Past Simple and Past Continuous

من الممكن أن نكوّن جملة من زمني الماضي المستمر والماضي البسيط، وتكون مكونة من جملتين مرتبطتين معاً بإحدى أدوات الربط (While, When). ونستدل من أداة الربط ما هو الزمن الذي يتبعها.

وبشكل عام فإن زمن الماضي المستمر يأتي لوصف الحالة العامة أو جو النص بينما يأتي زمن الماضي البسيط ليقاطع الحدث المستمر.

While بينما: تأتي للدلالة على أن الزمن الذي يتبعها هو ماضي مستمر (دائماً).

When عندما: تأتي للدلالة على أن الزمن الذي يتبعها هو ماضي بسيط (غالباً).

Examples:

1. I **saw** Ahmad **while** I **was playing** tennis.
2. She **was eating** **when** she **saw** Mona.
3. **While** they **were reading**, I **entered** the class.
4. **When** I **opened** the door, she **was reading** a story.
5. They **were eating** **when** Ahmad **broke** the glass.
6. I **wrote** the lesson **while** I **was watching** T.V.

3. Present Perfect Simple المضارع التام البسيط

يُستخدَم المضارع التام للدلالة على وجود رابط بين المضارع والماضي. يشير المضارع التام إلى حَدَثٍ وَقَعَ قَبْلَ الوقتِ الحَالِي ولكنهُ غيرُ مُحدَّدٍ، غالبًا ما يُستخدَم المضارع التام عندما يكون المُتحدِّث مهتمًا بالتركيز على نتيجة الفعل أكثر من الفعل ذاته.

ويُستخدَم المضارع التام لوصف:

• فعلٌ أو موقفٌ بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرًا في الوقت الحاضر

Example: *I have lived in Amman since 1984* (= .وما زلت أعيش هناك =)

• فعلٌ تمَّ إنجازه أثناء فترة زمنية لم تنته بعد

Example: *She has been to the cinema twice this week* (= (والأسبوع لم ينته بعد =)

• فعلٌ مُتكرر خلال فترة زمنية غير مُحدَّدة ما بين الماضي والحاضر

Example: *We have visited Egypt several times.*

• فعلٌ مكتمل في الماضي القريب، تُستخدَم 'just' للتعبير عن ذلك

Example: *I have just finished my work.*

• فعلٌ ليس من الضروري الإشارة إلى وقت حدوثه

Example: *He has read 'War and Peace'.* (= (المهم هنا هو نتيجة القراءة =)

❖ **ملحوظة:** عندما نريد إعطاء تفاصيل أو الاستفسار عن تفاصيل تتعلق بزمان الحدث أو مكانه أو الأشخاص الذين لهم علاقة بالحدث، فإننا نستخدم الماضي البسيط.

1. Affirmative Case حالة الإثبات:

Subject (He, she, it) + **has** + P.P. (V3) + Object + complement

Subject (I, we, you, they) + **Have** + P.P. (V3) + Object + complement

Examples: She **has visited** her uncle.

They **have played** football.

2. Negative Case حالة النفي:

Subject + **has / have** + not + P.P. (V3) + Object + complement

Examples: She **hasn't visited** her uncle.

They **haven't played** football.

3. حالة الاستفهام Interrogative Case:

Have/Has + Subject + P.P. (V3) + object + complement+?

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

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

4. دلالات الزمن Keywords:

Since, for, just, already, yet, so far, ever, up to now, lately, recently, at last, never, finally, this + زمن

4. Future Simple المستقبل البسيط

يستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتحدث عن توقعات أو تنبؤات لأحداث متوقع حدوثها في المستقبل.

Affirmative الإثبات:

Subject + **will + v (infinitive مجرد)** + object + complement.

Examples: I **will visit** Petra next week.

They **will play** a basketball match tomorrow.

Ali **will visit** the doctor after school.

Negative النفي:

Subject + **will + not + v (infinitive مجرد)** + object + complement.

Examples: I **will not visit** Petra next week.

They **will not play** a basketball match tomorrow.

Ali **will not visit** the doctor after school.

Interrogative الاستفهام:

Will + subject + v (infinitive مجرد) + object + complement?

Examples: **Will you visit** Petra next week?

Will they play a basketball match tomorrow?

Will Ali visit the doctor after school?

Keywords الدلالات:

tomorrow, next (week, month, year, Friday....), in the future, in 2050,
after.....

