

Action Pack 8

Eight Grade

Module 2

DIFFERENT CULTURES, DIFFERENT LIFESTYLES

ملخص الوحدة Module Summary

المحتويات:

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6	3. تمارين القواعد الواردة في كتاب القراءة
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ملاحظات:

- ❖ القواعد الواردة في الوحدة الثانية هي امتداد لقواعد الوحدة الأولى (المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر)، قم بمراجعة تلك القواعد من ملخص الوحدة الأولى.
- ❖ الإجابات على تمارين كل قسم تجدها بعد نهاية كل قسم
- ❖ لا تنظر 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.

A. Grammar Summary

أ. ملخص قواعد الوحدة

1. The Present Simple and the Present Continuous

المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر

تحدثنا في ملخص الوحدة الأولى عن شرح قاعدتي المضارع البسيط **Present Simple** والمضارع المستمر **Present Continuous** بالتفصيل. قم بالرجوع إليها وذاكرها جيداً.

الجديد في هذه القاعدة هو كيفية ربط جملتين من زمنين مختلفين سويةً، وذلك باستعمال أدوات الربط **Linking Words** والتي سوف أقوم بشرحها في القسم الثاني.

قم بحل ورقة العمل الإضافية التالية والتي سوف تساعدك في التدريب على استخدام زمني المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر، لا تنتظر إلى الحلول إلا بعد محاولة الحل بنفسك:

2. Linking Words أدوات الربط

تعتبر أدوات الربط Linking Words من أهم الأدوات التي يجب إتقان استخدامها لتعلم كيفية ربط جملتين من زمنين مختلفين. ويتم استخدام أدوات الربط وفقاً لطبيعة الجملة أو المعنى المقصود من ربط الجملتين ببعضهما البعض.

وفيما يلي جدول يبين أدوات الربط في اللغة الإنجليزية ونوع الجملة التي يتم استخدامها فيها:

Linking words showing addition	أدوات ربط تفيد الإضافة	also, and
Linking words showing time	أدوات ربط تفيد إظهار الوقت أو الترتيب الزمني	after, as soon as, finally, before, first, then, later, at the beginning, one day, suddenly, when, usually
Linking words showing comparison	أدوات ربط تفيد المقارنة	also
Linking words showing contrast	أدوات ربط تفيد إظهار التناقض	although, however, but
Linking words showing cause or effect	أدوات ربط تفيد التعليل أو السببية	then, because

Exercise 2, Page 15: Activity Book

Complete the sentences with **and**, **but**, **because** and **however**:

1. You should go to bed early **because** you'll feel more energetic.
2. Writing was useful at first, **but** it wasn't entertaining.
3. Arar wrote famous poems like 'Wish of the Wisher' **and** 'Sorrow of Youth'.
4. Amazon children don't use the Internet, **but** they go to school and play with friends.
5. Life is really hard for the Nyangatom. **However**, we could all learn from them.

B. Grammar Worksheet ب. ورقة عمل القواعد

Additional Grammar Worksheet on Present Simple and Present Continuous

ورقة عمل إضافية على زمن المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر

❖ Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous to complete the following sentences:

1. My sister (be) tall and she (have) dark hair and blue eyes.
2. I (not/believe) in fortune tellers.
3. She (practise) her piano lessons right now.
4. We (walk) to work every day.
5. Omar (be) a lazy boy. He (get up) at 12 every day.
6. I (like) pasta very much.
7. My grandma (enjoy) visiting her grandchildren.
8. They (practise) their piano lessons in the living room.
9. They (play) chess at weekends.
10. He (wash) his own clothes.
11. Ahmad (not/smoke) too much.
12. My grandfather (not/know) anything about music.
13. Sami (have) a shop. He (sell) pets.
14. I always (wear) comfortable clothes.
15. Mum (wash) the dishes now. She always (wash) the dishes after every meal.
16. They (have) a bath now.
17. We (not/do) the homework after class.
18. I (study/usually) in the morning.
19. Waleed and Samir (have) breakfast at the moment.
20. Mona sometimes (get) home at 6.
21. At weekends Ali (meet/always) his friends at the club.
22. My daughter (study) English, but now she (study) Spanish.
23. Nader usually (go) to work by bus.
24. We can't go out now. It (rain).
25. Sarah usually (take) a bus to school but this week she (go) by car.
26. We (not/swim) now.
27. I (not/cook) dinner at the moment. I (watch) TV.
28. (you/eat) breakfast every morning?
29. Children usually (ask) many questions.
30. Look! Susan (climb) that tree!
31. My teacher always (give) a lot of homework.
32. I (not/like) pizza.
33. The students (not/do) the exercises at the moment.
34. (they/playing) football now?
35. (you/read) Qur'an everyday?

الإجابات في الصفحة التالية



Answers الإجابات

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. is – has | 19. are having |
| 2. don't believe | 20. gets |
| 3. is practising | 21. always meets |
| 4. walk | 22. studies – is studying |
| 5. is – gets up | 23. goes |
| 6. like | 24. is raining |
| 7. enjoys | 25. takes – is going |
| 8. are practising | 26. are not swimming |
| 9. play | 27. am not cooking – am watching |
| 10. washes | 28. Do you eat |
| 11. doesn't smoke | 29. ask |
| 12. doesn't know | 30. is climbing |
| 13. has – sells | 31. gives |
| 14. wear | 32. don't like |
| 15. is washing – washes | 33. aren't doing |
| 16. are having | 34. Are they playing |
| 17. don't do | 35. Do you read |
| 18. usually study | |

Student Book Exercises

تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب القراءة

Ex. 1, Page 13: Complete the interview with the words from the box.

is	am	eating	cooking	making	are
----	----	--------	---------	--------	-----

TV reporter: Why (1) are you travelling around Asia?

Gary Rankin: Because I am (2) making a documentary about the local food.

TV reporter: What is the chef (3) cooking for you?

Gary Rankin: He (4) is making a traditional rice meal. The film crew and I are (5) eating great things during our trip!

TV reporter: I (6) am looking forward to watching the TV series!

Ex. 2, Page 13: Read the sentences below. Then, put a tick next to the correct sentences and correct the ones that have wrong verb forms.

1. Mariam usually <u>is walking</u> to school, but today she is taking the bus.	<u>walks</u>
2. Do you <u>learn</u> a lot about different cultures when you explore the world?	-----
3. He always <u>is writing</u> down what he experiences when he's abroad.	<u>writes</u>
4. William Savage <u>visits</u> Ethiopia next week to make a documentary about the local people.	<u>is visiting</u>
5. People <u>make</u> documentaries on many topics.	-----
6. A TV reporter interviews Gary Rankin at the moment.	<u>is interviewing</u>

Ex. 5, Page 14: Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

Adel: What (1) are you watching (you / watch)?

Badria: Oh! It's a documentary about medical herbs.

Adel: (2) Are there (there / be) any medical herbs in Jordan?

Badria: Of course, there are! I (3) am trying (try) to get information about them to see if they are nearby. Watch this interview with Dr Sabbagh. She's a scientist.

Dr Sabbagh: One of the most common medical herbs that we have in Jordan is "sage" [al-maryamiya]. It is used as a herb in cooking, and (4) has (have) a unique flavour. It has important health benefits and can make you (5) feel (feel) strong, too. Sage can be used to treat kidney and heart problems. A herb you almost certainly will have tried – "thyme" [zaatar] – is also used as medicine. It is good for keeping the mind alert. It wouldn't hurt to eat some of this before an exam.

Adel: What (6) are we waiting (we / wait) for?

Badria and Adel: Let's go and check!

Ex. 1, Page 19: Read the text. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous. Some verb forms might stay the same.

