نيـــو أكاديمي
Neu Academy



FIRT TERM

ENGLISH

GRADE 8

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الصف الثامن • الفصل الدراسي الأول • 2026 / 2027

فهرس مذكرة اللغة الإنجليزية (Grade 8)

دليل شامل ومباشر لجميع الدروس والقواعد وأرقام الصفحات

الوحدة الأولى: الكويت بين الماضي والحاضر (Kuwait Then and Now)

Pages 1 – 20

Section	Topic Details	Page No.
VOCABULARY	كلمات Vocabulary 1 & 2 + تدريبات الفراغات والاختياري المتلازمات اللفظية والترادفات الهامة للاختبار (Exam Booster)	1 – 5 | 20
GRAMMAR	المضارع البسيط (Present Simple) والمضارع المستمر (Present Continuous) شرح التكوين، الاستخدام، صيغ النفي، تكوين الأسئلة، ومقارنة شاملة بين الزمنين	6 – 15
READING	قطعة الفهم القرائي (The Internet) وأسئلة الاختبار والتدريب	16 – 17
WRITING	مخطط وتطبيق كتابة تقرير: مقارنة الحياة في الكويت قديماً وحديثاً	18 – 19

الوحدة الثانية: الابتكار والإبداع (Innovation and Creation)

Pages 21 – 38

Section	Topic Details	Page No.
VOCABULARY	كلمات الوحدة وتدريبات الاختيار من متعدد وإكمال الفراغ + Exam Booster	21 – 25 | 38
GRAMMAR	المضارع التام (Present Perfect) + السؤال المذيل (Question Tags) الكلمات الدالة (just, already, yet, ever, since, for) والحالات الخاصة للسؤال المذيل	26 – 32
READING	قطعة الفهم القرائي (Developing Healthy Habits for Teenagers) والأسئلة	33 – 34
WRITING	موضوع 1: مميزات وعيوب الأجهزة الذكية | موضوع 2: معالم سياحية بالكويت	35 – 37

الوحدة الثالثة: الصحة والتغذية ونمط الحياة (Healthy Inside, Healthy Outside)

Pages 39 – 55

Section	Topic Details	Page No.
VOCABULARY	كلمات الصحة والرياضة والأنشطة + التدريبات وفروق الكلمات (Exam Booster)	39 – 43 | 55
GRAMMAR	المقارنة والتفضيل (Comparatives & Superlatives) + ترتيب الصفات (Order of Adjectives) شرح الصفات الشاذة، وقاعدة ترتيب الصفات قبل الاسم مع تدريبات مكثفة	44 – 50
READING	قطعة الفهم القرائي (Food Expenses & Shopping Tips) والتدريبات	51 – 52
WRITING	مخطط وكتابة تقرير: العادات الصحية المفيدة ومخاطر العادات غير الصحية	53 – 54

الوحدة الرابعة: المهن ووظائف المستقبل (Careers and Future Jobs)

Pages 56 – 70

Section	Topic Details	Page No.
VOCABULARY	مفردات الوظائف والتكنولوجيا واستكشاف الفضاء + التدريبات و Exam Booster	56 – 60 | 70
GRAMMAR	الماضي المستمر (Past Continuous مع While/When) + المبني للمجهول (Past Passive) قواعد التحويل للمبني للمجهول وتدريبات شاملة على أدوات الربط الزمنية	61 – 65
READING	قطعة الفهم القرائي (Hot Air Balloons - مناطيد الهواء الساخن) والأسئلة	66 – 67
WRITING	موضوع 1: مهنة الأحلام والمهارات | موضوع 2: المهن الخطرة وأهميتها للمجتمع	68 – 69

تم إعداد وتنسيق هذا الفهرس لتسهيل المذاكرة والوصول السريع لصفحات الكتاب والمذكرة

Unit 1

Grade 8

Kuwait Then and Now:

Living the Change

Vocabulary One

1 rich *(adj)* – غني

Definition: Having a lot of money or valuable things.

Example:
Kuwait is a **rich** country because of its oil and resources.



2 wonderful *(adj)* – رائع

Definition: Causing great pleasure or admiration.

Example:
Kuwait is a **wonderful** country with many interesting places to visit.



3 landmark *(n)* – معلَم بارز

Definition: An important building or place that is easy to recognize.

Example: The Kuwait Towers are a famous **landmark** that attracts many visitors.



4 recently *(adv)* – مؤخرًا

Definition: A short time ago.

Example:
The city has **recently** opened several new places for families to enjoy.



5 become *(v)* – يصبح

Definition: To start to be something.

Example:
Kuwait has **become** a modern country with advanced services and technology.



6 museum *(n)* – متحف

Definition: A place where interesting things from the past are kept and shown.

Example: Visitors can learn about Kuwait's history by exploring the **museum.**



7 locate *(v)* – يحدّد موقع / يجِد

Definition: To find or determine the exact place of something.

Example: Visitors can use a map to **locate** important places around the city.



8 provide *(v)* – يوفر

Definition: To give or supply something that is needed.

Example: Modern hospitals **provide** better healthcare services for people.



9 digital *(adj)* – رقمي

Definition: Using or relating to technology and computers.
Example: Many schools now use **digital** tools to make learning easier and more interesting.



NOTE

THEN & NOW
Kuwait: From the Past to the Present

Previously, life in Kuwait was simpler. Many services were limited and people relied on traditional ways.

Nowadays, modern technology helps people learn, communicate, travel, and enjoy better services.

Change brings new opportunities and makes Kuwait a better place to live.

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Vocabulary Two

1 receive (v) – يستَلِم / يتلقى

Definition: To get something that is given, sent, or delivered.

Example: People can **receive** messages instantly on their phones.



2 nowadays (adv) – فِي الِملذاخِر / الوقت الحاضر

Definition: At the present time.

Example: **Nowadays**, students use technology to find information quickly.



3 almost (adv) – تقريبًا

Definition: Nearly, but not completely.

Example: The new museum is **almost** ready to open.



4 social (adj) – اجتماعي

Definition: Relating to people, groups, or communication with others.

Example: **Social** media helps young people stay **social** and connected.



5 fond of (ph.V) – مولع ب / مجنب

Definition: Liking someone or something very much.

Example: My grandfather is **fond of** telling us stories about old Kuwait.



6 communicate (v) – يتواصل

Definition: To share information, ideas, or feelings with others.

Example: People can **communicate** with their families even when they are far away.



7 deliver (v) – يوصل / يسلل

Definition: To take something to a person or place.

Example: The company can **deliver** the order to your home within a few hours.



8 convenient (adj) – مريح / مناسب

Definition: Easy and useful for a particular situation.

Example: Online shopping is **convenient** because people can shop from home.



9 previously (adv) – سابقاً

Definition: Before the present time or before a particular time.

Example: People **previously** used letters to communicate with friends abroad.



10 instant (adj) – فوري

Definition: Happening immediately, without waiting.

Example: Mobile phones allow us to have **instant** communication with others.



11 tutorial (n) – درس / تعليمي

Definition: A lesson that teaches you how to do something.

Example: I watched a **tutorial** to learn how to use the new learning app.



NOTE

THEN & NOW

Communication: Then vs Now

Previously, people often wrote letters and waited days to **receive** a reply.

Nowadays, people can **communicate instantly** using mobile phones and the Internet.

KUWAIT THEN AND NOW VOCABULARY

Exercises on Vocabulary

Exercise 1

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

Word Bank: digital | museum | rich | provide | recently

1. The new science _____ opened last month and became very popular.
2. Our school will _____ students with useful learning materials.
3. Kuwait is a _____ country with a strong history and culture.
4. I have _____ visited the new cultural centre.

Exercise 2

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

Word Bank: landmarks | nowadays | wonderful | become | receive

5. Many old buildings have _____ famous tourist attractions.
6. The Kuwait Towers are famous _____ in Kuwait.
7. We had a _____ time visiting the old market.
8. _____, many people use online services every day.

Exercise 3

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

Word Bank: convenient | tutorial | locate | previously | social

9. Can you _____ the nearest museum on the map?
10. Online shopping is very _____ for busy people.
11. She had _____ worked in a school before moving to Kuwait.
12. The teacher showed us a helpful _____ about using the new app.

Exercise 4

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

Word Bank: instant | deliver | communicate | fond of | almost

13. People can _____ with friends easily through social media.
14. The company will _____ the package to our home tomorrow.
15. The project is _____ finished, so we only need a few more changes.
16. My grandfather is _____ telling us stories about Kuwait in the past.

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KUWAIT THEN AND NOW
VOCABULARY

Choose the Correct Answer

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1. Kuwait is a _____ country with a strong history and culture.
   a) digital b) rich c) social d) convenient

2. The teacher gave us a helpful _____ about using the new software.
   a) museum b) scholarship c) tutorial d) brochure

3. Many tourists visit the famous _____ to take photos.
   a) landmarks b) brochures c) tutorials d) scholarships

4. The new science _____ opened last month and became very popular.
   a) brochure b) tutorial c) museum d) scholarship

5. Our school will _____ useful learning materials to students.
   a) receive b) locate c) provide d) deliver

6. The company will _____ the package to our home tomorrow.
   a) communicate b) become c) deliver d) locate

7. Students can _____ with their teachers through online platforms.
   a) provide b) communicate c) receive d) become

8. She was happy to _____ a gift from her friend.
   a) deliver b) locate c) receive d) provide

9. The new shopping centre will _____ an important part of the city.
   a) become b) deliver c) communicate d) receive

10. Can you _____ the nearest museum on the map?
    a) provide b) become c) locate d) communicate

11. The new learning system is completely _____ and uses tablets and computers.
    a) rich b) social c) digital d) wonderful

12. Online shopping is very _____ because you can shop from home.
    a) social b) convenient c) rich d) digital

KUWAIT THEN AND NOW
VOCABULARY

Choose the Correct Answer

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

13 We had a _____ time visiting the old market.

a) digital b) convenient c) wonderful d) social

14 Social media has made communication more _____ for young people.

a) convenient b) rich c) digital d) wonderful

15 Many people use _____ media to communicate with friends.

a) wonderful b) rich c) social d) convenient

16 I have _____ visited the new cultural centre.

a) nowadays b) previously c) recently d) almost

17 _____, many people use digital services instead of visiting shops.

a) Almost b) Previously c) Recently d) Nowadays

18 My grandfather had _____ worked in the old market before he retired.

a) recently b) nowadays c) previously d) almost

19 The project is _____ finished, so we only need a few more changes.

a) recently b) almost c) previously d) nowadays

20 The company will _____ packages to customers across Kuwait.

a) provide b) receive c) deliver d) locate

21 People can _____ instantly using modern communication apps.

a) communicate b) become c) provide d) locate

22 The teacher will _____ students with extra materials for the project.

a) deliver b) provide c) receive d) become

23 The museum has _____ an important place for tourists in Kuwait.

a) received b) located c) become d) communicated

24 People can _____ easily with friends and family using modern technology.

a) provide b) communicate c) receive d) become

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UNIT 1 GRADE 8

Kuwait, Then and Now

GRAMMAR

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

المضارع البسيط

We use the Present Simple to talk about things that are true in general, happen regularly or according to a schedule.

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتحدث عن الحقائق العامة، العادات المتكررة أو الجداول الزمنية.

1 USES الاستخدامات

Daily Habits & Routines العادات اليومية

I go to school every day.
They usually play football.

General Facts الحقائق العامة

The sun rises in the east.
Water boils at 100°C.

Timetables & Schedules الجداول والمواعيد

The train leaves at 7.
The exam starts at 8.

2 AFFIRMATIVE FORM جملة الإثبات

A I / You / We / They + base verb

Example:
I play football every day.
We visit my grandpa.

B He / She / It + base verb + s / es / ies

Example:
He plays football.
She visits her grandpa.

3 SPELLING RULES قواعد الإضافة

RULE 1

Add -es to verbs ending in: -sh, -ch, -ss, -x, -z, -o

Examples:

finish	→	finishes	fix	→	fixes
touch	→	touches	go	→	goes
miss	→	misses	do	→	does

RULE 2

Add -ies to verbs ending in: consonant + y

Examples:
study → studies
carry → carries
cry → cries

RULE 3

If the verb ends in: vowel + y
Add -s.

Examples:
play → plays
stay → stays

4 NEGATIVE FORM جملة النفي

I / You / We / They don't + base verb

Example:
I don't like coffee.
They don't play video games.

He / She / It doesn't + base verb

Example:
He doesn't go to the gym.
She doesn't like coffee.

! Do not add -s after doesn't.
لا نضيف s بعد doesn't

5 QUESTION FORM جملة السؤال

Do + I / you / we / they + base verb?

Example:
Do you speak English?

Does + he / she / it + base verb?

Example:
Does he live in London?

YES / NO QUESTION إجابات قصيرة	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.