ملاحظة هامة: الأفعال الشاذة تبقى في التصريف الأول (المجرد) مثل الفعل BE يبقى كما هو ولا يصرف إلى **.is/am/are**

* في حالة النفي يمكن أن نستبدل **Will not** بـ **Won't** بلا أي تأثير على المعنى أو الاستخدام.

5. Modals of Permission and Obligation: Have to / don't have to & Can / can't

1. Can المثبتة:

تعني القدرة والإمكانية والإذن: (تستطيع)

Examples: She can drive القيادة هي تستطيع القيادة He can read القراءة هو يستطيع القراءة

كلها تعني ان الشخص يستطيع فعل الشيء ولكنه غير ملزم به، ففي المثال الاول، هي تستطيع القيادة ولكنها قد تختار عدم القيادة.

2. Cannot (can't) المنفية:

تعني عدم القدرة والنفي تماماً.

Examples: He can't answer الإجابة هو لا يستطيع الإجابة She can't run الجري هي لا تستطيع الجري

ففي المثال الاول، هي ليس لها القدرة على الجري تماماً حتى لو أرادت ذلك.

3. Have to (has to) المثبتة:

تأتي (Have to) المثبتة بمعنى (يجب). وفي حالة الفاعل المفرد نستعمل (Has to) بدلاً من (Have to).

Examples: You have to pray يجب أن تصلي You have to go to school يجب أن تذهب للمدرسة

ففي المثال الأول، هو مجبر على الذهاب للمدرسة حتى لو لم تكن لديه الرغبة.

قاعدة (have to) تنتهي بحرف الجر (to) والذي يجب أن يأتي بعده مصدر الفعل، أي الفعل بالزمن الحاضر وبدون أي إضافات: (لا s المفرد ولا ing ولا ed الماضي ولا أي إضافة أخرى).

Examples: She has to go to work
Sara has to sleep now
They have to buy a new car

4. Don't Have to (Doesn't have to) المنفية:

تعني (لا يجب عليه، ليس بالضرورة) وهنا أصبح معناها يشابه لمعنى (can) المثبتة

Examples: You don't have to go to the party لا يجب عليك الذهاب للحفلة

ففي المثال، هي لديها الخيار في الذهاب للحفلة أو عدم الذهاب، لأنها ليست مجبرة:

She doesn't have to go to work

B. Grammar Worksheet ب. ورقة عمل القواعد

Extra Grammar Worksheet ورقة عمل إضافية على القواعد

Q1: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets: (PAST SIMPLE)

1. Dinosaurs a long time ago. (live)
2. Yesterday evening I (watch) TV.
3. I (be) at school yesterday.
4. I only (brush) my teeth four times last week.
5. Ali (buy) his mountain bike yesterday evening.
6. The accident (happen) last Sunday afternoon.
7. When I was a child, I (want) to be a lawyer.
8. We (enjoy) our holiday last week.
9. Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it (not/ be).
10. It was hot in the room, so I (open) the window.
11. The weather was good yesterday afternoon, so we (play) tennis.
12. King Hussein (die) in 1999.
13. We (not/see) our friends after school.
14. I (not/talk) to her this morning.
15. She (not/use) the washing while we were at work.
16. My sister (not/be) at home when Aunt Susan arrived.
17. (be) the lessons very interesting?
18. you (agree) to what she said yesterday?
19. (be) she at home yesterday afternoon?
20. you (play) football last weekend?

Q2: Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous to complete the following sentences:

1. When Ali and Omar (arrive) home they (see) their mother. She was waiting for them.
2. It was raining while we (visit) old people who have no one to take care of them.
3. Were you driving by the river when you (see) the blue car?
4. I (wash) the dishes when the phone rang.
5. Something (fall) out of his bag while he was riding his bicycle.
6. Ali and Omar (walk) along the river one day when they heard a strange sound.
7. A boy (run) after a cat in order to catch it and throw it into the water.
8. You (work) as a waitress in a restaurant, when I (meet) you.
9. When I (walk) into the room it was messed up! The dog (run) around the room and the children (write) on the walls.
10. Excuse me sir. Can you tell us what you (do) at 11 o'clock last night?
11. When I (see) the accident, I (call) the police.
12. I (hear) the news while I (study) for my exams.
13. The children (play) in the park when it started to rain.
14. I was watching a movie when I (notice) him standing outside.
15. She arrived while I (have) a bath, so I couldn't answer the door!
16. I (see) a famous celebrity while I was shopping on Oxford Street yesterday.
17. Sawsan (hide) in my wardrobe when Lola found him. She screamed!
18. The computer (break) while I was checking my bank balance.
19. She was smiling when the singer (come) on stage.
20. I (live) in Irbid when my American friend visited me.

