

# Action Pack 8

## Eighth Grade

### Module 1

# STARTING OUT

## ملخص الوحدة Module Summary

### المحتويات:

1	ملخص قواعد الوحدة .....	2
2	أسئلة قواعد إضافية .....	5
3	تمارين القواعد الواردة في كتاب القراءة .....	8
4	تمارين القواعد الواردة في كتاب التمارين .....	9
5	ملخص المفردات الواردة في الوحدة .....	10
6	ورقة عمل المعاني والمفردات .....	11
7	ورقة عمل قطع القراءة والاستيعاب .....	12

### ملاحظات:

- ❖ القواعد الواردة في الوحدة الأولى هي مراجعة لقواعد الصف السابع، وهي ثلاث أزمنة تشكل ثلاثة ارباع القواعد المطلوبة في الفصل الأول من الصف الثامن، لذا يرجى الاهتمام بها بشكل جدي.
- ❖ الإجابات على تمارين كل قسم تجدها بعد نهاية كل قسم
- ❖ لا تنظر 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. The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن أفعال أو أحداث تتكرر معنا أو تحدث كل فترة معينة. كما يستخدم للتحدث عن الحقائق المثبتة والأمور المتعارف عليها بين كل الناس.

1. حالة الإثبات: تتكون الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط بوضع الفعل المجرد في الجملة وإضافة (s / es) على الفعل إذا كان الفاعل مفرداً، أما إذا كان الفاعل جمع فإن الفعل يبقى مجرداً. وإذا كان الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة (be) نقوم بتحويله إلى (is / am / are) حسب حالة الفاعل (مفرد أو جمع أو متكلم):

**Affirmative** الإثبات: A) Subject + V infinitive + object + complement.

B) Subject + BE (is / am / are) + object + complement.

**Example:** - Ahmad **plays** football every day. - They **play** basketball every weekend.

- He **is** my friend. - I **am** your teacher. - They **are** my brothers.

2. حالة النفي: يتم تكوين جملة النفي بإضافة أداة النفي **doesn't** إذا كان الفاعل مفرداً أو **don't** إذا كان الفاعل جمع قبل الفعل النظامي أو الفعل الشاذ على حد سواء، ومن ثم نقوم بإرجاع الفعل إلى صيغته المجردة وإزالة أية إضافات. وإذا كان الفعل الرئيسي أحد تصاريف الفعل BE نضع **not** بعد الفعل لتصبح (isn't / aren't / am not):

**Negative** النفي: A) Subject + **don't / doesn't** + V (مجرد infinitive) + object + complement.

B) Subject + BE + **not** (isn't/ aren't/ am not) + object + complement.

**Example:** - Ahmad **doesn't** play football every day.

- They **don't** play basketball every weekend.

- He **isn't** my friend. - I **am not** your teacher. - They **aren't** my brothers.

3. حالة السؤال: يتم تكوين جملة الاستفهام بإضافة أداة الاستفهام **Do / Does** في بداية الجملة (في حالة الفعل النظامي والشاذ) مع إرجاع الفعل الرئيسي إلى حالته المجردة. وفي حالة الفعل الرئيسي BE يتم استخدامها كأداة سؤال ووضعها في بداية الجملة:

**Interrogative** الاستفهام: A) **Do/Does** + subject + v (مجرد infinitive) + object + complement + ?

B) BE (is/ am/ are) + subject + object + complement + ?

**Example:** - **Does** Ahmad **play** football every day? - Do they **play** basketball every weekend?

- **Is** he **your** friend? - **Am** I **your** teacher? - **Are** they **your** brothers?

**Keywords** الدلالات: Every (week, month, day, year, hour, weekend, night...), always, never, sometimes, usually, often, rarely, seldom... etc.

ملاحظة هامة: متى نضيف **es** للفعل المجرد في حالة المضارع البسيط؟؟؟

يتم إضافة **es** للفعل إذا انتهى بأحد الأحرف التالية: ch, sh, x, o, z, s, ss

examples: search → searches push → pushes pass → passes

## 2. The Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن أفعال أو أحداث حدثت في الماضي وفي وقت معلوم من الزمن الماضي.