We all know that keeping healthy (1) is not (not/be) an easy task. However, with a few habit changes, teenagers are able to live a healthy lifestyle. Today, many people (2) are changing (change) their old habits and (3) replacing (replace) them with new, better ones. They (4) drink (drink) more water and (5) exercise (exercise) more often. It is important to get enough sleep every night, so they make sure to go to bed early. Keeping healthy can be easy if you start by changing one habit at a time. Why (6) don't you try (you/not try) some of these changes to become healthier?

Activity Book Exercises

تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب الأنشطة

فيما يلي إجابات التمارين الهامة في كتاب الأنشطة Activity Book يرجى الرجوع للكتاب لقراءة التمارين

Ex. 2 Page 10:

1. is 2. is 3. is 4. bring 5. celebrate

Ex. 3, Page 10:

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

Ex. 1, Page 11:

1. live 2. am currently working 3. am reading 4. tell 5. show

Ex. 2, Page 12:

1. Correct. D
2. My mum and dad always check my school projects. A
3. Ahmad is writing about his favourite poet at the moment. C
4. Correct. B

Ex. 5, Page 13:

"We are here to see how things work at JHCO. People of different nationalities are gathering here today to talk to us about their contribution to the organisation. Samia Ramadan, for example, is one of the many Jordanian doctors who are currently providing medical care for the sick. The girl who is holding a box is Jenny, an American student, who goes to medical school. She usually helps Dr Ramadan, but today she is unloading a truck along with other volunteers. They are preparing medical supplies, food and clothes to be sent later."

Ex. 4, Page 16:

1. spending 2. shining 3. tying 4. Swimming 5. eating 6. writing

Ex. 1, Page 17:

1. are writing 2. am working 3. lives 4. don't know (do not know) 5. eat

Ex. 3, Page: 17:

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

C. Vocabulary Summary

ج. ملخص مفردات الوحدة

Word الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية	Type نوع الكلمة	Meaning in English المعنى بالإنجليزية
achievement	إنجاز	noun	a thing done successfully by effort, courage, or skill
cattle	قطيع	noun	cows and bulls kept on a farm for their meat or milk
classical	تقليدي	adjective	belonging to a traditional style or set of ideas
compete	يتنافس	verb	to try and win a competition
crop	محصول	noun	a plant such as wheat, rice or fruit that is grown by farmers and used as food
distinctive	مُمَيِّز	adjective	having a special quality, character, or appearance that is different and easy to recognize
exceptional	استثنائي	adjective	very good in an unusual way
explorer	مستكشف	noun	someone who travels to places that no one else has been
hard-working	مجتهد، يعمل بجد	adjective	working with a lot of effort
herb	عشبة	noun	a small plant that is used to improve the taste of food, or to make medicine
impressive	مؤثِّر	adjective	something you admire because it is very good, large, important, etc.
inspire	يُلهم	verb	make someone believe they can do something
patriotism	وطنية (حب الوطن)	noun	great love for your country
poverty	فقر	noun	the situation or experience of being poor
record	سجِّل	noun	a piece of information that is written down so that it can be looked at later
remain	يبقى، يستمر	verb	to continue to be in the same state or condition
skill	مهارة	noun	the ability to do something
storytelling	رواية القصص	noun	the act of telling stories
tent	خيمة	noun	a portable shelter of skins, canvas, plastic, or the like, supported by one or more poles or a frame and often secured by ropes fastened to pegs in the ground.
tough	قاسي	adjective	physically or emotionally strong and able to deal with difficult situations
treatment	علاج	noun	medical care given to someone who is ill
tribe	قبيلة	noun	people who are united by race, beliefs, etc.
wheat	قمح	noun	a plant that produces the grain that bread is made from

D. Vocabulary Worksheet د. ورقة عمل المفردات والمعاني (من الكتابين)

❖ Use the following words to fill the blanks in the sentences below:

**hardworking – classical – inspire – poverty – achievement – record – explorer – remain –
distinctive – skill – remain – crop —wheat — storytelling – treatment**

1. Medical care given to someone who is ill.
2. The state of being extremely poor.
3. A written report of events and facts.
4. Someone who travels through an unknown area to find out about it.
5. A talent or ability to do something.
6. To continue to be in the same state or condition.
7. Putting a lot of effort into work.
8. To continue to exist.
9. Any plant that is grown by farmers to be used as food.
10. Something you succeed in by your own efforts.
11. Belonging to a traditional style.
12. The grain that bread is made from.
13. To give someone a positive feeling that they can do something.
14. To tell stories.
15. Having a special quality or character.

Answers:

- | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. treatment | 2. poverty | 3. record | 4. explorer | 5. skill | 6. remain | 7. hardworking |
| 8. remain | 9. crop | 10. achievement | 11. classical | 12. wheat | 13. inspire | |
| 14. storytelling | 15. distinctive | | | | | |

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

جميع قطع القراءة والاستيعاب في الوحدة الأولى مطلوبة، وسأقوم فيما يلي بوضع أسئلة مقترحة تغطي جميع القطع.

Ex. 2 (SB, page 16): Writing from around the world

People started writing thousands of years ago. At first, they wrote records of local trade. This kind of writing wasn't for entertaining an audience in the way stories and poems are!

بدأ الناس بالكتابة قبل آلاف السنين. في البداية، كتبوا سجلات التجارة المحلية. وهذا النوع من الكتابة لم يكن بهدف ترفيه الجمهور كما هي القصص والقصائد الشعرية.

People told stories and poems for entertainment around the world before writing existed. Africa has a long history of storytelling. The most famous African stories are about little animals that use their intelligence to survive against bigger animals. These stories were told from person to person before written copies were ever made. Writing was used to tell stories across the Middle East before it was used anywhere else in the world. Some of the earliest pieces of literature came from the Middle East. These stories travelled around the world because the writers' skills were so impressive. Reading stories from around the world helped writers to develop their skills by learning from each other over the centuries.

روى الناس القصص والقصائد بقصد الترفيه حول العالم قبل أن توجد الكتابة. وكانت أشهر القصص الأفريقية تدور حول حيوانات صغيرة تستخدم ذكائها لتتجوز ضد الحيوانات الأكبر حجماً. تم استخدام الكتابة لرواية القصص عبر منطقة الشرق الأوسط قبل أن تستخدم في أي مكان آخر في العالم. وجاءت بعض أقدم النصوص الأدبية من منطقة الشرق الأوسط. سافرت هذه القصص حول العالم وذلك بسبب مهارات الكتاب المؤثرة. ساعدت قراءة القصص من حول العالم الكتاب في تطوير مهاراتهم بالتعلم من بعضهم البعض على مر القرون.

Many people believe that reading stories from different times and places is a way of understanding and appreciating the variety that exists between cultures.

يعتقد العديد من الناس أن قراءة القصص من عصور وأوقات مختلفة هو السبيل لفهم وتقدير التنوع الموجود بين الثقافات.

1. What was writing first used in the past? It was used to write records of local trade.
2. When did people start writing? People started writing thousands of years ago.
3. What are the famous African stories about? The most famous African stories are about little animals that use their intelligence to survive against bigger animals.
4. Where did writing first used to tell stories? Writing was used to tell stories across the Middle East before it was used anywhere else in the world.
5. Why did stories travel around the world? These stories travelled around the world because the writers' skills were so impressive.
6. Find 3 irregular verbs in the past tense (V2) from the text:
a) wrote b) was c) told
7. True or False: Choose (T) if the statement is true and (F) if the statement is false

a. Writing was used to tell stories in the Middle East before it was used anywhere else in the world.	☒ T	☒ F
b. People started writing hundreds of years ago.	☒ T	☒ F
c. Written local trade records were for entertaining an audience.	☒ T	☒ F