

Action Pack 8

Eighth Grade

Module 6

THEY HAVE ENDURED CENTURIES

ملخص الوحدة Module Summary

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ملاحظات:

- ❖ هذا ليس كورساً تقليدياً، 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

The Present Perfect Simple

المضارع التام البسيط

يُستخدَم المضارع التام للدلالة على وجود رابط بين المضارع والماضي. يشير المضارع التام إلى حَدَثٍ وَقَعَ قَبْلَ الوقتِ الحالي ولكنه غير مُحدَّد، غالبًا ما يُستخدَم المضارع التام عندما يكون المُتحدِّث مهتم بالتركيز على نتيجة الفعل أكثر من الفعل ذاته.

ويُستخدَم المضارع التام لوصف:

• فِعْلٌ أو موقف بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرًا في الوقت الحاضر

Example: *I have lived in Amman since 1984* (= وما زلت أعيش هناك)

• فِعْلٌ تم إنجازه أثناء فترة زمنية لم تنته بعد

Example: *She has been to the cinema twice this week* (= والأسبوع لم ينته بعد)

• فِعْلٌ مُتكرِّر خلال فترة زمنية غير مُحدَّدة ما بين الماضي والحاضر

Example: *We have visited Egypt several times.*

• فِعْلٌ مكتمل في الماضي القريب، تُستخدَم 'just' للتعبير عن ذلك

Example: *I have just finished my work.*

• فِعْلٌ ليس من الضروري الإشارة إلى وقت حدوثه

Example: *He has read 'War and Peace'.* (= المهم هنا هو نتيجة القراءة)

❖ **ملحوظة:** عندما نريد إعطاء تفاصيل أو الاستفسار عن تفاصيل تتعلق بزمان الحدث أو مكانه أو الأشخاص الذين لهم علاقة بالحدث، فإننا نستخدم الماضي البسيط.

1. حالة الإثبات Affirmative Case:

Subject (He, she, it) + **has** + P.P. (V3) + Object + complement

Subject (I, we, you, they) + **Have** + P.P. (V3) + Object + complement

Examples: She **has visited** her uncle.

They **have played** football.

2. حالة النفي Negative Case:

Subject + **has / have + not** + P.P. (V3) + Object + complement

Examples: She **hasn't visited** her uncle.

They **haven't played** football.

3. حالة الاستفهام Interrogative Case:

Have/Has + Subject + P.P. (V3) + object + complement?

Examples: **Have you played** golf *recently*?

Has Omar *already* **watched** a film in the cinema?

4. دلالات الزمن Keywords:

Since, for, just, already, yet, so far, ever, up to now, lately, recently, at last, never, finally, this + زمن

B. Grammar Worksheet ب. ورقة عمل القواعد**Additional Grammar Worksheet on Present Perfect Simple tense**

ورقة عمل إضافية على زمن المضارع التام البسيط

❖ Complete the following sentences by using the Present Perfect tense of the verbs in brackets:

1. I (not / work) today.
2. We (buy) a new lamp.
3. We (not / plan) our holiday yet.
4. Where (be / you)?
5. He (write) five letters.
6. She (not / see) him for a long time.
7. (be / you) at school?
8. School (not / start) yet.
9. (speak / he) to his boss?
10. No, he (have / not) the time yet.
11. The students a flight to Vienna. (book)
12. The cat a mouse. (just/catch)
13. Jack and Brian this picture. (just/ draw)
14. He his friends. (already/ invite)
15. Julia a table with three columns. (just/ make)
16. My friends the geography test. (pass)
17. I the rabbits. (just/ feed)
18. The baby cats the water. You need to get more. (already/ drink)
19. The teacher the keys, so he can't open the door. (lose)
20. We the worksheets. (already/download)

إجابات القسم (ب) ورقة عمل القواعد

Q1:

1. haven't worked
2. have bought
3. haven't planned
4. have you been
5. has written
6. hasn't seen
7. Have you been
8. hasn't started
9. Has he spoken
10. hasn't had
11. have booked
12. has just caught
13. have just drown
14. has already invited
15. has just made
16. have passed
17. have just fed
18. have already drunk
19. has lost
20. have already downloaded

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

Ex.1, P.63: Find the odd verb in each column:

A	B	C
began	build	been
taken	carve	came
was	said	done
knew	go	written

Ex.2, P.63: Complete the text with the correct form of the Present Perfect Simple:

- It is located in Cambodia.
- Archaeologists (1) (find) impressive monuments among its ruins.
- Specialists (2) (conclude) that it was the largest pre-industrial city in the world.
- French, Japanese and UNESCO archaeologists (3) (work) together to renovate the buildings of the city.
- International tourism to Angkor (4) (increase) in recent years.

