

T: Obaida Akkawi

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.

الكلمات	المعاني	الكلمات	المعاني
primitive	بدائي	materials	مواد
efficient	فعال	temple	معبد
Sumerian	السومريين	scribe	كاتب/ خطاط
ancestor	السلف/ جد قديم	To represent	يمثل
communicate	يتواصل	figure	شكل
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	أتجاه
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 3

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)

He plays

she studies

she watches

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

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 .

نفي 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.
2. If you hurry up, you ____
 a. come with us.
 b. will come with us.
3. I will travel abroad this summer if I ____
 a. pass all my exams.
 b. will pass all my exams.
4. If you finish your homework, ____
 a. you go to the theatre.
 b. you may go to the theatre.
5. If you want to succeed in life, ____
 a. you should listen to your parents.
 b. you will listen to your parents.

1-a

2-b

3-a

4-b

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. If you _____ everywhere instead of taking the bus, you will be protecting the environment.
2. If you buy two books, you _____ another for free.
3. If you _____ your flight early, you will often save money.
4. If you _____ a letter to your friend, it will take time to get to him.
5. If I stay in the sun too long, I _____ from a terrible burn.

1-walk

2will get

3-book

4-write

5-will

suffer

Module 5: Money doesn't bring happiness



Mr Lin was a really hard-working man. Every day, he worked for ten or twelve hours and he slept for just a few. Mr Lin had only one purpose in mind: to make a lot of money, and to spend as little of it as possible. He was a miser.

As he did not trust in banks, Mr Lin kept all of the bank notes that he saved inside shoe boxes. Every night, before going to sleep, Mr Lin sat and looked at his money. One night, he called his wife and said: "When I die, I want you to take all of my money and place it inside my coffin. I want to take all of my money with me, even the few pennies

I have saved."

Mrs Lin, who was a very good wife and loved him in spite of the miserly life he was leading, said: "I promise you that when you die I will put all the money in the coffin with you".

One day Mr Lin died.

Mrs Lin was sitting next to her closest friend during the ceremony. When the ceremony finished and before the coffin was closed, Mrs Lin said: "Wait just a minute!"

She had a large shoe box with her. She stood up, went to the coffin, and placed the shoe box inside it. Then, the coffin was closed and buried.

Her friend said: "I hope you weren't crazy enough to put all that money in the coffin!"

"I'm a good wife," said Mrs Lin, "I promised him that I was going to put his money in that coffin with him, and I did it."

"You mean to tell me you put every penny of his money in the coffin with him?"

"Of course," said the wife. "I got it all together, put it into my bank account and then wrote him a cheque."

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
borrow	يستعير	possessions	أموال
earn	يكسب	debt	دين
save	يوفر	wasteful	مبذر
To make money	يجني أموال	stolen	مسروق
thrifty	مقتصد	fraud	أحتيال
generous	كريم	charitable	خيري
greedy	جشع	miser	بخيل
bankrupt	مفلس	sensible	حكيم/ حساس
bank note	ورقة نقدية	penny	فلس
coffin	كفن	to lead (a life)	يعيش الحياة
ceremony	مراسم الدفن	bank account	حساب بنكي
cheque	شيك	Hard- working	العمل بجد
purpose	هدف	trust	يثق
wife	زوجة	promise	وعد
Shoe boxes	صناديق أحذية	buried	دفن
mean	يعني	carpets	سجاد

The Red Crescent

In 1877, the Ottoman Empire went to war with Russia. The medics **who** took care of the wounded soldiers on the Russian side marked their ambulances with a red cross. This was the symbol used by all countries to protect medics during battles. However, the cross reminded the Ottoman Empire of previous wars against soldiers carrying a similar flag. So the Ottoman officials used a red crescent to mark their ambulances instead. Some time later, other Muslim countries accepted this symbol, and it was formally adopted in 1929. So far, 33 Islamic countries have recognised the Red Crescent.

