

Action Pack 8

Eighth Grade

Module 5

YOU CAN DO IT

ملخص الوحدة Module Summary

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ملاحظات:

- ❖ هذا ليس كورس، فهذا ملخص للنقاط الرئيسية الهامة في هذه الوحدة.
- ❖ الإجابات على تمارين كل قسم تجدها في ملحق الإجابات في نهاية الملخص.
- ❖ 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

Modals of Permission and Obligation: Have to/ don't have to & Can/ can't

1. Can المثبتة:

تعني القدرة والإمكانية والإذن: (تستطيع)

Examples: She can drive هي تستطيع القيادة He can read هو يستطيع القراءة

كلها تعني ان الشخص يستطيع فعل الشيء ولكنه غير ملزم به، ففي المثال الاول، هي تستطيع القيادة ولكنها قد تختار عدم القيادة.

2. Cannot (can't) المنفية:

تعني عدم القدرة والنفي تماماً.

Examples: He can't answer هو لا يستطيع الإجابة She can't run هي لا تستطيع الجري

ففي المثال الاول، هي ليس لها القدرة على الجري تماماً حتى لو أرادت ذلك.

3. Have to (has to) المثبتة:

تأتي (Have to) المثبتة بمعنى (يجب). وفي حالة الفاعل المفرد نستعمل (Has to) بدلاً من (Have to).

Examples: You have to pray يجب أن تصلي You have to go to school يجب أن تذهب للمدرسة

ففي المثال الأول، هو مجبر على الذهاب للمدرسة حتى لو لم تكن لديه الرغبة.

قاعدة (have to) تنتهي بحرف الجر (to) والذي يجب أن يأتي بعده مصدر الفعل، أي الفعل بالزمن الحاضر وبدون أي إضافات: (لا s المفرد ولا ing ولا ed الماضي ولا أي إضافة أخرى).

Examples: She has to go to work

Sara has to sleep now

They have to buy a new car

4. Don't Have to (Doesn't have to) المنفية:

تعني (لا يجب عليه، ليس بالضرورة) وهنا أصبح معناها يشابه لمعنى (can) المثبتة

Examples: You don't have to go to the party لا يجب عليك الذهاب للحفلة

ففي المثال، هي لديها الخيار في الذهاب للحفلة أو عدم الذهاب، لأنها ليست مجبرة:

She doesn't have to go to work

B. Grammar Worksheet ب. ورقة عمل القواعد**Additional Grammar Worksheet on Modal Verbs**

ورقة عمل إضافية على الأفعال الشرطية

❖ **Q1. Use (can, can't, have to, don't have to) to complete the following sentences:**

1. You be 18 to get a driving license in Jordan.
2. You hit your sister again! Do you understand?
3. I borrow your black dress tonight, please?
4. This is the non-smoking section. You smoke here.
5. You memorize it, but try to remember the key points.
6. You wear a uniform for the school.
7. You drink Pepsi in the morning. Milk is better for you.
8. I speak English very well.
9. You sleep if you don't need.
10. She drive her car, because her leg is broken.
11. You use mobile phones in the mosque. You to turn them off.
12. If you become a doctor, you work in a hospital or a clinic.
13. On weekends, you stay in bed late.
14. He keep his room tidy.
15. She wear any clothes she likes.
16. Cars move if the traffic light is red.
17. You turn the air-condition if the temperature is acceptable.
18. Babies walk or talk when they born.
19. You change the hour on the last Friday of March.
20. In Ramadan, you drink and eat after Maghrib.

إجابات القسم (ب) ورقة عمل القواعد

Q1:

1. have to
2. can't
3. can
4. can't
5. don't have to
6. have to
7. don't have to
8. can
9. don't have to
10. can't
11. can't - have to
12. can
13. can
14. has to
15. can
16. can't
17. don't have to
18. can't
19. have to
20. can

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

Ex.1, P.51: Read the sentences and choose the correct words.

1. Each football team **has to/can't** have 11 players.
2. You **can/can't** kick the ball in football.
3. I am a referee. I **have to/don't have to** watch the match.
4. Football players **have to/can't** touch the ball with their hands.
5. Tennis players **have to/don't have to** use a racquet.
6. There is an umpire in tennis. He **has to/can't** decide if a player wins a point.

