

Action Pack 8

Eighth Grade

Module 2

DIFFERENT CULTURES, DIFFERENT LIFESTYLES

ملخص الوحدة Module Summary المحتويات:

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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. بالإضافة إلى قاعدة بسيطة بعنوان أدوات الربط.
- ❖ الإجابات على تمارين كل قسم تجدها بعد نهاية كل قسم
- ❖ لا تنتظر 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. 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 <i>showing addition</i> | أدوات ربط تفيد الإضافة | also, and |
| Linking words <i>showing time</i> | 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 <i>showing comparison</i> | أدوات ربط تفيد المقارنة | also |
| Linking words <i>showing contrast</i> | أدوات ربط تفيد إظهار التناقض | although, however, but |
| Linking words <i>showing cause or effect</i> | 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 you'll feel more energetic.
2. Writing was useful at first, it wasn't entertaining.
3. Arar wrote famous poems like 'Wish of the Wisher' 'Sorrow of Youth'.
4. Amazon children don't use the Internet, they go to school and play with friends.
5. Life is really hard for the Nyangatom., we could all learn from them.

Answers:

1. because 2. but 3. and 4. but 5. However

2. 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:

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 every day?

Answers الإجابات

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

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

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

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

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

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

Badria: Of course, there are! I (3)..... (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) (have) a unique flavour. It has important health benefits and can make you (5) (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) (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) (not/be) an easy task. However, with a few habit changes, teenagers are able to live a healthy lifestyle. Today, many people (2) (change) their old habits and (3) (replace) them with new, better ones. They (4) (drink) more water and (5) (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) (you/not try) some of these changes to become healthier?

Answers الإجابات

Ex. 1, Page 13:

1. are 2. making 3. cooking 4. is 5. eating 6. am

Ex. 2, Page 13:

1. walks 2. √ 3. writes 4. is visiting
5. √ 6. is interviewing

Ex. 5, Page 14:

1. are you watching 2. Are there 3. am trying
4. has 5. feel 6. are we waiting

Ex. 1, Page 19:

1. is not 2. are changing 3. replacing
4. drink 5. exercise 6. don't you try

Activity Book Exercises**تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب الأنشطة****Activity Book** فيما يلي إجابات التمارين الهامة في كتاب الأنشطة**Ex. 2 Page 10: Circle the correct form of the verbs.**

Modern Australia (1) is/are a mix of local and European tradition. To understand Australian culture, it (2) are/is helpful to learn about its history. Australia (3) is/are home to two groups of native people – the Aborigines and the Torres Strait Islanders. Australian traditions (4) brings/bring together ancient practices with public holidays in England. For example, both Australian and British people (5) celebrate/celebrates the Queen's Birthday in June.

Ex. 3, Page 10: Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. What TV programme you?
 - a. are/film
 - b. is/filming
 - c. are/filming
2. She a video about the life of a famous explorer.
 - a. am watching
 - b. is watching
 - c. are watching
3. How the Nyangatom tribe?
 - a. is/surviving
 - b. be/surviving
 - c. am/surviving
4. We a day with an explorer.
 - a. are spend
 - b. is spending
 - c. are spending
5. you to become an explorer?
 - a. Is/planning
 - b. Am/planning
 - c. Are/planning

Ex. 1, Page 11: Complete this paragraph with the correct form of the verbs in brackets using the Present Simple or the Present Continuous. Some verb forms might stay the same.

"Hello! I'm Danielle Cluer. I (1) (live) in England. I'm studying World Literature at my local university. I (2) (currently/work) on a project about ancient literature. I (3) (read) about the world's earliest pieces of literature in the library at the moment. I like to read about the oldest and most famous stories in the world. Some of them (4) (tell) the story of kings and their adventures. These stories (5) (show) the skills of the poets at that time and their influence on other poets from around the world."

Ex. 2, Page 12: Some of the sentences below are grammatically wrong. Cross them out and write them correctly. Then, match the sentences with the rules in the box.

1. I am staying at my uncle’s house until my parents are back next week.

.....

2. My mum and dad always are checking my school projects.

.....

3. Ahmad writes about his favourite poet at the moment.

.....

4. I live with my family in Amman.

.....