4. حالة الإثبات: تتكون الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط بتحويل الفعل المجرد إلى صيغة الماضي بإضافة (ed) للفعل النظامي، أو بتحويل الفعل الشاذ إلى الصيغة الماضية (التصريف الثاني). وإذا كان الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة (be) نقوم بتحويله إلى was أو were حسب حالة الفاعل (مفرد أو جمع):

**Affirmative الإثبات:** A) Subject + (v – ed) / v2 للفعل الشاذ + object + complement.

B) Subject + was / were + object + complement.

**Example:** - Ahmad **played** football yesterday. - She **wrote** a story last weekend.

- They **were** in Aqaba two weeks ago. - He **was** at school last year.

5. حالة النفي: يتم تكوين جملة النفي بإضافة أداة النفي didn't قبل الفعل النظامي أو الفعل الشاذ على حد سواء، ومن ثم نقوم بإرجاع الفعل إلى صيغته المجردة. وإذا كان الفعل الرئيسي هو was, were نضيف له المقطع not ليصبح wasn't أو weren't:

**Negative النفي:** A) Subject + **did not** + V (مجرد infinitive) + object + complement.

B) Subject + **BE** (wasn't / weren't) + object + complement.

**Example:** - Ahmad **didn't play** football yesterday. - She **didn't write** a story last weekend.

- They **weren't** in Aqaba last weekend. - She **wasn't** at school last year.

6. حالة السؤال: يتم تكوين جملة الاستفهام بإضافة أداة الاستفهام Did في بداية الجملة (في حالة الفعل النظامي والشاذ) مع إرجاع الفعل الرئيسي إلى حالته المجردة. وفي حالة الفعل الرئيسي Was/Were يتم استخدامها كأداة سؤال ووضعها في بداية الجملة:

**Interrogative الاستفهام:** A) **Did** + subject + V (مجرد infinitive) + object + complement + ?

B) **BE** (Was/Were) + subject + object + complement + ?

**Example:** - **Did** Ahmad **play** football yesterday? - **Did** she **write** a story last weekend?

- **Were** they in Aqaba two months ago? - **Was** she at school last year?

**Keywords الدلالات:** Yesterday, ago, last week, last month, last year, last day, last Friday, last weekend, in 1990, in 2001

ملاحظة هامة: احفظ قائمة الأفعال الشاذة التي قمت بإعدادها لك مسبقاً. وقم بالتركيز على حفظ التصريفين الأول والثاني للأفعال الشاذة.

## 3. The Present Continuous Tense

## زمن 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**

(1) حالة الجملة المثبتة: تتكون بإضافة أحد تصاريف الفعل (be) قبل الفعل المجرد ومن ثم إضافة (ing) بعد الفعل المجرد.

**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.

(2) حالة الجملة المنفية: تتكون في زمن المضارع المستمر بإضافة (not) بعد تصريف (be) وقبل الفعل المجرد الذي يضاف بعده المقطع (ing).

**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.

(3) حالة الجملة الاستفهامية: تتكون في زمن المضارع المستمر بوضع تصريف (Be) في بداية الجملة قبل الفاعل، وإضافة (ing) للفعل المجرد.

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

**Examples:** **Is Salwa doing** her homework at the moment?

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

**Are you reading** an interesting book right now?

(4) من الممكن أن نبدأ الجملة الاستفهامية في زمن المضارع المستمر بإضافة أحد أدوات الاستفهام مثل:

**Examples:** **What** are you doing now?

**Who** are you talking about at the moment?

(5) دلالات زمن المضارع المستمر:

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

ملاحظة هامة: إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف علة وكان الفعل مكون من مقطع صوتي واحد فإننا نضاعف الحرف الأخير:

**Examples:** stop → stopping      plan → planning      cut → cutting      travel → travelling

## B. Grammar Worksheet ب. ورقة عمل القواعد

## Extra grammar questions أسئلة قواعد إضافية

**Q1: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets: (PRESENT SIMPLE)**

1. I ..... (be) Ahmad.
2. She ..... (speak) French.
3. We ..... (walk) to work every day.
4. I ..... (like) pasta very much.
5. They ..... (play) chess at weekends.
6. I always ..... (wear) comfortable clothes.
7. Mona sometimes ..... (get) home at 6.
8. At weekends Ali ..... (meet/always) his friends at the club.
9. Nader usually ..... (go) to work by bus.
10. My teacher always ..... (give) a lot of homework.
11. We sometimes ..... (meet) in front of the cinema.
12. She ..... (go) to the park every Friday.
13. He ..... (ride) his bike every day.
14. I ..... (not/believe) in fortune tellers.
15. Ahmad ..... (not/smoke) too much.
16. My grandfather ..... (not/know) anything about music.
17. We ..... (not/do) the homework after class.
18. I ..... (not/like) pizza.
19. .... (you/eat) breakfast every morning?
20. .... (you/read) Qur'an everyday?

**Q2: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets: (PAST SIMPLE)**

1. Dinosaurs ..... a long time ago. (live)
2. Yesterday evening I ..... (watch) TV.
3. I ..... (be) at school yesterday.
4. I only ..... (brush) my teeth four times last week.
5. Ali ..... (buy) his mountain bike yesterday evening.
6. The accident ..... (happen) last Sunday afternoon.
7. When I was a child, I ..... (want) to be a lawyer.
8. We ..... (enjoy) our holiday last week.

9. Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it ..... (not/ be).
10. It was hot in the room, so I ..... (open) the window.
11. The weather was good yesterday afternoon, so we ..... (play) tennis.
12. King Hussein ..... (die) in 1999.
13. We ..... (not/see) our friends after school.
14. I ..... (not/talk) to her this morning.
15. She ..... (not/use) the washing while we were at work.
16. My sister ..... (not/be) at home when Aunt Susan arrived.
17. .... (be) the lessons very interesting?
18. .... you ..... (agree) to what she said yesterday?
19. .... (be) she at home yesterday afternoon?
20. .... you ..... (play) football last weekend?

**Q3: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets: (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)**

1. Today, they ..... (not/come) to school.
2. The shop assistant ..... the door now. (close)
3. Look! Ahmad ..... two baskets. (carry)
4. Now Mrs. Hamid ..... out of the window. (look)
5. I ..... the money at the moment. (count)
6. Listen! The manager ..... to a customer. (talk)
7. The shop ..... at the moment. (close)
8. She ..... a shower now. (not/take)
9. It's seven o'clock and they ..... to school now. (go)
10. Look! The men ..... blue uniforms. (wear)
11. The taxi ..... for them at the moment. (wait)
12. She ..... a red shirt and black jeans today. (wear)
13. The boys ..... snowballs at the girls now. (throw)
14. Who ..... in the garden now? (play)
15. Look! I ..... a picture. (paint)
16. Susan ..... TV now. (not / watch)
17. We ..... a book at this moment. (not / read)
18. .... (you / visit) us today?
19. What ..... (she / read) at the moment?
20. When ..... (you / travel) to Egypt?

**Answers** الإجابات**Q1:**

- |           |                   |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. am     | 8. always meets   | 15. doesn't smoke |
| 2. speaks | 9. goes           | 16. doesn't know  |
| 3. walk   | 10. gives         | 17. don't do      |
| 4. like   | 11. meet          | 18. don't like    |
| 5. play   | 12. goes          | 19. Do you eat    |
| 6. wear   | 13. rides         | 20. Do you read   |
| 7. gets   | 14. don't believe |                   |

**Q2:**

- |             |                 |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. lived    | 8. enjoyed      | 15. didn't use  |
| 2. watched  | 9. wasn't       | 16. wasn't      |
| 3. was      | 10. opened      | 17. Were        |
| 4. brushed  | 11. played      | 18. Did / agree |
| 5. bought   | 12. died        | 19. Was         |
| 6. happened | 13. didn't see  | 20. Did / play  |
| 7. wanted   | 14. didn't talk |                 |

**Q3:**

- |                  |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. aren't coming | 8. isn't taking  | 15. am painting        |
| 2. is closing    | 9. are going     | 16. isn't watching     |
| 3. is carrying   | 10. are wearing  | 17. are not reading    |
| 4. is looking    | 11. is waiting   | 18. Are you visiting   |
| 5. am counting   | 12. is wearing   | 19. is she reading     |
| 6. is talking    | 13. are throwing | 20. are you travelling |
| 7. is closing    | 14. is playing   |                        |

## Student Book Exercises

## تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب القراءة

## Ex. 1, Page 7:

- 1 Circle the correct form of the verbs.
1. Amal **drives/is driving** her children to school every day.
  2. I'm sorry I can't 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.