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UNIT 1 GRADE 8 *Kuwait, Then and Now*

GRAMMAR

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE
المضارع البسيط

1 WH-QUESTIONS أسئلة الاستفهام

RULE

WH-word + do / does + subject + base verb?

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE		ASK A QUESTION
Ali plays in the club.	→	Where does Ali play?
The boys go to school at six o'clock in the morning.	→	When do the boys go to school?
My brother goes to work by bus.	→	How does your brother go to work?

2 KEY WORDS كلمات مفتاحية

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY
ظروف التكرار

- Always – دائمًا
- Usually – عادة
- Often – غالبًا
- Sometimes – أحيانًا
- Rarely – نادرًا
- Seldom – نادرًا جدًا
- Hardly ever – بصعوبة / نادرًا جدًا
- Never – أبدًا

TIME EXPRESSIONS
تعبيرات زمنية

- Every day – كل يوم
- Every week – كل أسبوع
- Every month – كل شهر
- Once a week – مرة في الأسبوع
- Twice a month – مرتين في الشهر
- On Mondays – يوم الاثنين
- On Fridays – يوم الجمعة

Adverbs of Frequency
ترتيب التكرار

Always	Usually	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
100%	80%	60%	30–50%	10%	0%

3 IMPORTANT TIPS نصائح مهمة

1 Don't add -s after doesn't.

✗ He doesn't likes tea.
✓ He doesn't like tea.

لا نضيف s بعد doesn't.

2 Use do / does in normal Present Simple questions.

✗ Are you like coffee?
✓ Do you like coffee?

نستخدم do / does في الأسئلة العادية.

3 Use the base form after do / does.

✗ Do you likes pizza?
✓ Do you like pizza?

نستخدم الفعل في صورته الأساسية بعد do / does

SUMMARY ملخص سريع

✓ Present Simple → habits, facts, schedules, regular actions.
نستخدم المضارع البسيط للعادات، والحقائق العامة، والجداول الزمنية، والأفعال المتكررة.

✓ Affirmative:
I play.
He plays.

✓ Negative:
I don't play.
He doesn't play.

✓ Questions:
Do you play?
Does he play?

✓ Remember:
do / does + base verb

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GRAMMAR

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

المضارع البسيط

PRACTICE TIME Choose the correct answer.

1- Ali usually ..... his homework after school.
a) does b) is doing c) did d) has done

2- We ..... football every Friday.
a) play b) are playing c) played d) have played

3- Sara never ..... coffee in the morning.
a) drinks b) is drinking c) drank d) has drunk

4- My brother often ..... his room at the weekend.
a) cleans b) is cleaning c) cleaned d) has cleaned

5- They ..... their grandparents once a week.
a) visit b) are visiting c) visited d) have visited

6- The sun ..... in the east.
a) rises b) is rising c) rose d) has risen

7- I always ..... my teeth twice a day.
a) brush b) brushes c) am brushing d) brushed

8- My parents usually ..... dinner at home.
a) have b) are having c) had d) has

9- Water ..... at 100°C.
a) boils b) is boiling c) boiled d) boil

10- He ..... to school by bus every day.
a) goes b) is going c) went d) go

11- Do you ..... lunch at school every day?
a) have b) are having c) has d) having

12- She doesn't ..... TV in the morning.
a) watch b) watches c) is watching d) watching

13- Birds often ..... in the morning.
a) sing b) are singing c) sang d) have sung

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GRAMMAR

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

المضارع البسيط

PRACTICE TIME Choose the correct answer.

14- The library ..... at 9 o'clock every morning.

a) opens b) is opening c) opened d) open

15- We usually ..... TV in the evening.

a) watch b) watches c) are watching d) watched

16- My sister ..... breakfast at 7 every morning.

a) has b) have c) is having d) had

17- The Earth ..... around the Sun.

a) moves b) is moving c) moved d) has moved

18- Omar often ..... his grandfather on Fridays.

a) visits b) visit c) is visiting d) visited

19- The bus usually ..... at 7:30.

a) arrives b) arrive c) is arriving d) arrived

20- Do your friends ..... basketball after school?

a) play b) plays c) are playing d) playing

21- My mother doesn't ..... sugar in her tea.

a) take b) takes c) taking d) is taking

22- Children often ..... cartoons on TV.

a) watch b) are watching c) watched d) watches

23- The shop ..... at 10 p.m. every day.

a) closes b) is closing c) closed d) close

24- It ..... in winter in Canada.

a) snows b) is snowing c) snowed d) snows

25- My brother ..... to the gym three times a week.

a) goes b) is going c) went d) go

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UNIT 1

Grade 8

Kuwait, Then and Now

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Actions Happening Now)

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• GRAMMAR IN ACTION •

1 LOOK & THINK

What is happening now? ماذا يحدث الآن؟



Dad is cooking lunch.



Mum is watering the flowers.



The children are playing football.

DISCOVER

What do you notice? ماذا تلاحظ؟

am / is / are + verb + ing

We use the Present Continuous for actions happening now.

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن أفعال تحدث الآن.

2 GRAMMAR BOX

FORM

Subject + am / is / are + verb + ing

Subject	Verb to be
I	am
He / She / It	is
We / You / They	are

EXAMPLES

- I am reading a book.
- She is doing her homework.
- They are playing football.

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject + am / is / are + verb + ing



Omar is studying English.

NEGATIVE

Subject + am / is / are + not + verb + ing



Omar is not studying English.

ALI'S TIP

تذكر: لا ننسى am / is / are قبل الفعل + ing.

UNIT 1

Grade 8 — Kuwait, Then and Now

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Questions & Spelling + Time Expressions

• GRAMMAR IN ACTION •

1 YES / NO QUESTIONS



Example 1

Statement:
Ahmed **is watching** TV.

Rule:

Am / Is / Are + Subject + **V-ing**?

Ask a question:
Is Ahmed **watching** TV?

Answer:
✓ Yes, he **is**. ✗ No, he **isn't**.



Example 2

Statement:
Laila **is doing** her homework.

Rule:

Am / Is / Are + Subject + **V-ing**?

Ask a question:
Is Laila **doing** her homework?

Answer:
✓ Yes, she **is**. ✗ No, she **isn't**.

2 WH- QUESTIONS

Example 1

Statement: The boys **are playing** football in the street / in the club.

Rule:

WH-word + **am / is / are** + Subject + **V-ing**?

WH-word: Where → **Ask a question:** Where **are** the boys **playing** football?

Answer:
The boys **are playing** football *in the street / in the club*.

Example 2

Statement: My sister **is reading** a book.

Rule:

WH-word + **am / is / are** + Subject + **V-ing**?

WH-word: What → **Ask a question:** What **is** your sister **doing**?

Answer:
She **is reading** a book.

3 SPELLING – Adding -ing

1. Most verbs: play → **playing**
2. Verb ends in -e: make → **making** — Drop e + ing
3. Short verb: double the last letter: run → **running** | sit → **sitting**
4. Verb ends in -ie: lie → **lying** — ie → y + ing

تذكر: ليست كل الأفعال لها نفس طريقة إضافة -ing

4 TIME EXPRESSIONS

If you see one of these words, use the Present Continuous.
إذا وجدت إحدى الكلمات التالية، يجب أن تختار المضارع المستمر.

- now
- at the moment
- right now
- today
- this week
- Look!
- Listen!

UNIT 1

Grade 8

Kuwait, Then and Now

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Actions Happening Now)

PRACTICE TIME

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1. Look! The dog ..... after the ball.
   a) runs b) is running c) ran d) has run
2. My parents ..... dinner at the moment.
   a) prepare b) prepared c) are preparing d) have prepared
3. I ..... my homework right now.
   a) am doing b) is doing c) are doing d) do
4. Listen! Someone ..... at the door.
   a) knocks b) knocked c) is knocking d) has knocked
5. Sara is ..... a picture for her art project.
   a) make b) making c) makes d) made
6. The boys are ..... in the swimming pool.
   a) swimming b) swim c) swimming d) swam
7. Ali is busy now. He ..... watching TV.
   a) isn't b) aren't c) don't d) doesn't
8. We ..... playing outside because it is raining.
   a) isn't b) aren't c) don't d) doesn't
9. ..... your sister studying now?
   a) Are b) Is c) Am d) Does
10. "Are the children playing in the garden?"
    "Yes, ..."
    a) they are b) they is c) they do d) they aren't
11. What ..... you doing at the moment?
    a) is b) are c) am d) do
12. Mona usually walks to school, but today she ..... the bus.
    a) takes b) is taking c) took d) has taken

UNIT 1

Grade 8

Kuwait, Then and Now

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Actions Happening Now)

PRACTICE TIME

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

13. My brother plays football every Friday, but he _____ his room now.

a) cleans b) cleaned c) is cleaning d) has cleaned

14. "Why are you carrying an umbrella?"
"Because it _____ outside."

a) rains b) rained c) is raining d) has rained

15. The baby is _____ on the sofa now.

a) lieing b) lying c) lie d) lay

16. _____ the students working on the project now?

a) Is b) Am c) Are d) Does

17. "Where is Ahmed going?"
"He _____ to the library."

a) go b) goes c) is going d) went

18. We usually eat at home, but tonight we _____ at a restaurant.

a) eat b) ate c) are eating d) have eaten

2 Do as required.

1. They (study) English right now. (Correct the verb.)

2. She is writing an email at the moment. (Correct the mistake.)

3. Omar is playing computer games now. (Make negative.)

4. The girls are preparing the project. (Make a question.)

5. He is waiting for his friend at the bus stop. (Ask: Where?)

6. I (sit) in the classroom at the moment. (Correct the verb.)

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UNIT 1

GRADE 8

Great Then and Now

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE VS. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

How do I choose?

كيف أختار الزمن الصحيح؟

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

المضارع البسيط

USE – الاستخدام

- Habits & routines
  العادات والروتين
- Facts & general truths
  الحقائق العامة

FORM – التكوين

Subject + V1 (+ s/es)

فاعل + الفعل في صورته الأساسية (+ s / es)

KEY WORDS – الكلمات الدالة

always • usually • often
every day • never

كلمات تدل على العادة والتكرار

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

المضارع المستمر

USE – الاستخدام

- Happening now
  يحدث الآن
- Happening around now
  يحدث في هذه الفترة

FORM – التكوين

Subject + am / is / are + V-ing

فاعل + am / is / are + فعل + ing

KEY WORDS – الكلمات الدالة

now • right now •
at the moment • today

كلمات تدل على أن الفعل يحدث الآن أو في الوقت الحالي

COMPARE – قارن

Every Friday	Now
Ali plays football.	Ali is playing football.
علي يلعب كرة القدم كل يوم جمعة.	علي يلعب الآن كرة القدم.

لاحظ:

عادة أو تكرار ← المضارع البسيط Present Simple Tense

يحدث الآن ← Present Continuous Tense المضارع المستمر

TIME CLUES – دلائل الوقت

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

always • usually • often •
every day • never

للعادات والتكرار

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

now • right now •
at the moment • today

لما يحدث الآن أو في الوقت الحالي

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Ali Mishah Lite Series

Grammar Practice

Present Simple Tense & Present Continuous Tense

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Look! The children _____ football in the park.
   a) play b) are playing c) plays d) is playing

2. My brother _____ to school by bus every day.
   a) is going b) go c) goes d) are going

3. Be quiet! The baby _____ now.
   a) sleeps b) sleep c) is sleeping d) are sleeping

4. Sara usually _____ her grandmother on Fridays.
   a) is visiting b) visit c) visits d) are visiting

5. What _____ right now?
   a) do you do b) are you doing c) does you do d) you are doing

6. My father _____ as an engineer in a large company.
   a) is working b) work c) works d) are working

7. This week, we _____ for our final exams.
   a) study b) studies c) are studying d) is studying

8. She _____ coffee; she prefers tea.
   a) isn't drinking b) doesn't drink c) don't drink d) aren't drinking

9. The sun _____ in the east.
   a) is rising b) rise c) rises d) are rising

10. Listen! Someone _____ at the door.
    a) knocks b) knock c) is knocking d) are knocking

B Do as required:

1. Look! The gardener _____ (water) the plants in the park right now. (Correct the verb)

2. I _____ (not / drink) coffee very often; I prefer tea. (Correct the verb)

3. My sister is studying for her exam at the moment. (Make a question)

4. Yes, they usually eat dinner at 7:00 p.m. (Ask a Yes/No question)

5. My father is working on his laptop in the study. (Ask a question using: Where)

KUWAIT

KUWAIT THEN AND NOW

Reading Comprehension

★ **Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow.**

Twenty years ago, kids in schools had never even heard of the internet. Now, I will bet you cannot find a single person in your school who has not at least heard of it.