The Red Crescent Society is part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. This is a huge organisation **that** has 97 million members, volunteers and supporters in 187 National Societies. Red Crescent societies are important to the International Federation, as they have developed guidelines **that** include non-Western traditions.

Today, the Red Crescent is very important in responding to disasters such as earthquakes or fires, as well as providing aid to developing countries. A key principle of the organisation when providing this aid is neutrality. Red Crescent volunteers work to prevent suffering for everyone – regardless of nationality, race, religion or gender.

4 What do these relative pronouns refer to?

1. **who** (line 1)
 - a. soldiers
 - b. ambulances
 - c. medics
2. **that** (line 10)
 - a. members
 - b. organisation
 - c. 97 million
3. **that** (line 12)
 - a. traditions
 - b. organisation
 - c. guidelines

54

1-who=c. medics

2-that=b. organisation

3-that=c. guidelines

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
aid	إسعاف	disaster	كارثة
ambulance	سيارة إسعاف	federation	اتحاد
medic	مسعف	neutrality	حيادية
suffering	معاناة	volunteer	متطوع
sick	مريض	soldier	جندي
injured	مجروح	sudden	فجأة
battle	معركة	The red crescent	الهلال الأحمر
Empire	إمبراطورية	Wounded soldiers	الجنود الجرحى
symbol	رمز	Protect	يحمي
wars	حروب	against	ضد
recognised	أعترف به	cross	صليب
organisation	منظمة	fires	حرائق
earthquakes	الزلازل	regardless	بغض النظر
nationality	الجنسية	religion	الديانة

القواعد Grammar

المحددات والكلمات الدالة على الكمية Quantity words and expressions

القاعدة الأولى: الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة countable and uncountable nouns

1- الأسماء المعدودة countable nouns

وهي الأسماء التي نستطيع جمعها وعدها بإضافة s الجمع

Car = cars cat = cats book = books

2 الأسماء غير المعدودة : uncountable nouns

وهي الأسماء التي لا نستطيع جمعها وعدها وتعامل دائما معاملة المفرد

Rice / juice / milk / water

القاعدة الثانية : some / any

نستخدم المحددات الكمية some / any مع الأسماء

some	تستخدم مع الجمل المثبتة
any	تستخدم مع جمل السؤال والنفي

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية:

1- There are some eggs in the fridge. استخدمنا some لأن الجملة مثبتة

2- There aren't any eggs in the fridge. استخدمنا any لأن الجملة منفية n't

3- Are there any eggs in the fridge ? استخدمنا any لأن الجملة سؤال ؟

القاعدة الثالثة : many / much

نستخدم many مع الأسماء المعدودة

1-They walked for many miles.

2-There aren't many biscuits.

أسماء معدودة (miles / biscuits) لذلك استخدمنا many

نستخدم much مع الأسماء غير المعدودة

1-The poor man didn't want much food.

2-It doesn't need much milk.

أسماء غير معدودة (food / milk) لذلك استخدمنا much

القاعدة الرابعة : little / a little few / a few

little	كمية قليلة وغير كافية not enough quantity	غير المعدود
a little	كمية قليلة ولكن كافية enough quantity	غير المعدود
few	عدد قليل وغير كافي Not enough number	المعدود
a few	عدد قليل ولكن كافي enough number	المعدود

1-We have a little money. We can have sandwiches somewhere

2-He ate a few sandwiches. He is not hungry any more.

القاعدة الخامسة : a lot of

بمعنى الكثير من ونستطيع استخدامها مع المعدود وغير المعدود

Mr Lin wanted to have a lot of money.

I have a lot of pencils.

القاعدة السادسة : How many / How much

للسؤال عن الكميات المعدودة

How many carpets are there in your bedroom?

للسؤال عن الكميات غير المعدودة وعن الأسعار

How much money do you spend on books ?

اجابات تمارين الكتاب

your answer.

