

وزارة التربية
الإدارة العامة لمنطقة الجبراء التعليمية
مدرسة حليلة السعدية م. بنات



grade8

Prepared by

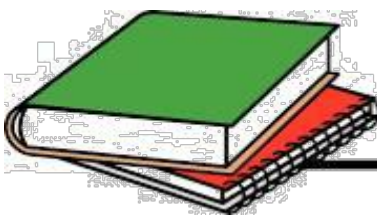
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English

Vocabulary

Unit 7

Ideas and thoughts

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|----|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | addiction (n) | تعلق شديد | 9 | arrangement (n) | ترتيب |
| 2 | defend (v.) | يدافع | 10 | ban (v.) | يمنع- يحظر |
| 3 | obsessed (adj) | مهورس ب | 11 | worth (adj) | يعادل- يساوي |
| 4 | confuse (v.) | يحيّر - يربك | 12 | fortune (n) | ثروة |
| 5 | unrealistic (adj) | غير واقعي | 13 | gather (v) | يجمع |
| 6 | necessarily(adv) | بالضرورة - حتما | 14 | recount (v) | يروى- يحكي |
| 7 | product (n) | منتج | 15 | application (n) | تطبيق |
| 8 | feature (n) | خصائص- مميزات | 16 | handy (adj.) | في المتناول |

Unit 8

Digital Communication

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|----|------------------|---------------|
| 1 | convey (v) | يوصل | 9 | skillful (Adj.) | ماهر |
| 2 | gradually (adv) | بشكل تدريجي | 10 | wearable (Adj) | قابل للارتداء |
| 3 | exchange (v) | يتبادل | 11 | bracelet (N) | سوار |
| 4 | efficiently (adv) | بكفاءة | 12 | skin (N) | جلد |
| 5 | reaction (N.) | ردة فعل | 13 | access (N) | دخول |
| 6 | means (N.) | وسائل | 14 | activate (V) | ينشط |
| 7 | sensitive (Adj.) | حساس | 15 | various (Adj) | متعدد |
| 8 | talented (Adj) | موهوب | 16 | directly (Adv) | بشكل مباشر |

Unit 9

Storytelling and Communication

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------|-----------------|----|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | grown-up (n.) | بالغ، راشد | 11 | alley (n.) | ممر ضيق |
| 2 | innocent (adj.) | برئ | 12 | modest (adj.) | متواضع |
| 3 | outwit (v.) | يخدع، يفوق دهاء | 13 | reach out(phv) | يصل الي |
| 4 | nearby (adj.) | قريب | 14 | deliver (v.) | يوصل |
| 5 | alongside (adv.) | بجانب | 15 | ancestors (n.) | اجداد |
| 6 | pass (v.) | يمر، يعبر | 16 | wisdom (n.) | حكمة |
| 7 | cruel (adj.) | قاسي | 17 | trust (n.) | ثقة |
| 8 | please (v.) | يسعد، يرضى | 18 | engage (v.) | يشارك، يتضمن |
| 9 | proud (adj.) | فخور | 19 | tool (n.) | اداة |
| 10 | ladder (n.) | سلم خشبي | 20 | | |

Unit 10 Discoveries and Inventions

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|----|--------------------|---------|
| 1 | pot (N) | وعاء | 8 | electrical (Adj.) | كهربائي |
| 2 | bead (N) | خرزہ | 9 | humidity(N) | رطوبة |
| 3 | spread (V) | انتشار | 10 | found (V) | يؤسس |
| 4 | ruins (N) | اثار | 11 | influential (Adj.) | مؤثر |
| 5 | consequence (N) | عواقب | 12 | department (N) | قسم |
| 6 | president (N) | رئيس | 13 | chairman (N) | رئيس |
| 7 | mainly (Adv.) | في الأساس | 14 | profitable (Adj.) | مربح |

Unit 11 Intelligence and Creativity

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------|----|-------------------|-----------|
| 1 | intended (adj.) | مقصود | 9 | expert (N) | خبير |
| 2 | original (Adj.) | اصلي-مبتكر | 10 | attitude (N) | موقف |
| 3 | Dramatic(Adj.) | مفاجئ | 11 | previously (Adv.) | مسبقا |
| 4 | combine (V) | يربط يدمج | 12 | assume (V) | يفترض |
| 5 | involve (V) | يشمل | 13 | unusual (Adj.) | غير عادي |
| 6 | approach (v) (n) | منهاج-طريقة | 14 | generally (Adv.) | بصفة عامة |
| 7 | restriction (N.) | قيود | 15 | detail (N) | تفاصيل |
| 8 | appearance (N) | مظهر | 16 | vote (V) voted | يصوت |

Unit 12 Explore and Present

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|----|------------------|--------------|
| 1 | universe (N) | الكون | 9 | quality(N) | جودة |
| 2 | entirely (Adv.) | بالكامل | 10 | ahead (Adv.) | للأمام |
| 3 | advanced (Adj.) | متقدم | 11 | allow (V)allowed | يسمح |
| 4 | notice(V)noticed | يلاحظ | 12 | content (N) | محتوي |
| 5 | motion(N) | حركة | 13 | suitable(Adj.) | مناسب |
| 6 | widespread(Adj.) | واسع الانتشار | 14 | emphasize (V) | يؤكد |
| 7 | remote (Adj.) | بعيد | 15 | narration (N) | حكاية- رواية |
| 8 | audience (N) | جمهور | 16 | reinforce(v) | يعزز- يقوي |

كهرجى حفظ معاني الكلمات السابقة لحل سؤال الاختيار من متعدد وتعبئه الفراغات.