The 'net' in internet really stands for network. A network is two or more computers connected together so that information can be shared or sent from one computer to ***another***. The internet is a ***vast*** resource for all types of information. You may enjoy using it to do research for a school project, download your favourite songs or communicate with friends and family. Information is accessed through web pages that companies, organisations and individuals create and post. Anyone can put anything on the internet, so you have to be careful and use your judgment and common sense.

Therefore, you have to be sure that whoever posted the information knows what they are talking about, especially if you are doing a research! If you are just emailing people, you still have to be very careful. If you have never met the person that you are communicating with online, you could be on dangerous ground! You should never give out any personal information to someone you do not know, not even your name! And just like you can't believe the information on every website out there.

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

Reading Comprehension – Questions

A. **From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:** **(6X2=12 Marks)**

1. **The best title for this passage is:**

a. Fake Websites
b. The Uses of The Internet
c. The World Around us
d. True Friends

2. **The underlined word "vast" in the 1st paragraph means:**

a. safe
b. huge
c. different
d. dangerous

3. **The underlined word "another" in the 1st paragraph refers to:**

a. person
b. school
c. information
d. computer

4. **When you send personal information to someone you do not know, then you are:**

a. standing on dangerous ground
b. downloading songs
c. doing a research
d. accessing information

5. **All the following statements are TRUE except:**

a. We can share information on the internet.
b. Anyone can put anything on the internet.
c. All the information on the internet is true.
d. Never give personal information on the internet.

6. **The purpose of the writer behind writing this passage is to:**

a. persuade us to join the internet
b. explain how internet works
c. inform us about webpages
d. give advice on how to use the internet carefully

B. **With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:** **(2x2=4 Marks)**

7. According to the text, how can you be safe online?

---

8. Why do you think it is dangerous to share personal information with strangers?

How to Write

Comparing Life in Kuwait in the Past and Nowadays

Follow these simple steps to write a great two-paragraph report.

1 Understand the Topic

Write a two-paragraph report comparing life in Kuwait in the past and nowadays.

اقرأ المطلوب جيدًا وحدد أنك ستقارن بين الماضي والحاضر.

What can I write about?

- Communication
- Shopping
- Education
- Entertainment

Choose 2–3 ideas to compare.

اختر ٢–٣ أفكار فقط للكتابة عنها.

2 Make a Simple Comparison

In the past	Nowadays
People wrote letters and used landline phones.	People use smartphones and social media.
Families went to markets and local shops.	People shop in malls and online.
Students used textbooks and wrote by hand.	Students use computers, tablets, and online resources.
Children played outside and met with friends.	Children enjoy video games, streaming, and social media.

قارن بين الماضي والحاضر لكل فكرة، واكتب اختلافًا واحدًا على الأقل.

3 Use Comparing Words

In the past, | Nowadays, | Today, | However, | While, | But, | Unlike the past,

استخدم كلمات الربط لتوضيح الفرق بين الماضي والحاضر وربط أفكارك.

4 Build a Sentence

IDEA Communication → **PAST** People wrote letters. → **NOW** People send messages online. → **COMPARISON SENTENCE** *In the past, people wrote letters, but nowadays, they send messages online.*

حول فكرتك إلى جملة واحدة تقارن بين الماضي والحاضر.

5 Build a Paragraph

Topic Sentence Introduce the main idea of the paragraph. → **Supporting Details** Give 2–3 ideas and examples about the topic. → **Concluding Sentence** Write a short sentence to close the paragraph.

اكتب فقرة متكاملة: جملة افتتاحية، ثم تفاصيل وأمثلة، ثم جملة ختامية.

Plan, Outline & Write

Comparing Life in Kuwait in the Past and Nowadays

1 Choose Your Ideas

Choose 2–3 ideas from the list to compare.

- ☐ Communication
- ☐ Shopping
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Entertainment

2 Outline Your Report

Paragraph 1: Life in Kuwait in the Past

Topic sentence:

_____

Main ideas / details:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Concluding sentence:

_____

Paragraph 2: Life in Kuwait Nowadays

Topic sentence:

_____

Main ideas / details:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Concluding sentence:

_____

3 Write Your Report

Paragraph 1: Life in Kuwait in the Past

.....

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph 2: Life in Kuwait Nowadays

.....

.....

.....

Writing Tip:

Use linking words (e.g., *In the past, Nowadays, However, Unlike the past*) to connect your ideas.

Quick Check

- ☐ I wrote about the past and nowadays.
- ☐ I used linking words.
- ☐ I gave examples and details.
- ☐ I wrote complete sentences.

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Ali Misbah

Unit 1

Grade 8

Kuwait Then and Now:

Living the Change

VOCABULARY EXAM BOOSTER

1 MUST-KNOW COLLOCATIONS

a famous landmark	معلم بارز مشهور
digital technology	تكنولوجيا رقمية (إلكترونية)
visit a museum	يزور متحفًا
provide information	يوفّر معلومات
provide services	يوفّر خدمات
communicate with others	يتواصل مع الأخرين
receive a message from	يتلقى رسالةً من
deliver something to	يوصل شيئاً إلى
be fond of	يكون مولعًا بـ
an instant message	رسالةً فورية

2 IMPORTANT SYNONYMS

wonderful	= amazing / excellent	رائع
recently	= lately	مؤخراً
locate	= find	يجد / يحدد موقع
provide	= supply	يوفّر
convenient	= easy / suitable	مناسب / مريح
previously	= before	سابقًا
instant	= immediate	فوري

3 EXAM TRICKS

recently vs previously

recently = a short time ago مؤخراً

- Kuwait has **recently** opened a new museum.

vs

previously = before now / before a particular time سابقًا

- People **previously** used different ways to communicate.

become

become + noun / adjective

يصبح + اسم / صفة

- He wants to **become** a doctor.
- Kuwait has **become** modern.

Tip: **become** يكن أن يأتي اسم أو صفة.

provide

provide something to someone يوفّر شيئًا لشخص

- The school **provides** information **to** students.

توفّر المدرسة معلومات للطلاب.

provide someone with something يوفّر شخصًا بشيء

- The school **provides** students **with** information.

توفّر المدرسة الطلاب بمعلومات.

Tip: **Provide** / الشخص بحتاجة بما بوفر

communicate

communicate with + person

يتواصل مع + شخص

- Students can **communicate with** their teachers online.

يمكن للطلاب التواصل مع معلميهم عبر الإنترنت.

digital

digital = electronic

رقمي = إلكتروني

- Schools now use **digital** (electronic) tools to help students learn.

تستخدم المدارس الآن أدوات رقمية (إلكترونية) لمساعدة الطلاب على التعلم.

instant

instant = immediate

فوري = يحدث فورًا

- We can send **instant** messages anywhere in the world.

يمكننا إرسال رسائل فورية. يكن أي مكان في العالم.

4 SPECIAL EXAM CHECK

receive vs deliver

receive يستلم / يتلقى

receive something **from** someone

- I **received** a message from my friend.

تلقيت رسالة من صديقي.

vs

deliver يوصل / يسلم

deliver something **to** someone

- The company delivered the package to my home.

سلمت الشركة الطرد إلى منزلي.

be fond of

be fond of + noun or verb + ing

يكون مولعًا بـ + اسم أو فعل زائد ing

- My grandfather is **fond of** old Kuwaiti traditions.

جدي مولع بالعادات الكويتية القديمة.

- She is **fond of reading** about history.

هي مولعة بقراءة التاريخ.

tutorial

tutorial (n) = شرح / تعليمي

A **tutorial** is a lesson that teaches you how to do something.

التوتوريال هو درس يعلمك كيفية عمل شيئًا خطوة بخطوة.

- I watched a **tutorial** to learn how to use the new program.

شاهدت توتوريال لأتعلم كيف أستخدم البرنامج الجديد.



5 FOCUS WORD: locate



locate (v) = يحدد / موقع / مكان شيء

locate + place / thing

- Visitors can use the map to **locate** the museum.

يمكن للزوار استخدام الخريطة لتحديد موقع المتحف.

Exam Tip

If the meaning is "find the exact place", the answer is **locate**.

Unit 2

Grade 8

INNOVATION AND CREATION

Vocabulary One

1 brochure (n) – نشرة إعلانية

Definition: A small booklet that gives information about something.

Example: I picked up a travel **brochure** from the agency.



2 contribute (v) – يساهم / يتبرع

Definition: To give something, especially money, to help a cause.

Example: Many people **contributed** money to the charity.



3 create (v) – يخلق / ينشئ

Definition: To make or produce something new.

Example: Artists **create** beautiful paintings.



4 invention (n) – اختراع

Definition: Something that is created, especially a new device.

Example: The telephone is a great **invention**.



5 organisation (n) – منظمة

Definition: A group of people who work together.

Example: The **organisation** helps poor families.



6 talented (adj) – موهوب

Definition: Having a natural ability to do something well.

Example: She is a **talented** singer.



7 inventor (n) – مخترع

Definition: A person who creates new things.

Example: Thomas Edison was a famous **inventor**.



8 creativity (n) – الإبداع

Definition: The ability to think of new and original ideas.

Example: The project shows great **creativity**.



9 competition (n) – مسابقة

Definition: A contest in which people try to win.

Example: The students joined a science **competition**.



10 fair (n) – معرض

Definition: An event where things are shown or sold.

Example: The school held a book **fair**.



11 scholarship (n) – منحة دراسية

Definition: Money given to help someone study.

Example: She received a **scholarship** to study abroad.



12 tool (n) – أداة

Definition: An object that helps you do work.

Example: A hammer is a useful **tool**.



13 successfully (adv) – بنجاح

Definition: In a way that achieves the desired result.

Example: My cousin has **successfully** passed the exam.



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Unit 2

Grade 8

INNOVATION AND CREATION

Vocabulary Two

1 achievement *(n)* – إنجاز

Definition: Something that someone has achieved.

Example: Winning the prize was a big **achievement**.



2 greatly *(adv)* – بشكل كبير

Definition: In a large or great way.

Example: She was **greatly** admired by her friends.



3 junior *(adj)* – مبتدئ

Definition: Lower in position, rank, or age.

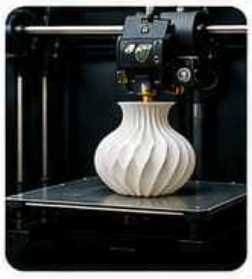
Example: He is a **junior** member of the team.



4 invent *(v)* – يخترع

Definition: To create something that did not exist before.

Example: He wants to **invent** a new machine.



5 surgeon *(n)* – جراح

Definition: A doctor who operates on people.

Example: The **surgeon** performed a difficult operation.



6 determination *(n)* – عزم / عزيمة

Definition: The quality of being determined to succeed.

Example: Her **determination** helped her succeed.



7 develop *(v)* – يطوّر / يَنمّي

Definition: To grow or make something better.

Example: Scientists **develop** new medicines.



8 worldwide *(adv)* – عالميًا

Definition: Across the whole world.

Example: The movie became famous **worldwide**.



9 proud *(adj)* – فخور

Definition: Feeling happy because of your achievement.

Example: His parents are **proud** of his success.



10 honour *(n)* – شرف / تكرّم

Definition: Great respect and admiration.

Example: It is an **honour** to meet the president.



11 success *(n)* – نجاح

Definition: The achievement of something you want.

Example: Her business was a great **success**.



12 improve *(v)* – يحسّن / يطوّر

Definition: To become better. Reading every day will **improve** your English.

Example: Reading every day will **improve** your English.



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VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Exercise 1 — Fill in the spaces with one of the following words:

achievement | become | organisation | scholarship | develop

1. Amal received a full _____ to study medicine at a famous university abroad.
2. Scientists are working hard to _____ new medicines for serious diseases.
3. Winning the national competition was a great _____ for the young team.
4. The charity _____ provides food and clothes to families in need every month.

Exercise 2 — Fill in the spaces with one of the following words:

success | tool | contribute | creativity | improve

1. You can _____ your English by reading useful books and practising every day.
2. Everyone should _____ to making the local community a better place.
3. A computer is a useful _____ for students when they are doing research and projects.
4. Hard work, patience and determination are important keys to _____ in life.

Exercise 3 — Fill in the spaces with one of the following words:

honour | determination | surgeon | talented | proud

1. The young artist is very _____ and can create beautiful paintings in different styles.
2. The _____ performed a difficult operation and helped the patient recover quickly.
3. Her parents were extremely _____ of her excellent results at the end of the school year.
4. With hard work and _____, you can overcome difficulties and reach your goals.

Exercise 4 — Fill in the spaces with one of the following words:

worldwide | competition | greatly | brochure | invention

1. I picked up a travel _____ from the tourist office before visiting the historical places.
2. The telephone was an important _____ that changed the way people communicate.
3. The students took part in a science _____ and presented their most creative projects.
4. Modern technology has _____ changed the way people communicate, work and learn.