## Ex. 1, Page 9:

- 1 Each of the sentences below contains a mistake in the Past Simple form. Correct the mistakes and explain what is wrong.

1. Why did she does it?
2. When do Um Issam begin to collect traditional objects and clothes?
3. How do she learn to make traditional handicrafts?
4. What did she taught poor women?
5. How did she helped disabled people?

## Ex. 3, Page 9:

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

**Muneer:** Hello, Omar! It's Muneer. How's everything?

**Omar:** Muneer! Where have you been? I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to call you several times, but you weren't at home.

**Muneer:** I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on holiday in Jordan. Actually, I'm calling to check if I can see you today. I have a gift for you.

**Omar:** A gift! It's not my birthday yet!

**Muneer:** I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) very interesting things in Petra and Madaba and got you something you'll really like. I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) people in the streets making beautiful handicrafts. There (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) bags and rugs made of sheep's wool and goats' hair, colourful carpets and sand art in bottles. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a silver necklace for my mum. It's all handmade!

**Omar:** That's amazing! So, what did you get for me?

**Muneer:** You have to guess!

## إجابات تمارين القواعد في كتاب الطالب

## Ex. 1, Page 7:

1. drives; 2. am going; 3. is reading;
4. wears, is wearing

## Ex. 1, Page 9:

1. Why did she do it?
2. When did Um Issam begin to collect traditional objects and clothes?
3. How did she learn to make traditional handicrafts?
4. What did she teach poor women?
5. How did she help disabled people?

## Ex. 3, Page 9:

1. tried; 2. was; 3. found; 4. watched; 5. were; 6. bought



## Activity Book Exercises      تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب التمارين

**Ex. 2 page 4: Circle the correct form of the adjectives:** (مراجعة لقاعدة المقارنة والتفضيل)

1. Zeina ran the race in 58 seconds, but it only took Sana 52 seconds, so Zeina is **slowest / slower** than Sana.
2. Tom Curise is so well known, he is probably the **most famous / more famous** film star in the world.
3. The sun shines so brightly in Jordan, the weather is much **hotter / hottest** than in Britain.
4. Eating salad is very good for you. It's a lot **best / better** than eating ice cream all the time.
5. Jeanne Calment was the **older / oldest** person who ever lived. She was 122 years old when she died!

**Ex. 4, page 4: Fill in the gaps with the affi., neg. or inter. forms of *there is/ there are*:** المعدود وغير المعدود

1. **There isn't** any chocolate on the cake.
2. **Are there** any grammar mistakes in his essay?
3. **There is** milk, bread and cheese for breakfast.
4. **There aren't** any mountains where I live.

**Ex. 2, page 6: Choose the correct form of the verb:** تطبيق على قاعدة المضارع البسيط للتمييز بين الفاعل المفرد والجمع

Active learners (1) **remember / remembers** information when they (2) **discuss / discusses** it, (3) **applies / apply** it or explain it to others.

A reflective learner (4) **prefer / prefers** to think about it quietly first.

When you are an active learner you (5) **like / likes** group work unlike a reflective learner.

However, taking notes (6) **are / is** hard for both, active and reflective learners, but it is harder for active learners.

**Ex. 4: page 7: Use these words to write complete questions, then answer them about yourself:**

تطبيق على قاعدة تكوين جملة لاستفهام في زمن المضارع البسيط باستخدام أداة الاستفهام

- b. When **do** you visit your friends?  
**You: I visit my friends every Saturday.**
- c. Where **do** you go at weekends?  
**You: At weekends, I go to the park.**
- d. When **do** you visit your grandparents?  
**You: I visit my grandparents every Friday.**
- e. How often **do** you go to the theatre?  
**You: I never go to the theatre.**

**Ex. 8, page 8: Complete these questions in the past tense. Then, answer them:** تطبيق على زمن الماضي البسيط

1. When **did people begin** making rugs?
2. Who **found** the Pazyryk carpet?
3. Why **did it survive**?
4. What **did people use** carpets for?