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

1-Smoking in public places like schools and hospitals is.....

- a)engaged b) banned c) passed d) defended

2-Computer games..... is very common among young people nowadays.

- a)bracelet b) ladder c) addiction d) alley

3-Always keep a first-aid kit..... at home in case of emergency.

- a)handy b) talented c) skillful d) modest

4-Money doesn't.....give you happiness; it has many other sources like health and family.

- a) gradually b) directly c) necessarily d) alongside

5-Clever and skillful teachers information and ideas in a simple way.

- a)convey b) outwit c) activate d) ban

6-If you forget your password, you can't haveto your laptop.

- a)product b) access c) arrangement d) feature

7-People in Kuwait drink..... kinds of coffee such as Arabic and Turkish.

- a)nearby b) talented c) various d) modest

8-My father bought a goldfor my sister on her birthday last week.

- a)means b) skin c) bracelet d) access

9-You shouldn't beto animals by frightening or beating them.

- a) various b) cruel c) innocent d) proud

10-If you put your in me, I swear I will not let you down.

- a) ancestor b) feature c) bracelet d) trust

11-The thief.....the police and got away with the money he stole.

- a) pleased b) outwitted c)activated d) delivered

12-The patient went to different in the hospital to check all his body up.

- a) bracelets b) departments c) ladders d) beads

13- Mr. Ahmad a company that sells food and dairy products.

- a) founded b) spread c) assumed d) engaged

14-My father wants to make his business more.....by advertisements

- a) modest b) subconscious c) electrical d) profitable

15-Success depends on your effort, determination and hard work.

- a) mainly b) gradually c) efficiently d) necessarily

16-.....products are sometimes expensive but they are of high quality.

- a)Dramatic b) Original c) Unusual d) Intended

17- I love colours when painting. It usually results in beautiful ones.

- a) combining b) voting c) assuming d) approaching

18-Using.....technology helps making life easier and comfortable.

- a) advanced b) remote c) modest d) obsessed

19-Have you.....the change in her hair? She has just cut her hair.

- a) noticed b) allowed c) reinforced d) emphasized

20-When I visited Dubai, it was..... different. It was really beautiful.

- a) ahead b) entirely c) alongside d) directly

Grade 8 - Grammar

although / however

«**Although**» **Although** she loves her job, she decided to quit the job.

Although على الرغم من

Ex: I feel extremely tired **although** I went to bed early last night.

Ex: **Although** she worked hard to improve language, she could not taste success.

«**However**» That man has much money. **However**, he isn't happy at all.

However: مع ذلك- ولكن

Ex: She worked hard to improve language **however**, she could not taste success.

Ex: He is rich **however**, he is unhappy.

يوضع فصله بعدها

EXAMPLE

-**Although** the weather was cold, we decided not to wear our jackets.

-We decided not to wear our jackets **although** the weather was cold.

-We decided not to wear our jackets **however**, the weather was cold.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

| | | |
|---------------|-----|----------------------|
| I | am | (driving) |
| He/ She/ It | is | verb + ing (working) |
| We/ You/ They | are | (doing) |



Next(week- month- year) – tomorrow – tonight – soon – in the future – today -2026



I **am meeting** Mona at the airport = Mona and I have discussed this.

She **is leaving** tomorrow. = She has already bought her train ticket.

We **are having** a staff meeting next Monday = all members of staff

Asking questions

Question word + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + the rest of the sentence?

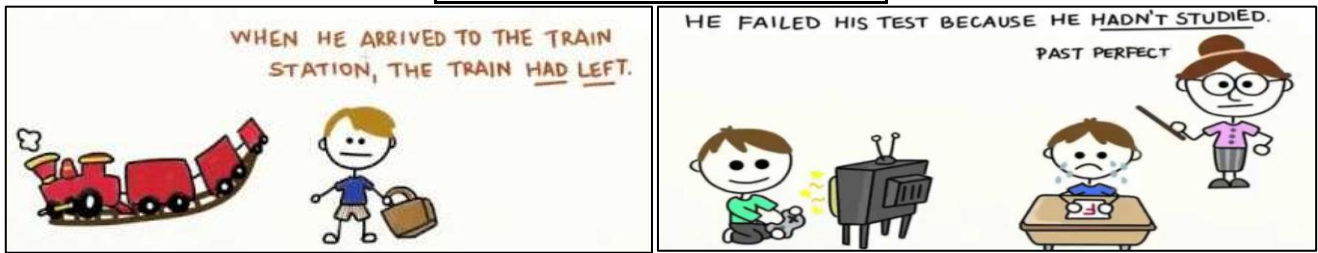
Example:

- Ali **is** writing his homework **tonight**.

-When is Ali writing his homework?

past perfect tense الماضي التام

had + V3



The train **had left** before we **arrived** at the station.

Key words:

after – before – by the time – when – because – as soon as

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Before | |
| By the time | -----ماضي تام-----,-----ماضي بسيط----- |
| When | |

Before I **went** to the gym, I **had studied** my lessons.

| | |
|------------|--|
| After | |
| As soon as | -----ماضي بسيط-----,-----ماضي تام----- |
| Because | |

After I **had studied** my lessons, I **went** to the gym.

EXAMPLE

1. The baby **had cried** before her father came.
2. **Had** the water **boiled** when you went to kitchen?
3. By the time I returned home, he **had** already **left**.
4. When I came home, they **had** already **eaten** the meal.
5. He began to run after he **had seen** the cat.

(Both..... and)

(connect between two sentences that have same subject, verb or object)

(**Both** + Noun + **and** + Noun + plural verb)
 ➤ Both Mona and Amany are clever.
 (..... **both** + Adjective + **and** + Adjective)
 ➤ English is both easy and interesting.