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VOCABULARY PRACTICE

▶ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The scientist became famous after he designed an _____ that solved an important problem.

a) invention b) brochure c) scholarship d) organisation

2. The young artist is extremely _____ and can produce beautiful paintings without much help.

a) talented b) proud c) junior d) fair

3. Reading English books regularly can _____ your vocabulary and improve your writing skills.

a) locate b) invent c) contribute d) improve

4. The research team hopes to _____ a new treatment for patients with serious illnesses.

a) receive b) become c) develop d) locate

5. The university offered her a _____ because of her excellent academic results.

a) achievement b) scholarship c) competition d) brochure

6. The experienced _____ carefully examined the patient before performing the operation.

a) inventor b) surgeon c) organisation d) junior

7. Students from several schools joined the science _____ and presented their best ideas.

a) competition b) organisation c) scholarship d) achievement

8. The charity _____ provides food, clothes and other useful things to poor families.

a) invention b) organisation c) brochure d) determination

9. The team completed the difficult project _____ and submitted the final report on time.

a) successfully b) previously c) greatly d) nowadays

10. A computer can be a useful _____ when students are researching information for school projects.

a) tool b) brochure c) achievement d) scholarship

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VOCABULARY PRACTICE

▶ **Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

11. The teacher praised the students' _____ when they found a creative solution to the problem.

a) invention b) determination c) achievement d) creativity

12. He is a _____ member of the team because he joined the organisation only recently.

a) talented b) proud c) junior d) fair

13. The school needs the right _____ to measure the temperature accurately during the science experiment.

a) brochure b) competition c) inventor d) tool

14. The new educational programme is now used _____ in schools across many different countries.

a) greatly b) successfully c) worldwide d) previously

15. Her parents felt very _____ when she won first prize in the national competition.

a) talented b) junior c) proud d) fair

16. His strong _____ helped him continue working even when the project became very difficult.

a) creativity b) determination c) organisation d) brochure

17. It was a great _____ for the young student to meet the famous scientist personally.

a) invention b) honour c) competition d) scholarship

18. Winning the international prize was an important _____ for the young scientist and her team.

a) achievement b) brochure c) organisation d) scholarship

19. Many local people _____ money to the charity so it can support more families.

a) invent b) contribute c) improve d) develop

20. Scientists all over the world try to _____ new medicines to treat serious diseases.

a) become b) invent c) receive d) locate

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Ali Misbah

Present Perfect Simple

المضارع التام البسيط

1 Warm-up Comic



2 Think!

Look at the comic and answer.

1. Which sentence talks about a finished action? .....
2. Which sentence talks about a life experience? .....

فكر أولاً

حاول استنتاج القاعدة من الحوار قبل قراءة الشرح.

3 Grammar Box

Subject + have / has + V³ (Past Participle)

Sentence	Rule	Example
Affirmative	Subject + have/has + V³	She has finished her homework.
Negative	Subject + haven't/hasn't + V³	He hasn't called me yet.
Question	Have/Has + Subject + V³?	Have you finished your homework?



Ali's Note

- **have →** I / You / We / They
- **has →** He / She / It

4 We use the Present Perfect to...

متى نستخدم المضارع التام؟

1 Talk about a finished action with a result now.



الحدث انتهى لكن النتيجة ما زالت موجودة الآن.

2 Talk about a recent action.



حدث انتهى منذ وقت قريب والنتيجة موجودة الآن.

3 Talk about life experiences.



نسأل عن تجربة في الحياة دون تحديد وقت.

Ali's Tip

Present Perfect = Result ✓

اسأل نفسك: هل النتيجة ما زالت مهمة الآن؟
إذا كانت الإجابة نعم، فاستخدم Present Perfect.



Present Perfect Simple
Signal Words

already

We use already in affirmative sentences.

already والحداة في الجمل المثبتة.

- I have already finished my homework.
- They have already eaten.

just

We use just for recent actions.

نستخدم just للأحداث التي حدثت منذ لحظات.

- She has just arrived home.
- I have just sent the email.

yet

We use yet in questions and negative sentences.

نستخدم yet في الأسئلة والجمل المنفية.

- Have you finished yet?
- I haven't finished yet.

ever

We use ever in questions about life experiences.

نستخدم ever في الأسئلة عن التجارب الحياتية.

- Have you ever visited London?
- Have you ever tried sushi?

never

We use never in negative sentences without not.

نستخدم never في الجمل المنفية بدون not.

- She has never been to Paris.
- I have never seen this movie.

SINCE & FOR

since

We use since with a starting point in the past.

Since = منذ متى؟

It tells us when the action started.

- since 2022
- since Monday
- since 8 o'clock
- since May



SINCE → starting point

FOR → period of time

for

We use for with a period of time.

كم المدة؟ / بقاله قد ايه؟

It tells us how long the action has continued.

- for two hours
- for five years
- for a week
- for three days

Ali's Tip

SINCE

I have lived here since 2022.

FOR

I have lived here for four years.

Since = منذ متى؟ | For = كم المدة؟

Quick Rule

SINCE + starting point
→ 2022 / Monday / 8 o'clock / May

FOR + period of time
→ two hours / four years / a week / three days

Practice Time

(Present Perfect Simple)

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

A Choose the correct answer.

1. Ali _____ his homework already.
   a) finishes b) finished c) has finished d) is finishing

2. My parents _____ in Kuwait for ten years.
   a) live b) lived c) have lived d) are living

3. Sara _____ her project yet.
   a) hasn't finished b) didn't finish c) doesn't finish d) isn't finishing

4. I have _____ eaten lunch, so I'm not hungry.
   a) yet b) just c) ever d) never

5. Have you finished your homework _____?
   a) already b) just c) yet d) never

6. We have _____ visited this museum. It is our first time here.
   a) ever b) already c) never d) just

7. _____ you ever travelled by plane?
   a) Did b) Have c) Has d) Do

8. My brother has _____ to London three times.
   a) go b) went c) gone d) been

9. They have lived here _____ 2020.
   a) for b) since c) ago d) from

10. She has studied English _____ five years.
    a) since b) for c) ago d) at

11. Ahmed _____ his room yesterday.
    a) has cleaned b) cleans c) cleaned d) is cleaning

12. We _____ this film before.
    a) have seen b) saw c) see d) are seeing

13. _____ your sister _____ her Science project yet?
    a) Has / finished b) Did / finish c) Does / finish d) Is / finishing

14. I _____ never _____ sushi before.
    a) have / eaten b) has / eaten c) did / eat d) have / ate

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Neu Academy

Practice Time

(Present Perfect Simple)

A Choose the correct answer.

1. My father _____ this company since 2018.
   a) works b) worked c) has worked d) is working

2. Mona has _____ arrived home, so you can call her now.
   a) yet b) ever c) just d) never

3. Have you _____ visited the Grand Mosque?
   a) never b) ever c) yet d) since

4. We haven't finished the project _____.
   a) already b) just c) ever d) yet

5. They have lived in this house _____ six years.
   a) since b) for c) ago d) from

6. Sara has _____ her homework, so she can go out with her friends.
   a) already finished b) finish c) finished yesterday d) is finishing

B Do as required.

1. Ali has visited Dubai three times. **(Ask a question using How many times.)**

.....

2. They have finished the project already. **(Make a question.)**

.....

3. Mona has lived in Kuwait for six years. **(Ask a question.)**

.....

4. Ahmed has not cleaned his room yet. **(Make affirmative.)**

.....

5. Zain not see his uncle since he travelled to Dubai. **(Correct the mistake.)**

.....

6. I have visited London yesterday. **(Correct the mistake.)**

.....

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Ali Misbah

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

Question Tags
(The Past Simple)

THINK!



Ali visited his uncle yesterday, **didn't he?**



Mona didn't visit her aunt last weekend, **did she?**

1. What do you notice at the end of the sentences?
2. Is the tag positive or negative?
3. What happens to the verb in the tag?

GRAMMAR BOOK

What is a Question Tag?

A question tag is a short question added to the end of a sentence to check information or ask for agreement.

السؤال المذيّل هو سؤال قصير يُضاف في نهاية الجملة للتأكد من المعلومة أو طلب الموافقة.

THE GOLDEN RULE ★

Positive sentence → Negative tag

Ali visited his uncle, **didn't he?**

Negative sentence → Positive tag

Ali didn't visit his uncle, **did he?**

Positive

Subject + past verb → didn't + pronoun

↓

Sara cleaned her room, **didn't she?**

Negative

Subject + didn't + verb → did + pronoun

↓

Sara didn't clean her room, **did she?**

Remember: Use the short form in negative tags. *(didn't / wasn't / weren't)*

MORE EXAMPLES

- He played football, **didn't he?**
- They visited Kuwait, **didn't they?**
- Mona didn't call Ali, **did she?**

UNIT 2

GRADE 8 | Innovation and Creation

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

Question Tags

(Special Cases & Quick Review)

1 SUBJECT → PRONOUN

Ali was tired, **wasn't he?**

Ali → he

The students were late, **weren't they?**

The students → they

خلي بالك: نستخدم العكس في السؤال المذيّل.

was	→	wasn't	were	→	weren't
wasn't	→	was	weren't	→	were

2 SPECIAL CASES

A I am → aren't I?

I am late, **aren't I?**

B Let's → shall we?

Let's go to the park, **shall we?**

Let's start the lesson, **shall we?**

C Imperatives → will you?

Open the door, **will you?**

Don't be late, **will you?**

3 QUICK REVIEW

A Present Simple

He plays football, **doesn't he?**

Present Simple → do / does

B Present Continuous

She is studying, **isn't she?**

Present Continuous → am / is / are

C Modal Verbs

He can swim, **can't he?**

You should study harder, **shouldn't you?**

They will come tomorrow, **won't they?**

Modal Verb → same modal

4 QUESTION TAGS – QUICK MAP

- Past Simple → did / didn't
- Present Simple → do / does
- Present Continuous → am / is / are
- Modal Verbs → same modal

Special Cases

- I am → aren't I?
- Let's → shall we?
- Imperatives → will you?

Question Tags

Practice Time

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Ali visited his uncle last weekend, _____?
   a) did he b) didn't he c) doesn't he d) wasn't he

2. Sara didn't finish her homework yesterday, _____?
   a) did she b) didn't she c) does she d) wasn't she

3. The students played football after school, _____?
   a) don't they b) weren't they c) did they d) didn't they

4. Omar didn't watch the match last night, _____?
   a) didn't he b) does he c) did he d) wasn't he

5. The new science laboratory opened last month, _____?
   a) didn't it b) did it c) wasn't it d) doesn't it

6. Mona cleaned her room yesterday, _____?
   a) doesn't she b) didn't she c) did she d) wasn't she

7. They didn't arrive at school on time, _____?
   a) didn't they b) do they c) did they d) weren't they

8. You enjoyed the school trip, _____?
   a) did you b) don't you c) didn't you d) weren't you

9. He plays basketball every Friday, _____?
   a) didn't he b) doesn't he c) isn't he d) did he

10. Let's go to the library, _____?
    a) will we b) do we c) shall we d) won't we

B Do as required:

1. They visited Kuwait last year, _____? (Complete)
2. She didn't call you yesterday, _____? (Complete)
3. Ahmed finished his project, did he? (Correct)

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

Developing healthy habits is one of the most important steps teenagers can take to improve their future. A healthy lifestyle includes regular physical activity, good nutrition, enough sleep, and positive social relationships. When students exercise regularly, they increase their strength and energy, which helps them concentrate better in class. Even a short walk, light workout, or simple stretching can make a big difference. Eating balanced meals also plays a major role in supporting health. Foods rich in vitamins and whole grains provide the body with nutrients that are needed for learning and daily activities. Students who eat **nutritious** meals feel more active and confident throughout the day.

Getting enough sleep is equally important because it allows the brain to rest and the body to recover. Many teenagers forget that staying awake for long hours weakens memory and reduces performance at school. Healthy habits also include staying connected with friends and family. When teenagers combine exercise, good food, enough sleep, and strong relationships, they prepare themselves for long-term success. Healthy habits today will lead to a better and stronger tomorrow.

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Neu Academy

Reading Comprehension – Questions

A. According to passage, choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:(12 marks)

1. The **BEST** title for the passage could be .....

   a- How to Build Machines
   b- Dangers of Technology
   c- Life in the Desert
   d- Building a Healthy Future

2. The underlined word '**They**' refers to .....

   a- students
   b- meals
   c. activities
   d. vitamins

3. The closest meaning of "**nutritious**":

   a- weak
   b. noisy
   c. healthy
   d. cold

4. According to the passage, healthy habits also include .....

   a. chatting with relatives
   b. doing homework
   c. travelling abroad
   d. watching movies

5. All statements are true EXCEPT:

   a- Sleep helps the brain rest.
   b. Social ties reduce stress.
   c. Staying awake for long is helpful.
   d. Exercise improves focus

6. The writer's purpose of the passage is to .....

   a. to encourage healthy habits
   b. to describe animals
   c. to explain travel tips
   d. to teach cooking

B. According to passage, answer the following questions:(4 marks)

7. Why is sleep important for teenagers?

   .....