4 Complete the sentences using one of the options.

1. Mr Lin wanted to have ... money.

a. a lot of b. a little c. a few

2. Mr Lin wanted to spend ... money as possible.

a. as much b. as little c. a little

3. Mr Lin also kept ... pennies inside the shoe boxes.

a. a few b. a little c. many

4. Mrs Lin didn't put ... bank notes inside the coffin.

a. a lot of b. a few c. any

1-a

2-b

3-a

4-c

Grammar

Quantity words and expressions

- 1 Complete the table with the following words. Then, add more nouns to the table.

miser money bank note penny
cheque gold

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
miser	money

countable	uncountable
miser بخيل	money مال
bank note ورقة نقدية	gold ذهب
penny فلس	
cheque شيك	

Rewrite these sentences in your notebook using the words from the box.

any much a little a lot many

- The market was very crowded.
There were _____ of people in the market.
- The poor man had no money.
The poor man didn't have _____ money.
- There were hundreds of delicious cooking smells.
There were _____ delicious cooking smells.
- The poor man was hungry. He wanted a small amount of food.
The poor man didn't want _____ food.
He only wanted _____ food.

1-a lot

2-any

3-many

4-much

5-a little

Language Development

- 1 Complete this dialogue with *some, any, a lot, a little, much or many*.

Jamil: Do you know an institution called Takaful?

Hakim: Yes, I know (1) _____ about this organisation.

Jamil: Can you give me (2) _____ information about it? Who works in it, and what do they do?

Hakim: So (3) _____ people joined the organisation since its foundation in 2011. Its main purpose is to encourage unity and team work in society. Volunteers establish a cultural and social bond to work together and help and support others. There are almost 15,000 volunteers helping out.

Jamil: Thank you so (4) _____, Hakim. I didn't have (5) _____ idea about this organisation before.

Hakim: (6) _____ help from friends is always useful!

1-a little

2-some

3-many

4-much

5-any

6 a little

إجابات تمارين كتاب النشاط

First section

Vocabulary

- 1 Complete the sentences with the vocabulary from Module 5.

- Huda is a m_____. She is very rich, but she still refuses to spend any money on helping children in need.
- Fadi is so excited about the promotion and raise. He wants to e_____ more money in order to buy a laptop for his mother.
- Nadia took a s_____ decision not to eat ice cream until she feels better.
- Rami is so g_____. Although he got five gifts for his birthday, he still wanted more.
- When economies collapse, many businesspeople lose all their money and become b_____.

1-miser

2-earn

3-sensible

4-greedy

5-bankrupt

Grammar

Quantity words and expressions

2 Complete the passage with the phrases from the box.

a lot of money a few pennies some bread and tea
many hours much money lots of bank notes a few

I know a man in my neighbourhood who used to be a miser. Every day, Mr Salameh spent (1) many hours after work counting his money, and (2) _____ hours with his family. He didn't have (3) _____, but his only dream was to save (4) _____.

One day, Mr Salameh saw a poor child selling flowers next to his house. The boy was feeling so cold that he couldn't speak. Mr Salameh felt so sad. He brought the child (5) _____, then went to his bedroom where he kept all the money under the bed. There were (6) _____ and (7) _____. Mr Salameh realised then how bad he was and decided to become a different person. He didn't want to keep the money for himself anymore and started giving the money he had saved to charities and poor families. He also started spending more time with his family.

1-many hours 2-a few 3-much money

4-a lot of money 5-some bread and tea

6-lots of bank notes 7-a few pennies

Linking words: Conjunctions

3 Complete this paragraph using the words from the box. One of the words is used more than once.

so and but although

Last week, I decided to donate some of the possessions that I no more needed to a charity organisation. (1) _____ I don't use most of them now, I never thought of giving them away. One of the unwanted items that I owned was my snowboard. I loved it when I was younger, (2) _____ I thought someone else could find it more useful (3) _____ more fun to own. It was quite expensive, (4) _____ I'm sure there are lots of children who can't afford to buy a new snowboard, (5) _____ I would like to give away my old one.