- اذا كانت Both..... and بين اسمين تحول الأزمنة الي صيغة الجمع كالتالي:

| | |
|-------|------|
| is | are |
| was | were |
| has | have |
| does | do |
| plays | play |

- اذا كان فاعل الجملتين واحد لا تحول الأزمنة وتظل في صيغة المفرد:

-The baby is smart. The baby is sensitive.

The baby is **both** smart **and** sensitive.

تحتف bothand عند الربط ب too, also, as well

الكلام المنقول (جملة الأمر) Reported Speech (imperatives)

- عند تحويل جملة أمر من الكلام المباشر direct speech الى الكلام المنقول Reported speech نتبع الاتي :-

- ١ - حذف القوسين quotation marks .
- ٢ - ربط الجملتين باستخدام (مصدر الفعل + to) في جملة الامر المثبت و استخدام (مصدر الفعل + not to) مع جملة الامر المنفي.
- ٣ - نستبدل الفعل said بفعل اخر مثل asked / advised / ordered / requested / warned .
- ٤ - مراعاة تغيير الضمائر.

| Direct speech | Reported speech |
|---------------|-----------------|
| said | asked |
| "....." | to |
| "Don't....." | not to |
| me | him / her |
| my | his / her |
| your | my |
| our | their |

٥ - تحذف don't – never – always – please عند تحويل الجملة .

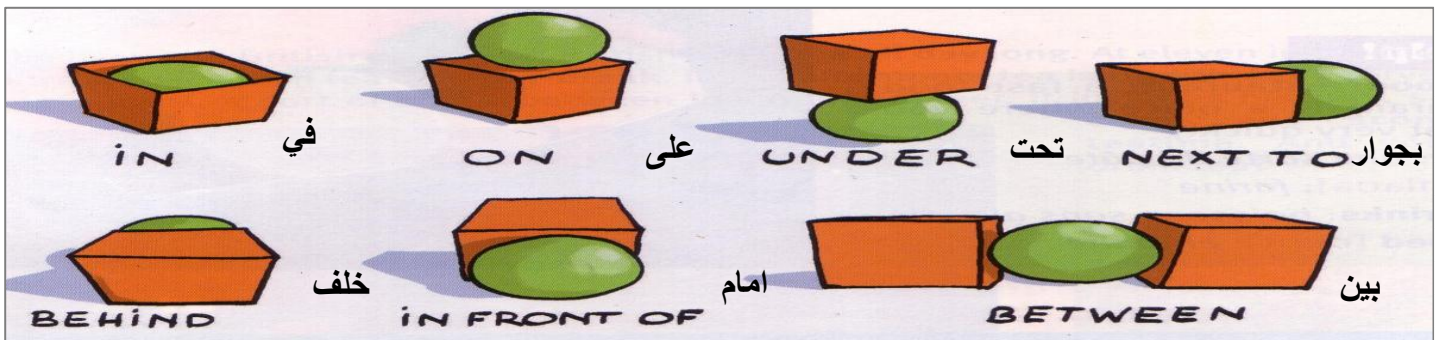
1. "Close the door." said my father. (Reported speech)
My father asked me to close the door.
2. My teacher said, "Do your homework daily." (Reported speech)
My teacher asked to do my homework daily.
3. My friend said, "Don't speak loudly" (Reported speech)
My friend asked me not to speak loudly.

PHRASAL VERBS – LOOK



| | | |
|------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| look out | = be careful | ينتبه |
| look after | = take care of | يعتني بـ |
| look for | = search for | يبحث عن |
| look up | = search in a reference book | يبحث في مرجع |

PREPOSITIONS حروف الجر



| at | in | on |
|--|---|---|
| at 8:15 at Christmas/Easter at night at midnight at noon at the weekend | in the morning in the evening in July (months) in summer (seasons) in 1998 (years) in the 20th century | on Sunday on the 28th of March on a winter night on Monday morning |

MUCH - MANY

| الاسماء المعدودة | الاسماء الغير المعدودة |
|--|--|
| tables cars girls boys many تستخدم مع الاسماء التي تعد وتعنى (كثير جدا) و يأتي بعدها جمع. There are many cars in the city. a few وتعنى قليل جدا للعدد There are a few girls in the class. | oil sand rice flour much تستخدم مع الكمية وتعنى كثير للكمية (الاسماء الغير معدودة). Traffic jam causes much pollution. a little وتعني قليل جدا للغير معدود There is a little water in the desert. |

Reflexive Pronouns

He cut **himself** while chopping vegetables.

Reflexive Pronouns

are used to turn the action done by the subject of a sentence, back to the subject.

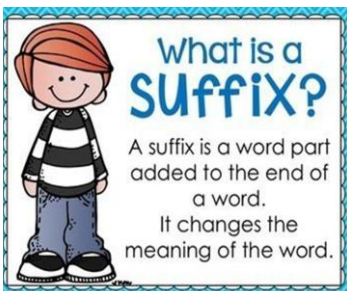
Example: I was singing to **MYSELF**.

| | ضمائر فاعل | ضمائر انعكاسية | أمثلة |
|-----|------------|----------------|--|
| أنا | I | myself | ○ I wrote the lesson myself . |
| | You | yourself | ○ You win the match yourself . |
| | He | himself | ○ My friend drove his father's car himself . |
| | She | herself | ○ My sister designed the dress herself . |
| | It | itself | ○ The lion takes care of itself . |
| نحن | You | yourselves | ○ You are too young to go out by yourselves . |
| | We | ourselves | ○ We washed the car ourselves . |
| | They | themselves | ○ They call themselves the heroes. |

- 1- **I** can do my homework by **myself**.
- 2- **Ali** can ride the bike by **himself**.
- 3- **My mother** made a cake by **herself**.
- 4- **The cat** cleans its body by **itself**.
- 5- **You** can come here by **yourself**.
- 6- **We** cleaned the house **ourselves**.
- 7- **The boys** arranged the tables by **themselves**.
- 8- **You** will repair it **yourselves**.