Q3: Grammar: Change the following sentences as requested: (Past Cont.) حَوِّل صيغة الجملة

1. Ali wasn't eating his dinner. → **(Affirmative)**
.....
2. He was driving his car. → **(Negative)**
.....
3. He was driving his car. → **(interrogative)**
.....

Q4: Use the Future Simple tense to complete the following sentences: (Future Simple)

1. You (earn) a lot of money in the future.
2. You (travel) around the world next month.
3. You (meet) lots of interesting people.
4. Everybody (adore) you.
5. You (not / have) any problems.
6. Many people (serve) you.
7. They (anticipate) your wishes.
8. There (not / be) anything left to wish for.
9. Everything (be) perfect.
10. But all these things (happen / only) if you marry me.
11. A lot of people (visit) Venus in 2030.
12. We (not / travel) to the Sun in the future.
13. (you/ go) on a trip to Mars next year?
14. (they/play) tennis after school?
15. (Ahmad/ study) hard for the exam next week?
16. (she/wear) the red dress tomorrow night?
17. She (not/wear) the yellow dress tomorrow night.
18. Students (take) a short quiz next Monday.
19. My kids (not/go) on trips this spring.
20. Two days later, I (visit) Aqaba.

Q5: Grammar: Change the following sentences as requested: (Future Simple) حوّل صيغة الجملة

1. Ali will not visit us tomorrow night. → **(Affirmative)**
.....
2. He will drive his car today. → **(Negative)**
.....
3. Hanan will study hard for the exam. → **(interrogative)**
.....

Q6: Use (can, can't, have to, don't have to) to complete the following sentences:

1. You be 18 to get a driving license in Jordan.
2. You hit your sister again! Do you understand?
3. I borrow your black dress tonight, please?
4. This is the non-smoking section. You smoke here.
5. You memorize it, but try to remember the key points.
6. You wear a uniform for the school.
7. You drink Pepsi in the morning. Milk is better for you.
8. I speak English very well.
9. You sleep if you don't need.
10. She drive her car, because her leg is broken.
11. You use mobile phones in the mosque. You to turn them off.
12. If you become a doctor, you work in a hospital or a clinic.
13. On weekends, you stay in bed late.
14. He keep his room tidy.
15. She wear any clothes she likes.
16. Cars move if the traffic light is red.
17. You turn the air-condition if the temperature is acceptable.
18. Babies walk or talk when they born.
19. You change the hour on the last Friday of March.
20. In Ramadan, you drink and eat after Maghrib.

الإجابات **Answers**

Q1:

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. lived | 6. happened | 11. played | 16. wasn't |
| 2. watched | 7. wanted | 12. died | 17. Were |
| 3. was | 8. enjoyed | 13. didn't see | 18. Did / agree |
| 4. brushed | 9. wasn't | 14. didn't talk | 19. Was |
| 5. bought | 10. opened | 15. didn't use | 20. Did / play |

Q2:

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. arrived – saw | 7. was running | 11. saw - called | 16. saw |
| 2. were visiting | 8. were working – met | 12. heard – | 17. was hiding |
| 3. saw | 9. walked – | was studying | 18. broke |
| 4. was washing | was running – | 13. were playing | 19. came |
| 5. fell | were writing | 14. noticed | 20. was living |
| 6. were walking | 10. were doing | 15. was having | |

Q3:

1. Ali was eating his dinner.
2. He wasn't driving his car.
3. Was he driving his car?

Q4:

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. will earn | 6. will serve | 11. will visit | 16. Will she wear |
| 2. will travel | 7. will anticipate | 12. will not travel | 17. won't wear |
| 3. will meet | 8. won't be | 13. Will you go | 18. will take |
| 4. will adore | 9. will be | 14. Will they play | 19. will not go |
| 5. will not have | 10. will only happen | 15. Will Ahmad study | 20. will visit |

Q5:

1. Ali will visit us tomorrow night.
2. He won't drive his car today.
3. Will Hanan study hard for the exam.

Q6:

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. have to | 8. can | 15. can |
| 2. can't | 9. don't have to | 16. can't |
| 3. can | 10. can't | 17. don't have to |
| 4. can't | 11. can't - have to | 18. can't |
| 5. don't have to | 12. can | 19. have to |
| 6. have to | 13. can | 20. can |
| 7. don't have to | 14. has to | |

Student's Book Exercises

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Fadi (will tries) to fix the car himself.
2. Sally (speakes) on the phone with her cousin at the moment.
3. Have you (travel) to Egypt before?
4. Faten was typing the report when the electricity (go off).
5. Ahmad says we (not have to) come before 9 o'clock.
6. The teacher (has gave) us an assignment for tomorrow.
7. He (fall) and broke his arm.
8. I met Zinedine Zidane last summer, but I (meet) any other famous person.
9. I will go shopping this afternoon, then I (go) to the theatre with my cousins.
10. I (read) a history book now.
11. Ziad (have took) the English test three times so far.
12. We (will watch) the football game at the moment.
13. How (do you prepare) for your exams yesterday?
14. (Will) your friend (goes) with us to the theatre?
15. (Have) you ever (work) as a writer?

Activity Book Exercises

A.B, P 4, Ex. 2: Choose the correct answer from a, b or c:

1. I to school when I saw my friend.
a. am walking b. walked c. was walking
2. It was dark when we finally home.
a. arrive b. arrived c. were arriving
3. I you if you can't do it.
a. will help b. help c. was helping
4. I usually watch TV at the weekends, but now I my homework.
a. am doing b. do c. will do
5. I think schools very different in the future.
a. become b. are becoming c. will become

A.B, P 4, Ex. 3: Rewrite the sentences using these modal verbs. One of them is used more than once.

have to

don't have to

can

can't

1. You have the choice to do some exercises in the morning.

.....

2. It's not necessary to write in pen.

.....

3. It's necessary for you to have breakfast every day.

.....

4. You are not allowed to come to school without your books.

.....

5. It's important to get to school on time.

.....

A.B, P 6, Ex. 3: Correct the underlined verb form in each statement or question.

a. Ziad have took the English test three times so far.

b. We will watch the football game at the moment.

c. How do you prepare for your exams yesterday?

d. Will your friend goes with us to the theatre?

e. Have you ever work as a waiter?

A.B, P 9, Ex. 9: Write the questions to the following answers.

a. Is he wearing a hat?

No, he isn't wearing a hat.

b.

Yes, she will visit her grandma tomorrow.

c.

No, he doesn't want to become a scientist.

d.

No, Fatima cannot travel to Egypt to see the pyramids.

e.

Yes, I am doing my homework.

الإجابات

Student's Book Exercises

A:

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. will try | 6. has given | 11. has taken |
| 2. speaks | 7. fell | 12. are watching |
| 3. travelled | 8. didn't meet | 13. did you prepare |
| 4. went off | 9. will go | 14. Will – go |
| 5. don't have to | 10. I am reading | 15. Have – worked |

Activity Book Exercises

A.B, P 4, Ex. 2:

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

A.B, P 4, Ex. 3:

1. You can do some exercises in the morning.
2. You don't have to write in pen.
3. You have to have breakfast every day.
4. You can't come to school without your books.
5. You have to get to school on time.

A.B, P 6, Ex. 3:

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| a. has taken | b. are watching | c. did you prepare |
| d. Will/go | e. Have/worked | |

A.B, P 9, Ex. 9:

- b. Will she visit her grandma tomorrow?
- c. Does he want to become a scientist?
- d. Can Fatima travel to Egypt to see the pyramids?
- e. Are you doing your homework?