   .....

8. How does exercise help students?

   .....

   .....

WRITING

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

PLAN & WRITE

WRITING TASK

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about the advantages and disadvantages of using smart devices daily.

PLAN YOUR WRITING

01 PARAGRAPH 1: ADVANTAGES

Topic Sentence: _____

_____

Detail 1: _____

_____

Detail 2: _____

_____

Detail 3: _____

_____

Detail 4: _____

_____

Concluding Sentence: _____

_____

02 PARAGRAPH 2: DISADVANTAGES

Topic Sentence: _____

_____

Detail 1: _____

_____

Detail 2: _____

_____

Detail 3: _____

_____

Detail 4: _____

_____

Concluding Sentence: _____

_____

NOW, WRITE!

Write your two-paragraph report here.

WRITER'S TIP

Use linking words to connect your ideas clearly.
Check your grammar and make your writing better.

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Ali Misbah

WRITING

نيو أكاديمي
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ADVANTAGES

WRITING TASK

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about the advantages and disadvantages of using smart devices daily.

PARAGRAPH 1: ADVANTAGES

Smartphones are very useful because they make our daily life easier. First, they help people track their health and fitness using special apps. Second, smartphones help with learning because students can search for information and study anywhere. In addition, they make homework easier by helping people plan their time and organize tasks. Finally, they can control smart home devices, such as lights or air conditioners. For these reasons, smartphones are very helpful tools that make life more comfortable.

PARAGRAPH 2: DISADVANTAGES

However, smartphones also have some disadvantages that people should be careful about. First of all, they can cause overuse, and people may spend too much time on them. Second, they might risk privacy and personal data. Moreover, using smartphones at night can lead to poor sleep. Besides, they cause people to make mistakes at work or study. To conclude, even though smartphones are very helpful, we should use them wisely.

WRITING CONNECTORS

First | Second | In addition | Finally | However | Moreover | Besides | To conclude

WRITER'S TIP

Use linking words to connect your ideas and make your paragraphs clear and strong.

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Writing

Plan and Write

Interesting Places in Kuwait

> *"Kuwait is where adventure and history meet."*
>
> Plan and write a report of two paragraphs of not less than (10 sentences) about **interesting places people can visit in Kuwait** and what they can do there.

Paragraph 1:



Topic sentence: _____

_____

Supporting details:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Conclusion: _____

_____

Paragraph 2:



Topic sentence: _____

_____

Supporting details:





_____

_____

_____

_____

Conclusion: _____

_____

Ali Misbah

Unit 2

Grade 8

نيو أكاديمي Neu Academy

INNOVATION AND CREATION

VOCABULARY EXAM BOOSTER

1 MUST-KNOW COLLOCATIONS

1. create new ideas — بيتكر أفكارًا جديدة
2. make a contribution to + noun — يساهم في
   Example: make a contribution to charity.
3. join a competition — يشارك في مسابقة
4. hold a fair — يقيم معرضاً
5. receive a scholarship — يحصل على منحة دراسية
6. great achievement — إنجاز عظيم
7. junior member — عضو أقل سناً / رتبة
8. develop new medicines — يطوّر أدوية جديدة
9. worldwide success — نجاح عالمي
10. improve your skills — يحسّن مهاراتك

2 IMPORTANT SYNONYMS

Word	Synonym	المعنى
create	make	يبتكر / ينشئ
invent	create	يخترع
invention	discovery	اختراع
organisation	association	منظمه
talented	gifted	موهوب

Word	Synonym	المعنى
competition	contest	مسابقه
fair	exhibition	معرض
achievement	accomplishment	إنجاز
worldwide	global	عالمي

3 EXAM TRAPS

1 CREATE vs INVENT

- **create** = make something new
  يُنشئ / يبتكر شيئاً جديداً
- **invent** = create something that did not exist before
  يخترع شيئاً لم يكن موجوداً من قبل

Examples:
- Scientists **invent** new machines.
- Artists **create** beautiful paintings.

2 JUNIOR

junior = younger in age or lower in rank/level
أقل سناً أو أقل في الرتبة / الخبرة

Example:
He is a **junior** member of the team.

3 PROUD

- **proud of** + noun / V-ing — فخوز بـ (اسم مع وحة)
- **proud to** + V1 — فخوز بـ (فعل مجرد)

Examples:
- She is **proud of** her success.
- He is **proud of** winning the competition.
- She is **proud to** represent her school.

4 INVENTOR vs INVENTION

- **inventor** = person — الشخص الذي يخترع
- **invention** = thing — الاختراع نفسه

Example:
The **inventor** created a useful **invention**.

5 SUCCESS vs SUCCESSFUL

- **success** = noun (نجاح)
- **successful** = adjective (ناجح)

Examples:
- Her business was a great **success**.
- She is a **successful** businesswoman.

6 COMPETITION vs FAIR

- **competition** = a contest
  مسابقة
- **fair** = an event where things are shown or sold
  معرض

Example:
They held a book **fair** last weekend.

Unit 3

Grade 8

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

HEALTHY INSIDE, HEALTHY OUTSIDE

Vocabulary One

1 

infographic (n) رسم بياني معلوماتي

The visual way to show information or data.

The teacher showed us an **infographic** about healthy food.

2 

whole grain (n) حبوب كاملة

Grains that include all parts of the grain seed.

It's better to eat bread made from **whole grain**.

3 

junk food (n) طعام غير صحي

Food that is not good for your health.

Eating too much **junk food** is unhealthy.

4 

active (adj) نشط

She is very **active** and plays football every day.

5 

engage (v) يشارك / يدمج

To involve someone in an activity or conversation.

The teacher tried to **engage** the students in the lesson.

6 

physical (adj) بدني / جسدي

Related to the body and its health.

Regular **physical** exercise keeps you healthy.

7 

enough (adv) كافي

As much as is necessary; sufficient.

He didn't study **enough** for the exam.

8 

track (v) يتتبع

You can **track** your progress using an app.

You can **track** your progress using an app.

9 

record (v) يسجل / يدوّن

To write or save information for later use.

I **record** new vocabulary in my notebook.

10 

frequently (adv) بشكل متكرر

Many times; often.

He **frequently** visits his grandparents.

11 

serious (adj) جاد / خطير

Very important or needing careful attention.

This is a **serious** problem we need to solve.

Ali Misbah

Unit 3

Grade 8

HEALTHY INSIDE, HEALTHY OUTSIDE

Vocabulary One

1



expert (n) خبير

A person who has special knowledge or skill.

My father is an **expert** in computers.

2



actually (adv) في الواقع / فعلاً

In fact; really.

I **actually** enjoyed the English lesson today.

3



device (n) جهاز

A piece of equipment made for a particular purpose.

This **device** helps people check their heart rate.

4



chat (v) يدردش

To talk with someone using messages.

I like to **chat** with my friends online.

5



affect (v) يؤثر على

To influence or change something.

Lack of sleep can **affect** your performance.

6



stressed (adj) متوتر / مضغوط

Feeling worried or nervous because of pressure.

She felt **stressed** before the exam.

7



encourage (v) يشجع

To give support, confidence, or hope to someone.

Teachers should **encourage** students to read more.

8



regular (adj) منتظم

Happening or done in the usual way.

He goes to the gym on a **regular** basis.

9



instead of (prep) بدلاً من

Used to show one thing in place of another.

Drink water **instead of** soda.

10



memory (n) ذاكرة

The ability to remember information.

Good sleep improves your **memory**.

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Vocabulary Practice

A. Fill in the space with the suitable word from the list below:

Exercise (A)

• device • track • chat • memory • record

1. You can use an app to ..... your daily steps and exercise.
2. My grandfather has a very good ..... and remembers people's names easily.
3. Please don't ..... with your friends while the teacher is explaining the lesson.
4. This smart ..... can measure your heart rate and count your steps.

Exercise (B)

• expert • junk food • whole grain • stressed • physical

1. Doctors advise teenagers to choose ..... bread instead of white bread.
2. Eating too much ..... can be harmful to your health.
3. The school invited a health ..... to talk to students about good habits.
4. I felt ..... before the important exam because I had not prepared well.

Exercise (C)

• encourage • engage • affect • improve • serious

1. Regular exercise can ..... your concentration and energy.
2. Parents should ..... their children to eat healthy food.
3. Lack of sleep can ..... your memory and school performance.
4. The teacher used interesting activities to ..... students in the lesson.

Exercise (D)

• active • enough • frequently • actually • regular

1. You should be ..... and take part in physical activities every day.
2. Teenagers need to get ..... sleep to stay healthy and focused.
3. My brother ..... visits the gym because he wants to stay fit.
4. I thought the exercise was difficult, but it was ..... quite easy.

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Vocabulary Practice

Choose the best word (a, b, c or d) to complete each sentence. Questions 1–12

1. For a healthy diet, you should eat more _____ such as brown rice and oats.
   a) experts b) devices c) memories d) whole grains
2. To stay healthy, teenagers should _____ in physical activities every day.
   a) encourage b) affect c) engage d) record
3. My smartwatch can _____ how many steps I take each day.
   a) improve b) track c) chat d) engage
4. Doctors _____ teenagers to develop healthy sleeping habits.
   a) chat b) encourage c) record d) affect
5. Eating too much _____, such as chips and sweets, may cause health problems.
   a) device b) junk food c) memory d) expert
6. Lack of sleep can negatively _____ your mood and concentration.
   a) record b) engage c) affect d) chat
7. Many teenagers use electronic _____ before going to bed.
   a) devices b) experts c) records d) memories
8. Dr. Ahmed is a health _____ who gives students useful advice about nutrition.
   a) memory b) device c) record d) expert
9. It is common to feel _____ before an important exam.
   a) physical b) stressed c) active d) regular
10. You should exercise _____ to keep your body strong and healthy.
    a) previously b) worldwide c) frequently d) actually
11. Sitting for long hours without moving can lead to _____ health problems.
    a) digital b) serious c) regular d) active
12. The teacher asked students to _____ their progress in a notebook.
    a) chat b) affect c) record d) encourage

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Vocabulary Practice

Choose the best word (a, b, c, or d) to complete each sentence.

Questions 13–24

13. Regular exercise can greatly _____ your overall health.
a) record b) improve c) encourage d) chat

14. A good teacher tries to _____ every student in classroom activities.
a) record b) engage c) affect d) track

15. Students need _____ sleep to concentrate well at school.
a) seriously b) enough c) actually d) frequently

16. She has a good _____ and can remember everything she studies.
a) expert b) record c) memory d) device

17. He visits his grandparents _____ because he enjoys spending time with them.
a) actually b) frequently c) seriously d) enough

18. The school encourages students to stay _____ by walking, exercising, and playing sports.
a) regular b) stressed c) active d) serious

19. The doctor advised us to choose _____ foods instead of unhealthy snacks.
a) regular b) whole grain c) physical d) junk

20. I thought the test was very difficult, but it was _____ easier than I expected.
a) enough b) seriously c) actually d) frequently

21. A _____ exercise routine can help teenagers stay fit and healthy.
a) active b) regular c) serious d) stressed

22. The teacher asked us to _____ with our classmates about the project.
a) track b) chat c) record d) affect

23. The lack of sleep may _____ a student's ability to concentrate.
a) record b) encourage c) affect d) engage

24. The coach wanted to _____ the students to take better care of their health.
a) record b) encourage c) track d) chat

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Ali Misbah

UNIT 3

Grade 8 | Healthy Inside, Healthy Outside

COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

نيو أكاديمي Neu Academy

GRAMMAR IN ACTION

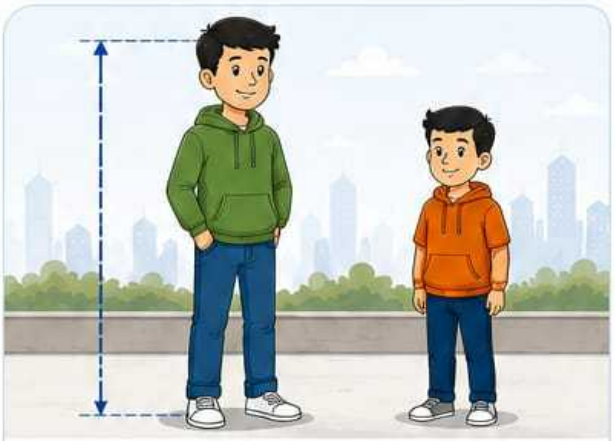
When do we use them?

Comparative
We compare TWO people or things.
المقارنة: نستخدمها للمقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين.

Superlative
We compare THREE or MORE people or things.
التفضيل: نستخدمه للمقارنة بين ثلاثة أشخاص أو أشياء أو أكثر.

1 COMPARATIVE = المقارنة

We compare TWO people or things.