Suffixes

* ملحقات الكلمة عبارة عن حرف أو مجموعة أحرف تضاف لنهاية الكلمة لكي تغير معناها.



| Suffix | Meaning | Example word |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| -able, -ible | able to be | wearable |
| -ful | full of | beautiful |
| -less | not having, without | jobless |
| -ment | action or process | arrangement |
| -ed | Past form of verbs | played |

| | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| -ed | -ment | -able | -tion | -ful | -less |
| banned | arrangement | wearable | addiction | skillful | jobless |
| defend | engagement | profitable | application | beautiful | meaningless |
| convey | development | suitable | reaction | doubtful | hopeless |
| assumed | assignment | breakable | restriction | hopeful | homeless |
| noticed | management | reusable | narration | successful | painless |

First conditional (If)

(If + مضارع بسيط) will + مصدر الفعل)



Examples

- 1- If I travel to Egypt , I will enjoy watching the pyramids.
- 2- If Sara asks for the others' advice , she will benefit from their experience.
- 3- He will come to the party if his friend invites him.
- 4- They will win the match if they play well.



THE MORETHE MORE

| Pattern | Examples |
|---|--|
| nouns The more/less + noun + subject + Verb ..., The more/less + noun + subject + Verb ... | The more money you have , the more things you can buy . The more homework we have , the less time we watch TV. |
| actions The more/less + Subject + Verb ..., the more/less + Subject + Verb ... | The more you practice , the more you improve your English. The less she works , the more she enjoys her day. |
| adjectives and adverbs The + comparative + Subject + Verb ..., the + comparative + Subject + Verb ... | The bigger the car is , the more expensive it is . The older we grow , the wiser we become . The earlier we leave home, the darker it is . |

| Positive | Comparative |
|-----------|-----------------|
| bad | worse |
| good | better |
| far | farther/further |
| little | less |
| many/much | more |
| near | nearer |

تحويل الصفات الي صيغه المقارنة كالتالي.

INDIFINITE PRONOUNS

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>every</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one كل واحد body كل شخص thing كل شيء where كل مكان <p>تأتي بالإثبات وتشير الى الكل:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Everybody was happy in my party. - Everything is done successfully. - They want to go everywhere. | <p>some</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one شخص ما body شخص ما thing شيء ما where مكان ما <p>تأتي بالإثبات وتشير الى الجزء:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I think someone knocks on the door. - I need something from the market. - I want to go somewhere. |
| <p>any</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one اي واحد body اي شخص thing اي شيء where اي مكان <p>تأتي بالنفي والسؤال</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -I didn't talk to anybody yesterday. -I'm hungry but I can't find anything to eat. -Are you ready to help anybody ? | <p>no</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one ولا واحد body ولا شخص thing ولا شيء where ولا مكان <p>تأتي بالإثبات وتدل علي النفي بدون استخدام (not)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -I'm so furious nobody helped me. - luckily nothing was stolen from the house. - No one goes to school on Friday. |

- إذا كان بالجملة المثبتة **some** تتحول بالنفي و السؤال الي **any** :

- I need **something** to eat.
- I **don't** need **anything** to eat.
- Do you need **anything** to eat ?

- (every – some - any – no) يأتي بعدهم الفعل مفرد:

- Everyone **is** studying for the exam.
- Someone **helps** me.
- Nobody **was** happy in the party yesterday.

NEED TO

☆☆ تستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة لفعل شيء معين

| Present مضارع | Past ماضي |
|--|---|
| I need to buy a new laptop. | I needed to buy a new laptop. |
| Do you need to surf the web? | Did you need to surf the web? |
| We don't need to do that exercise. | We didn't need to do that exercise. |
| Ahmed needs to travel abroad. | Ahmed doesn't need to travel abroad. |

Examples

- 1- I **need to** work hard to get high marks.
2. I am hungry , I **need to** eat.
3. I have a lot of money, I **don't need to** work.
4. We **didn't need to** do that exercise.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

| | <u>Examples without relative pronouns</u> | <u>Examples with relative pronouns</u> |
|--------------|--|--|
| Who | 1-This is the girl. She is from Canada | 2-This is the girl <u>who</u> is from Canada. |
| | 2-This is the man. He tells funny stories. | 2- This is the man <u>who</u> tells funny stories. |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">who → is used with people</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مع الأشخاص who نستخدم</p> | |
| Which | 1-This is the dress .I bought it yesterday | 1-This is the dress <u>which</u> I bought yesterday. |
| | 2-I have lost the pen .My father gave it to me. | 2-I have lost the pen <u>which</u> my father gave to me. |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">Which → is used with animals and objects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مع الحيوانات والاشياء which نستخدم</p> | |
| that | 1-This is the man. He tells funny stories. | 1- This is the man <u>that</u> tells funny stories. |
| | 2-I have lost the pen .My father gave it to me. | 2-I have lost the pen <u>that</u> my father gave to me. |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">That → is used with animals and objects and people.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مع الحيوانات والاشياء والأشخاص that نستخدم</p> | |
| Where | 1-This is the city .I was born in it | 1-This is the city <u>where</u> I was born. |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">Where → is used with places</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مع الاماكن where نستخدم</p> | |
| When | 1-I like January. I was born in it. | 1-I like January <u>when</u> I was born. |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">When → is used for time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مع الوقت when نستخدم</p> | |