1-although على الرغم من	2-but لكن	3-and و
4-and و	5-so لذلك	

3 Choose the correct answers. (2 marks each) 10

1. Have you got _____ pizzas with spinach?
a. any b. few c. a little
2. I love chocolate. I usually eat _____.
a. few b. much c. a lot
3. How _____ is that bag?
a. many b. much c. any
4. I _____ any garlic on my pizza, please!
a. want b. need c. don't want
5. Although the world is becoming too materialistic, there are still _____ compassionate people who donate things they don't need.
a. many b. much c. a lot

10

1-a. any 2-c. a lot 3-b. much 4-c. don't want

5-a. man

Module 6 : They have made important discoveries

was in the past.



blizzard, condition, expedition, explorer, exposure, frostbite, pioneer, tragic

- 3 Read the text. What problems did Scott face on his journey to the South Pole? Write a summary about these problems and discuss Scott's journey with a partner. Refer to the map on page 87 to locate the places mentioned in the text.

Scott's race to the pole

For the past century, people have admired Robert Falcon Scott – a pioneer who attempted to be the first person to the South Pole.

In 1910, Scott led his second expedition to the Antarctic. He and his crew arrived in January 1911 and set up camp in McMurdo Sound. As they travelled south, they met awful conditions. Their sledges and ponies could not cope. Even the dogs had to turn back. Eventually there were just five men left – Scott, Wilson, Oates, Bowers and Evans. They battled on, but when they reached the South Pole on 17 January, 1912, they found a small tent with a Norwegian flag. The Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen reached the pole a month before Scott.

Like all people who have been beaten, the men were extremely disappointed when they started their return journey. They struggled through blizzards.

Evans died in February and then Oates, who had severe frostbite, walked out into the freezing conditions on his thirty-second birthday. He didn't return.

The remaining three men finally died of starvation and exposure on 29 March, 1912. Tragically, they were only twenty kilometres from a food supply. Eight months later, a search party found their tent and their diaries. Their notebooks, letters and diaries described the tragic events.

Since then, Scott's bravery has been greatly admired by the British people, and he has become a national hero.

62

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
blizzard	عاصفة ثلجية	admire	يقدر
condition	ظرف	pole	قطب
expedition	حملة	Antarctic	قارة القطب الجنوبي
explorer	مستكشف	crew	طاقم
exposure	تعرض للبرد	camp	مخيم
frostbite	عضة ثلج	awful	فظيع
pioneer	رائد	sledges	زلجات
tragic	مأساوي	ponies	أحصنة
beaten	مهزوم	disappointed	خيبة الأمل
starvation	جوع	diaries	مذكرات
Tragic events	أحداث مأساوية	hero	بطل

Grammar القواعد

Present perfect المضارع التام

Function :

1-To express finished activities at unspecified time in the past but their consequences are still there at present .

حدث حصل في الماضي ولكن عواقبه مهمه في الوقت الحاضر

I have cut my finger. It is bleeding now.

2- To talk about experiences in the past , when we don't know or don't say exactly when the experience happened.

للتحدث عن تجربة في الماضي ولكن الزمن غير محدد.

#Have you been to Italy ? Yes, I've been there three times.

#Has your brother been to a big sports event?

No, he hasn't . He hates sports.

في هذه القاعدة نستخدم has / have ويأتي بعدهم الفعل في التصريف الثالث

has + V3 (تصريف ثالث) مفرد

have + V3 (تصريف ثالث) جمع

positive مثبت	Sub + have/has +V3
negative نفي	Sub + haven't /hasn't +V3
question سؤال	Have / Has + sub+ V3 ?

He/she / it = has

they /you / we / I = have

I have finished my examinations .

I haven't finished my examinations.

Have you finished your examinations?