Ex.2, P.51: Complete the text with the correct form of can/can't:

Ice diving in Antarctica is becoming very popular. You (1) do it if you are not a well-trained diver. Once you are in the water, you can see a completely different world. You (2) dive with the seals and penguins. You (3) observe animals from under the surface, or you (4) catch a fish while it is in a deep sleep. However, because ice keeps moving, you (5) be sure of your final destination. You might end up miles away from your original diving spot.

Ex.5, P.52: Complete the text with the correct forms of *have to/don't have to*:

Winning isn't everything. If you want to be a truly good sportsman, you (1) behave well all the time. This is called being a good sport. The most important thing that all good sports (2) remember is respect: respect for your teammates, for your opponents and for the referee. Good sports accept that you (3)..... win all the time and you certainly (4) cheat to do so. Good sports never make their teammates or the other team feel bad and they (5) make excuses if they don't do well. Remember that not everyone can be the world's best player but everyone (6)..... be a good sport!

Ex.1, P.57: Complete this passage with *have to/don't have to, can/can't*.

Rules aren't only for games; you (1) follow rules to drive too! First of all, you have to have a driving licence. In some countries you must also take a test on the Highway Code. Once you get your licence, you (2) make sure you drive safely. For example, you (3) stop at an amber light, but you (4) go through a red light. If you see a green light, you (5) drive through, but be careful, there might still be people crossing the road. You (6) go over the speed limit and you have to wear your seatbelt at all times.

إجابات القسم (ج) تمارين القواعد الهامة في كتاب القراءة

Ex.1, P.51:

1. has to; 2. can; 3. have to; 4. can't; 5. have to; 6. has to

Ex.2, P.51:

1. can't; 2. can; 3. can; 4. can; 5. can't

Ex.5, P.52:

1. have to; 2. have to; 3. don't have to;
4. don't have to; 5. don't have to; 6. has to

Ex.1, P.57:

1. have to; 2. have to; 3. don't have to; 4. can't; 5. can; 6. can't

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

Ex.2, P.38: Underline the correct form of the verbs:

A team has to have 10 players and one goalkeeper. A player (1) **have to/has to** wear a shirt, footwear, pads, shorts and socks. Players' shirts (2) **has to/have to** be very light and comfortable. They (3) **have to/has to** have the number of the player on the back and the clubs' badge on the chest. The two teams (4) **has to/have to** wear different kit to be differentiated on the pitch. To score a goal, the ball (5) **have to/ has to** cross one of the goal areas.

Ex.3, P.39: Complete the text with the correct forms of *have to* and *can*:

It's a very fast game and there are three versions of it. In the FIBA (International Basketball Federation) and NBA (National Basketball Association) versions, each team (1) have five players. However, in the College version, teams (2) have five players. They (3) have six. In the NBA and the College versions there (4) be three referees in each game, but in the FIBA version, there can only be two. Players (5) pass the ball with their hands and throw it through a hoop to score points. In the College version either the coach or a player (6) call a timeout and the game has to last 40 minutes, divided into two 20-minute halves.

Ex.1, P.39: Correct the following five mistakes in the use of the forms of *have to* and *can*:

Bossaball is a sport that was invented in Spain. It is like volleyball, but players (1) cannot use any part of their bodies. Players (2) don't have to play on a court filled with air. Each side of the net has to have a trampoline so that players (3) have to jump high into air. Teams (4) don't have to have between three and five players to start the match, one team (5) doesn't have to throw or kick the ball over the net. The opponents have to keep the ball in the air.

Ex.3, P.44: Linking Words: Complete this paragraph using word in the box:

Finally	Then	However	At the beginning	and	also
---------	------	---------	------------------	-----	------

In ancient times, people played games with the same basic rules as modern football. In China, in the 5th century BC, players had to kick a leather ball through a hole in a piece of cloth. (1)....., there were no teams. (2)....., we come to a game that the Romans played on a rectangular grass surface with a ball. Football was also played in Britain, in the 9th century. (3)....., there was no limit on the number of players and (4)..... there were no rules. By the end of the 14th century, football was part of everyday life in England. (5)....., on October 26th 1863, all the clubs in England met (6)..... founded the football Association.

Ex.1, P.45: Complete this text with the correct forms of have to/ don't have to, can/ can't:

You (1) (not) always win when you play sports. Even if you're a great player sometimes you (2)..... lose. However, losing (3)..... (not) be the end of the world. If you learn how to be a good sport, you (4) stop yourself from getting too upset.