C. Vocabulary Summary

ج. ملخص مفردات الوحدة

Word	المعنى بالعربية	Type	English Meaning
Close	قريب	Adjective	Near in relationship.
Humor	فكاهة / دعاية	Noun	The ability to amuse people by telling funny jokes
Impression	انطباع	Noun	The opinion or feeling you have about people when you first meet them.
Interests	اهتمامات	Noun	An activity that is important or special to someone.
Loyal	وفِيّ / مُخلص	Adjective	Always faithful and supportive of your friends.
Mysterious	غامض	Adjective	Difficult to understand or explain.
Outgoing	اجتماعي	Adjective	Friendly and always ready to meet new people.
Personality	شخصية	Noun	A person's characteristics or the way they behave with other people.
Pharaoh	فرعون	Noun	The ruler in Ancient Egypt.
Philosophy	فلسفة	Noun	A set of beliefs about how you should live your life, do your job, etc.
Pursue	يتابع / يلاحق / يواصل	Verb	To continue doing an activity.
Reign	يحكم	Verb	To rule, as a king or queen.
Reliable	يعتمد عليه / جدير بالثقة	Adjective	Able to be trusted and depended on.
Self-taught	تعلّم ذاتياً / متعلم ذاتي	Adjective	Having learnt a skill or subject by practising it yourself rather than in a school.
Serious	جادّ / جدّي	Adjective	Being quiet, sincere and sensible.
Shy	خجول	Adjective	Having difficulty meeting and talking to other people.
Skilful	ماهر / بارع	Adjective	Showing ability to do something.
Superb	ممتاز / رائع / فائق / بديع	Adjective	Excellent.
Talented	موهوب	Adjective	Clever, skilful and showing great ability.
Uncommon	نادر / استثنائي / غير عادي	Adjective	Rare and unusual.
Valuable	قيّم	Adjective	Extremely important.

D. Vocabulary Worksheet د. ورقة عمل المفردات

A. Complete the following sentences with the words given in the table below:

loyal	personality	outgoing	interests	sense of humour
impression	serious	reliable	close	talented

1. Asma is very friendly and is always smiling. She has a wonderful
2. Mohammad and I are best friends. We share some of our secrets with each other. He's very
3. Muneer is my cousin. He loves meeting new people and can't sit still. He's
4. Omar and Hussein always joke and make people laugh. They have an amazing
5. Nadia has many she likes reading, playing tennis and swimming.
6. My father has a strong personality. He gives the that he's always serious.
7. This is my mother, Sarah. I always talk to her and ask her for advice. We're very
8. This is my older brother, Sami. I can always count on him. He's so
9. This is my sister, Mariam. She is quiet, sincere and sensible. She's
10. This is my little sister, Reem. She loves taking pictures with her new camera. She's a photographer.

B: Complete the following sentences with the words given in the table below:

reign	self-taught	pursues	philosophy
mysterious	superb	pharaoh	valuable

1. Sami is a pianist. He learnt to play the piano by himself, without anyone's help.
2. Amal her own interests along with her school work.
3. This rice is! How do you cook it so well?
4. Mum's gold jewellery is really
5. The ruled a large area on the Nile.
6. The good king wants to in the best way he can.
7. Who sent me this card?
8. He studied at university and about life and the nature of knowledge.

C. Match the words in column A with the words that have opposite meaning in column B:

A	B
1. to pursue	a. to obey
2. mysterious	b. ordinary
3. superb	c. to give up
4. to reign	d. clear
5. valuable	e. worthless

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim
Prepared by:

الإجابات Answers

A:

1. personality
2. loyal
3. outgoing
4. sense of humour
5. interests
6. impression
7. close
8. reliable
9. serious
10. talented

B:

1. self-taught
2. pursues
3. superb
4. valuable
5. pharaoh
6. reign
7. mysterious
8. philosophy

C:

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

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

First Impressions - S.B, Page 6

First impressions

الانطباعات الأولى

To be honest, the first time I met Jamal, I didn't imagine that **we** would ever be close friends. He arrived about a year ago at our school. I saw **him** in the playground. **He** made friends quickly as he was very friendly and funny. He told jokes and made all the other students laugh. In class, he was clever and hard-working. He didn't take much notice of me that first week – we seemed so different. I'm quite serious and really shy.

لأكون صادقاً، عندما التقيت جمال لأول مرة، لم أتخيل أننا سنصبح أصدقاء مقربين. وصل إلى مدرستنا قبل حوالي عام. رأيت في الملعب. وبدأ بتكوين الصداقات بسرعة لأنه كان ودوداً ومضحكاً. كان يحكي النكات ويضحك جميع الطلاب الآخرين. كان ذكياً ومجتهداً في الصف. لم يول اهتماماً كبيراً لي في الأسبوع الأول - بدوناً مختلفين جداً. فأنا جاد جداً وخجول للغاية.

Well, one afternoon, about a week later, I met Jamal on the basketball court. We were alone and we started to play basketball together. We soon discovered that we had a lot in common: we both love basketball and music. From that day on, we became really good friends. Jamal is actually a kind and reliable person. He's a really skilful basketball player and he thinks I'm talented because I play the piano really well.

حسناً، في ظهيرة أحد الأيام، بعد حوالي أسبوع، التقيت جمال في ملعب كرة السلة. كنا وحيدين وبدأنا نلعب كرة السلة معاً. اكتشفنا وخلال وقت قصير أن لدينا الكثير من الأشياء المشتركة: فإننا نحب كرة السلة والموسيقى. ومنذ ذلك اليوم، أصبحنا أصدقاء جيدين حقاً. جمال هو في الواقع شخص لطيف وموثوق به. إنه لاعب كرة سلة ماهر جداً وهو يعتقد أنني موهوب لأنني أعزف البيانو بشكل جيد جداً.

Our classmates find it strange now to see **us** together – the outgoing Jamal who always has a big smile, and me, the quiet and shy boy. **They** find it difficult to believe we're best friends. After school, we usually sit and read or listen to music together. Every Saturday, we go and watch a basketball match or practise together on the courts. It just goes to show how first impressions can be so wrong.

زملائنا في الصف يستغربون من رؤيتنا معاً - جمال الاجتماعي الذي يبتسم دائماً، وأنا، الولد الهادئ والخجول. وإنهم يجدون صعوبة في تصديق أننا أفضل أصدقاء. بعد المدرسة، نجلس عادة ونقرأ أو نستمع إلى الموسيقى معاً. كل سبت، نذهب ونشاهد مباراة كرة سلة أو نتدرب معاً في الملاعب. هذا يثبت فعلاً كيف يمكن أن تكون الانطباعات الأولى خاطئة.

Rashed

راشد

After reading the previous text paragraph, answer the following questions:

1. When did Jamal arrived at Rashed’s school?
2. Where did Rashed see Jamal?
3. Mention three qualities of Jamal?
4. Mention two qualities of Rashed?
5. Where did Rashed meet Jamal for the first time?
6. What did Rashed and Jamal have in common?
7. Is Jamal a skilful basket player?
8. Does Rashed play piano very well?
9. Did their classmates believe that Rashed and Jamal became best friends?
.....

10. What do they do every Saturday?
.....

11. What can you learn from the story of Rashed and Jamal?
.....

12. True or False:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. Rashed and Jamal aren’t best friends. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| b. Their classmates laughed at Jamal’s jokes. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| c. Jamal was clever. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| d. Rashed was funny. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| e. Rashed was quite serious. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| f. Jamal is a skilful football player. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| g. Rashed plays piano very well. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |

13. From the text, find what the underlined pronouns refer to:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. <u>I</u> (line 1) | d. <u>He</u> (line 2) |
| b. <u>we</u> (line 1) | e. <u>us</u> (line 11) |
| c. <u>him</u> (line 2) | f. <u>They</u> (line 12) |

People from the past: S.B Page 8

There are many people who are still famous today because of what they did or who they were. Here are three that we, at Books Weekly, think are some of the most famous.

هناك العديد من الناس الذين ما زالوا مشهورين حتى يومنا هذا، وذلك بسبب ما قاموا به أو ما كانوا عليه. وفي ما يلي ثلاثة ممن نعتقد أنهم الأكثر شهرة.

توت عنخ آمون Tutankhamun

Tutankhamun is one of the most famous rulers in history, but we know very little about **his** life. He became famous when the English archaeologist Howard Carter discovered his secret tomb in 1922. Inside the tomb, Carter found a superb collection of valuable objects. These included the impressive mask of Tutankhamun, which is probably the most well-known object from Ancient Egypt. Tutankhamun was only a boy when **he** became a pharaoh in Ancient Egypt around 2,500 years ago. He reigned for only a few years and died very young. His death is mysterious.

توت عنخ آمون هو أحد أشهر الحكام في التاريخ، ولكننا لا نعلم إلا القليل عن حياته. وظهرت شهرته عندما اكتشف عالم الآثار الإنجليزي هوارد كارتر قبره السري في عام 1922. ففي داخل القبر، وجد كارتر مجموعة مميزة من الأشياء الثمينة. وتضمنت قناع توت عنخ آمون المثير للإعجاب، وهو على الأغلب أكثر الأشياء شهرة من مصر القديمة. كان توت عنخ آمون ولداً صغيراً عندما أصبح فرعوناً في مصر القديمة قبل حوالي 2500 عام. وتولى الحكم لسنوات قليلة قبل أن يموت في سنٍ صغيرة. وما زال موته لغزاً حتى يومنا الحالي.

