

Action Pack 8

Eighth Grade

Module 3

A TRUE HERO

ملخص الوحدة Module Summary

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ملاحظات:

- ❖ القواعد الواردة في الوحدة الثالثة هي امتداد لقواعد الوحدة الأولى (الماضي البسيط) بالإضافة إلى (الماضي المستمر)، وكيفية ربط جملتين من زمنين مختلفين.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ الدراسة الصحيحة والفاعلة تجعلك قادراً على حل التمارين المنهجية والخارجية.

A. Grammar Summary أ. ملخص قواعد الوحدة

1. The Past Simple and the Past Continuous

الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

1.1. الماضي البسيط Past Simple

تحدثنا في ملخص الوحدة الأولى عن شرح قاعدة الماضي البسيط **Past Simple** وفيما يلي إعادة لها:

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

1. 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 + 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

1.2. الماضي المستمر Past Continuous

هذا الزمن يتشابه إلى حد كبير في تركيبه في جميع حالاته مع زمن المضارع المستمر Present Continuous إلا أنه يختلف بطبيعة الحال في زمنه (الماضي) حيث أننا نستخدمه لـ:
 1. **التحدث عن أفعال حدثت في فترة معينة من الزمن الماضي.**

Example: When I **was having** breakfast, the phone suddenly rang.

2. **التحدث عن فعلين حدثا في الماضي**

Example: While she **was preparing** dinner, he **was washing** the dishes.

الدلالات Keywords: طالما as long as, عندما when, بينما while

الإثبات Affirmative: Subject + **was/were** + **V** (مجرد base form) + **ing** + Object ...

Example: - Samer **was playing** football.

- They **were eating** in the kitchen.

النفي Negative: Subject + **was/were** + **NOT** + **V** (مجرد base form) + **ing** + Object ...

Example: - Samer **wasn't playing** football.

- They **weren't eating** in the kitchen.

الاستفهام Interrogative: **Was/Were** + Subject + **V** (مجرد base form) + **ing** + Object ...

Example: - **Was** Samer **playing** football?

- **Were** they **eating** in the kitchen?

1.3. Past Simple and Past Continuous

من الممكن أن نكوّن جملة من زمني الماضي المستمر والماضي البسيط، وتكون مكونة من جملتين مرتبطتين معاً بإحدى أدوات الربط (While, When). ونستدل من أداة الربط ما هو الزمن الذي يتبعها.
 وبشكل عام فإن زمن الماضي المستمر يأتي لوصف الحالة العامة أو جو النص بينما يأتي زمن الماضي البسيط ليفاظع الحدث المستمر.

While بينما: تأتي للدلالة على أن الزمن الذي يتبعها هو ماضي مستمر (دائماً).

When عندما: تأتي للدلالة على أن الزمن الذي يتبعها هو ماضي بسيط (غالباً).

Examples:

1. I **saw** Ahmad **while** I **was playing** tennis.
2. She **was eating** **when** she **saw** Mona.
3. **While** they **were reading**, I **entered** the class.
4. **When** I **opened** the door, she **was reading** a story.
5. They **were eating** **when** Ahmad **broke** the glass.
6. I **wrote** the lesson **while** I **was watching** T.V.

B. Grammar Worksheet ب. ورقة عمل القواعد

Additional Grammar Worksheet on Past Simple and Past Continuous

ورقة عمل إضافية على زمن الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

❖ **Q1. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous to complete the following sentences:**

1. When Ali and Omar (arrive) home they (see) their mother. She was waiting for them.
2. It was raining while we (visit) old people who have no one to take care of them.
3. Were you driving by the river when you (see) the blue car?
4. I (wash) the dishes when the phone rang.
5. Something (fall) out of his bag while he was riding his bicycle.
6. Ali and Omar (walk) along the river one day when they heard a strange sound.
7. A boy (run) after a cat in order to catch it and throw it into the water.
8. You (work) as a waitress in a restaurant, when I (meet) you.
9. When I (walk) into the room it was messed up! The dog (run) around the room and the children (write) on the walls.
10. Excuse me sir. Can you tell us what you (do) at 11 o'clock last night?
11. When I (see) the accident, I (call) the police.
12. I (hear) the news while I (study) for my exams.
13. The children (play) in the park when it started to rain.
14. I was watching a movie when I (notice) him standing outside.
15. She arrived while I (have) a bath, so I couldn't answer the door!
16. I (see) a famous celebrity while I was shopping on Oxford Street yesterday.
17. Sawsan (hide) in my wardrobe when Lola found him. She screamed!
18. The computer (break) while I was checking my bank balance.
19. She was smiling when the singer (come) on stage.
20. I (live) in Irbid when my American friend visited me.

