8th grade T: Obaida Akkawi

الكلمات Words	المعاني meanings	الكلمات words	المعاني meanings
questionnaire questionnaire que still que stil	أستبانة	<mark>Set up</mark>	ينشئ
<mark>teen</mark>	مراهق	traditional	تقليدي
<mark>homework</mark>	واجب	<mark>carpets</mark>	سجاد
frequently frequently	بشكل متكرر	<mark>furniture</mark>	أثاث
<mark>mathematics</mark>	رياضيات	handicrafts handicrafts	حرف يدوية
<mark>wear</mark>	يرتدي	<mark>visual learner</mark>	متعلم بصري
<mark>care</mark>	يهتم	Auditory learner	متعلم سمعي
<mark>worry</mark>	يقلق	Kinaesthetic	متعلم حركي
		<mark>learner</mark>	
<mark>environment</mark>	بيئة	<mark>planet</mark>	کوکب
<mark>accessories</mark>	إكسسوارات	materials	مواد
<mark>disabled</mark>	معاق	<mark>rugs</mark>	سجاد
<mark>attractive</mark>	جذاب	<mark>hanging</mark>	معلق
<mark>handmade</mark>	صنع يدوي	<mark>curtains</mark>	ستائر
municipality	بلدية	<mark>necklace</mark>	عقد / قلادة

الوحدة الأولى تشمل مراجعة للقواعد التالية:

Simple Present Present continuous Past simple

المضارع البسيط Present Simple

الوظيفة اللغوية: Function

1-Things are always true. الأشياء الصحيحة دائما

2-Things that happen as a routine or repeatedly.

ألأشياء التي تحدث بشكل روتيني او متكرر.

3-Scheduled events in the future (time table). ألأحداث المجدولة في المستقبل

شكل القاعدة: Form

<mark>مفرد Sub</mark>	He /she / it	V + s /es	تكملة comp
			_

Sub	<mark>جمع</mark>	They /we / I	يبقى الفعل كما هو	comp	تكملة
		<mark>/you</mark>	V1		

She speaks English . ع لأن الفاعل مفرد They speak English . الفعل يبقى كما هو لأن الفاعل جمع

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If the subject is singular , you should add an (S) to the end of the verb عندما يكون الفاعل مفرد نضيف و للفعل

He eats Mansaf weekly.

For verbs that end in constant + y, we remove the y and add ies:

عندما ينتهى الفعل بحرف v ويكون قبله حرف ساكن نزيل حرف v ونضيف (ies)

Ex: I study English at school. Dana studies English at school.

Other verbs like this include: cry, try, fly, carry

s فقط نضيف y حرف علة (o, e, i, a,u) وعندما يكون قبل حرف y حرف علة Stays plays

For verbs that end in (o, sh, ss, ch, x, z) we add es:

عندما ينتهي الفعل بأحد المقاطع في ألأعلى نضيف es للفعل

Ex: We go to Aqaba every summer. She goes to Aqaba every summer.

النفي Negative

They / we/ I / you	Don't	<mark>Like</mark>
He/she /it	<mark>doesn't</mark>	<mark>like</mark>

دائما بعد don't / doesn't یأتی الفعل مجرد.

I don't play tennis . He doesn't eat .

They don't run. My mother doesn't like to travel.

السؤال Question

Do	I/ they / you	live in Amman?	
	<mark>/we</mark>		
Does	He / she / it	live in Amman?	

Do you speak English? Does he speak English?

*Positive : S + V1 (s/es)

*Negative: S + doesn't /don't + V1
*Question: Does / Do + S+ V1 + ?

She speaks English everyday.

She doesn't speak English everyday.

Does she speak English everyday?

الدلائل Keywords

أحيانا sometimes

often اعالف

دائما always

نادرا rarely

بشكل متكرر frequently

عادة usually

کل یوم / سنة / شهر .. every day/ year/ month

المضارع المستمر Present Continuous

الوظيفة اللغوية Function

1-To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.

للتحدث عن أحداث تحصل في لحظة الكلام.

شكل القاعدة :Form

- # I'm playing tennis with my friends now.
- # She is riding a horse.
- # I am visiting Taleen next week .
- # She is always coming to class late.

الدلائل Keywords

الأن now

في هده اللحظة at the moment

هده الأيام these days

في الحاضر at present

الليلة tonight

اليوم today

مع الأوامر ! Listen! / look! / Watch! / Be careful! / Be quite!

Don't + V1

الماضي البسيط Past simple

Functions:

To talk about something that started and finished in the past

حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي .

شكل القاعدة : Form

S + V2 + O

- -I **play<mark>ed</mark> basketball yesterday** .
- -He was not happy last night
- -Yazan attended primary school in 2002.

التصريف الثاني للفعل (V 2) يكون اما <mark>فعل منتظم</mark> (regular) أو <mark>غير منتظم</mark> (irregular)

regular verb : (ed) الفعل المنتظم

retired looked laughed visited rained played stayed

الأفعال الغير المنتظمة (يجب معرفتها وحفظها) موجودة في نهاية الكتاب صفحة 70

go went see Saw have had drive drove run ... ran speak ... spoke

النفي : Negative

مجرد (Sub + didn't + base form (inf)

She <u>didn't</u> travel to Japan last year.

They <u>didn't see</u> a beautiful movie yesterday.

*(be): was not/were not

Dana wasn't at home yesterday

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السؤال: Question
Did + sub + V1 + comp + ?
Did you eat Mansaf yesterday?
-What time did your father arrive?
*(be) was / were + sub + base form + comp?
-Was he present yesterday?
She spoke English yesterday . (v 2) الجملة المثبتة
She didn't speak English. (didn't + V 1) الجملة المنفية
yesterday.
جملة السؤال ? Did she speak English yesterday
 ( Did + Sub + V1 ... ? )
الدلائل Keywords
الأسبوع الماضي / الشهر الماضي / السنة الماضية Last week / month/ year
ago قبل
البارحة yesterday
in the past في الماضي
تاريخ في الماضي 1991 / 2019
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حل أهم تمارين الكتاب

التمرين الأول صفحة 7 Exercise 1 page 7

- 1-Amal **drives** / **is driving** her children to school every day.
- 2-I'm sorry I can go shopping with you. I **go / am going** to the theatre with my parents.
- 3-James is **reading / reads** a book about Jordan's historical places at the moment. 4-He usually **is wearing / wears** a uniform to school, but today he **is wearing / wears** a thobe.

الإجابات The answers

1-(drives) دلیل مضارع بسیط everyday دلیل مضارع بسیط 2-(am going to) جملة مستقبل جملة مستقبل at the moment دلیل at the moment دلیل مضارع بسیط والحل usually دلیل today دلیل مضارع مستمر والحل (is wearing)

التمرين الأول صفحة 9 Exercise 1 page 9

المطلوب في التمرين تصحيح الأخطاء (جميع الجمل على قاعدة الماضي البسيط)

1-Why did she does it? Why did she do it?

- 2-When do Um Issam begin to collect traditional objects and clothes?
 -When did Um Issam begin to collect traditional objects and clothes?
- 3-How do she learn to make traditional handicrafts?
 -How did she learn to make traditional handicrafts?

4-What did she taught poor women? What did she teach poor women?

5-How did she helped disabled people? How did she help disabled people?