A. Short Adjectives (الصفات القصيرة)

Ali is **taller than** Omar.

adjective + er + than

- الصفة القصيرة: نضيف إلى الصفة. ثم نستخدم than.

- A car is **faster than** a bicycle.

B. Long Adjectives (الصفات الطويلة)

English is **more interesting than** Maths.

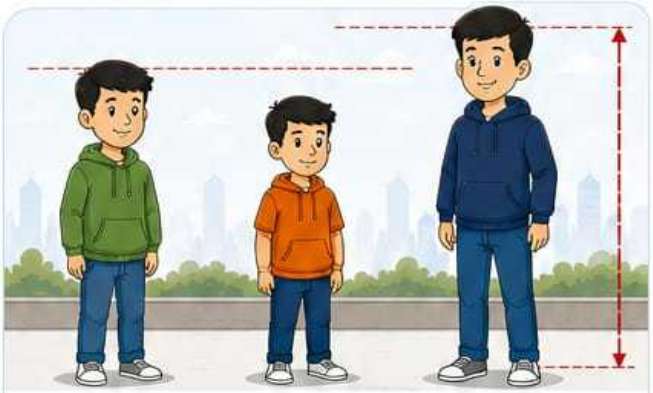
more + adjective + than

- الصفة الطويلة: نستخدم more قبل الصفة، ثم than.

- This book is **more useful than** that one.

2 SUPERLATIVE = التفضيل

We compare THREE or MORE people or things.



A. Short Adjectives (الصفات القصيرة)

Hassan is **the tallest** student in the class.

the + adjective + est

- الصفة القصيرة: نستخدم the قبل ثم نضيف -est

B. Long Adjectives (الصفات الطويلة)

This is **the most interesting** book in the library.

the most + adjective

- الصفة الطويلة: نستخدم the most قبل الصفة.

REMEMBER

TWO → COMPARATIVE
(شخصان أو شيئان)

- adjective + er + than
- more + adjective + than

THREE OR MORE → SUPERLATIVE
(ثلاثة أو أكثر)

- the + adjective + est
- the most + adjective

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UNIT 3

Grade 8 | Healthy Inside, Healthy Outside

COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

SPELLING RULES & SPECIAL ADJECTIVES

1 SPELLING RULES

Short adjectives

tall → taller → the tallest

- نضيف -er للمفارنة، و -est للتفضيل

2 Ends with -y

y → i

happy → happier → the happiest

- إذا انتهت الصفة بـ -y نحول y → i ثم نضيف -er / -est

3 Double the final consonant

CVC

big → bigger → the biggest

- إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك واحد، نضاعف الحرف الأخير قبل -er / -est

4 Long adjectives

beautiful → more beautiful → the most beautiful

- مع الصفات الطويلة نستخدم more في المفارنة التفضيل في the most.

2 SPECIAL ADJECTIVES

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	farther / further	the farthest / the furthest

★ هذه الصفات لها صيغ خاصة، لذلك نحفظها كما هي.

3 QUICK EXAM CHECK

If you see → THAN

Comparative المفارنة

- Short adjective → -er
- Long adjective → more + adjective

If you see → in the class / in the world / of all / ever

Superlative التفضيل

- Short adjective → the + adjective + -est
- Long adjective → the most + adjective

THAN تدل على المفارنة بين اثنين.

أما in the class / in the world / of all / ever فتدل غالبًا على التفضيل.

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Practice Time
(Comparatives & Superlatives)

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1 Ali is _____ than Omar because he exercises every morning before school.

a) strong b) stronger c) strongest d) the strongest

2 This bag is _____ than the one I bought last year.

a) more comfortable b) comfortable c) most comfortable d) the most comfortable

3 Hassan is _____ student in our class at running.

a) faster b) fast c) the fastest d) fastest

4 This is _____ book I have ever read about healthy living.

a) more interesting b) interesting c) most interesting d) the most interesting

5 My new school is _____ from our house than my old school.

a) farther b) far c) the farthest d) farthest

6 Sarah's new dress is _____ than the one she wore yesterday.

a) more beautiful b) beautiful c) the most beautiful d) most beautiful

7 This exercise is _____ than the previous one we did yesterday.

a) more difficult b) difficult c) most difficult d) the most difficult

8 Mount Everest is _____ mountain in the world.

a) high b) higher c) the highest d) highest

9 Of the two restaurants, the one near our school is _____.

a) cheaper b) the cheapest c) cheapest d) cheap

10 This soup is _____ than the one we had yesterday. It tastes amazing!

a) tastier b) tasty c) the tastiest d) most tasty

11 English is _____ of the two subjects for me this year.

a) good b) better c) the best d) best

12 My father is getting _____ now because he follows a healthy diet.

a) healthier b) healthy c) the healthiest d) most healthy

13 Which is _____ for you, English or Maths?

a) good b) better c) best d) the best

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Ali Misbah

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

Practice Time
(Comparatives & Superlatives)

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

14 My brother thinks swimming is _____ than watching TV all day.

a) healthier b) healthy c) the healthiest d) healthiest

15 This is _____ meal our family has prepared this week.

a) healthier b) healthy c) the healthiest d) healthiest

16 Of the two bags, this one is _____ for carrying books to school.

a) most comfortable b) the most comfortable c) more comfortable d) comfortable

17 Sara is _____ student in our group when it comes to helping others.

a) kind b) kinder c) the kindest d) kindest

18 Which is _____, walking or cycling, if you want to exercise outdoors?

a) good b) better c) the best d) best

B. Do as required.

1 Ali is a good student in the class because he studies hard. *(Correct the adjective.)*

.....

2 My new bicycle is fast than my old one. *(Correct the adjective.)*

.....

3 Sara is the beautiful girl in our class this year. *(Correct the adjective.)*

.....

4 This new exercise is difficult than the one we did yesterday. *(Correct the adjective.)*

.....

5 This is the bad film I have ever watched with my family. *(Correct the adjective.)*

.....

6 Of the two restaurants, the one near our school is expensive. *(Correct the adjective.)*

.....

7 This is the interesting story I have ever read about healthy habits. *(Correct the adjective.)*

.....

8 My new school is far than my old school from our house. *(Correct the adjective.)*

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

ترتيب الصفات

1 Warm-up



Can we use more than one adjective before a noun?
(هل يمكننا استخدام أكثر من، صفة قبل الاسم؟)
He is a kind tall young boy.

Yes! But we must follow the correct order.
(نعم! لكن يجب أن نتبع (الترتيب الصحيح).
He is a kind, tall, young boy.

Example: a beautiful small red car



2 Grammar Box

★ THE RULE ★

When we use two or more adjectives before a noun, we usually follow this order:

Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material	Noun
الرأي	الحجم	العمر	الشكل	اللون	الأصل	المادة الخام	الاسم

3 The 8 Categories

1 OPINION (الرأي)	2 SIZE (الحجم)	3 AGE (العمر)	4 SHAPE (الشكل)	5 COLOUR (اللون)	6 ORIGIN (الأصل)	7 MATERIAL (المادة الخام)	8 NOUN (الاسم)
• beautiful	• big	• young	• round	• black	• Kuwaiti	• wooden	• boy
• kind	• small	• old	• long	• white	• Egyptian	• leather	• car
• clever	• tall	• new	• square	• blue	• French	• cotton	• house
• friendly	• tiny	• ancient	• oval	• red	• Italian	• metal	• bag

4 Ali's Tip



تبدأ الصفات بـ رأي
وتنتهي بـ مادة خام، قبل الاسم.

5 Easy Examples

✓ a beautiful small Italian bag
(Opinion + Size + Origin + Noun)



✓ a beautiful old wooden house
(Opinion + Age + Material + Noun)



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ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

ترتيب الصفات

1 Choose the correct answer.

Choose the correct order of adjectives.

1 My father bought a _____ car last month.



a Japanese black modern
b modern black Japanese
c black Japanese modern
d Japanese modern black

2 We stayed in a _____ hotel during our holiday.



a beautiful large new
b new beautiful large
c large beautiful new
d beautiful new large

3 Sarah is wearing a _____ dress today.



a cotton long blue
b blue cotton long
c long blue cotton
d cotton blue long

4 My grandfather sat on a _____ chair.



a wooden old comfortable
b comfortable old wooden
c old wooden comfortable
d wooden comfortable old

5 We saw a _____ box on the table.



a metal small round
b round metal small
c small round metal
d round small metal

6 They live in a _____ house near the beach.



a white beautiful big
b big white beautiful
c beautiful big white
d white big beautiful

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ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

ترتيب الصفات

1 Correct the Mistake

Correct the order of the adjectives in each sentence.

1. She bought a red beautiful Italian dress.

.....

2. We live in a wooden old large house.

.....

3. He has a leather black small bag.

.....

4. They visited a modern big Egyptian museum.

.....

2 Complete the Sentences

Put the adjectives in the correct order to complete each sentence.

1. She has a (beautiful – small – French) bag.



_____

2. They live in a (old – large – brown) house.



_____

3. He bought a (new – blue – Japanese) bike.



_____

4. We met a (kind – young – Kuwaiti) student.



_____

Grammar Challenge

Write ONE sentence using THREE adjectives before the noun.

.....

.....

.....

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Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

It is most necessary for everybody to cut down on his food expenses. Since the early 1970s, the cost of food has gone up faster than the cost of all other items and services. The increase has amounted to more than 300%. For all families in poor countries, food is the biggest item in **their** monthly household budget. In fact, it swallows more than half the budget of millions of low-income families. People suffer a lot from the high prices of food.

How will such a state of affairs end? Is it the fate of low- income families to face starvation? Isn't there a way out? To be sure, there is. You can reduce your food expenses at least 20% by observing the following pieces of advice. Note the food items which you need when your supplies run low.

Group the same kinds of food and supplies together and write a list of your needs. Use your list as you shop and nowadays in different forms; fresh, canned and frozen. Choose the cheapest and the healthiest ones.

You can buy fresh vegetables instead of frozen ones because they are cheaper and healthier. Chickens are cheaper than red meat. You can have beans, cheese and eggs instead of meat.

One last advice, " Don't go shopping on an **empty** stomach." Shopping when you are hungry may tempt you to buy things you don't really need.

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Reading Comprehension Questions

A. From a, b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer: (6 × 2 = 12 Marks)

1 The best title for the text:

a) The Importance of Food b) Solutions for High Prices of Food c) Types of Food d) The Lack of Food

2 The underlined word **empty**, in the 2nd paragraph means:

a) hungry b) sad c) full d) happy

3 The underlined pronoun **their**, in the 1st refers to:

a) countries b) families c) items d) services

4 People, who face starvation:

a) have high income b) have adequate income c) have low income d) have good income

5 According to the passage, one of the following sentences is **TRUE**:

a) People don't suffer from high prices of food.
b) Food takes most of the families' budget.
c) People can't reduce food expenses.
d) Frozen food is cheaper than fresh food.

6 The purpose of the writer is to:

a) compare between the price of food now and then
b) tell us about different kinds of food
c) inform us about poor people
d) show us how to decrease expenses on food

B. Answer the following questions, according to the passage: (2 × 2 = 4 Marks)

7 According to the passage, what are the three different forms of food?

.....

.....

8 Why should you write a shopping list before going shopping?

.....

.....

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WRITING

A Two-Paragraph Report

Follow these simple steps to write a great report.

1 Understand the Topic

Write a two-paragraph report about:
ways to lead a healthy lifestyle and the risks of unhealthy habits.

اقرأ المطلوب جيدًا وحدد أنك ستكتب فقرتين.

What can I write about?

- Healthy habits
- Food and water
- Exercise and sleep
- Unhealthy habits

اختر ٢–٣ أفكار فقط للكتابة عنها.

2 Make a Simple Plan

Paragraph 1: Healthy Lifestyle	Paragraph 2: Unhealthy Habits
Eat healthy food.	Eat too much junk food.
Drink enough water.	Skip breakfast.
Exercise and sleep well.	Stay up late and sleep less.

خطط لأفكارك: فقرة عن العادات الصحية، وفقرة عن العادات غير الصحية ومخاطرها.

3 Use Comparing Words

In the past, | Now, | Today, | However, | Also, | But | Unlike

استخدم كلمات الربط ليوضيح الفرق أو الإضافة أو النتيجة.

4 Build a Sentence

IDEA Healthy habits → **EXAMPLE** Eating fruits gives you energy. → **DETAIL** Drinking water keeps you refreshed. → **COMPARING SENTENCE** So, if you take care of your body, it will take care of you.

حول فكرتك إلى جملة كاملة مع مثال وتفصيل وجملة ختامية.

5 Build a Paragraph

Topic Sentence Introduce the main idea of the paragraph. → **Supporting Details** Give 2–3 ideas and examples about the topic. → **Concluding Sentence** Write a short sentence to close the paragraph.

اكتب فقرة متكاملة: جملة افتتاحية، ثم تفاصيل وأمثلة، ثم جملة ختامية.

