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ملخص يشمل أهم كلمات وقواعد وتمارين الفصل الثاني للصف التاسع .



A short history of written communication

When people talk about the most important developments of civilisation, they usually mention writing. Writing makes it possible for people to send messages over long distances and across time.

Imagine living on Earth 30,000 years ago. If you are good at drawing, you will cover the walls of your cave with paintings of your hands. If you are a good hunter, you will draw the animals you've hunted to show people. Such drawings are among the earliest examples of 'writing'.

Thousands of years pass, and writing moves from drawings to hieroglyphics and then alphabets. As written language develops, people realise they can communicate with other people further away. They want to send letters. But if you want to send a letter, you should use a postal service.

The earliest example of a postal service was found in ancient Egypt – a clay letter nearly 4,000 years old. The first government postal service began in China about 3,000 years ago, but people still needed something suitable to write on.

Then, 2,500 years ago, the Egyptians discovered a light, portable writing material: papyrus. Soon afterwards, messengers on foot or horseback carried messages in Egypt and China. During the reign of Augustus Caesar (27 BC–14 CE), the Romans organised Europe's first postal service, but after the Roman Empire collapsed, the service stopped.

In the late Middle Ages, private postal systems carried personal and business mail. People still send letters today, but if they want others to get their news right away, they send an email.

الكلمات	المعاني	الكلمات	المعاني
primitive	بدائي	materials	مواد
efficient	فعال	temple	معبد
Sumerian	السومريين	scribe	كاتب/ خطاط
ancestor	السلف/ جد قديم	To represent	يمثل
communicate	يتواصل	figure	شكل

He plays she studies she watches

عندما يكون الفاعل (sub) جمع يبقى الفعل كما هو (مجرد)

They play we study I watch you watch

في حالة نفي المضارع البسيط :

doesn't + v1 He doesn't work. (مفرد)

don't + v1 We don't work . (جمع)

عزيزي الطالب في جملة جواب الشرط (main clause) دائما نستخدم قاعدة (simple future) المستقبل البسيط.

قاعدة المستقبل البسيط هي : Sub + will + v1

They will play. She will write. We will eat.

دائما بعد (will) يأتي فعل مجرد .

ننفي المستقبل البسيط ب won't + v1

They won't play. She won't write. We won't eat.

الأمثلة : Examples

أول خطوة لحل الجملة نبحث عن (if) ونضع بعدها مضارع بسيط وفي الجهة الثانية نضع المستقبل البسيط

1-If he studies hard, he will pass the exam.

2-If Ali doesn't follow my advice, he will get in trouble.

3-If he saves enough money, he will buy a new car.

قد تأتي الجملة معكوسة كالأمثلة التالية وهنا نحذف الفاصلة .

4-I will go to university if I pass this last exam.

5-He will buy a farm if he earns lots of money.

نتنقل الآن إلى حل بعض تمارين كتاب الطالب SB (إجابات التمرين الثالث ص 39)

- 3 Complete the statements and questions using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example

What will you do if it rains tomorrow?

1. What (you / do) if it (rain) tomorrow?
2. If you (want) to learn Chinese, you (have) to study hard.
3. (you / help) me with my French homework if I (help) you with the dishes?
4. My sister (not go) to the theatre with us if she (not finish) her English homework.
5. Dad (tell) us where to find this information if we (phone) him.
6. If you (hurry) up, you (get) to the post office before they close.

1-What **will** you do if **it rains** tomorrow?

2-If **you want** to learn Chinese , you **will have** to study hard.

3-**Will** you **help** me with my French homework if **I help** you with the dishes ?

4-My sister **won't go** to the theatre with us if she **doesn't finish** her English homework.

5-Dad **will tell** us where to find this information if **we phone** him.

6-If **you hurry up**, you **will get** to the post office before they close.

حل السؤال الأول صفحة 45

Language Development

- 1 Complete the sentences with the phrases from the box.

will match must give may want should take can don't allow will be

1. If you do your homework on the computer, it _____ quicker.
2. You _____ use my dictionary if you want to check the meaning of these words.
3. If you are still in pain, you _____ the medicine that your doctor prescribed.
4. Fadia will not watch TV tonight if her parents _____ her.
5. If you want to find more information about science, you _____ to use this encyclopaedia.
6. If we paint this wall purple, it _____ the new furniture.
7. If you see an old person standing on the bus, you _____ up your seat to them.

1-will be 2-can 3-should take 4-don't allow 5-may want

6-will match 7-must give

التمرين الثاني من كتاب النشاط صفحة 30 (Activity Book)

Grammar

First Conditional

2 Choose the correct answer to complete these sentences.

1. Mum won't drive us to school if ____
 a. we don't ask her.
 b. we won't ask her.
2. If you hurry up, you ____
 a. come with us.
 b. will come with us.
3. I will travel abroad this summer if I ____
 a. pass all my exams.
 b. will pass all my exams.
4. If you finish your homework, ____
 a. you go to the theatre.
 b. you may go to the theatre.
5. If you want to succeed in life, ____
 a. you should listen to your parents.
 b. you will listen to your parents.

1-a

2-b

3-a

4-b

5-a

Second section

Grammar

First Conditional

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

suffer walk write get book

1. If you _____ everywhere instead of taking the bus, you will be protecting the environment.
2. If you buy two books, you _____ another for free.
3. If you _____ your flight early, you will often save money.
4. If you _____ a letter to your friend, it will take time to get to him.
5. If I stay in the sun too long, I _____ from a terrible burn.

1-walk

2will get

3-book

4-write

5-will

suffer

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