

ملخص يشمل أهم كلمات وقواعد وتمارين الفصل الثاني للصف التاسع .



A short history of written communication

When people talk about the most important developments of civilisation, they usually mention writing. Writing makes it possible for people to send messages over long distances and across time.

Imagine living on Earth 30,000 years ago. If you are good at drawing, you will cover the walls of your cave with paintings of your hands. If you are a good hunter, you will draw the animals you've hunted to show people. Such drawings are among the earliest examples of 'writing'.

Thousands of years pass, and writing moves from drawings to hieroglyphics and then alphabets. As written language develops, people realise they can communicate with other people further away. They want to send letters. But if you want to send a letter, you should use a postal service.

The earliest example of a postal service was found in ancient Egypt – a clay letter nearly 4,000 years old. The first government postal service began in China about 3,000 years ago, but people still needed something suitable to write on.

Then, 2,500 years ago, the Egyptians discovered a light, portable writing material: papyrus. Soon afterwards, messengers on foot or horseback carried messages in Egypt and China. During the reign of Augustus Caesar (27 BC–14 CE), the Romans organised Europe's first postal service, but after the Roman Empire collapsed, the service stopped.

In the late Middle Ages, private postal systems carried personal and business mail. People still send letters today, but if they want others to get their news right away, they send an email.

المعاني	الكلمات	المعاني	الكلمات
مواد	materials	بدائي	primitive
معبد	temple	فعال	efficient
كاتب/ خطاط	scribe	السومريين	Sumerian
يمثل	To represent	السلف/ جد قديم	ancestor
شكل	figure	يتواصل	communicate

hieroglyphics	اللغة الهيروغليفية	combination	جمع / ربط
mode	نمط	decorate	يزين
clay	فخار	wood	خشب
government	حكومة	useful	مفيد
suitable	مناسب	rows	صفوف
light	خفيف	columns	أعمدة
portable	متنقل	In the case	في حالة
papyrus	ورق البردي	direction	اتجاه
messenger	رسول	top	أعلى
collapse	ينهار	bottom	أسفل
private	خاص	divided into	ينقسم الى
developments	تطورات	consonants	الاحرف الساكنة
civilisation	حضارة	effective	فعال
distance	مسافة	exchange	يتبادل
imagine	تخيل	ideas	أفكار
cover	يغطي	pottery	فخار
cave	كهف	deliver	توصيل
language	اللغة	wasting time	اهدار الوقت
realise	يدرك	effort	الجهد
Further away	بشكل أوسع	suffer	يعاني
letters	رسائل	protect	يحمي
Postal service	الخدمة البريدية	weather	الطقس

ننتقل الان الى شرح القواعد . سنشرح قاعدة If الشرطية النوع الأول .

Grammar : First Conditional

تتكون هذه القاعدة من جزأين : جملة الشرط (If Clause) وجواب الشرط (main clause)

جملة الشرط (If Clause) جواب الشرط (main clause)

If + Sub + simple present	,	Sub + will + V1 2
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If we study hard , we will pass the exam.

عزيزي الطالب في جملة الشرط (if) دائما نستخدم قاعدة (simple present) المضارع البسيط

عندما يكون الفاعل (sub) مفرد نضيف للفعل (s/es)

للمزيد من الدروس يرجى متابعة صفحاتنا على الفيس بوك (المبدع في اللغة الانجليزية)

He plays she studies she watches

عندما يكون الفاعل (sub) جمع يبقى الفعل كما هو (مجرد)

They play we study I watch you watch

في حالة نفي المضارع البسيط :

doesn't + v1 He doesn't work. (مفرد)

don't + v1 We don't work . (جمع)

عزيزي الطالب في جملة جواب الشرط (main clause) دائما نستخدم قاعدة (simple future) المستقبل البسيط.

قاعدة المستقبل البسيط هي : Sub + will + v1

They will play. She will write. We will eat.

دائما بعد (will) يأتي فعل مجرد .

ننفي المستقبل البسيط ب won't + v1

They won't play. She won't write. We won't eat.

الأمثلة : Examples

أول خطوة لحل الجملة نبحث عن (if) ونضع بعدها مضارع بسيط وفي الجهة الثانية نضع المستقبل البسيط

1-If he studies hard, he will pass the exam.

2-If Ali doesn't follow my advice, he will get in trouble.

3-If he saves enough money, he will buy a new car.

قد تأتي الجملة معكوسة كالأمثلة التالية وهنا نحذف الفاصلة .

4-I will go to university if I pass this last exam.

5-He will buy a farm if he earns lots of money.

نتنقل الآن إلى حل بعض تمارين كتاب الطالب SB (إجابات التمرين الثالث ص 39)

- 3** Complete the statements and questions using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example

What will you do if it rains tomorrow?

1. What (you / do) if it (rain) tomorrow?
2. If you (want) to learn Chinese, you (have) to study hard.
3. (you / help) me with my French homework if I (help) you with the dishes?
4. My sister (not go) to the theatre with us if she (not finish) her English homework.
5. Dad (tell) us where to find this information if we (phone) him.
6. If you (hurry) up, you (get) to the post office before they close.

1-What **will** you do if **it rains** tomorrow?

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.

حل السؤال الأول صفحة 45

Language Development

- 1** Complete the sentences with the phrases from the box.

will match must give may want should take can don't allow will be

1. If you do your homework on the computer, it _____ quicker.
2. You _____ use my dictionary if you want to check the meaning of these words.
3. If you are still in pain, you _____ the medicine that your doctor prescribed.
4. Fadia will not watch TV tonight if her parents _____ her.
5. If you want to find more information about science, you _____ to use this encyclopaedia.
6. If we paint this wall purple, it _____ the new furniture.
7. If you see an old person standing on the bus, you _____ up your seat to them.

1-will be 2-can 3-should take 4-don't allow 5-may want

6-will match 7-must give

التمرين الثاني من كتاب النشاط صفحة 30 (Activity Book)

Grammar

First Conditional

2 Choose the correct answer to complete these sentences.

1. Mum won't drive us to school if ____

- a. we don't ask her.
b. we won't ask her.

1-a

2. If you hurry up, you ____

- a. come with us.
b. will come with us.

2-b

3. I will travel abroad this summer if I ____

- a. pass all my exams.
b. will pass all my exams.

3-a

4. If you finish your homework, ____

- a. you go to the theatre.
b. you may go to the theatre.

4-b

5. If you want to succeed in life, ____

- a. you should listen to your parents.
b. you will listen to your parents.

5-a

Second section

Grammar

First Conditional

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

suffer walk write get book

1-walk

1. If you _____ everywhere instead of taking the bus, you will be protecting the environment.

2-will get

2. If you buy two books, you _____ another for free.

3-book

3. If you _____ your flight early, you will often save money.

4-write

4. If you _____ a letter to your friend, it will take time to get to him.

5-will

5. If I stay in the sun too long, I _____ from a terrible burn.

suffer

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