WRITING

Write Your Report

Now use your plan to write your two-paragraph report.
استخدم أفكارك من الصفحة السابقة واكتب تقريرك في فقرتين.

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1 GET READY

Healthy habits	Unhealthy habits	Linking words
healthy food • water	junk food • skipping breakfast	also • however • so
exercise • sleep	sleeping late • soft drinks	therefore • for example

2 WRITE PARAGRAPH 1

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Start with:

Healthy habits are important for a healthy life.

- What healthy food can you eat?
- How can water help you?
- How does exercise help your body?

Finish with:

So, if you take care of your body, _____.

WRITE YOUR PARAGRAPH

3 WRITE PARAGRAPH 2

UNHEALTHY HABITS

Start with:

However, unhealthy habits can cause problems.

- What can too much junk food do?
- What happens when you skip breakfast?
- Why is enough sleep important?

Finish with:

Therefore, _____.

WRITE YOUR PARAGRAPH

4 CHECK YOUR REPORT ✓

I wrote two paragraphs.	I wrote a topic sentence for each paragraph.	I added 2–3 supporting details.	I used linking words.	I checked my spelling and punctuation.
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

راجع: أفكار واضحة ✓ فقرتان ✓ كلمات ربط ✓ علامات ترقيم.

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Unit 3 Grade 8

HEALTHY INSIDE, HEALTHY OUTSIDE

VOCABULARY EXAM BOOSTER

1 MUST-KNOW COLLOCATIONS

- **healthy food** – طعام صحي
- **whole grain bread** – خبز الحبوب الكاملة
- **junk food** – طعام غير صحي
- **physical exercise** – تمرين بدني
- **enough sleep** – نوم كافٍ
- **track progress** – يتابع التقدم
- **record information** – يسجل المعلومات
- **frequently visit** – يزور بشكل متكرر
- **computer expert** – خبير في الكمبيوتر
- **affect performance** – يؤثر على الأداء
- **encourage students** – يشجع الطلاب

2 IMPORTANT SYNONYMS

- **active** → **energetic** – نشيط
- **engage** → **involve** – يُشرك
- **enough** → **sufficient** – كافٍ
- **frequently** → **often** – غالبًا
- **healthy** → **fit** – صحي
- **important** → **necessary** – مهم
- **track** → **monitor** – يتابع
- **useful** → **helpful** – مفيد

3 EXAM TRAPS

1. affect vs effect
- **affect** (v) = يؤثر علي
- **effect** (n) = تأثير / نتيجة
- Lack of sleep can **affect** your performance.
- The **effect** of exercise is good health.

2. track vs record
- **track** = يتابع شيئًا باستمرار
- **record** = يسجل معلومات
- You can **track** your progress using an app.
- I **record** new vocabulary in my notebook.

3. instead of + noun / V-ing

تُستخدم لإظهار بديل لشيء آخر.
- Drink water **instead of** soda.
- He walked **instead of taking** the bus.

4. enough
- **adjective + enough** → good enough
- **enough + noun** → enough time
- This book is interesting **enough**.
- I don't have **enough** time to finish it.

5. physical vs active
- **physical** = متعلق بالجسم
- **active** = نشيط
- **Physical** exercise is good for health.
- He is an **active** student in class.

6. serious

جاد / خطير (حسب السياق)
- This is a **serious** problem.
- The doctor gave him a **serious** warning.

Unit 4

Grade 8

Careers and Future Jobs

Vocabulary 1

1 face *(v)* يواجه



Definition: To deal with a difficult situation or problem.

Example: We must **face** our fears to grow stronger.

2 patience *(n)* صبر



Definition: The ability to wait calmly without becoming angry.

Example: **Patience** helps you achieve great things.

3 discovery *(n)* اكتشاف



Definition: The act of finding something new.

Example: The **discovery** of penicillin changed medicine.

4 rapidly *(adv)* بسرعة



Definition: In a very fast way.

Example: Technology is developing **rapidly** these days.

5 opportunity *(n)* فرصة



Definition: A chance to do something good or successful.

Example: This job is a great **opportunity** for my future.

6 appear *(v)* يظهر



Definition: To come into sight or become visible.

Example: The sun **appears** in the east every morning.

7 require *(v)* يتطلب



Definition: To need or ask for something.

Example: This job **requires** good communication skills.

8 career *(n)* مهنة



Definition: A job or profession that you do for a long time.

Example: She wants a **career** in healthcare.

9 comfortably *(adv)* براحة



Definition: In a relaxed and easy way.

Example: He lives **comfortably** in a small apartment.

10 programmer *(n)* مبرمج



Definition: A person who writes computer programs.

Example: The **programmer** fixed the software problem.

11 designer *(n)* مصمم



Definition: A person who creates designs for products or media.

Example: The **designer** made a beautiful logo.

Note!

Every word you learn today can open the door to your future success!

Unit 4

Grade 8

Careers and Future Jobs

Vocabulary 2

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1 robotics *(n)* الروبوتات

Definition: The branch of technology that deals with the design and use of robots.



Example: **Robotics** is used in many industries today.

2 design *(v)* يصمّم

Definition: To plan and create the look or structure of something.



Example: Engineers **design** new products to solve problems.

3 machine *(n)* آلة

Definition: A piece of equipment that uses power to do a job.



Example: **Machines** make our work easier and faster.

4 space *(n)* الفضاء

Definition: The area beyond Earth's atmosphere where planets and stars are found.



Example: Astronauts travel in **space** to explore the unknown.

5 planet *(n)* كوكب

Definition: A large, round object that moves around a star.



Example: Earth is the **planet** we live on.

6 launch *(v)* يطلق

Definition: To send something, especially a rocket or a product, into the air or space.



Example: The company will **launch** a new satellite next year.

7 mission *(n)* مهمة

Definition: An important task that someone or a group is sent to do.



Example: The astronaut's **mission** was to collect samples from Mars.

8 incredibly *(adv)* بشكل لا يصدق

Definition: In a way that is very hard to believe.



Example: She is **incredibly** talented at playing the piano.

9 retired *(adj.)* متقاعد

Definition: No longer working because of age.



Example: My uncle is **retired** but he still helps in the community.

10 wildlife *(n)* الحياة البرية

Definition: Animals and plants that live in their natural environment.



Example: Protecting **wildlife** is essential for our planet.

11 rainforest *(n)* غابة مطيرة

Definition: A large forest in a warm area with lots of rain.



Example: **Rainforests** are home to thousands of species.

12 protect *(v)* يحمي

Definition: To keep someone or something safe from harm.



Example: We must **protect** the environment for future generations.

13 widely *(adv.)* على نطاق واسع



Definition: In a way that involves or affects a large number of people or places.

Example: Smartphones are **widely** used around the world.

Note!

These words are important for the future.
Learn them well — they will help you understand the world of tomorrow!

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Practice Time

Vocabulary Practice

Fill in the space with the suitable word from the list below:

Exercise 1

patience | opportunity | face | protect | mission

1. The main ..... of the team is to develop a new space vehicle.
2. Good teachers need a lot of ..... when helping students learn.
3. Engineers often ..... difficult problems when designing new machines.
4. Working abroad gave her a great ..... to improve her English.

Exercise 2

career | discovery | require | launch | programmer

1. The scientist made an important ..... while studying the planet.
2. The company plans to ..... a new satellite next month.
3. She wants to build a successful ..... in robotics.
4. Some difficult jobs ..... special training and experience.

Exercise 3

rapidly | comfortably | incredibly | retired | widely

1. The rocket mission was ..... successful.
2. After working for 45 years, my grandfather is now ..... and enjoys gardening.
3. English is ..... used in science and technology.
4. Technology is changing ....., so people need to keep learning.

Exercise 4

designer | planet | wildlife | machine | design

1. This ..... can produce hundreds of products every day.
2. We must protect the ..... in the Amazon rainforest.
3. The ..... created a modern website for the company.
4. The engineers will ..... a new robot for the project.

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Practice Time

Vocabulary Practice

Choose the best answer (a, b, c or d):

1. Scientists made an important _____ while studying the rainforest.
   a) discovery b) career c) mission d) opportunity
2. The new security system was designed to _____ the company's data.
   a) require b) protect c) appear d) launch
3. The technology is changing _____, so workers must learn new skills.
   a) comfortably b) widely c) rapidly d) incredibly
4. She wants to have a successful _____ as a graphic designer.
   a) planet b) machine c) mission d) career
5. The company will _____ a new satellite next week.
   a) face b) launch c) protect d) require
6. The programmer had an excellent _____ to work on the new project.
   a) opportunity b) discovery c) mission d) career
7. The scientist _____ many challenges during the research project.
   a) appeared b) required c) faced d) launched
8. After the long journey, the passengers rested _____ in the hotel.
   a) rapidly b) widely c) incredibly d) comfortably
9. The main _____ of the team is to protect endangered animals.
   a) mission b) machine c) designer d) planet
10. The new smartphone will _____ in stores next month.
    a) protect b) appear c) face d) require
11. The _____ wrote the code for a new smartphone app.
    a) machine b) planet c) programmer d) designer
12. It is _____ important to protect endangered wildlife.
    a) rapidly b) comfortably c) widely d) incredibly

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Practice Time

Vocabulary Practice

Choose the best answer (a, b, c or d):

13 **Good teachers need _____ to help students who learn slowly.**

a) opportunity b) patience c) discovery d) mission

14 **Learning to design complex software will _____ a lot of practice.**

a) launch b) protect c) require d) appear

15 **Technology is _____ used in schools and workplaces around the world.**

a) incredibly b) comfortably c) rapidly d) widely

16 **After working for 45 years, my grandfather has stopped working and is now _____.**

a) retired b) successful c) active d) modern

17 **Scientists are studying Mars because it is an interesting _____.**

a) machine b) career c) planet d) mission

18 **We should work together to protect the _____ in the rainforest.**

a) space b) career c) opportunity d) wildlife

19 **The engineer had to _____ several difficult problems during the project.**

a) face b) appear c) launch d) require

20 **The passengers sat _____ during the long journey.**

a) rapidly b) comfortably c) widely d) incredibly

21 **The team completed its space _____ successfully.**

a) discovery b) opportunity c) career d) mission

22 **The _____ wrote a new app for the company.**

a) programmer b) designer c) machine d) planet

23 **The students were given an excellent _____ to take part in the science competition.**

a) patience b) opportunity c) wildlife d) discovery

24 **The new system does not _____ any special equipment.**

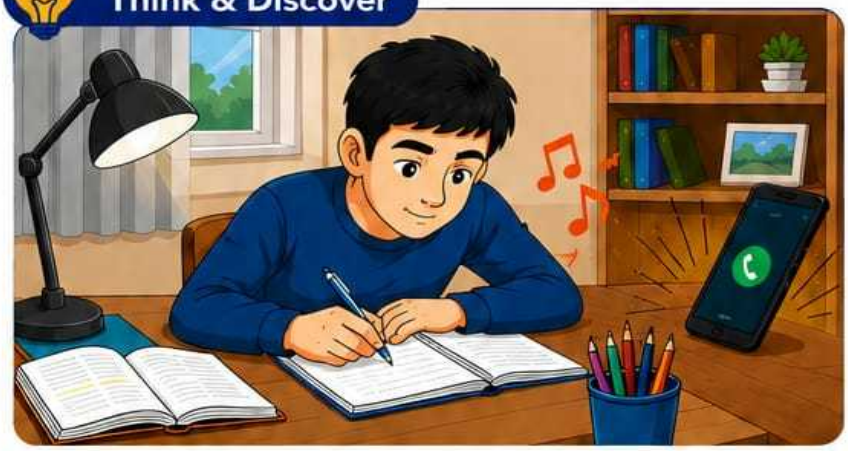
a) protect b) appear c) require d) launch

UNIT FOUR | Grade 8 | Careers and Future Jobs

The Past Continuous with While, As, & When

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Think & Discover



1 What was Ali doing?
ماذا كان علي يفعل؟
→ Ali **was studying**.

2 What happened suddenly?
ما الحدث الذي وقع فجأة؟
→ The phone **rang**.

الحدث المستمر كان يحدث لفترة من الوقت. ثم حدث قصير وقع فجأة وقطع الحدث المستمر.

Timeline



The Past Simple action (short event) interrupted the Past Continuous action (ongoing event).

Grammar Box

RULE

Subject + was / were + Verb + ing

نستخدم الماضي المستمر الحدث الذي كان مستمراً في لحظة معينة أو لفترة من الوقت في الماضي.

Examples

1. The workers **were building** a new bridge **when** the machine **broke** down.
كان العمال يبنون جسرا جديدا عندما تعطلت الآلة.

2. **As** Sara **was walking** to school, she **saw** her teacher near the gate.
بينما كانت سارة تمشي إلى المدرسة، رأت معلمتها عند البوابة.