Key words **الدلائل**

just للتو	since منذ
yet لحد الآن	for لمدة
Already أنجز	ever لم يسبق
up to now لحد الآن	recently/lately مؤخرًا
	never أبدا

تمارين إضافية على القاعدة

- 1-I **haven't had** my dinner yet . (not have)
- 2-I **have been** a teacher for more than ten years.
(be)
- 3-I **have lived** in Irbid since 1995 .(live)
- 4- Have you ever **eaten** Sushi ? (eat)
- 5-It **hasn't rained** since last week in my city
(.not/rain)

لا تنسى عزيزي الطالب إننا نستخدم التصرف الثالث من الفعل في

قاعدة المضارع التام . (V3)

يوجد هناك نوعين من الأفعال

1-الأفعال المنتظمة وهي التي تنتهي ب ed

V1	V2	V3
play	played	played
visit	visited	visited

2-الأفعال غير المنتظمة وهي أفعال شاذة ويجب حفظها (الأفعال الموجودة آخر الكتاب)

V1	V2	V3
go	went	gone
see	saw	seen

أغلب التمارين في الوحدة السادسة تركز على الفرق بين since / for

شرح الفرق بين since / for

since منذ for لمدة

Since يركز على بداية الحدث (يكون الزمن محدد)

for يركز على طول مدة الحدث (الزمن غير محدد)

for	Three days	Five hours	Ten years	Two months
since	Monday	7 o'clock	2022	April

نلاحظ مع for جاءت three days ثلاثة أيام ولم نحدد أي يوم

أما عن since حددنا اليوم وهو Monday يوم الاثنين

امتحان قصير على القاعدة

Quiz : Present Perfect

1-Ahmed not been to France.

a. has b. is c. have

2-..... you finished your homework?

a. Have b. Has c. Are

3-..... you been to Japan?

a. is b. Have c. Has

4-We never eaten Mexican food.

a. have b. has c. are

5-The children the lost puppy.

- a. have find b. is finding c. have found

6. My father me to the museum twice.

- a. has take b. has taken c. have taken

7-..... you the old citadel before ?

- a. has/visited b. Have / visited c. have/ visited

8-I you for a long time! Where have you been ?

- a. hasn't saw b. hasn't seen c. haven't seen

9-They've the Golden Apple tourism prize.

- a. win b. won c. wins

10-Archaeologists (find) impressive monuments among its ruins.

- a. has find b. have found c. have find

Grammar

The Present Perfect Simple with *for, since* and time expressions

1 Answer the questions with *for* or *since*.

1. How long have you known your best friend?

Since I was five.

2. How long have you lived in this town?

_____ 2007.

3. How long has she known Jaber?

Oh, _____ many years.

4. How long have you been here?

_____ eight o'clock!

2-since 3-for 4-since

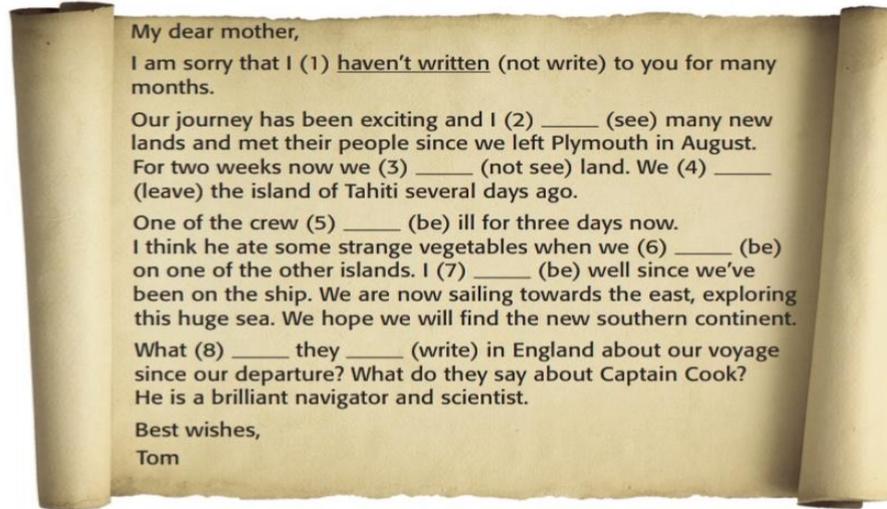
- 2 Copy and complete the table with the time expressions.

he was 21 ten minutes 1910
 an hour three days two weeks
 January last winter Friday
 six months ten o'clock many months
 over a year a million years

<i>for</i>	<i>since</i>
ten minutes	

for لمدة	since منذ
ten minutes	He was 21
an hour	1910
three days	January
two weeks	last winter
six months	Friday
many months	ten o'clock
over a year	
a million years	

- 5 Complete this letter from a sailor, using the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Simple forms of the verbs in brackets. Refer to the map on page 87 to locate the places mentioned in the letter.