فدوى طوقان Fadwa Touqan

Fadwa Touqan is one of the greatest poets of Palestine in the 20th century. Born in Nablus to a well-known wealthy family, Touqan also carried the Jordanian nationality. Even though **she** was not given the opportunity to pursue her education, she still insisted on studying and was self-taught with the assistance of **her** brother, Ibrahim Touqan. She was considered a great figure of modern Arabic literature and received many awards including the United Arab Emirates Award in 1990 and the Honorary Prize for Poetry in 1996. She died in 2003.

فدوى طوقان من أعظم شعراء فلسطين في القرن العشرين. ولدت طوقان في نابلس لعائلة ثرية معروفة، وكانت تحمل الجنسية الأردنية أيضاً. ورغم أنها لم تتح لها الفرصة لمواصلة تعليمها، إلا أنها أصرت على الدراسة وعلمت نفسها بنفسها بمساعدة شقيقها إبراهيم طوقان. تعتبر من رموز الأدب العربي الحديث، وحصلت على العديد من الجوائز منها جائزة الإمارات العربية المتحدة عام 1990، والجائزة الفخرية للشعر عام 1996، وتوفيت عام 2003.

ابن سينا Ibn Sina

Ibn Sina or Avicenna, was one of the most famous scientists. **He** was born around 980 CE in Afshana, in present-day Uzbekistan. Most of **his** written work focused mainly on philosophy and medicine. He's well known for writing a scientific and philosophical encyclopaedia called The Book of Healing and he is considered the Father of modern medicine. This encyclopaedia was adopted as a medical textbook in many universities at that time. Ibn Sina's works also included writings on astronomy, psychology, mathematics, physics and poetry. He died in Hamadan, in Persia, in June 1037 CE.

ابن سينا، كان من أشهر العلماء. ولد حوالي عام 980 م في أفشانا، في أوزبكستان الحالية. ركزت معظم أعماله المكتوبة بشكل أساسي على الفلسفة والطب. اشتهر بتأليف موسوعة علمية وفلسفية اسمها كتاب الشفاء ويعتبر أبو الطب الحديث. وقد تم اعتماد هذه الموسوعة ككتاب طبي في العديد من الجامعات في ذلك الوقت. وتضمنت أعمال ابن سينا أيضًا كتابات في علم الفلك وعلم النفس والرياضيات والفيزياء والشعر. توفي في همذان في بلاد فارس في يونيو 1037 م.

Prepared by: Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

After reading the previous text paragraphs, answer the following questions:

1. Mention three of the most famous people as suggested in the Books Weekly magazine.

.....

2. Who is Tutankhamun?

.....

3. Do we know a lot about Tutankhamun's life?

.....

4. How did Tutankhamun become famous?

.....

5. Which object is considered the most well-known object from Ancient Egypt?

.....

6. When did Tutankhamun become a pharaoh?

.....

8. How long did Tutankhamun reign?

.....

7. Do we know how Tutankhamun died?

.....

8. Who is Fadwa Touqan?

.....

9. Where and When was Fadwa Touqan born?

.....

10. What was the nationality of Fadwa Touqan?

.....

11. Who helped Fadwa Touqan to teach herself?

.....

12. Mention two of the prizes that Fadwa Touqan received?

.....

13. When did Fadwa Touqan die?

.....

14. Mention another name for Ibn Sina?

.....

15. When and where was Ibn Sina born?

.....

16. On what did most of his written work focus?

.....

17. What is the title of his encyclopaedia?

.....

18. Who is considered the father of modern medicine?

.....

19. What did Ibn Sina's work include?

.....

20. Where and when did Ibn Sina die?

.....

21. The underlined pronouns refer to:

his (line 4) he (line 8) she (line 13)

her (line 15) He (line 19) his (line 20)

22. True or False:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. Tutankhamun was old when he became a pharaoh | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| b. We don't know how Tutankhamun died. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| c. Fadwa's family was poor. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| d. Fadwa was considered a great figure of modern Arabic. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| e. Ibn Sina was born in Afghanistan. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| f. Ibn Sina is also known as Avicenna. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |

تم بحمد الله

أتمنى لكم أحبتي الطلبة التوفيق والنجاح، وآمل أن تستفيدوا من هذا الملخص الشامل حق الاستفادة.

وللتواصل، يرجى الاشتراك بصفحتي على فيسبوك:

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