There are a few things you can do to learn how to be a better sport. Be polite to everyone, not just the people on your team. Don't argue with decisions, referees are there for a reason. You (5) (not) make up excuses or blame others if you lose. See? You only have to follow a few simple rules to learn how to be a good sport.

Ex.2, P.45: Make sentences:

1. has to / players / . / team / A / have / football / eleven

.....

2. hands / . / A / with / can / ball / the / goalkeeper / touch / his

.....

3. basketball / Players / . / kick / the / can't / in / ball

.....

4. if / tired / Runners / don't / a full / they / course / feel / . / run / have to

.....

5. a point / umpire / An / . / has to / if / a player / decide / wins

.....

Ex.3, P.45: Choose the correct answer:

1. In football, you hit the ball with your head.

- a. can b. can't c. have to

2. You use your mobile phone on a plane.

- a. haven't to b. can't c. don't have to

3. You use physical violence in sports.

- a. don't have to b. can't c. doesn't have to

4. Football players of the same team wear the same kit.

- a. can't b. have to c. doesn't have to

5. In beach volleyball, you wear shoes.

- a. doesn't have to b. can't c. don't have to

إجابات القسم (د) تمارين القواعد الهامة في كتاب الأنشطة

Ex.2, P.38

1. has to 2. have to 3. have to 4. have to 5. has to

Ex.3, P.39

1. has to 2. can't 3. have to 4. have to 5. have to 6. can

Ex.1, P.39

1. can 2. have to 3. can 4. can 5. has to

Ex.3, P.44

1. However 2. Then 3. At the beginning 4. also 5. Finally 6. and

Ex. 1, P. 45

1. can't 2. have to 3. doesn't have to 4. can 5. can't

Ex. 2, P. 45

1. A football team has to have eleven players.
2. A goalkeeper can touch the ball with his hands.
3. Players can't kick the ball in basketball.
4. Runners don't have to run a full course if they feel tired.
5. An umpire has to decide if a player wins a point.

Ex. 3, P. 45

1. a) can 2. b) can't 3. b) can't 4. b) have to 5. c) don't have to

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
athletics	ألعاب قوى	noun	the sport of competing in field events such as running and jumping
bossaball	الكرة الطائرة على جهاز القفز	noun	a game that is similar to volleyball but is played on trampolines
chariot racing	سباق عربات الخيول	noun	an ancient sport in which two-wheeled vehicles, pulled by horses, would race around a road
court	ملعب كرة طائرة ... الخ	noun	an area made for playing certain sports such as tennis
fencing	المبارزة بالسيف	noun	a game in which opponents fight with long swords
goal	مرمى	noun	an area between two posts where a ball must go in order to score points
gymnastics	جمباز	noun	a set of exercises that test physical strength and skill
hockey	رياضة الهوكي	noun	a game played between two teams of eleven in which players use sticks to hit a ball into a goal; it can also be played on ice.
ice diving	الغوص تحت الجليد	noun	scuba diving under a layer of ice
judo	رياضة الجودو (دفاع عن النفس)	noun	a Japanese sport in which you must throw your opponent to the ground
medal	ميدالية	noun	a piece of metal given to the winner of a competition
net	شبكة	noun	the object that players must hit the ball over in games like tennis
Olympic Games	الألعاب الأولمبية	noun	
pitch	ملعب كرة قدم ... الخ	noun	a sports field marked out with lines
racquet	مضرب	noun	
referee	حكم كرة قدم	noun	someone who makes sure that the rules of a game are followed
table tennis	كرة الطاولة	noun	
tennis	كرة المضرب	noun	
umpire	حكم كرة طائرة. تنس.. الخ	noun	in some sports like tennis, the referee is called the umpire
volleyball	الكرة الطائرة	noun	a game in which players use their hands to hit a leather ball over a high net

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

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

racquet	-	pitch	-	referee	-	court
net	-	judo	-	tennis	-	umpire

1. A marked-out area of ground on which a sport is played
2. Someone who makes sure that the rules of a sport are followed
3. The object that players must hit the ball over in games like volleyball
4. A Japanese sport in which you must throw your opponent to the ground
5. A specially-shaped piece of wood or metal that you use for hitting the ball in games
6. The person who makes sure that the players obey the rules in tennis
7. An area made for playing games such as tennis
8. A game for two people or two pairs of people who use a racquet to hit a ball over a net

❖ Q2. Use the following words to fill the blanks in the sentences below:

goal	-	pitch	-	referee	-	court	-	net
------	---	-------	---	---------	---	-------	---	-----

1. To be a good, you have to see well and be good at taking decisions.
2. The school's was muddy after the big game.
3. A with no lines isn't useful for basketball or tennis.
4. Unfortunately, Huda didn't hit the ball over the and lost the game.
5. Nader kicked the ball into the just before the football match ended.

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

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. t _ _ nis | 2. h _ c _ ey | 3. pi _ c _ |
| 4. J _ d _ | 5. m _ d _ l | 6. v _ ll _ yball |

إجابات القسم (و) ورقة عمل المفردات والمعاني (من الكتابين)

Q1: 1. pitch 2. referee 3. net 4. judo 5. racquet
6. umpire 7. court 8. Tennis

Q2: 1. referee 2. pitch 3. court 4. net 5. goal

Q3: 1. tennis 2. hockey 3. pitch 4. Judo 5. medal 6. volleyball

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

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

A) Ex. 1 (SB, page 50): You have to play by the rules

Football and tennis are both very popular sports and people play them all over the world. What are the rules? Are they the same now as they were when people first played these sports?

تعدّ كرة القدم وكرة المضرب من الرياضات الشعبية التي يمارسها الناس حول العالم. فما هي قواعدها؟ وهل ما زالت كما كانت عندما لعبها الناس لأول مرة؟

Before 1863, not everyone played football with the same rules. Some people picked the ball up and ran with **it**. In 1863, there were new rules and these rules are used now. Each team has to have 11 players. You play football on a pitch. One player in each team, the goalkeeper, has to stand in the goal. The goalkeeper can pick the ball up and throw or kick it to the players in their team. The other players have to kick the ball to the other players. You can't touch the ball with your hands. The referee watches the game. **He** makes sure players follow the rules.

قبل عام 1863، لم يكن كل الناس يلعبون كرة القدم بنفس القواعد. فبعض الناس كان يحملون الكرة ويركضون بها ليسجلوا هدفاً. ويجب أن يكون كل فريق من 11 لاعباً. كما ويجب أن تقام اللعبة على أرض ملعب. وأحد اللاعبين، وهو حارس المرمى، يجب أن يقف في المرمى. ويستطيع حارس المرمى أن يلتقط الكرة بيده وأن يرميها أو يركلها للاعبين من نفس فريقه. وعلى اللاعبين الآخرين أن يركلوا الكرة فيما بينهم. لا تستطيع أن تلمس الكرة بيدك. ويجب على الحكم أن يتابع المباراة وأن يتأكد من التزام اللاعبين بالقواعد.

People began playing tennis a long time ago. First, **they** hit the ball with their hand. Then they used a glove. Finally, they used racquets. You have to play tennis on a court with a net. You have to hit the ball over the net with a racquet. You have to hit the ball inside the lines. You can't throw the ball. You have to have an umpire. The umpire decides if a player wins a point.

بدأ الناس بلعب كرة المضرب منذ زمن بعيد. وفي البداية، كانوا يضربون الكرة بأيديهم. وبعدها استخدموا القفازات. وفي النهاية أصبحوا يستخدمون المضارب. يجب أن تلعب كرة المضرب على ملعب مزود بشبكة. ويجب عليك أن تضرب الكرة فوق الشبكة بواسطة المضرب. كما ويجب أن تضرب الكرة داخل خطوط اللعب. لا تستطيع أن ترمي الكرة بيدك. ويجب أن يكون هناك حكم، وهو الذي يقرر من أحرز النقطة.

After reading the article, answer the following questions:

1. Did people play football with the same rules before 1863?
2. When did the new rules of playing football was made?
3. How many players in the football team are there?
4. What is the job of the referee in a football match?
5. What is the thing used nowadays to hit ball in tennis?
6. Where you have to play tennis?
7. The underlined pronouns refer to:
it (line 5): He (line 9): they (line 11):
8. True or False: Choose T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false
 - a. There is an umpire in football. He decides if a player wins a point. T F
 - b. There is a referee in football. He stands in the goal. T F
 - c. Each football team has to have 12 players. T F
 - d. Racquets are used to hit the ball in tennis. T F
 - e. Players can't touch the ball with their hands in football. T F

Answers الإجابات

1. No, they didn't.
2. They were made in 1863.
3. There are 11 players in the football team.
4. The referee watches the game. He makes sure players follow the rules.
5. We use racquets to hit the ball in tennis.
6. We have to play tennis on a court.

7. The underlined pronouns refer to:

it (line 5):ball..... He (line 9):referee..... they (line 11):people.....

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

- a. F b. F c. F d. T e. T

B) Ex. 1 (SB, page 54): The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games are a tradition from Ancient Greece. They took place in Athens over 2,700 years ago. The modern Olympic Games began in 1896. Many of the sports we see today were at the original games.

الألعاب الأولمبية هي تقليد يوناني قديم جداً. أقيمت هذه الألعاب في أثينا قبل أكثر من 2700 عام. ابتدأت الألعاب الأولمبية الحديثة عام 1896. ومعظم الألعاب التي نراها اليوم كانت موجودة في الألعاب الأولمبية الأصلية.

The modern Olympic Games happen every four years just as **they** did in Ancient Greece.

تعد الألعاب الأولمبية كل 4 سنوات كما كانت تعقد في اليونان القديمة.

In Ancient Greece, winners received a crown of olive leaves to put on their heads. The modern Olympic Games started to give medals – gold, silver and bronze – in 1908. In Ancient Greece, the games lasted five days. Now **they** last for about 16 days.

في اليونان القديمة، كان يوضع على رؤوس الفائزين تاج من أوراق الزيتون. وفي عام 1908، بدأت الألعاب الأولمبية الحديثة بتقديم ميداليات ذهبية فضية وبرونزية للفائزين. وفي اليونان القديمة كانت الألعاب تستمر لخمس أيام، بينما في الوقت الحالي تستمر تلك الألعاب حوالي 16 يوماً.

Four sports were at the first modern Olympic Games and are still there now. They are athletics, swimming, fencing and gymnastics. Some sports that were played in the ancient games, like chariot racing, are barely even known nowadays. Some sports, like volleyball and basketball, were not in the Olympic Games until the 1900s. In 2016, there will be two new sports – golf and rugby. Some sports, such as chess and surfing, are not Olympic sports.

عندما أقيمت الألعاب الأولمبية الحديثة لأول مرة كانت تحتوي أربع أنواع من الألعاب، وتلك الألعاب ما زالت موجودة لغاية الآن وهي: الألعاب البدنية، السباحة، المبارزة وألعاب القوى. بعض الألعاب كانت تلعب في الألعاب القديمة، مثل سباق عربات الخيول، من النادر أن تسمع بها في أيامنا. وبعض الألعاب، مثل كرة الطائرة وكرة السلة، لم تكن ضمن الألعاب الأولمبية حتى بدايات القرن العشرين. في عام 2016 سيتم إضافة رياضتين جديدتين وهما الغولف والرجبي. بعض الرياضات، مثل الشطرنج وركوب الأمواج ليست ضمن الألعاب الأولمبية.

After reading the article, answer the following questions:

1. Where and when did Olympic Games take place at first?
2. When did the modern Olympic Games begin?
3. What did the winners receive in Ancient Greece?
4. What did the modern Olympic Games started to give the winners?
5. When did the modern Olympic Games started to give medals?
6. How many days did the games last in Ancient Greece?
7. How many days do the games last now?
8. What are the four sports that were in the first Olympic Games and are still there now?
9. The underlined pronouns refer to:
they (line 4): they (line 6):
10. True or False: Choose T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false
 - a. The modern Olympic Games happen every 2 years. T F
 - b. The modern Olympic Games began in 1896. T F
 - c. Nowadays, winners receive a crown of olive leaves to put on their heads. T F
 - d. In Ancient Greece, the games lasted 5 days. T F
 - e. Chess and surfing are Olympic sports. T F
 - f. Now, chariot racing isn't an Olympic game. T F
 - g. Volleyball and basketball were in the Ancient Olympic Games. T F

الإجابات Answers

1. They took place in Athens over 2700 years ago.
2. The modern Olympic Games began in 1896.
3. They received a crown of olive leaves to put on their heads.
4. The modern Olympic Games started to give medals – gold, silver and bronze.
5. Modern Olympic Games started to give medals in 1908.
6. In Ancient Greece, the games lasted for 5 days.
7. Now they last for about 16 days.
8. They are athletics, swimming, fencing and gymnastics.
9. **The underlined pronouns refer to:**

they (line 4): *Olympic Games*

It (line 6): *the games*

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

a. F

b. T

c. F

d. T

e. F

f. T

g. F

تم بحمد الله

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

وللتواصل، يرجى الاشتراك بصفحتي على فيسبوك:

ملتقى الأستاذ حسين غنيم

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