❖ **Q2: Grammar: Change the following sentences as requested: حوّل صيغة الجملة**

1. Ali wasn't eating his dinner. → **(Affirmative)**
.....
2. He was driving his car. → **(Negative)**
.....
3. He was driving his car. → **(interrogative)**
.....

الإجابات: Answers

Q1:

1. arrived – saw
2. were visiting
3. saw
4. was washing
5. fell
6. were walking
7. was running
8. were working – met
9. walked – was running – were writing
10. were doing
11. saw - called
12. heard – was studying
13. were playing
14. noticed
15. was having
16. saw
17. was hiding
18. broke
19. came
20. was living

Q2:

1. Ali was eating his dinner.
2. He wasn't driving his car.
3. Was he driving his car?

C. Student Book Exercises ج. تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب القراءة**Ex.1, P.25: Complete these sentences using was, were, was not (wasn't), were not (weren't).**

Adel: Where were you yesterday afternoon?

Farid: I (1) out cycling.

Adel: Was your cousin Omar with you?

Farid: Yes, he (2), but he (3) cycling. His sister Ghada (4) teaching him tennis.

Adel: (5) they spending the day at your house?

Farid: No, they (6) They only came for an hour. We (7) having so much fun!

Farid: (8) you playing with someone?

Adel: No, I (9) I (10) reading an interesting book.

Ex.5, P.26: Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:**Mrs Jones:** Good morning, class. I hope you all had a nice weekend. Have any of you experienced anything interesting that you want to share with us? ... Yes, Jack?**Jack:** Well, something unusual (1) (happen) to me. My parents said I did a kind thing.**Mrs Jones:** When did it happen?**Jack:** Yesterday morning, while I (2) (go) to visit my cousins.**Mrs Jones:** What happened?**Jack:** I (3) (walk) in the street when I (4) (hear) an old woman asking people about a boy called Bill. She wanted to see him play football but was lost and didn't know where to go.**Mrs Jones:** What happened next?**Jack:** I remembered I (5) (go) to watch my cousins play football later that afternoon. So, I decided to take her to their house to see if they knew who she was.**Mrs Jones:** (6) (they/recognise) her?**Jack:** Yes. She was the grandmother of one of the players. She was going to buy a gift for him when she got lost.**Ex.7, P.26: Make sentences using the Past Simple and the Past Continuous:**

1. walk to work / find a wallet full of money (they)

2. shop / lose wallet (she)

3. jog in the park / the car theft happen (we)

4. study for my exam / have a terrible headache (I)

5. read the paper / hear the baby cry (he)

Ex.1, P.31: Here's part of a conversation with a young Jordanian pilot. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Interviewer: We just wanted to ask you some quick questions about the life of a pilot. How old were you when you first (1) (fly)?

Pilot: I started when I was 20. I (2) (jump) for joy when I got my first licence.

Interviewer: It must have been exciting for you. When did you first become interested in flying?

Pilot: I always (3) (attend) air shows with my family when I was younger. I (4) (watch) one of Captain Omar Bilal's solo displays when I decided that I wanted to fly too.

Interviewer: Wasn't he one of the best pilots in Jordan?

Pilot: He was one of the best pilots in the world! He even won the International Championship Award in Belgium in 1994. I'm sure (5) I (not/be) the only teenage boy watching who wanted to be a hero just like him when I was older.

Interviewer: However, I'm sure not many of them (6) (have) the talent.

Pilot: That's very nice of you to say. Thank you!

Ex.3, P.31: Use these words to ask questions on the previous passage:

1. old / pilot / he / flying / was / the / How / ? / started / when

.....

2. Who / to / pilot / air shows / the / with / ? / went

.....

3. was / Who / hero / the / pilot's / ?

.....

4. win / ? / Bilal / What / did / in / 1994 / award

.....

Answers الإجابات:

Ex.1, P.25:

1. was; 2. was; 3. was not (wasn't); 4. was; 5. Were;
 6. weren't; 7. were; 8. Were; 9. was not (wasn't); 10. was

Ex.5, P.26:

1. happened; 2. was going; 3. was walking; 4. heard; 5. was going; 6. Did they recognise

Ex.7, P.26:

1. They found a wallet full of money while they were walking to work.
 2. She lost her wallet while she was shopping.
 3. We were jogging in the park when the car theft happened.
 4. I was studying for my exam when I had a terrible headache.
 5. He was reading the newspaper when he heard the baby cry.

Ex.1, P.31:

1. flew; 2. was jumping; 3. attended; 4. was watching; 5. wasn't; 6. had

Ex.3, P.31:

1. How old was the pilot when he started flying?
 2. Who went to airshows with the pilot?
 3. Who was the pilot's hero?
 4. What award did Bilal win in 1994?

D. Activity Book Exercises د. تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب الأنشطة**Ex.2, P.20: Circle the correct form of the verbs:**

Ali and Omar (1) **were walking/was walking** along the river one day when they heard a strange sound. "look at the little cat," said Omar. A boy (2) **was running/were running** after a cat in order to catch it and throw it into the water. The cat (3) **were trying/ was trying** to rub as fast as it could but was too weak because it had a broken leg. "No! Please, don't hurt the cat," said Ali. He was sad because the boy (4) **was chased/was chasing** the little cat instead of helping it. When the boy saw how much Ali and Omar were upset, he realised that he (5) **was doing/ wasn't doing** something wrong. He felt so sorry for what he did and helped Ali and Omar to take care of the little cat.

Ex.3, P.20: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

When Ali and Omar (1).....(arrive) home they (2).....(see) their mother. She was waiting for them.

"What (3).....(you/do) all this time? I (4).....(be) very worried."

"We saved a little cat," said Omar. "A boy was chasing it even though it was hurt and very weak."

"He finally (5).....(realise) that he shouldn't hurt animals. So, we all took care of the little cat then we (6).....(come) home."

"I am so proud of you," said the mother.

Ex.4, P.20: Choose the correct answer:

- It was raining while we old people who have no one to take care of them.
 - were visiting
 - visited
 - was visiting
- Were you driving by the river when you the blue car?
 - were seeing
 - saw
 - were seen
- I the dishes when the phone rang.
 - washed
 - was washing
 - was washed
- Something out of his bag when he was riding his bicycle.
 - was falling
 - were falling
 - fell

Ex.2, P.21: Complete this article with the verbs in the box:

stepped

was playing

went

saved

was setting

didn't see

A child (1)..... a man's life on Monday. Sami (2)..... in the garden behind his house after school when he heard a strange noise. He looked around and listened carefully, but he (3)..... anything. The noise was coming from the trees nearby. He (4)..... closer and saw a man lying on the ground. Sami ran to the house and told his parents who called an ambulance. The man, who was a hunter, (5)..... a trap to catch rabbits when he (6)..... on the trap by mistake and hurt his foot. The man thanked Sami for saving his life and promised to stop hunting animals.

Ex. 1, P. 26: Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

One afternoon, I (1) (walk) home from school when I (2)..... the horn of a car and a scream. I (3)..... (run) to the corner and I (4).....(see) that a man (5).....(lie) on the ground next to a blue car. The car driver (6)..... (stand) next to him. While he (7)..... (phone) for an ambulance, the police (8)..... (arrive). The ambulance (9)..... (get) there a few minutes later and (10).....(take) the man to hospital.

Ex.2, P.26: Make sentences:

1. Arab / was / scientific field / the / to / win/ . / Nobel Prize / a / first /Ahmad Hassan Zewail / in / the

2. an / Ali / . / helped / to / old man /cars/ before / came the / cross / street / the

3. police / was / While / boy / talking / to / the ,/ robbers / the/ . / the / escaped

4. hospital tents / to treat / Rufaida / next to / soldiers / set up / battlefields / . / injured

5. King / Baibars / of / Egypt/ after/ death/ of / became/ Qutuz / . / the

Answers الإجابات:**Ex.2, P.20:**

1. were walking 2. was running 3. was trying 4. was chasing 5. was doing

Ex.3, P.20:

1. arrived 2. saw 3. were, doing 4. was 5. realised 6. came

Ex.4, P.20:

1. a 2. b 3. b 4. c

Ex.2, P.21:

1. saved 2. was playing 3. didn't see 4. went 5. was setting 6. stepped

Ex.1, P.26:

1. was walking 2. heard 3. ran 4. saw 5. was lying 6. was standing
7. was phoning 8. arrived 9. got 10. took

Ex.2, P.26:

- Ahmad Hassan Zewail was the first Arab to win a Nobel Prize in the scientific field.
- Ali helped an old man to cross the street before the cars came.
- While the boy was talking to the police, the robbers escaped.
- Rufaida set up hospital tents next to battlefields to treat injured soldiers.
- Baibars became King of Egypt after the death of Qutuz.

E. Vocabulary Summary

هـ. ملخص مفردات الوحدة

يرجى التدريب على تهجئة الكلمات spelling وكتابتها بالشكل الصحيح لأنه هام جداً في الامتحان

Word الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية	Type نوع الكلمة	Meaning in English المعنى بالإنجليزية
attack	يهاجم	verb	to use physical violence against someone
battle	معركة	noun	a fight between groups of people as a part of a larger war
brave	شجاع	adjective	doing something difficult even though you feel afraid
caring	عطوف، لطيف	adjective	showing kindness towards others
clever	ذكي	adjective	quick to understand, intelligent
compassion	عطف، رحمة	noun	a strong feeling of care for someone in pain, and the desire to help them.
compassionate	عطوف، رحيم	adjective	showing sympathy towards others
creative	مبدع	adjective	having good imagination or original ideas
dedicated	مخلص في عمله	adjective	someone who works very hard at what they do because they care a lot about it
encourage	يشجع	verb	to give someone the courage or confidence to face something difficult
focused	مُصمّم	adjective	concentrating on something and giving it particular attention
frightening	مخيف، مرعب	adjective	making you feel afraid or nervous
grab	ينتزع، يمسك بـ	verb	to take or hold something or someone with a sudden movement
great	عظيم	adjective	famous for being able to do something extremely well
honest	نزيه، صادق	adjective	always telling the truth
injure	يؤذي	verb	hurt yourself or someone else
inquisitive	فضولي، محب للاستطلاع	adjective	asking many questions and trying to know all the details about something or someone
moral	أخلاقيّ / خلوق	adjective	able to tell the difference between right and wrong
robber	سارق، لص	noun	someone who steals money or property
soldier	جندي	noun	a member of the army of a country
theft	سرقة	noun	the crime of stealing
threaten	يهدد	verb	to tell someone that you will hurt them in some way if they do not do what you want
wound	يجرح	verb	an injure, especially a cut or hole in your skin

F. Vocabulary Worksheet و. ورقة عمل المفردات والمعاني (من الكتابين)

❖ Q1. Use the following words to fill the blanks in the sentences below:

creative – brave – wound – dishonest – injure – inquisitive – dedicated – grab –
caring – soldier – clever – threaten – encourage – great - honest

1. A damage to part of your body caused by an accident, etc.
2. To hurt yourself or someone else.
3. Someone who works very hard at what they do because they care a lot about it.
4. Someone who tells lies.
5. Relating to the imagination or original ideas.
6. Facing danger, pain or difficult situations with courage or confidence.
7. Asking many questions and trying to know all the details about something.
8. Thinking about what people need and trying to help them.
9. To take hold of someone or something with a sudden or violent movement.
10. To say that you will cause someone trouble if they don't do what you want.
11. A person who serves in an army.
12. To give someone the courage or confidence to do something.
13. Someone who always tells the truth and does not cheat or steal.
14. Skilled at doing something or intelligent.
15. Famous for being able to do something extremely well.

❖ Q2: Writing: Write the correct letters to complete the words:

1. c _ mp _ s _ i _ _ ate

2. de _ _ ca _ _ d

3. wo _ n _ s

Answers الإجابات:

- Q1:**
- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. wound | 2. injure | 3. dedicated | 4. dishonest | 5. creative |
| 6. brave | 7. inquisitive | 8. caring | 9. grab | 10. threaten |
| 11. soldier | 12. encourage | 13. honest | 14. clever | 15. great |
- Q2:**
- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. <u>Compassionate</u> | 2. <u>dedicated</u> | 3. <u>wounds</u> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|

G. Reading Comprehension Worksheet ز. ورقة عمل قطع القراءة والاستيعاب

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

Ex. 1 (SB, page 24): Seven-year-old boy saves family from attackers

BROADBEND, Sussex (March 10) A seven-year-old boy, Charles Robbins, stopped some robbers at home. While the robbers were threatening his parents, **he** locked himself in the bathroom with his little sister and called the police.

برودبند، سوسيكس (10 آذار): أوقف الصبي شارلز روبنز ذو السبع سنوات بعض اللصوص في منزله. وبينما كان اللصوص يهددون أهله، أغلق على نفسه برفقة اخته الصغيرة في الحمام واتصل بالشرطة.

You can hear the conversation in a copy of the police tape.

بإمكانكم أن تستمعوا لنسخة من المحادثة بين الطفل والشرطة على شريط تسجيل الشرطة.

The boy talked about his frightening experience to news reporters this afternoon.

تحدث الطفل لمراسلي الأخبار عن تجربته المخيفة عصر هذا اليوم.

While he and his little sister were playing in the garden, the boy realised something unusual was going on.

بينما كان هو وأخته يلعبون في حديقة المنزل، أدرك الصبي أن هناك شيئاً غريباً يجري.

"I saw a strange man. **He** was standing in the street. Then I looked into the kitchen, and I saw two other men. They were pointing their guns at my mum and dad. My mum and dad were putting their hands up and their heads down."

"رأيت رجلاً غريباً كان يقف في الشارع. ثم نظرت إلى المطبخ ورأيت رجلين آخرين. كانوا يوجهون أسلحتهم إلى أمي وأبي. وكان أبي وأمي يضعون أيديهم للأعلى ورؤوسهم للأسفل."

"I grabbed mum's phone, took my sister and ran to the bathroom. I locked the door and I phoned the police."

"أخذت هاتف أمي، وأخذت أختي وركضنا إلى الحمام. ثم أقفلنا الباب على أنفسنا واتصلت بالشرطة."

While he was talking to the police, one of the robbers broke down the door and grabbed the phone. When the boy told them, he was speaking to the police, the robbers escaped. **They** didn't injure anyone, and they didn't take any property.

بينما كان شارلز يتحدث إلى الشرطة، خلع أحد اللصوص باب الحمام وانتزع الهاتف من يده. وعندما أخبرهم الصبي أنه كان يتكلم مع الشرطة، هرب اللصوص. ولم يصيبوا أي شخص بأذى، كما أنهم لم يسرقوا أيّاً من ممتلكات عائلة شارلز.

During the news conference, the boy was wearing a police helmet that the police gave him for being brave.

خلال المؤتمر الصحفي، كان الصبي يرتدي خوذة أعطته إياها الشرطة تقديراً لشجاعته.

1. How old is Charles? He is seven years old.
2. Where were the boy and his sister playing? They were playing in the garden.
3. How many robbers were there in the kitchen? There were two robbers in the kitchen.
4. Did the robbers injure any of Charles' family? No, they didn't injure anyone.
5. Why did the robbers escape? They escaped when Charles told them that he was talking to the police.
6. Why did the police give the boy a police helmet? They gave him the police helmet for being brave.
7. The underlined pronouns refer to:
he (line 2):Charles..... he (line 7):man..... they (line 13):robbers.....
8. From the text find the words that means:
a. scaryfrightening..... b. thievesrobbers..... c. chatconversation.....
9. What is the meaning of the following words (in Arabic):
1. garden:حديقة..... 2. robber:أص..... 3. injure:يؤذي.....
10. From the text, find four (4) irregular verbs in the Past tense and four (4) regular verbs then write them.
Irregular: 1.heard..... 2.were..... 3.saw..... 4.ran.....
Regular: 1.talked..... 2.locked..... 3.called..... 4.grabbed.....
11. True or False: Choose T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false

a. Charles lives in Jordan.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F
b. The robbers killed Charles' parents.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F
c. The robbers kidnapped Charles and his sister.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F
d. Charles noticed something was happening at home.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F
e. The boy ran to the kitchen and saved his parents from the robbers.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F
f. The robbers took a computer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F
g. The police gave the boy a helmet because he was courageous.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F

Ex. 2 (SB, page 28): Rufaida Al Aslamiya

Rufaida Al Aslamiya, Islam's first female nurse, lived during the time of Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, and was one of the first people in Medina to accept Islam. **She** was a compassionate woman who was most famous for treating soldiers in battle. Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, invited her to help Muslims by giving medical help to his soldiers when they needed it the most. In times of war, Rufaida set up hospital tents next to the battlefield so that injured soldiers could be treated at once. **She** trained other nurses to help as many injured men as possible. **They** were trained to treat wounds, but also to be caring and kind.

كانت رفيده الأسلمية أول ممرضة في الإسلام، وقد عاشت في زمن الرسول محمد -صلى الله عليه وسلم-، كما كانت من أوائل من أسلموا في المدينة المنورة. كانت رفيده امرأة رحيمة والتي اشتهرت بعلاجها للجنود في المعارك. دعاها الرسول محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم) إلى مساعدة المسلمين وذلك بتقديم المساعدة الطبية لجنوده حينما كانوا بأمرس الحاجة لها. ففي وقت الحرب، نصبت رفيده الأسلمية خياماً طبية بجانب ساحة المعركة، حتى يتسنى لها معالجة جميع الجنود المصابين. ودرّبت رفيده ممرضاتٍ أخريات حتى يساعدا أكبر عدد ممكن من الرجال المصابين. وتم تدريبهم على التعامل مع الجروح بالإضافة إلى التحلي بالعطف واللفظ.

Rufaida's success was noticed by Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him. To encourage **her**, a tent was set up by the Prophet's mosque, Peace Be Upon Him, so she could continue her voluntary work helping the sick, using her own money. She listened to people and looked at how they lived. Then, she helped them make their lives healthier and more comfortable.

لاحظ النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم) نجاح رفيده. ولتشجيعها، أقام لها خيمةً بجانب المسجد النبوي الشريف، حتى يتسنى لها الاستمرار في عملها التطوعي بمساعدة المرضى من مالها الخاص. استمعت رفيده إلى الناس وراقبت كيف كانوا يعيشون. وبعد ذلك، ساعدتهم على جعل حياتهم أكثر صحة وأكثر راحة.

Just as the Prophet, Peace Be Upon Him, understood the importance of her work, people around the world today, especially doctors and nurses, should continue to view Rufaida as an example of compassion.

وكما أدرك الرسول محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم) أهمية العمل الذي كانت تؤديه رفيده، فإن الناس حول العالم اليوم وبخاصة الأطباء والممرضين يجب أن يستمروا باتخاذها مثلاً يحتذى في العطف والرحمة.

1. Who is Rufaida Al-Aslamiya? She was the first nurse in Islam.
2. When did Rufaida lived? She lived in the time of Prophet Mohammad, Peace be upon him.
3. What was Rufaida most famous for? She was most famous for treating soldiers in battle.
4. What did Rufaida do in times of war? In times of war, set up hospital tents next to the battlefield so that injured soldiers could be treated at once.
5. Where did Rufaida set up her hospital tents? Rufaida set up hospital tents next to the battlefield.
6. Why did Rufaida train other nurses? She trained other nurses to help as many injured men as possible.
7. Who noticed Rufaida's success? Rufaida's success was noticed by Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him.
8. What did Prophet Mohammad do to encourage Rufaida? To encourage her, a tent was set up by the Prophet's mosque.
9. From the text, find two (2) adjectives that describes Rufaida? 1. compassionate 2. caring 3. kind
10. The underlined pronouns refer to:

she (line 2): Rufaida(line 6): Rufaidathey (line 7): nursesher (line9): Rufaida

11. From the text, find four (3) irregular verbs in the Past tense and four (4) regular verbs then write them.

Irregular: 1. was 2.understood..... 3.were.....

Regular: 1.lived..... 2.invited..... 3.needed..... 4.treated.....

12. True or False: Choose T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. Rufaida was the first teacher in Islam. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| b. Rufaida lived in the 18 th century. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| c. Rufaida was compassionate, caring and kind. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| d. Prophet Mohammad noticed Rufaida's success and encouraged her. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| e. Rufaida was living in Makkah. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| f. Rufaida didn't train other nurses and kept her knowledge for herself. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |

تم بحمد الله

أتمنى لكم أحبتي الطلبة التوفيق والنجاح، وأمل أن تستفيدوا من هذا الملخص الشامل حق الاستفادة.

وللتواصل، يرجى الاشتراك بصفحتي على فيسبوك:

ملتقى الأستاذ حسين غنيم

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