2-have seen 3-haven't seen 4-left 5-has been

6-were 7-have been 8-have / written

Language Development

1 Choose the correct alternative.

1. He's been on holiday *since/for* three weeks.
2. How long have you played the piano?
For/Since I was five.
3. The trip lasted *for/since* five days.
4. I'm starving. I haven't had anything to eat *since/for* more than six hours.
5. I have learnt about different cultures *for/since* I came to this school.
6. It's been a while *for/since* Amin last visited his hometown.

1-for 2-since 3-for 4-for 5-since 6-since

First section Vocabulary

1 Complete the statements and questions with the words from the box.

expedition tragic continents
blizzard explorer advance seeds

1. Europe is one of the _____ I've always wanted to visit.
2. Will you get me some _____ from the market? I want to grow some lettuce.
3. How many days does the _____ need to complete the _____ to the jungle?
4. It's going to take the sailors a lot of effort to _____ at sea because of the terrible _____.
5. Yesterday, my parents told me about a big accident that they saw on their way back home. It was _____!

1-continents فارات	2-seeds بذور	3-explorer مستكشف	4-advance متقدم blizzard عاصفة ثلجية
5-tragic مأساوي			

3 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. I started to learn Greek three months ago.
I have learnt Greek for three months.
(learn/for)
2. My sister moved to Paris in 2003.

(be/since)
3. They bought their television last July.

(have/since)
4. Huda began her diving lessons two weeks ago.

(learn/for)
5. We joined this class in October.

(be/since)
6. My family went to live in Canada two years ago.

(be/for)

47

2-My sister has been in Paris since 2003.

3-They have had their television since last July.

4-Huda has learnt how to dive for two weeks.

5-We have been to this class since October.

6-My family has been in Canada for two years.

Second section**Grammar****The Present Perfect Simple with *for*, *since* and time expressions**

1 Write the time expressions in the correct column of the table.

five hours half past two
15 minutes July three days
Monday yesterday
six months I was a child
a long time 2005 many years

<i>for</i>	<i>since</i>
a long time	half past two

for	since
a long time	half past two
15 minutes	July
three days	Monday
many years	I was a child
five hours	yesterday
Six months	2005

The Present Perfect Simple and the Past Simple

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple.

- I have lived (live) in Jordan since I was a child.
- My family _____ (live) in Madaba when I was young.
- I _____ (use) my mobile phone for two years.
- I _____ (use) my mobile phone three times yesterday.
- From the day he took part in the race, Kamel _____ (make) a lot of friends.
- Kamel _____ (make) a lot of friends when he took part in the race.

2-lived 3-have used 4-used

5-has made 6-made

10

3 Complete the following sentences with *for* or *since*. (2 marks each)

1. I have lived in this town _____ eight years.
2. I have been at school _____ eight o'clock this morning.
3. Julie and Fatima have been friends _____ six months.
4. He has practised surfing _____ he was eleven.
5. We haven't spoken to him _____ we last saw you.

10

1-for

2-since

3-for

4-since

5-since

يحتوي الملخص على أهم الكلمات والقواعد والتمارين التي وردت في الكتاب

لا تنسوني من دعائكم

أرجوا لكم التوفيق والنجاح

مع تحياتي الأستاذ عبيدة عكاوي

للحصول على الملخص يرجى مراسلتي على الصفحة

أو الانضمام على مجموعة التليغرام

للمزيد من التلاخيص تابعوا صفحتي على الفيس بوك

المبدع في اللغة الانجليزية