Asking Questions

| Question word | auxiliary | subject | Main verb | complement | ? |
|---------------|------------|---------|-----------|---------------|---|
| What | do | he | play | yesterday | |
| Where | does | she | study | everyday | |
| When | is | it | go | now | |
| Why | are | they | playing | at the moment | |
| Whom | was - were | | studying | | |
| How | Have | Mona | going | yet | |
| | Has | you | played | recently | |
| | had | | studied | | |
| | | | gone | | |

Auxiliary verbs

DON'T FORGET !

| Am | Is | Are |
|-------|--------|------|
| Was | Were | |
| Has | Have | Had |
| Do | Does | Did |
| Will | Would | |
| Shall | Should | |
| Can | Could | |
| May | Might | Must |

I / We → you

My/ Our → your

I am → are you

I was → were you

| | | |
|------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Where? | أين | السؤال عن المكان |
| When? | متى | السؤال عن الزمان |
| Why? | لماذا | السؤال عن السبب |
| What? | ماذا | السؤال عن شيء |
| Which? | أي | الاختيار بين شيئين |
| Who? | من | السؤال عن فاعل عاقل |
| Whom? | من | السؤال عن مفعول به عاقل |
| Whose? | لمن | السؤال عن الملكية |
| How ? | كيف | السؤال عن الحالة |
| How many? | كم عدد | السؤال عن العدد |
| How much? | كم كمية | السؤال عن الكمية |
| How long ? | كم طول | السؤال عن الطول (أفقي) |
| How tall ? | كم طول | السؤال عن الطول (عمودي) |
| How old? | كم عمر | السؤال عن العمر |
| How far? | كم بعد | السؤال عن المسافة |

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1-Remas (visit) the museum this evening. (Correct the verb)
.....
- 2- The car is very old. It is very powerful and fast. (Join: Although)
.....
- 3- Salma is going to travel to London next week. (Ask a question)
.....
- 4-Famous doctors are talented. Famous doctors are skillful. (Use bothand)
.....
- 5- I (eat) breakfast at home before I came to work. (Correct the verb)
.....
- 6-Mona likes swimming. Abeer likes swimming. (Use: both.....and....)
.....
- 7-"Don't speak loudly" (Change into reported speech)
.....
- 8-" Please , help me with my homework " (Change into reported speech)
.....
- 9-" Read the question" (Change into reported speech)
.....
- 10-When you read more books, you will get more information. “the more , the more”
.....
- 11- When you exercise more, you will be healthy. (Use: double comparatives)
.....
- 12- If you train more, (Complete)
- 13- If you pay more attention in the class, you (get) higher marks. (Correct the verb)
.....
- 14-If you train more, you will be stronger. (Use: double comparatives)
.....
- 15-They need to do something about their problem. (Change into negative)
.....
- 16-He needs to do some exercise to lose weight. (Form a question)
.....
- 17-The woman needed to return her clothes to the shop. (Change into negative)
.....
- 18- He is really a clever boy. He helped us yesterday during the storm.(use : who)
.....



Social Media – Smart phones وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي - الهواتف

Social media / A mobile is important in our life. It can be good or bad.

We can communicate. We learn online. We send messages and share posts. We can make friends. We can keep in touch with them. Also ,we can get news. People can start a business. Also, we can shop online. We learn new things.

Social media / A mobile has bad effects. We are less social in real life.

It wastes time . It wastes money. It causes health problems. We are lazy. We may learn bad habits. We can't study well. Finally, we should use it wisely.



Communication / Sending messages التواصل - الرسائل قديما

قديما

Communication is important. We share ideas and feelings. We pass news. Communication was difficult in the past. People couldn't write. They carved on stones. They told stories. They used birds. They used fire and flags. They sent messengers.

حديثا

Communication is easy nowadays. It is fast. We use mobile and internet. We also use computers and e-mails. We use TVs. Technology improves our life. We talk easily. We get news. We send messages. The world becomes a small village.

المستقبل

Communication in the future will be different. There will be smart devices. We will wear in our hands. It is like smart watches. We will play games. We can call friends. Also, we can find locations. Life will be easier.

Stories in our life القصص



Stories are everywhere .We read at home and schools. We have stories of our family and friends. We also hear on TV. They make us feel alive. They inspire us. They make us happy. We have nice feelings .We can understand our world.

Stories help us to communicate. They can deliver messages.Our grandparents passed their wisdom. Stories convey values. We know about the past. We can learn about life. Children get lessons. I really like reading historical stories.



المخترعين - الاختراعات Inventions / Inventors

Inventors are great. They are creative. They changed the world. They make inventions. Inventions make life easy. They save time and effort. They cure illnesses. They connect people. We really enjoy life.

There are many inventions. They are important. There are mobiles and Internet. We can keep in touch. There are cars and planes. We can travel everywhere. We use A/C. We stay cool. Thanks to inventors who have changed the world.



الإبداع - الابتكار Creativity

Creativity is important. It is inventing new things. It is imagining new things. It helps us. It improves thinking. We can solve problems. We understand the world. Inventors are creative. They are strange.

We are all creative. We act on our ideas. We think deeply. There are many ways of creativity. We join ideas. We find new use for things. We need to exercise. We can read books.



المحافظة علي البيئة Saving the environment

Environment is everything around us. We get air, water and food .We can live. There are some problems. There is pollution. The climate is changing. There is smoke from factories. There are floods. People kill animals. They cut down trees.

We should save the environment. We should save water. We can recycle things. We can reduce energy. We should plant trees. We can save animals. There should be laws. Saving the environment means saving life.



Astronomy علم الفلك

Astronomy is the study of stars and planets. It was difficult in the past. Astronomer noticed the sky . They didn't have tools. They couldn't see distant things. Telescope was invented. It helped them to discover the space.

Nowadays, modern inventions has helped us. There are remote telescopes. They use computers. Astronomers get amazing pictures of space. They store data on computers. They can study the Earth also.

قد يأتي الموضوع في شكل إيميل
وبالتالي يجب الالتزام بعناصر الإيميل



Irregular Verbs

| infinitive | Past | P.P. | المعنى | infinitive | Past | P.P. | المعنى |
|------------|--------|-----------|----------|------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| read | read | read | يقرأ | build | built | built | يبنى |
| put | put | put | يضع | send | sent | sent | يُرْسِل |
| hit | hit | hit | يضرب | lend | lent | lent | يُقْرِض |
| hurt | hurt | hurt | يؤذى | spend | spent | spent | يُنْفِق يقضي |
| cost | cost | cost | يكلف | bend | bent | bent | يثنى |
| split | split | split | يمزق | become | became | become | يصبح |
| drink | drank | drunk | يشرب | come | came | come | يأتي |
| swim | swam | swum | يسبح | run | ran | run | يركض |
| sing | sang | sung | يغني | buy | bought | bought | يشترى |
| ring | rang | rung | يتصل برن | fight | fought | fought | يحارب |
| sink | sank | sunk | يغطس | bring | brought | brought | يجلب |
| begin | began | begun | يبدأ | think | thought | thought | يعتقد |
| wear | wore | worn | يلبس | teach | taught | taught | يدرّس |
| lose | lost | lost | يضيع | catch | caught | caught | يصطاد |
| get | got | got | ينال | hear | heard | heard | يسمع |
| leave | left | left | يترك | say | said | said | يقول |
| feel | felt | felt | يشعر | hold | held | held | يُمسك بـ |
| keep | kept | kept | يحفظ | tell | told | told | يُخبر |
| sit | sat | sat | يجلس | sell | sold | sold | يبيع |
| meet | met | met | يقابل | stand | stood | stood | يقف |
| eat | ate | eaten | يأكل | find | found | found | يجد |
| take | took | taken | ياخذ | make | made | made | يصنع |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | ينسى | speak | spoke | spoken | يتكلم |
| fall | fell | fallen | يسقط | break | broke | broken | يكسر |
| choose | chose | chosen | يختار | write | wrote | written | يكتب |
| grow | grew | grown | يزرع | see | saw | seen | يرى |
| know | knew | known | يعرف | give | gave | given | يعطي |
| fly | flew | flown | يُطير | ride | rode | ridden | يركب |
| go | went | gone | يذهب | do | did | done | يفعل |
| sleep | slept | slept | ينام | win | won | won | يفوز |
| steal | stole | stolen | يسرق | drive | drove | driven | يقود |

Reading Comprehension

العنوان المناسب Best title

-The best title for the passage could be.....

- عند تحديد العنوان المناسب للقطعة يجب قراءه الجملة الاولى في الفقرة الاولى من القطعة . واذا كانت القطعة قصة يجب قراءتها كاملة لتحديد العنوان المناسب .

Reading is important in our life. We get information. We understand the world. There are two types of books. They are paper books and e-books. Both of them have advantages and disadvantages. As for paper books, we can use pens and pencils to highlight information. They are found in schools and libraries. They don't need charging. However, they are heavy to carry. They are costly. In fact, reading is a good hobby even we read from paper books or e-books.

The best title for the passage could be.....

- a- Importance of reading b- Types of reading c- Paper books d- E-books

اشارة الضمير Pronoun reference

-The underlined pronoun " they " in 2nd line refers to.....

- عند تحديد الاسم الذي يعود عليه الضمير او اسم الإشارة او ضمير الوصل ، نقرأ الجملة التي تسبق الضمير مباشرة لتحديد الاسم العائد عليه .

| Pronouns | Demonstrative pronouns | Relative pronouns |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| I - She He - It We - You They | This – These That - Those | Who- which Where- when Whose- that whom |

What do the following pronouns refer to

- 1-Sara is my friend. She is very clever. She refers to
- 2-My parents are wonderful. They always help their kids . They refers to
- 3-I and Sara eat pizza. We like it so much. We refers to
- 4-Doaa is my friend. She likes reading so much. She refers to
- 5- I like my school. It has big garden. It refers to
- 6- Omar is a clever boy. His sister is Nora. He is in grade 6. He refers to.....

Horses are beautiful creatures. They can be different colors , and can run quickly. People like to watch horses because they are strong and powerful. Horses are mammals. **They** are animals that have hair or fur, are warm-blooded, and usually give birth to live young. The mother horse generally has one baby in the spring , and feeds the baby milk. Horses have long legs, and big eyes that can see almost all the way around them. **They** can walk, trot, gallop and jump.

1- The underlined pronoun " **they** " in 3rd line refers to.....

- a) people b) legs c) mammals d) colours

2- The underlined pronoun " **they** " in 6th line refers to.....

- a) legs b) eyes c) horses d) colours

Main idea الفكرة الرئيسية

The main idea of the 1st paragraph is

- عند تحديد الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة يجب قراءه الجملة الاولى واحيانا الجملة الثانية في الفقرة المطلوبة .

Using a bicycle can be dangerous so we need to be cautious. We must pay attention on the road and never cycle too far out of the middle road. We must make sure that our bicycle are in good condition with brakes, lights ...etc. however, there is no guarantee that we will never be involved in accidents. The important thing is to stay alert at all times while using roads. If we use them carelessly, we may never use them again.

- a) how to make a bicycle b) the accidents of bicycles
c) how to use a bicycle safely d) the colours of bicycles

Author's purpose هدف الكاتب

- قد يكون هدف الكاتب خاص بقفله معينة او شامل للقطعة بالكامل وفي كلا الحالتين يجب قراءة الفقرة او القطعة بالكامل .
ويختلف هدف الكاتب من قطعه لأخري فقد يكون الهدف نصيحة او تسليه او تحذير او اقتراح او توضيح او تأكيد شيء ما . وتوجد بعض الافعال للدلالة علي هدف او غرض الكاتب .

| verb | meaning | verb | meaning |
|-------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| inform | يخبر | advise | ينصح |
| encourage | يشجع | explain | يشرح |
| suggest-recommend | يقترح | warn | يحذر |
| entertain - amuse | يسلي | state | يقرر |
| persuade-convince | يقنع | convey | ينقل |
| describe | يوصف | focus | يركز |
| compare | يقارن | emphasize | يؤكد |
| tell | يقول | review - revise | يراجع |
| show | يعرض | differentiate | يفرق |
| talk | يتحدث | express | يعبر |

-Read each of the following and identify the author's purpose.

1- Dogs are the best pets. They are very loving and helpful. It's fun to teach them new tricks. You should get a dog .

What is the author's purpose?

entertain

persuade

inform



الجملة الصحيحة والخاطئة True& false statements

طبقا للقطعة ، اي من الجمل التالية صحيحة ؟

1- According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

طبقا للقطعة ، اي من الجمل التالية خاطئة ؟

1- According to the passage, which of the following statements is False?

طبقا للقطعة ، كل الجمل التالية صحيحة ماعدا..... (نبحث عن الخاطئة والعكس صحيح)

1- According to the passage, all the following statements are True except.....

معنى & عكس الكلمة Meaning &opposite

Mrs. Marry was an old poor woman. She lived alone so everybody tried to help her. Some people cooked meals for her, others cleaned her small untidy room. There was little furniture in her room. On cold days, they came and made fire. They made it to warm the room. Mrs. Marry lived a very sad life. She died at the age of eighty five. After her death people found a lot of money in her room.

Choose the right answer from a, b, c & d :

- 1- The meaning of the word "untidy" in the 2nd line is
a) clean b) organized c) dirty d) salty
- 2- The opposite of the word "cold" in the 3rd line is
a) freezing b) small c) hot d) humid

Answer the following questions:

- هذه الاسئلة التي نحتاج الى قراءه القطعة جيدا لاستخراج الاجابة ، مع ضرورة الانتباه الى ان بعض الاجابات لا تكون واضحة explicit ونحتاج الي قراءه القطعة جيدا لان الاجابة ضمنيه implicit بالفقرة .

Our grandparents thought they were lucky because they could travel by cars and they could see films at the cinema. Now, we think we are very lucky because we have machines that can do the jobs we need , like washing up or cooking. We have computers that can help us to communicate with people at any time .But in a few years, these inventions will seem old-fashioned.

Answer the following question in reference to the passage:

1. Why are we lucky nowadays?

.....

نموذج الإجابة

المفردات - الاستيعاب المقروء - القواعد - التعبير الكتابي

Total Mark (60)

I. Reading (30 Marks)

A) Vocabulary (14 Marks)

14

a) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (4 x2 = 8 Ms)

1- The workers were climbing up and down the while painting the wall.

- a. fortune b. ladder c. application d. access

2- Will you the news that your dad is coming next week?

- a. please b. confuse c. assume d. spread

3- The young girl ran the departing train, waving goodbye.

- a. gradually b. previously c. alongside d. necessarily

4- The PE teacher could form a team of highly basketball players.

- a. talented b. innocent c. wearable d. dramatic

b) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list: (4x1½= 6 Ms)

(defend - nearby - exchange - profitable - vote)

5- Ambulances took the injured people to a **nearby** hospital.

6- Medicine industry is the most **profitable** business nowadays.

7- How can we **defend** our homeland if we don't have an army?

8- You can **exchange** your Kuwaiti Dinars for dollars in the hotel.

B) Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)**Read the following passage then, answer the questions below:**

Travel is something which people do every day. It may be a trip to school, university or to work. Travelling can often take a long time, especially when great distances need to be covered. People usually use different means of transportation.

The use of a plane is necessary for people wanting to travel very long distances. It can take a lot of preparation to travel by plane. People often need to arrive at the airport three hours before the departure. A train is another means of transport which is ideal for travelling long distances within the same country, or between countries **which** are connected by land. A train driver will stop at train stations on the way to allow passengers to leave the train.

A number of destinations can be travelled to by using the sea. People often depart from a harbour in a ferry which is driven by a captain. If the journey is a long distance, people may choose to sleep on the **ferry** while they wait to arrive at their destination. Some people choose to go on a boat for their holiday, which would involve stopping at many different city ports for a short amount of time. People who need to travel short distances may choose not to use any transport at all. People often rely on their legs to take them to places nearby.

a) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (6 x 2=12 Ms)9- The **best title** of the passage is:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. The Use of Plane | b. Everyday Journey |
| c. Means of Transport | d. A Train Driver |

10-The **meaning** of the underlined word "**ferry**" in the 3rd paragraph is:

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| a. ship | b. plane |
| c. car | d. train |

11- The underlined word "**which**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| a. three hours | b. long distances |
| c. a train | d. countries |

12- Travelling can often take a long time when:

- a. we use different means of transportation. b. **great distances need to be covered.**
c. countries are connected by land. d. we allow passengers to leave the train

13- According to the passage, all the following sentences are **TRUE except**:

- a. Travelling may be a trip to school. b. Travelling can often take a long time.
c. **People use the same means to travel.** d. Planes can cover long distances.