**Ex. 10, page 9: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:**

**Answers:** 1. Do you like 2. is 3. get 4. live 5. makes 6. do not have (don't have)

## C. Vocabulary Summary

## ج. ملخص مفردات الوحدة

Word الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية	Type نوع الكلمة	Meaning in English المعنى بالإنجليزية
accessories	اكسسوارات/إضافات	<i>noun</i>	an item like a bag, hat or belt that you wear because it looks nice.
to collect	ليجمع	<i>verb</i>	to bring or gather together
disabled	معاق/ ذو إعاقة	<i>adjective</i>	someone who can't a part of their body properly
attractive	جذاب	<i>adjective</i>	pleasant to look at
handmade	صنع يدوي	<i>adjective</i>	made by people using their hands, not by a machine
municipality	بلدية	<i>noun</i>	a town or city government that makes decisions on local affairs
traditional	تقليدي	<i>adjective</i>	a long-established or inherited way of thinking or acting
crafts	حرف/ مهن	<i>noun</i>	an art, trade, or occupation requiring special skill, especially manual skill
teen	مراهق	<i>noun</i>	of, relating to, or characteristic of a teenager.
questionnaire	استبيان	<i>noun</i>	a list of questions, usually printed, submitted for replies that can be analyzed for usable information
vision	رؤية/ نظرة للمستقبل	<i>noun</i>	the act or power of anticipating that which will or may come to be
visual	بصري	<i>adjective</i>	relating to the ability to see
auditory	سمعي	<i>adjective</i>	relating to the ability to hear
kinaesthetic	حركي	<i>adjective</i>	relating to the position and movement of the parts of the body
Pazyryk	بازيريك	<i>noun</i>	The site of 40 wood-lined pit tombs c500–c300 b.c. in the Altai Mountains of central Asia, containing the tattooed bodies of nomadic chieftains of the eastern Steppes and grave goods all well-preserved in a frozen state.

**D. Vocabulary Worksheet**      **د. ورقة عمل المفردات والمعاني (من الكتابين)**

❖ Use the following words to fill the blanks in the sentences below:

**Handmade - disabled - Visual - invent - accessories -  
collect - attractive - started - used**

1. .... learners find it difficult to listen to long lectures.
2. .... clothes last longer than clothes made by machines.
3. To ..... is to make something for the first time.
4. I began to ..... books 20 years ago, and now I have over 1000 of them.
5. The building had no stairs, so that ..... people could enter in their wheelchairs.
6. We don't know when people ..... making rugs.
7. It seems that people ..... rugs as a cover for a horse.
8. An ..... thing, is something nice to look at.
9. .... are something such as a bag, belt or jewelry that you wear or carry.

---

**Answers:**

- |            |             |               |                |             |
|------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Visual  | 2. Handmade | 3. invent     | 4. collect     | 5. disabled |
| 6. started | 7. used     | 8. attractive | 9. Accessories |             |

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

جميع قطع القراءة والاستيعاب في الوحدة الأولى مطلوبة، وسأقوم فيما يلي بوضع أسئلة مقترحة تغطي جميع القطع.

## Ex. 5 (SB, page 7): Profile

Hamidah is 15 and she has three sisters, Manal, Nawal and Salma, and one brother, Jamal. Her father's a dentist and her mother's a nurse. She lives with her family in Amman, Jordan. They live in a big flat. Hamidah shares her bedroom with her sister Salma. Her best friend is Noura who is 14 years old. Hamidah and Noura go to the same school in Amman. They love English and they are members of the Debating Club. Hamidah has got two aunts and three uncles.



تبلغ حميدة الخامسة عشر من عمرها، ولديها ثلاث أخوات؛ منال، نوال وسلمى، بالإضافة إلى أخ واحد وهو جمال. يعمل والدها طبيب أسنان، وتعمل أمها ممرضة. تسكن حميدة مع عائلتها في عمان، الأردن. حيث يسكنون في شقة كبيرة. تتشارك حميدة غرفة نومها مع أختها سلمى. لدى حميدة صديقة مفضلة وهو نورا التي تبلغ من العمر 14 سنة. وتدرس حميدة وصديقتها نورا في نفس المدرسة في مدينة عمان. وتحب الفتاتان اللغة الإنجليزية وهما عضوتان في نادي الحوار. لدى حميدة عمتان وثلاث أعمام.

