

Starting Out

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 كالآتي:

1. 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) / v2 + object + complement. لل فعل الشاذ (v – ed) / v2

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

2. Present Continuous المضارع المستمر

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن أحداث تقع الآن فقط (في الوقت الحالي). ويتم تصريف الفعل إلى حالة المضارع المستمر بإضافة أحد تصاريف الفعل (be) قبل الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ ing كالتالي:

He, she, it → is I → am they, we, you → are

Affirmative الإثبات: Subject + (be = is/ am/ are) + (v –ing) + object + complement.

Examples: Salwa **is doing** her homework now.

They **are playing** in the garden at the moment.

I **am reading** an interesting book right now.

Negative النفي: Subject + (is, am, are) + **not** + v –ing + object + complement.

Examples: Salwa **is not doing** her homework now.

They **are not playing** in the garden at the moment.

I **am not reading** an interesting book right now.

Interrogative الاستفهام: (Be = Is, Am, Are) + subject + v –ing + object + complement.

Examples: **Are** you **playing** in the garden now?

Is she **doing** her homework at the moment?

Am I **doing** the right thing now?

Keywords الدلالات: At the moment, now, look!, listen!, be careful!, watch out!

3. Present Perfect Simple المضارع التام البسيط

يستخدم للتعبير عن أحداث حدثت في الماضي وانتهت قبل لحظات، أو حدثت في الماضي ولا زالت آثارها مستمرة للآن. 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.

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, in the future, in 2020.

5. Modals: Have to / don't have to & Can / can't

- **Can المثبتة:**

تعني القدرة والإمكانية: (تستطيع)

مثال: هي تستطيع القيادة She can drive تستطيع القراءة She can read أستطيع أن آتي I can come
كلها تعني ان الشخص يستطيع فعل الشيء ولكنه غير ملزم به، ففي المثال الاول، هي تستطيع القيادة ولكنها قد تختار عدم القيادة.

- **Can not (can't) المنفية:**

تعني عدم القدرة والنفي تماماً.

مثال: لا يستطيع الجري She can't run لا يستطيع الإجابة He can not answer
ففي المثال الاول، هي ليس لها القدرة على الجري تماماً حتى لو أرادت ذلك.

- **Have to المثبتة:**

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

مثال: يجب ان تذهب للمدرسة: You have to go to school يجب أن تصلي: You have to pray
ففي المثال الاول، 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).

مثلاً: She has to go to work

Sara has to sleep now

They have to buy a new car

- **Don't Have to المنفية:**

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

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

ففي المثال، هي لديها الخيار في الذهاب للحفلة أو عدم الذهاب، لأنها ليست مجبرة: She don't have to go to work

B. Grammar Worksheet ب. ورقة عمل القواعد

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, the 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?

B. 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

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	وفي / مخلص	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	تعلم ذاتياً	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 humor
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. 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

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

Ibn Sina: S.B: Page 8

Ibn Sina

30 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
35 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
40 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.

1. Write or Mention another name for Ibn Sina.
2. What was Ibn Sina?
3. When was Ibn Sina born?
4. Where was Ibn Sina born?
5. On what did most of his written work focused?
6. What was his encyclopedia called?
7. What is he considered?
8. What was the name of Uzbekistan in the past?
9. How was his encyclopedia useful at that time?
10. What are the subjects that Ibn Sina included in his writings?
11. Where and when did he die?
12. Who is considered the "Father of Modern Medicine"?
13. What does the underlined pronoun () line () refer to?

الضمير Pronoun	السطر Line	الإجابة Answer
he	31	Ibn Sina
his	34	Ibn Sina
he	35	Ibn Sina
he	38	Ibn Sina
he	43	Ibn Sina