Ex.4, P.64: Read through the sentences below. Then find one mistake in each sentence and correct it.

- a. She have explored the old city.
- b. They have ever been to Qatar.
- c. Have you visit the old citadel before?
- d. I not have read travel books, but I like adventure ones.
- e. The students has learnt about the monuments in Jordan.
- f. My father has took me to the museum twice.

Ex.5. P.64: Complete the dialogue with the missing words:

Have – for – seen – just – won – ever – never

Omar: Sami! I haven't (1) you (2) a long time! Where have you been?

Sami: Omar! Good to see you! I've (3) got back from a business trip to Turkey. I had to look for some new sites for our hotel chain.

Omar: Have you found any?

Sami: Oh, yes! I found a wonderful place in Antalya. Have you (4) been to Antalya?

Omar: No, my family and I have been to Turkey, but we have (5) been to Antalya.

Sami: Well, Antalya is a great place, and they have also done great work on some of the archaeological sites in the area to keep them in good condition. They've (6) the Golden Apple tourism prize.

Ex.1. P.69: Complete this interview between a TV presenter and an archaeologist with the Present Perfect Simple form of the verbs in brackets.**Gobekli Tepe: The World's First Temple?**

TV presenter: I'm driving to Gobekli Tepe, the world's oldest building, with Klaus Schmidt, a German archaeologist who (1)..... (make) a surprising discovery.

Archaeologist: Yes. I (2) (discover) rings of huge carved stones about 6,000 years older than Stonehenge.

TV presenter: How old do you think Gobekli Tepe is?

Archaeologist: It's about 11,000 years old. I'm sure it's the world's first temple.

TV presenter: OK, we (3) (arrive) at the site where Dr Schmidt (4) (discover) at least 16 buried rings. As we walk among them, I see that some are carved.

Archaeologist: We (5) (find) images of animals, like foxes and gazelles. My team has also found human bones, but they still (6) (not/locate) any evidence that people actually lived in Gobekli Tepe.

إجابات القسم (ج) تمارين القواعد الهامة في كتاب القراءة

Ex.1, P.63: A: taken B: said C: came

Ex.2, P.63: 1. have found 2. have concluded 3. have worked 4. has increased

Ex.4, P.64: a. has b. never c. visited d. have not e. have f. taken

Ex.5, P.64: 1. seen 2. for 3. just 4. ever 5. never 6. won

Ex.1, P.69: 1. has made 2. have discovered 3. have arrived
4. has discovered 5. have found 6. haven't located

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

Ex.2, P.47: Complete the text with the Present Perfect Simple form of the verbs in brackets:

It is difficult to say what Stonehenge looked like because people (1) (take) half of the stones away. Experts (2) (give) different dates for the building of Stonehenge. Recent theories (3) (suggest) that people did not place the first stones until 2400-2200 BC.

For centuries, archaeologists (4) (believe) that people used to go to Stonehenge to observe the Sun and the Moon. However, experts (5) (show) that it was probably used as a health centre and as a place for burying dead people.

Ex.1, P.48: Complete the text with the Present Perfect Simple form of the verbs in brackets:

Um Qais is a Jordanian town which (1) (have) many names over time. It was destroyed by an earthquake and people (2) (not occupy) it since then. Um Qais is a strong citadel on the top of a hill. A street from the east to the west of the city with holes on it made by chariot wheels (3) (remain) until today. Um Qais (4) (become) a popular tourist destination. It (5) (allow) people to see attractive views including sights from Syria.

Ex.4, P.53: Complete this article using the connectives in the box to help you:

Another goal of the renovation – After – Finally, – The first – Then,

Early next year, the main office of United Nations will go through a five-year renovation. (1) it is emptied, the building will be redone.

(2) is to reduce the building's energy consumption.

There are three different levels of renovation. (3) includes replacing the old air-conditioning and lighting.

(4) there are design elements that will stay, like the curved interior walls.

(5) the most essential renovations will take place in the upper floors, which the public never sees.

Ex.1, P.54: Read the letter. Then, complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

Dear Samar,

We are in the city of Bath in England! We (1) (only be) here for a few days but we've done so much already.

The city is UNESCO World Heritage Site, and we (2) (see) some of the best architectural sights in Europe here. We've already visited the Roman Baths in the middle of the site. The Romans built there a temple and baths that still flow with natural hot water. It's a pity we just (3) (not get) enough time to do everything here. For example, we (4) (not visit) the Astronomy Museum yet, but I really hope we get the chance to go there.

I'm really tired now, because we (5) (just climb) up Beckford's Tower to see the wonderful view from the top.

I hope you're having a nice holiday too!

Lena

Ex.2, P.54: Make sentences:

a. build / to / took / 2,000 / Some / people / ancient sites / years / . / them / for

.....

b. preserve / to / Petra / people / . / Many / have worked / hard

.....

c. . / trade routes / important / on / was / Ancient Jerash

.....

d. destroyed / Natural disasters / . / many / historic complexes / have

.....

e. Sites / its / World / . / UNESCO / list of / has included / Heritage / many cities / in

.....

Ex.3. P.55: Choose the correct answer: (GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY)

1. archaeologists found evidence that people lived in Gobekli Tepe?
a. Did b. Has c. have
2. Mnajdra in Malta is a
a. prison b. religious site c. citadel
3. Since when Klaus Schmidt conducted the excavations at Gobekli Tepe?
a. has b. have c. did
4. Some people think Machu Picchu was a
a. temple b. stable c. military fortification
5. What measures have archaeologists to protect the site?
a. take b. taken c. took

إجابات القسم (د) تمارين القواعد الهامة في كتاب الأنشطة

Ex.2, P.47

1. have taken 2. have given 3. have suggested 4. have believed 5. have shown

Ex.1, P.48

1. has had 2. haven't occupied 3. have remained 4. has become 5. has allowed

Ex.4, P.53

1. After 2. Another goal of the renovation 3. The first 4. Then, 5. Finally,

Ex.1, P.54

1. have only been 2. have seen 3. haven't got 4. haven't visited 5. have just climbed

Ex.2, P.54

- a. Some ancient sites took 2,000 years for people to build them.
b. Many people have worked hard to preserve Petra.
c. Ancient Jerash was on important trade routes.
d. Natural disasters have destroyed many historic complexes.
e. UNESCO has included many cities in its list of World Heritage Sites.

Ex.3, P.55

- 1) c. have 2) b. religious site 3) a. has 4) c. military fortification 5) b. taken

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
carve	ينحت	verb	to make an object or a design by cutting a piece of wood or stone
citadel	قلعة، حصن	noun	a strong building where people could go for safety if their city was attacked
complex	مجمع مباني	adjective	a group of buildings or a large building used for a particular purpose
ditch	خندق	noun	a long narrow hole at the side of a field, road, etc. to hold or remove unwanted water
empire	امبراطورية	noun	a group of countries that are all controlled by one ruler or government
fortification	تحصينات/ دفاعات	noun	towers, walls, etc. built around a place in order to protect it or defend it
forum	ملتقى عام/ ساحة عامة	noun	a large outdoor public place
growth	نمو	noun	the process of getting larger in size or developing
heritage	إرث، موروث، تراث	noun	traditional beliefs, values, customs, etc. of a family, country or society
incorporate	يدمج	verb	include something as part of a group, system, plan, etc.
military	عسكري	adjective	used by or relating to the army
perform	يؤدي (على المسرح)	verb	to present a form of entertainment to an audience
prehistoric	قبل التاريخ	adjective	relating to the time in history before anything was written down
preserve	يحافظ على/ يحمي	verb	to save something or someone from being destroyed
route	مسار/ طريق	noun	a road that you take to get somewhere
site	موقع/ مكان	noun	a place where something important or interesting happened
suggest	يقترح	verb	to give an idea to someone
track	مضمار/ حلبة	noun	a prepared area of land used to race on

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

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

carve	perform	heritage	complex	prehistoric	route
empire	growth	track	fortification	ditch	incorporate

1. Development over a period of time
2. A group of buildings with many parts
3. To entertain people, for example by acting
4. A long open hole in the ground
5. A group of countries controlled by one ruler
6. A circular course around which runners, cars, etc. race
7. To make an object or pattern by cutting a piece of wood or stone
8. A way from one place to another
9. traditional beliefs, values, customs, etc. of a family, country or society
10. Relating to the time of history before anything was written down
11. A wall or something similar used for protecting a place against attacks
12. To include something as part of a group

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

growth	-	trade	-	perform	-	cross
---------------	---	--------------	---	----------------	---	--------------

1. There has been an increase in between the East and the West over the years.
2. A group of international singers will live on the stage in Beirut next Friday.
3. In the last 50 years, there has been a remarkable in world population.
4. When he the street, he saw the museum right in front of him.

❖ Q3: Writing: Write the correct letters to complete the words:

1. h _ r _ t _ ge 2. s _ t _ s 3. c _ mp _ e _ 4. c _ t _ d _ ls
 5. r _ u _ e 6. d _ t _ h 7. g _ o _ t _ 8. c _ r _ e

❖ Q4: Put the following words under the three headings in the table below:

ditch	to carve	fortification	Incas	expert
to renovate		archaeologist		to preserve

Landmarks معالم	Actions أفعال	People أشخاص

❖ Q5: Match the words with their meanings:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. growth | a. to go across |
| 2. trade | b. development |
| 3. to perform | c. commerce |
| 4. to cross | d. to present something on stage |

* * * * *

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

Q1: 1. growth 2. complex 3. perform 4. ditch 5. Empire 6. Track 7. carve
8. route 9. heritage 10. prehistoric 11. fortification 12. incorporate

Q2: 1. trade 2. perform 3. growth 4. crossed

Q3: 1. heritage 2. sites 3. complex 4. citadels
5. rote 6. ditch 7. growth 8. carve

Q4:

Landmarks معالم	Actions أفعال	People أشخاص
ditch	to carve	Incas
fortification	to renovate	expert
	to preserve	archaeologist

Q3: 1. b; 2. c; 3. d; 4. A

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

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

A) Ex. 2 (SB, page 65): Have they survived?

Ancient Jerash

مدينة جرش الأثرية

The ancient city of Jerash is around 50km north of Amman, Jordan. People have lived there for over 5,000 years, and the growth of civilisation can be seen by comparing the ancient and modern parts of the city.

تبعد مدينة جرش الأثرية حوالي 50 كيلو متراً شمال عمان، الأردن. عاش الناس فيها لمدة 5000 عام، ويمكن أن نرى التطور الذي وصلت إليه حضارتها من خلال المقارنة بين الأجزاء القديمة والحديثة من المدينة.

In its first 100 years as a Roman city, Jerash became very rich because it was on important trade routes. By this time, Jerash had many great buildings, including a forum, two theatres, two baths and a chariot-racing track.

أصبحت جرش غنية في أول 100 عام من نشأتها كمدينة رومانية، ويعود ذلك إلى كونها تقع على طرق تجارة هامة. وفي ذلك الوقت، احتوت جرش على العديد من المباني الرائعة، بما في ذلك ملتقى عام ومسرحين وحمامين بالإضافة إلى مضمار لسباق عربات الخيول.

Modern Jerash

مدينة جرش الحديثة

Modern Jerash is much bigger than the ancient city. In the last 100 years, it has grown to include many of the villages that used to be outside it.

إن مدينة جرش الحديثة أكبر مساحة من مدينة جرش الأثرية. وفي آخر 100 عام توسعت لتشمل العديد من القرى التي كانت خارج حدودها.

Today, Jerash is one of the most popular tourist sites. Tourists go to see the ruins of ancient Jerash, but they also go to enjoy the entertainments of modern Jerash. Theatre, music, poetry and dance groups perform at the Jerash Festival every year, and are seen by thousands of visitors. When we cross the bridge between ancient and modern Jerash, we move between different ages.

واليوم، تعد جرش أحد المواقع السياحية الأكثر شعبية. ويأتي السواح إليها ليشاهدوا آثار المدينة القديمة وليستمتعوا أيضاً بالترفيه الذي تقدمه مدينة جرش الحديثة. وفي كل عام، يأتي آلاف الزوار ليشاهدوا ما يقدمه مهرجان جرش من عروض مسرحية، موسيقى، شعر والرقصات التي تؤديها فرق الرقص في المهرجان. وعندما نجتاز الجسر الذي يربط بين المدينة الأثرية ومدينة جرش الحديثة فإننا ننتقل بين العصور المختلفة.

After reading the article, answer the following questions:

1. How far is Jerash from Amman?
2. How long have people lived in Jerash?
3. How can you see the growth of civilisation in Jerash?
4. How did Jerash become very rich in its first 100 years?
5. Mention three buildings that were in the Ancient Jerash:
6. Which is bigger, Ancient Jerash or Modern Jerash?
7. What are the entertainments presented in Jerash Festival every year?
8. What is the meaning of the following words (in ARABIC):
1. perform: 2. forum: 3. growth:
9. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?
it (line 4): it (line 7): they (line 10):
10. True or False: Choose T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false
 - a. Jerash was rich in the past because it was a tourist site. T F
 - b. People have lived in Jerash for around 600 years. T F
 - c. In Jerash, there was only one building and it was used for entertainment. T F
 - d. There isn't a lot for tourists to see in Jerash. T F
 - e. Jerash Festival happens every four years. T F

إجابات القسم (ز) ورقة عمل قطع القراءة والاستيعاب

A) Ex. 2 (SB, page 65): Have they survived?

1. The ancient city of Jerash is around 50km north of Amman, Jordan.
2. They have lived there for over 5,000 years.
3. The growth of civilisation can be seen by comparing the ancient and modern parts of the city.
4. It became very rich because it was on important trade routes.
5. It had many great buildings, including a forum, two theatres, two baths and a chariot-racing track.
6. Modern Jerash is bigger than the Ancient city.
7. Theatre, music, poetry and dance groups perform at the Jerash Festival every year.

8. 1. perform: يؤدي 2. forum: ملتقى عام 3. growth: نمو

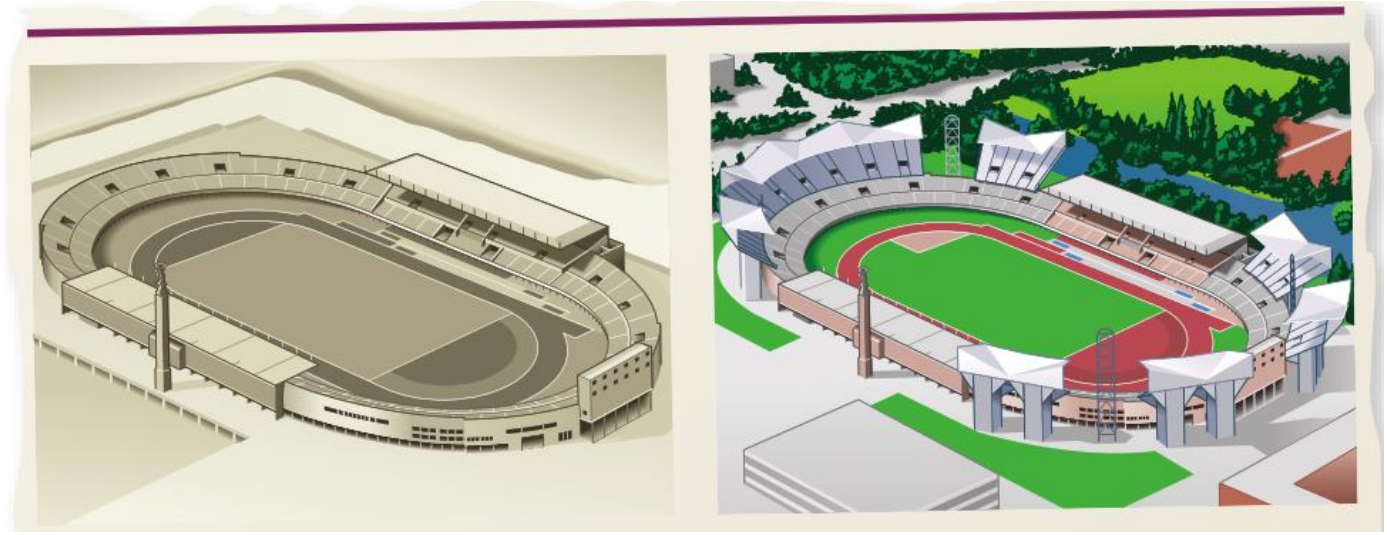
9. The underlined pronouns refer to:

it (line 4):Jerash..... it (line 7):Modern Jerash..... they (line 10):
.....Tourists.....

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

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

B) Communication Workshop (SB, page 67): Comparing old and new



These are two pictures of Amsterdam's Olympic Stadium. The first picture is from 1928. The second is from the present day. Since **it** was first used, the Olympic Stadium has gone through several changes. In 1987, the city government wanted to destroy it. People opposed its destruction, so the government listed it as a national monument.

الصورتين أعلاه هما لمدْرَج أمستردام الأولمبي (في هولندا). والصورة الأولى هي من عام 1928. أما الصورة الثانية، فهي من معاصرة. فمنذ أن بدأ استخدام المدْرَج الأولمبي للمرة الأولى قد خضع لعدّة تغييرات. وفي عام 1987، أرادت حكومة المدينة (المحافظة) أن تقوم بهدمه. وعارض الناس تدمير المدرج، ولهذا فقد اعتبرت الحكومة ذلك المدرج معلماً تذكاريّاً.

Renovation of the Olympic Stadium started in 1996. Prince Willem Alexander reopened it on 13 May 2000. The Olympic Stadium has become modern and has recovered its attractive brick construction of 1928. Once again, **it** serves as a location for sporting events.

وابتدأت عملية تجديد المدْرَج الأولمبي في عام 1996. وقام الأمير وليام ألكساندر بإعادة افتتاحه في 13 من أيار عام 2000. وأصبح المدْرَج الأولمبي حديثاً واستعاد بناءه القرميدي الجذاب كما كان في عام 1928. ومرة أخرى، عاد ليصبح مكاناً لممارسة الرياضات المختلفة.

After reading the article, answer the following questions:

1. What do the two pictures represent?
2. When was the first picture taken?
3. Who wanted to destroy Amsterdam’s Olympic Stadium?
4. When did the process of renovating the stadium started?
5. Who has reopened Amsterdam’s Olympic Stadium and when did that happen?
.....
6. Who opposed the destruction of Amsterdam’s Olympic Stadium? And what did the city government do against that?
7. The underlined pronouns refer to:
 it (line 4): it (line 7):
8. **True or False:** Choose **T** if the statement is true and **F** if the statement is false
 - a. The city government wanted to destroy the stadium in 1928. **T** **F**
 - b. The first picture (to the left) is from the year 2000. **T** **F**
 - c. Amsterdam’s Olympic Stadium is located in Jordan. **T** **F**
 - d. Amsterdam’s Olympic Stadium was listed as a national monument. **T** **F**

إجابات القسم (ز) ورقة عمل قطع القراءة والاستيعاب

B) Communication Workshop (SB, page 67): Comparing old and new

1. They represent Amsterdam's Olympic Stadium.
2. The first picture was taken in 1928.
3. The city government wanted to destroy it.
4. Renovation of the Olympic Stadium started in 1996.
5. Prince Willem Alexander reopened it on 13 May 2000.
6. People opposed its destruction, so the government listed it as a national monument.
7. **The underlined pronouns refer to:**
 it (line 4):*Amsterdam's Olympic Stadium*.....
 It (line 7): *Amsterdam's Olympic Stadium*.....
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

تم بحمد الله

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

وللتواصل، يرجى الاشتراك بصفحتي على فيسبوك:

ملتقى الأستاذ حسين غنيم

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