1. How old is Hamidah? She is 15 years old.
2. How many **sisters** does Hamidah has? She has three sisters, Manal, Nawal and Salma.
3. How many **brothers** does Hamidah has? She has one brother, Jamal.
4. Where does Hamidah live? She lives with her family in Amman, Jordan.
5. Does Hamidah live in a big house? No, she doesn't. She lives in a big flat.
6. Does Hamidah share her bedroom? Yes, she does. She shares it with her sister Salma.
7. Who is Noura? She is Hamidah's best friend.
8. How old is Noura? She is 14 years old.
9. Where do they study? They go to the same school in Amman.
10. How many aunts and uncles does Hamidah has? She has got two aunts and three uncles.

## Ex. 1 (SB, page 8): A woman with a vision

"Hello! Welcome to the Halima Al-Sadia Centre! I'm Um Issam. Why **did I set** up this centre? I **began** collecting traditional objects and clothes forty-five years ago because I wanted to save our traditions. Twenty-five years ago, I started my own business. Later, I realized I could also help poor women to start their own businesses."



"مرحباً! أهلاً وسهلاً بكم في مركز حليلة السعدية! أنا أم عصام. لعلكم تتساءلون لماذا أسست هذا المركز؟ بدأت بجمع الملابس والقطع التقليدية قبل 45 سنة لأنني أردت أن أحافظ على التقاليد. وقبل 25 عام ابتدأت مشروعني الخاص. وبعد ذلك، أدركت أنه بوسعي مساعدة النساء الفقيرات للبدء بمشاريعهن الخاصة."

\* "People always liked the traditional clothes that I **wore**. This is how I got the idea to design clothes, accessories, small bags for mobile phones, small carpets and furniture. I knew how to make traditional handicrafts because I **learnt** the skills from my mother and grandmother."

"أحب الناس دوما الملابس التقليدية التي أرتديها. ومن هنا جاءتني فكرة تصميم الملابس، الاكسسوارات، الحقائب الصغيرة للموبايل، السجادات الصغيرة والأثاث. تعلمت المهارات اللازمة لصناعة المشغولات التقليدية اليدوية من أمي ومن جدتي."

I watched my mother work from the time I **was** eight years old. My aim, however, is to protect our tradition." "كنت أشاهد أمي وهي تعمل منذ أن كان عمري ثماني سنوات. وهدفي في جميع الأحوال هو حماية والمحافظة على تقاليدنا."

\* "I **didn't want** to keep my knowledge to myself. So, I decided to give courses on traditional crafts to poor women. The town municipality also helps me by providing all the materials we need."

"لم أرغب بالاحتفاظ بمعلوماتي لنفسي، ولذلك قررت أن أعطي دورات لتعليم الحرف التقليدية للنساء الفقيرات. وتقدم البلدية لي الدعم بتزويدي بكل ما يلزم من المواد التي نحتاجها."

\* "I also help disabled people by showing them how to make simple but attractive handmade materials, and we all enjoy spending time together."

"كما وأساعد الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة بتعليمهم كيف يصنعون مشغولات يدوية بسيطة وجذابة، ونمضي جميعنا وقتاً جميلاً سوية."

### 1. When did Um Issam start collecting traditional objects?

She started collecting traditional objects and clothes 45 years ago.

### 2. When did Um Issam start her own business? She started her own business 25 years ago.

### 3. How did Um Issam get the idea to design clothes, accessories ...etc.?

Because people always liked the traditional clothes that she wore.

### 4. How did she know how to make traditional handicrafts?

Because she learnt the skills from her mother and grandmother.

### 5. From the text, find three (3) irregular verbs in the Past tense and write them:

began, wore, knew, learnt, got, was.

### 6. From the text, find three (3) regular verbs in the Past tense and write them:

wanted, started, realised, liked, watched, decided.