3. The children **were playing** football in the park **when** it **started** to rain heavily.
كان الأطفال يلعبون كرة كرة القدم في الحديقة عندما بدأ المطر بهطل بغزارة.

Grammar in Use

WHEN

when + Past Simple

The chef **was preparing** dinner **when** the lights **went out** in the restaurant.
كان الشيف يحضر العشاء عندما انطفأت الأنوار في المطعم.

WHILE / AS

while / as + Past Simple

While my mother **was chopping** the vegetables, she **cut** her finger.
بينما كانت والدتي تقطع الخضروات، قطعت إصبعها.

Steps

1. Look at the sentence.
القرأ الجملة جيداً.
→
2. Find the linking word.
ابحث عن
when / while / as.
→
3. Identify the action.
حدد نوع الحدث:
مستمر أم قصير؟
→
4. Choose the correct tense.
while / as → Past Continuous
when → Past Simple

Past Continuous
(I was doing)

Grade 8
Practice 1

Lights

Grammar Hint | تلميحات سريعة

While / As
غالبًا يأتي بعدها
→ Past Continuous.
بينما / في حين

When
غالبًا يأتي بعدها
→ Past Simple.
عندما (للحدث القصير)

At + Time
(at 8 p.m. / at 7 o'clock)
→ استخدم
Past Continuous.

All day / All night / All morning
غالبا نستخدم
Past Continuous
إذا كان الحدث مستمرًا.

Read the whole sentence before choosing your answer.
اقرأ الجملة كاملة قبل اختيار الإجابة.

A) Choose the Correct Answer

1. At 9 p.m. yesterday, Ali _____ his homework.
   a) did b) is doing c) was doing d) does

2. As I _____ TV, my father arrived.
   a) watched b) was watching c) watch d) am watching

3. They _____ football when it started to rain.
   a) were playing b) played c) play d) are playing

4. She _____ when the phone rang.
   a) is sleeping b) was sleeping c) slept d) were sleeping

5. While Ali was studying, the electricity _____.
   a) goes off b) go off c) going off d) went off

6. The teacher _____ the lesson when the fire alarm rang.
   a) explains b) explained c) was explaining d) explain

7. I _____ for my keys when she called me.
   a) looked b) look c) was looking d) looks

8. When Fahad came, we _____ for the bus.
   a) waited b) was waiting c) were waiting d) wait

9. They _____ in the park all afternoon.
   a) sat b) were sitting c) sit d) sits

10. What _____ when I called you?
    a) did you do b) are you doing c) were you doing d) do you do

11. The children _____ when their mother called.
    a) played b) were playing c) play d) playing

12. As we were crossing the street, a car _____ suddenly.
    a) stopped b) stop c) stopping d) stops

THE PASSIVE VOICE

— in the Past Simple —

1 LOOK & THINK

What is the difference?



ACTIVE VOICE

The student **wrote** the letter.

Focus: Who did the action?
→ The student
التركيز على الفاعل.



PASSIVE VOICE

The letter **was written** by the student.

Focus: What received the action?
→ The letter
التركيز على المفعول.

Both sentences are in the Past Simple.

Active → We focus on who did the action.

Passive → We focus on the person or thing that received the action.

We use the Passive when the action or the receiver of the action is more important than the person who did it.

2 MORE EXAMPLES

Example 1 – Irregular Verb



ACTIVE

The children **broke** the window.

PASSIVE

The window **was broken** by the children.

Key Change: broke → was broken

Example 2 – Regular Verb



ACTIVE

The workers **painted** the school.

PASSIVE

The school **was painted** by the workers.

Key Change: painted → was painted

3 HOW DO WE FORM THE PASSIVE?

ACTIVE Subject + V2 + Object

The workers painted the school.

PASSIVE Object + was / were + V3 (+ by + Subject)

The school was painted by the workers.

4 GRAMMAR ALERT

✗ The cake was make.
✓ The cake was made.

✗ The window was broke.
✓ The window was broken.

✗ The homework was do.
✓ The homework was done.

REMEMBER!

Past Simple Passive

was → I / he / she / it

were → we / you / they

THE PASSIVE VOICE

in the Past Simple

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1 GUIDED PRACTICE

حوّل الجمل من Pastive إلى Passive
اتبع الخطوات في المثال.

Example 1 The workers painted the school.

1 نقل المفعول إلى أول الجملة	2 was / were	3 استخدم التصريف الثالث (V3) للفعل	Final Sentence
_____	_____	_____	_____
			_____

Example 2 The chef cooked the dinner.

1 نقل المفعول إلى أول الجملة	2 was / were	3 استخدم التصريف الثالث (V3) للفعل	Final Sentence
_____	_____	_____	_____
			_____

2 CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1. The new hospital _____ built last year.
   a) is b) was c) were d) has
2. The windows _____ cleaned yesterday.
   a) was b) were c) are d) is
3. My homework _____ done last night.
   a) is b) was c) were d) has
4. The cake _____ made by my sister.
   a) make b) made c) making d) makes
5. The letters _____ sent last week.
   a) was b) were c) are d) is
6. The museum _____ visited by many tourists.
   a) was b) were c) are d) is
7. The park _____ opened in 2018.
   a) is b) was c) were d) has
8. The books _____ written by the author.
   a) is b) was c) were d) has

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Ali Misbah

THE PASSIVE VOICE
in the Past Simple

نيو أكاديمي
Neu Academy

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

1. The new hospital _____ by the government last year.
   a) builds b) was built c) is building d) has built

2. The invitations for the school graduation ceremony _____ yesterday afternoon.
   a) was sent b) were sent c) are sending d) has sent

3. The old bridge _____ after the heavy storm last winter.
   a) was damaged b) were damaged c) damaged d) is damaging

4. The students _____ the competition at the school sports festival last week.
   a) were won b) was won c) won d) win

5. The stolen car _____ by the police near the city centre yesterday.
   a) found b) was found c) were found d) is finding

6. The classrooms in our school _____ cleaned carefully after the school event.
   a) was b) were c) is d) has

7. The famous museum _____ in 1985 by a famous architect from Kuwait.
   a) was designed b) were designed c) designed d) is designing

8. The homework was _____ by the students before the teacher arrived.
   a) do b) did c) done d) doing

DO AS REQUIRED

(Change into Passive.)

1. The workers built the new school in 2020.
   → .....

2. My mother prepared a delicious dinner for the whole family yesterday.
   → .....

3. The students wrote the final reports for their English project last week.
   → .....

4. The storm damaged many houses in the village last night.
   → .....

5. The workers did not finish the new building last month.
   → .....

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Reading Comprehension

Have you ever wondered what keeps a hot air balloon flying? It is when hot air rises and cold air falls. In order to understand more about how this works in hot air balloons, it helps to know more about hot air balloons themselves.

A hot air balloon has three major parts: the basket, the burner, and the envelope. The basket is where passengers ride. The burner is positioned above the passengers' heads and produces a huge flame to heat the air inside the envelope. The envelope is the colourful fabric balloon that holds the hot air. When the air inside the envelope is heated, the balloon rises. The pilot can control the up-and-down movements of the hot air balloon by regulating the heat in the envelope. When the pilot is ready to land, the air in the balloon is allowed to cool and the balloon becomes heavier than air. This makes the balloon descend.

Before the balloon is launched, the pilot knows which way the wind is blowing. But sometimes the pilot can actually control the directions of the balloon while in flight. This is because the air above the ground is sectioned into layers in which the direction of the wind may be different. A hot air balloon can't be fully controlled, but the pilot can fly higher or lower into a different layer of air. Some days the difference between the direction of the wind is so strong that it can actually push the balloon in a completely different direction!

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Reading Comprehension Questions

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (6 × 2 = 12 Marks)

1 What is the best title of this passage?

a) Wind Directions
b) Colourful Balloons
c) Hot Air Balloons
d) Balloon Making

2 What does the underlined word "descend" in the 2nd paragraph mean?

a) find out
b) move down
c) look over
d) turn up

3 The underlined word "which" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

a) wind
b) ground
c) layers
d) directions

4 According to the passage, balloon pilots control the balloon by:

a) Regulating the air temperature inside the balloon.
b) Moving into a different layer of air.
c) Adjusting the amount of air.
d) Changing the amount of weight contained in the basket.

5 What is the best position of the burner in the air balloon?

a) Over the fabric
b) Around the envelope
c) Under the basket
d) Above the passengers' heads

6 What is the writer's purpose of writing this passage?

a) To understand how the hot air balloon works
b) To differentiate between hot and cool air
c) To show the ways of flying a balloon
d) To tell about the layers of the wind

B. Answer the following questions: (2 × 2 = 4 Marks)

7 How does the pilot change the direction of the balloon during the flight?

.....

.....

8 What might the strong difference between the wind direction cause?

.....

.....

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UNIT 4

GRADE 8

CAREERS AND FUTURE JOBS

WRITING

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WRITING TASK

Plan and write a two-paragraph report about ***a dream job*** and ***the skills needed to succeed in this job.***

PLANNING OUTLINE

Use the outline below to organize your ideas before you write.

01 PARAGRAPH 1: MY DREAM JOB

Topic Sentence:
My dream is to work as a doctor because I want to help people and make a difference in their lives.

Supporting Details (phrases):
- Working in a modern hospital
- Helping sick people feel better
- Caring for children
- Supporting families

Concluding Sentence:
For these reasons, this career would be meaningful and rewarding.

02 PARAGRAPH 2: SKILLS I NEED

Topic Sentence:
To succeed in this career, I need some important skills.

Supporting Details (phrases):
- Studying hard and learning about medicine
- Listening carefully to patients
- Being kind, patient, and responsible
- Working well with other people

Concluding Sentence:
In short, knowledge, good communication, and kindness are important for this career.

MODEL REPORT – A DREAM JOB

1 My dream is to work as a doctor because I want to help people and make a difference in their lives. **I would like** to work in a modern hospital and help sick people feel better. I **especially enjoy** helping children, and I would like to support families when they need help. **For these reasons**, this career would be meaningful and rewarding.

2 To succeed in this career, I need some important skills. **First**, I need to study hard and learn about medicine. **Also**, I need to listen carefully to patients and understand their needs. **Moreover**, I should be kind, patient, and responsible. **I also** need to work well with other people. **In short**, knowledge, good communication, and kindness are important for this career.

USEFUL LINKING WORDS

First | Also | Moreover | For these reasons | In short

WRITING TIP

Use clear phrases, add your own ideas, and organize your writing with good linking words.

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UNIT 4

GRADE 8 | CAREERS AND FUTURE JOBS

WRITING (2)

DANGEROUS JOB

*Plan and write a two-paragraph report describing **a dangerous job** in detail and **how it is important for our society**.*

PLANNING OUTLINE

PARAGRAPH 1

Paragraph 1: Describing a dangerous job

Topic Sentence:	When others run from danger, firefighters run towards it.
Supporting Details:	• run into burning buildings • help those hurt in bad car accidents • face smoke, fire
Concluding Sentence:	Our safety depends on their courage.

PARAGRAPH 2

Paragraph 2: How it is important for our society

Topic Sentence:	This work is very important for our safety.
Supporting Details:	• save lives during emergencies • provide first aid to sick or injured • protects our homes
Concluding Sentence:	In short, we are safer because of their efforts.

SAMPLE WRITING

When others run from danger, firefighters run towards it. They run into burning buildings to rescue people. They also help those hurt in bad car accidents. Furthermore, they face smoke, fire, and other hazards every day. **Our safety depends on their courage.**

This work is very important for our safety. In fact, firefighters save lives during emergencies. They also provide first aid to sick or injured people. Their job protects our homes and communities. **In short, we are safer because of their efforts.**

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Vocabulary Exam Booster

Learn the word • Know the use • Ace the exam



1 SYNONYMS — Know the meaning

Word	Synonym	Meaning
face	deal with	يواجه
opportunity	chance	فرصة
discovery	finding	اكتشاف
require	need	يتطلب
rapidly	quickly	بسرعة
widely	commonly	على نطاق واسع
career	profession	حياة مهنية
incredibly	extremely	بشكل لا يصدق

2 COLLOCATIONS — Words that go together

LAUNCH
- launch a mission
- launch a satellite
- launch a product

PROTECT
- protect wildlife
- protect animals
- protect the environment

FACE
- face a challenge
- face a problem
- face difficulties

REQUIRE
- require practice
- require experience
- require patience

3 EXAM TIP — How can it come?

Synonym

The word **"rapidly"** is closest in meaning to:

a) slowly
b) quickly
c) comfortably
d) widely

Meaning from Context

Scientists made an important **discovery** while studying Mars.

The word **"discovery"** means:

a) a new finding
b) a difficult problem
c) a career
d) a machine

Collocation

Scientists often _____ challenges during their work.

a) make
b) face
c) launch
d) appear

Read the sentence carefully. The words around the target word can help you choose.

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