- | |
|--|
| <p>a. things that we repeat regularly (habits, routines)</p> <p>b. situations and states that last for a long time</p> <p>c. something that is going on at the time of speaking</p> <p>d. something that is happening for a certain period of time</p> |
|--|

Ex. 5, Page 13: Rewrite this paragraph with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Some verb forms might stay the same.

“We (be) here to see how things work at JHCO. People of different nationalities (gather) here today to talk to us about their contribution to the organisation. Samia Ramadan, for example, is one of the many Jordanian doctors who (currently/provide) medical care for the sick. The girl who (hold) a box is Jenny, an American student, who (go) to medical school. She usually (help) Dr Ramadan, but today she (unload) a truck along with other volunteers. They are preparing medical supplies, food and clothes to be sent later.”

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.....

Ex. 4, Page 16: Complete the following email in the Present Continuous, using the correct -ing spelling of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Mum,

I'm (1) (spend) a wonderful time with Grandma and Grandpa. The sun's (2) (shine) all the time, so my cousins and I are (3) (tie) a rope to the boat to pull it to the sea. We aren't (4) (swim) in the sea because it is cold. Grandma is an excellent cook, so we're all (5) (eat) a lot. I promised you I would write every day, so this is why I'm (6) (write) now.

Love,

Ali

Ex. 1, Page 17: Read this text. Then complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Some verb forms might stay the same.

Food expert: So, you (1) (write) an article on living a healthy lifestyle.

Student: Yes, I (2) (work) on a school project.

Food expert: OK. Let's start right away then. What would you like to know?

Student: What is a day like to a person who (3) (live) a healthy lifestyle?

Food expert: Well ... I (4) (not know) if everybody does the same thing, but here are the most important things to do. First, you should drink more water and exercise every day. Second, you should go to sleep early because this helps you have more energy. Finally, (5) (eat) healthy food, especially in the morning, because this will help you become more active during the day.

Ex. 3, Page: 17: Choose the correct answer.

1. Where you at the moment?

- a. do/work b. is/working c. are/working

2. Ali is having a wonderful time the sun is shining today.

- a. because b. however c. but

3. We study hard, we also have fun.

- a. because b. but c. however

4. Noura goes to school

- a. now b. every day c. at the moment

5. Taleb is working in Beirut.

- a. now b. yesterday c. every week

Answers الإجابات**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 favorite 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 | <i>noun</i> | a thing done successfully by effort, courage, or skill |
| cattle | قطيع | <i>noun</i> | cows and bulls kept on a farm for their meat or milk |
| classical | تقليدي | <i>adjective</i> | belonging to a traditional style or set of ideas |
| compete | يتنافس | <i>verb</i> | to try and win a competition |
| crop | محصول | <i>noun</i> | a plant such as wheat, rice or fruit that is grown by farmers and used as food |
| distinctive | مُمَيِّز | <i>adjective</i> | having a special quality, character, or appearance that is different and easy to recognize |
| exceptional | استثنائي | <i>adjective</i> | very good in an unusual way |
| explorer | مستكشف | <i>noun</i> | someone who travels to places that no one else has been |
| hard-working | مجتهد، يعمل بجد | <i>adjective</i> | working with a lot of effort |
| herb | عشبة | <i>noun</i> | a small plant that is used to improve the taste of food, or to make medicine |
| impressive | مؤثر | <i>adjective</i> | something you admire because it is very good, large, important, etc. |
| inspire | يُلهم | <i>verb</i> | make someone believe they can do something |
| patriotism | وطنية (حب الوطن) | <i>noun</i> | great love for your country |
| poverty | فقر | <i>noun</i> | the situation or experience of being poor |
| record | سجِّل | <i>noun</i> | a piece of information that is written down so that it can be looked at later |
| remain | يبقى، يستمر | <i>verb</i> | to continue to be in the same state or condition |
| skill | مهارة | <i>noun</i> | the ability to do something |
| storytelling | رواية القصص | <i>noun</i> | the act of telling stories |
| tent | خيمة | <i>noun</i> | 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 | <i>adjective</i> | physically or emotionally strong and able to deal with difficult situations |
| treatment | علاج | <i>noun</i> | medical care given to someone who is ill |
| tribe | قبيلة | <i>noun</i> | people who are united by race, beliefs, etc. |
| wheat | قمح | <i>noun</i> | 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 المطلوبة، 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 لتتنجو 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. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| b. People started writing hundreds of years ago. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| c. Written local trade records were for entertaining an audience. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |