

# Action Pack 8

## Eighth Grade

### Module 4

# WE WILL TRAVEL TO THE STARS

## ملخص الوحدة Module Summary

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### ملاحظات:

- ❖ 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 Future Simple (Predictions)

## المستقبل البسيط (التوقعات)

يستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتحدث عن توقعات أو تنبؤات لأحداث متوقع حدوثها في المستقبل.

## الإثبات Affirmative:

Subject + **will + v (infinitive مجرد)** + object + complement.

**Examples:** I **will visit** Petra next week.

They **will play** a basketball match tomorrow.

Ali **will visit** the doctor after school.

## النفى Negative:

Subject + **will + not + v (infinitive مجرد)** + object + complement.

**Examples:** I **will not visit** Petra next week.

They **will not play** a basketball match tomorrow.

Ali **will not visit** the doctor after school.

## الاستفهام Interrogative:

**Will + subject + v (infinitive مجرد)** + object + complement?

**Examples:** **Will you visit** Petra next week?

**Will they play** a basketball match tomorrow?

**Will Ali visit** the doctor after school?

**Keywords** الدلالات: tomorrow, next (week, month, year, Friday....), in the future, in 2050, after .....

ملاحظة هامة: الأفعال الشاذة تبقى في التصريف الأول (المجرد) مثل الفعل BE يبقى كما هو ولا يصرف إلى **.is/am/are**

\* في حالة النفي يمكن أن نستبدل **Will not** بـ **Won't** بلا أي تأثير على المعنى أو الاستخدام.

## B. Grammar Worksheet      ب. ورقة عمل القواعد

### Additional Grammar Worksheet on Future Simple Tense

ورقة عمل إضافية على زمن المستقبل البسيط

#### ❖ Q1. Use the Future Simple tense to complete the following sentences:

1. You (earn) ..... a lot of money in the future.
2. You (travel) ..... around the world next month.
3. You (meet) ..... lots of interesting people.
4. Everybody (adore) ..... you.
5. You (not / have) ..... any problems.
6. Many people (serve) ..... you.
7. They (anticipate) ..... your wishes.
8. There (not / be) ..... anything left to wish for.
9. Everything (be) ..... perfect.
10. But all these things (happen / only) ..... if you marry me.
11. A lot of people (visit) ..... Venus in 2030.
12. We (not / travel) ..... to the Sun in the future.
13. .... (you/ go) on a trip to Mars next year?
14. .... (they/play) tennis after school?
15. .... (Ahmad/ study) hard for the exam next week?
16. .... (she/wear) the red dress tomorrow night?
17. She (not/wear) ..... the yellow dress tomorrow night.
18. Students (take) ..... a short quiz next Monday.
19. My kids (not/go) ..... on trips this spring.
20. Two days later, I (visit) ..... Aqaba.

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

1. Ali will not visit us tomorrow night.      → **(Affirmative)**  
.....
2. He will drive his car today.      → **(Negative)**  
.....
3. Hanan will study hard for the exam.      → **(interrogative)**  
.....

**Answers الإجابات:**

**Q1:**

1. will earn
2. will travel
3. will meet
4. will adore
5. will not have
6. will serve
7. will anticipate
8. won't be
9. will be
10. will only happen
11. will visit
12. will not travel
13. Will you go
14. Will they play
15. Will Ahmad study
16. Will she wear
17. won't wear
18. will take
19. will not go
20. will visit

**Q2:**

1. Ali will visit us tomorrow night.
2. He won't drive his car today.
3. Will Hanan study hard for the exam.

## C. Student Book Exercises ج. تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب القراءة

**Ex.1, P.39: Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:**

(1) ..... Jordan ever .....(have) astronauts in space? Two Arab astronauts have been into space so far: Saudi Prince Sultan Bin Salman and Mohammad Fares of Syria. To become an astronaut, you (2) .....(have) to train at a space training centre. This (3) ..... (not be) an easy task! Specialists (4) ..... (train) future Jordanian astronauts in science, maths, astronomy and technology. Jordanian astronauts (5) ..... (also learn) about flying and about the systems on the space shuttle. There are currently no space training centres in Jordan. To have astronauts in space, Jordan has to encourage young people to become future astronauts by having space training centres. This (6) ..... (open) a new door for education in Jordan. If you work hard, you might even make it to space one day!

**Ex.1, P.45: Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:**

**Ramzi:** What (1) ..... life ..... (be) like in the year 3000?

**Salma:** Oh, I think we (2) ..... (travel) through our solar system and other parts of space at the speed of light. We will have our holidays on the moons of Saturn.

**Ramzi:** Of course, we can't travel at the speed of light!

**Salma:** Why not? In the past, there weren't any planes and the Internet did not exist. Can you imagine our future in 1,000 years? We (3) ..... (not work). There (4) ..... (not be) any jobs because robots will cook and clean. Schools (5) ..... (have) robots to teach maths, reading and writing.

**Ramzi:** What about climate change?

**Salma:** We (6) ..... (discover) a way to stop global warming, but human beings will also live on the Moon, on Mars and on other planets.

**Ex.3, P.45: Rewrite the following sentences twice, the first time in the negative form and the second time in the interrogative form.:**

1. We will go on holiday into space.
2. We will travel at the speed of light in the year 3000.
3. School will be very different in 2100.
4. Robots will do all the work in the future.
5. Living on Mercury will be easy.

**Answers** الإجابات:**Ex.1, P.39:**

1. will/have;                      2. will have;                      3. will not (won't) be;  
4. will train;                      5. will also learn;                      6. will open

**Ex.1, P.45:**

1. will/be;                      2. will travel;                      3. will not (won't) work;  
4. will not (won't) be;                      5. will have;                      6. will discover

**Ex.3, P.45:**

1. **Negative:** We will not (won't) go on holiday into space.

**Interrogative:** Will we go on holiday into space?

2. **Negative:** We will not (won't) travel at the speed of light in the year 3000.

**Interrogative:** Will we travel at the speed of light in the year 3000?

3. **Negative:** School will not (won't) be very different in 2100.

**Interrogative:** Will school be very different in 2100?

4. **Negative:** Robots will not (won't) do all the work in the future.

**Interrogative:** Will robots do all the work in the future?

5. **Negative:** Living on Mercury will not (won't) be easy.

**Interrogative:** Will living on Mercury be easy?

## D. Activity Book Exercises د. تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب الأنشطة

**Ex.2. P.30:** Complete the passage with the verbs in the box:

**will have - will explore - will / be - will / ask - will float - will go**

If you're thinking of becoming an astronaut, you (1) will probably ask yourself this question: What (2) ..... it ..... like to live in space? First of all, you (3) ..... to train at a space training centre. Once you are in space, you (4) ..... on spacewalks, do experiments, and of course you (5) ..... space. That is not all! An astronaut's life in space can also be fun! You (6) ..... and enjoy zero gravity and if you feel homesick, you will be able to receive video calls from home, send and receive emails and watch DVDs!

**Ex.3. P.30:** Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

### Mars City

In 2670, astronauts (1) ..... (build) Mars City under a man-made atmosphere. It will be fast, as low gravity on Mars (2) ..... (make) moving bricks easy. Farmers will grow food in big glass bubbles, using seeds from Earth. Even though it (3) ..... (not taste) good, it will be very healthy. Mars is colder than Earth, so people will wear thick clothes to keep warm. People in Mars City (4) ..... (not be) bored, because satellites will send television and Internet there and everyone (5) ..... (play) sports together!

**Ex.2. P.31:** Complete the lecture with the correct form of these verbs:

**reach - not happen - study - need - not be**

In this lecture, we (1) ..... the possibility of travelling between the stars. When (2) ..... humans ..... the nearest stars? This (3) ..... for 50 or even 100 years. The distance between the stars makes travelling between them difficult. Travelling at the speed of the fastest car, you (4) ..... three billion hours or a bit less than thirty million years to arrive. Besides there (5) ..... any stops along the way, so the ship will have to carry everything that the crew will need for a hundred years or a hundred thousand years!

**Ex 1, P.36:** Read this text. Then complete with the correct Future Simple form of the verbs in brackets:

A trip between the stars (1) ..... (take) several human generations. How (2) ..... we ..... (manage) this? Well, one possibility is that there (3) ..... (be) a group of people on the ship living normal lives. This means that those who arrive at the destination planet will be from the same family as the original crew. Do you think this (4) ..... (be) possible soon? However, another option is that computers (5) ..... (guide) the ship while the crew sleeps. Whatever the case, travelling between the stars will be so difficult and will cost a lot!

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**Ex 3, P. 37:** Choose the correct answer:

1. What ..... ?
  - a. the first people landing on Mars will see
  - b. will the first people landing on Mars see
  - c. the first people landing on Mars see
2. Once you start the trip between the stars, you ..... be able to stop along the way.
  - a. wont
  - b. want
  - c. won't
3. Breathing Mars's atmosphere ..... easy.
  - a. will not
  - b. will not be
  - c. be not
4. Will tourists ..... special astronaut training in the 25<sup>th</sup> century?
  - a. need
  - b. won't need
  - c. be need
5. When a shuttle is above 100 km high, astronauts can float in the air and enjoy .....
  - a. spaceships
  - b. satellites
  - c. zero gravity



**Answers الإجابات:****Ex.2, P.30**

- |               |                 |               |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. will / ask | 2. will / be    | 3. will have  |
| 4. will go    | 5. will explore | 6. will float |

**Ex.3, P.30**

- |                           |              |                                 |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. will build             | 2. will make | 3. will not taste (won't taste) |
| 4. will not be (won't be) | 5. will play |                                 |

**Ex.2, P.31**

- |               |                        |                    |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. will study | 2. will / reach        | 3. will not happen |
| 4. will need  | 5. will not (won't) be |                    |

**Ex.1, P.36**

- |              |                  |            |
|--------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. will take | 2. will / manage | 3. will be |
| 4. will be   | 5. will guide    |            |

**Ex. 3, P. 37**

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. b | 4. a | 5. c |
|------|------|------|------|------|

## E. Vocabulary Summary

هـ. ملخص مفردات الوحدة

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

| Word<br>الكلمة | المعنى بالعربية       | Type<br>نوع الكلمة | Meaning in English<br>المعنى بالإنجليزية   |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--|
| astronaut      | رائد فضاء             | noun               |  |
| astronomer     | عالم فلك              | noun               | a scientist who studies the stars and planets  |
| catapult       | منجنيق                | noun               | a device used to throw things with great force   |
| compass        | بوصلة                 | noun               | an instrument that is used to show directions, with a needle that always points to north |
| destination    | وجهة الوصول           | noun               | the place that someone or something is going to  |
| fall apart     | ينهار / يتحطم         | verb               | to break into pieces   |
| float          | يطفو                  | verb               | to move slowly through the air or stay up in the air                                     |
| galaxy         | مجرة                  | noun               | a large group of stars   |
| launch         | يُطلق                 | verb               | to send a spacecraft into the sky or into space  |
| Milky Way      | درب اللبانة / التبانة | noun               | the galaxy that the Earth belongs to   |
| navigate       | يُبحر / ينتقل         | verb               | to find which way you need to go when you are travelling from one place to another       |
| orbital debris | الحطام المداري        | noun               | waste matter travelling in another planet's or star's orbit                              |
| planet         | كوكب                  | noun               |  |
| revolve        | يدور                  | verb               | to move around or make something move around like a wheel                                |
| satellite      | قمر صناعي             | noun               | an object that travels around a planet or star   |
| scrap          | خردة                  | noun               | metal or other materials that have become useless  |
| scrapyard      | ساحة/ مكب خردة        | noun               | a place where rubbish is collected before being recycled, reused or thrown away          |
| screwdriver    | مفك براغي             | noun               | a tool used to turn short metal pins   |
| solar system   | النظام الشمسي         | noun               | the system of planets that travel around the sun   |
| space shuttle  | مكوك فضائي            | noun               | a vehicle that is designed to go into space and return to Earth several times            |
| spaceship      | مركبة فضائية          | noun               | a vehicle for travelling in space  |
| universe       | الكون                 | noun               | all of space, the stars and the planets  |
| zero gravity   | انعدام الجاذبية       | noun               | when there appears to be no force of gravity in action                                   |

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

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

navigate – solar system – universe – revolve – satellite –  
zero gravity – float – spaceship – compass – scrapyard

1. whole of space and everything in it: the planets, the stars and the galaxies .....
2. to find which way you need to go when travelling from one place to another .....
3. to move slowly through the air or stay up in the air .....
4. to move around something or to turn like a wheel .....
5. when there is no force of gravity acting on a body .....
6. a place where old things can be left .....
7. a form of transport for carrying people through space .....
8. a machine that has been sent into space and goes around the Earth, Moon etc. ....
9. an instrument that shows directions .....
10. the sun and the planets that go around it .....

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

1. p \_ \_ a \_ \_ e \_ \_      2. r \_ \_ v \_ \_ l \_ \_ e      3. S \_ \_ \_ \_ r s \_ \_ s \_ \_ e \_ \_
4. E \_ \_ \_ t \_ \_      5. a \_ \_ \_ r \_ \_ \_ o \_ \_ e \_ \_ s

**Answers الإجابات:**

- Q1:**    1. universe      2. navigate      3. float      4. revolve      5. Zero gravity  
           6. scrapyard    7. spaceship    8. satellite    9. compass    10. solar system

- Q2:**    1. planet      2. revolve      3. Solar system    4. Earth      5. astronomers

## G. Reading Comprehension Worksheet

ز. ورقة عمل قطع القراءة والاستيعاب في الوحدة الرابعة المطلوبة، وسأقوم فيما يلي بوضع أسئلة مقترحة تغطي جميع القطع.

### Ex. 1 (SB, page 38): There will be problems

Do you think that scrap or rubbish is a problem on Earth? Well, **it's** also a problem in the sky. On a clear night, look up into the sky. What will you see? You will see the Moon, the stars and the satellites. Although you won't see it, you will also be looking at the largest scrapyards in the solar system.

هل تعتقد أن المهملات أو الخردة تسبب مشكلة على كوكب الأرض؟ حسناً، هي مشكلة أيضاً في السماء. انظر إلى السماء في ليلة صافية، فسترى القمر والنجوم والأقمار الصناعية. وعلى الرغم من أنك لن تراها، فسوف تنظر إلى أكبر ساحة خردة في النظام الشمسي.

Look at this picture. There are tens of millions of pieces of rubbish. Scientists call this "orbital debris". You will find the most unusual things floating around the Earth: a camera, a screwdriver, and even a glove! Most of this rubbish comes from satellites and rockets that stopped working and fell apart. This orbital debris would weigh five million kilogrammes on Earth.

انظر إلى هذه الصورة. هناك العشرات من ملايين قطع المهملات. ويطلق عليها العلماء اسم "الحطام المداري". من الممكن أن تجد أكثر الأشياء غرابة تطفو حول الأرض، مثل: آلة تصوير، مفك براغي وحتى قفازات. معظم هذا الحطام ناتج من الأقمار الصناعية والصواريخ التي توقفت عن العمل وتحطمت. وقد يبلغ وزن هذا الحطام المداري على 5 ملايين كيلو غرام.

This scrapyards could cause serious problems. In August 2008, when a space shuttle returned to Earth, **it** had small but dangerous holes in it made by pieces of space debris.

So, let's start thinking of ways to tidy space up!

من الممكن أن تسبب ساحة الخردة هذه مشاكل خطيرة. ففي آب من عام 2008 وأثناء عودة مكوك فضائي إلى الأرض، تبين وجود ثقب صغير ولكن خطيرة في جسم المكوك تسببت بها قطع الحطام المداري.



لذا، هيا بنا نفكر في طرق لتنظيم الفضاء.

**After reading the article, answer the following questions:**

1. On a clear night, what you will see in the sky? .....  
.....
2. What are the things that you won't see in the sky although it is there? .....  
.....
3. How many pieces of rubbish are there in the orbital debris? .....  
.....
4. What are the unusual things, that you can find, floating around the Earth? .....  
.....
5. Where do the orbital debris comes from? .....  
.....
6. In 2008, what caused the dangerous holes in the space shuttle returned to Earth? .....  
.....
7. The underlined pronouns refer to:  
it (line 1): .....                      it (line 11): .....
8. True or False: Choose  T if the statement is true and  F if the statement is false
  - a. Orbital debris would weigh five million kilogrammes on Earth.                       T                       F
  - b. Orbital debris caused by the smoking.                       T                       F
  - c. You can see the orbital debris in the sky on a clear night.                       T                       F

## Answers الإجابات:

1. You will see the Moon, the stars and the satellites.
2. You won't see the largest scrapyard in the solar system.
3. There are tens of millions of pieces of rubbish.
4. You will find the most unusual things floating around the Earth: a camera, a screwdriver, and even a glove!
5. Most of this rubbish comes from satellites and rockets that stopped working and fell apart.
6. It was made by pieces of space debris.

### 7. The underlined pronouns refer to:

it (line 1): .....scrap or rubbish.....    it (line 11): .....space shuttle.....

### 8. True or False:

- |  |                                       |                            |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| d. Orbital debris would weigh five million kilogrammes on Earth. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| e. Orbital debris caused by the smoking.                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| f. You can see the orbital debris in the sky on a clear night.   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

## Ex. 9 (SB, page 43):

**Life on Mercury:**

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun. **It** revolves very slowly. A day on Mercury lasts 58 Earth days. The temperature on the side facing the sun is around 415°C. The temperature on the side facing away from the Sun is around -170°C. A year on Mercury lasts 88 Earth days. It has a very thin atmosphere, no water, no wind and no weather. Mercury has no moons.

**الحياة على كوكب عطارد:**

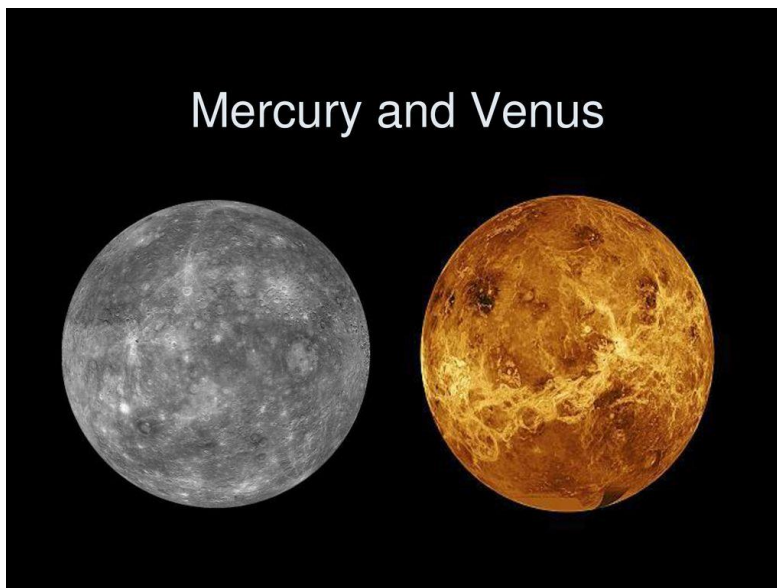
عطارد هو أكثر الكواكب قرباً إلى الشمس. وهو يدور ببطء شديد. فمدة اليوم على كوكب عطارد تبلغ 58 يوماً على الأرض. درجة حرارة وجه الكوكب المقابل للشمس تبلغ حوالي 415 درجة مئوية. بينما تبلغ درجة حرارة الوجه الآخر الذي لا يقابل الشمس حوالي -170 درجة تحت الصفر. تبلغ مدة السنة على كوكب عطارد 88 يوماً من أيام الأرض. غلافه الجوي رقيق جداً، ولا يوجد عليه ماء ولا رياح ولا طقس. كما وأنه لا يوجد لديه أي أقمار.

**Life on Venus:**

Venus is the second planet from the Sun. **It** revolves backwards. A day in Venus lasts 243 Earth days. Venus is the hottest planet in the Solar System (around 470°C). Its atmosphere consists of carbon dioxide. Venus has no moons, but **it** has mountains and volcanoes.

**الحياة على كوكب الزهرة:**

الزهرة هو ثاني الكواكب قرباً إلى الشمس. وهو يدور بشكل معكوس. تبلغ مدة اليوم على كوكب الزهرة 243 يوماً أرضياً. يعتبر الزهرة أكثر كواكب المجموعة الشمسية سخونة (تبلغ درجة حرارته حوالي 470 درجة مئوية). يتكون غلافه الجوي من ثاني أكسيد الكربون. لا يوجد أقمار تحيط بكوكب الزهرة، ولكن يوجد على سطحه جبال وبراكين.



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**After reading the article, answer the following questions:**

1. How many moons does Mercury have? .....
2. How does Mercury revolve? .....
3. Why people can't live on Mercury? .....
- .....
4. Which day is longer, the day on Earth or the day on Mercury? .....
- .....
5. What is the temperature of Mercury on the side facing the Sun? .....
- .....
6. How long does a day on Venus last? .....
7. How does Venus revolve? .....
8. What does the atmosphere of Venus consist of? .....
9. The underlined pronouns refer to:  
It (line 1): .....      It (line 6): .....      it (line 8): .....
10. True or False: Choose  T if the statement is true and  F if the statement is false
  - a. Venus has rivers and seas.       T       F
  - b. Venus is the closest planet to the Sun.       T       F
  - c. A day on Mercury lasts 58 days.       T       F
  - d. Venus is the coldest planet in the solar system.       T       F



**Answers الإجابات:**

1. It has no moons.
2. It revolves very slowly.
3. Because it has a very thin atmosphere, no water, no wind and no weather.
4. A day on Mercury lasts 58 Earth days.
5. The temperature on the side facing the sun is around 415 C.
6. A day on Venus lasts 243 Earth days.
7. It revolves backwards.
8. Its atmosphere consists of carbon dioxide.
9. **The underlined pronouns refer to:**

**It (line 1):** *Mercury*

**It (line 6):** *Venus*    **it (line 8):** *Venus*

**10. True or False:**

- |   |                                       |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| e. Venus has rivers and seas.                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| f. Venus is the closest planet to the Sun.          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| g. A day on Mercury lasts 58 days.                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| h. Venus is the coldest planet in the solar system. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |

### Ex. 1 (SB, page 44): From Earth with love

These are the messages NASA sent to outer space in 1974, 1975 and 1977.

هذه هي الرسائل التي أرسلتها وكالة (ناسا) إلى الفضاء الخارجي في الأعوام 1974، 1975 و 1977.

These messages were sent to Gliese 581d, a planet similar to Earth. Gliese 581d is the nearest planet outside the solar system that could support life.

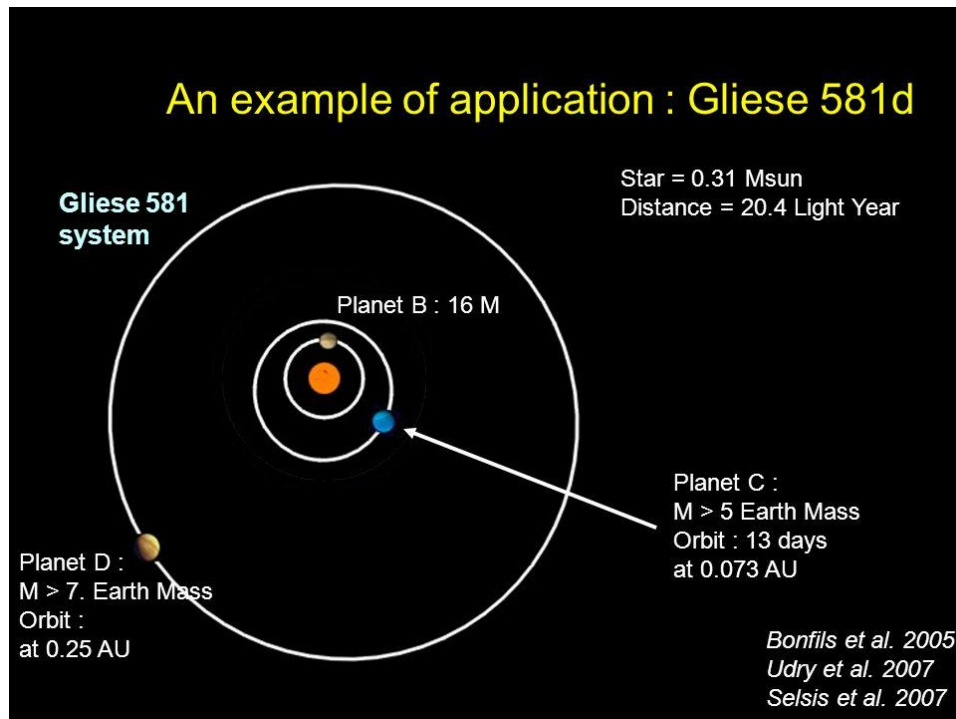
تم إرسال هذه الرسائل إلى غليز 581د، وهو كوكب شبيهه بكوكب الأرض. يُعدّ غليز 581د الكوكب الأقرب إلى مجموعتنا الشمسية والذي من الممكن أن يدعم الحياة عليه.

Hello from Earth transmitted the messages from the Canberra Deep Space Communication Complex with the help of NASA. The Australian Science Minister Kim Carr entered the first message to launch the project. **His** message said: "Hello from Australia on the planet we call Earth. These messages express our people's dreams for the future. We want to share those dreams with you."

"مرحبا من الأرض" تم إرسال هذه الرسائل من مجمع كانبيررا للاتصالات الفضائية وبمساعدة وكالة ناسا. حيث قام وزير العلوم الأسترالي (كيم كار) بإدخال الرسالة الأولى في هذا المشروع. وقد تضمن رسالته ما يلي: "مرحبا من أستراليا من على الكوكب الذي ندعوه الأرض. تعبّر هذه الرسالة عن أحلام (تطلعات) شعبنا للمستقبل. ونريد أن نشارك هذه الأحلام (التطلعات) معكم".

When will the messages arrive in Gliese 581d? **They** won't reach **it** before the year 2030.

وهنا يطرح هذا السؤال: متى ستصل هذه الرسائل إلى كوكب (غليز 581د)؟ لن تصل هذه الرسائل قبل العام 2030.



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**After reading the article, answer the following questions:**

1. When did NASA send the messages to outer space? .....

.....

2. What is Gliese 581d? .....

.....

3. Who did send the message Hello from Earth? .....

.....

4. When will the messages arrive in Gliese 581d? .....

.....

5. The underlined pronouns refer to:

**His** (line 6): .....      **They** (line 9): .....      **it** (line 9): .....

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

a. The messages were sent to Gliese 518c.  T       F

b. Gliese 581d is similar to Earth.  T       F

c. Paul Blart entered the first message to launch the project  T       F

**الإجابات: Answers**

1. NASA sent the messages to outer space in 1974, 1975 and 1977.
2. Gliese 581d is a planet similar to Earth. It is the nearest planet outside the solar system that could support life.
3. The Australian Science Minister Kim Carr entered the first message to launch the project.
4. They won't reach it before the year 2030.
5. **The underlined pronouns refer to:**

**His (line 6):** *Kim Carr***They (line 9):** *messages***it (line 9):** *Gliese 581d***7. True or False:**

- |   |                                       |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. The messages were sent to Gliese 518c.                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| b. Gliese 581d is similar to Earth.                           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| c. Paul Blart entered the first message to launch the project | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |

**تم بحمد الله**

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

وللتواصل، يرجى الاشتراك بصفحتي على فيسبوك:

**ملتقى الأستاذ حسين غنيم**

***Facebook.com/teacher.hussein.ghunaim***