14- The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is to:

- a. **compare between means of transport** b. tell a funny story about travelling
c. inform us about why to travel d. show the importance of travelling

b) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (2 x 2=4 Ms)

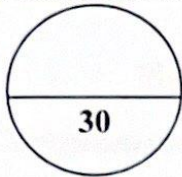
15- What can travelling by plane take?

It can take a lot of preparation./ People often need to arrive at the airport three hours before the departure.

16- When do people often rely on their legs to travel?

When they need to travel for short distances./ When they need to travel to places nearby.

"Any reasonable answer related to the passage is to be accepted"



II. Writing (30 Marks)

A) Grammar (14 Marks)

14

a) Choose the correct answers from a, b, c and d: (4 X 2 = 8 Ms)

17- The main job of a mother is to look..... her children.

- a. at b. up c. **after** d. out

18- We to London next week; dad booked the tickets.

- a. **are travelling** b. have travelled c. were travelling d. travelled

19- There are books about history in our library; you can find what you need.

- a. a lot b. a little c. **many** d. much

20- The more time old people spend practising sport, they get.

- a. **the healthier** b. healthy c. healthiest d. healthier

b) Do as shown between brackets: (3X 2 = 6 Ms)

21- Jane is good at using computer. Mary is good at computer, too. (Join using: Both ...and

Both Jane and Mary are good at using computer.

22- " Please, help me with my homework. " (Complete / Reported speech)

My sister asked me **to help her with her homework.**

23- I like to be (**help**) at home because it's difficult for my mum to do all the work alone.
(Correct)

helpful./ helped

B) Writing (16 Marks)

16

“Communication works for those who work at it.”

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about:
Communication discussing *how people used to communicate in the past* and *how we communicate nowadays*.

- ❖ Writing should include: a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion

Plan your topic here: (2 Ms)

| Rubrics | | Mark | Total Mark |
|--|---|------|-------------------------------------|
| Planning (mind mapping / graphic organizers /outline) | 2 | | <div><div></div><div>16</div></div> |
| Exposition of ideas and coherence | 7 | | |
| Paragraphing and number of sentences | 2 | | |
| Grammar | 1 | | |
| Spelling | 2 | | |
| Handwriting | 1 | | |
| Punctuation | 1 | | |
| <div><div>• 2 marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format.</div><div>• Off point topics receive zero</div></div> | | | |

.....

6



اختبار الفترة الثانية للعام الدراسي 2021 / 2022 م

Total (60 Marks)

I. Reading (30 Marks)

A. Vocabulary (14 Marks)

14

a) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (4 X 2= 8 marks)

- 1- Before travelling, I some Dinars for Dollars at the bank.
a- recounted b- involved c- delivered d- exchanged
- 2- Team members must build..... in one another to achieve their goals.
a- president b- trust c- expert d- wisdom
- 3- Some people keep animals such as snakes and lions at home as pets.
a- modest b- electrical c- unusual d- wearable
- 4- The Japanese eat fruit, vegetables, fish, and little meat five times a day
a- mainly b- previously c- gradually d- alongside

b) Fill in the spaces with words from the list: (4 X 1½ = 6 Marks)

bracelet – activate – chairman – confuse – humidity

- 5- High in summer makes people feel hotter and uncomfortable.
- 6- I often my friend Ali with his brother because they are so similar.
- 7- To your new iPhone, you will need to have an Apple ID and password.
- 8- My uncle worked for many years as the of an international bank in Dubai.

B) Reading Comprehension (16 Marks)

16

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:**a) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:****(6 X 2 = 12 Marks)**

Water is the most important liquid we know. It is everywhere we look. It is in the ground and in the air we breathe. All animals, plants and humans need water to live. The human body is made up largely of water. Up to 75% of our body is water. Although we can live without food for a few weeks, we would die within a few days without water. The human body needs about 2 to 3 litres of water a day to survive.

How much of our planet is made up of water? Most of the world is water, about 97% is saltwater in the oceans. Only 3% is the freshwater in lakes, rivers and glaciers. Not all water is safe to drink or use. Some needs to be cleaned. Drinkable water that is free of germs and chemicals is called potable water.

Water has been important for people for thousands of years. We use water in our houses for cooking, bathing and washing dishes. Countries with many mountains and rivers use the power of water to make their own electricity.

As the population of the Earth grows, we have to be more careful about how much water we use. There are many simple things you can do to save water. Just by turning the water off while brushing your teeth, you can save up to 200 gallons of water a month. When washing a car or a bike, fill a bucket instead of running the hose. Take action and save Earth's water.

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

9- What is the main idea of the 1st paragraph?

- a- Food is very important for us to live on earth.
- b- Many animals, plants and humans live on earth.
- c- The number of people living on earth is increasing.
- d- Water is everywhere and it is important for life on earth.

10- The underlined word "**survive**" in the 1st paragraph means:

- a- live
- b- clean
- c- fill
- d- grow

- 11- The underlined word **"their"** in the 3rd paragraph refers to:
- a- rivers
 - b- dishes
 - c- countries
 - d- mountains
- 12- The amount of water in the human body is:
- a- up to 75%.
 - b- about 2 to 3 litres.
 - c- used to make electricity.
 - d- full of germs and chemicals.
- 13- According to the passage, which of the following sentences is **NOT TRUE**?
- a- The world's population is increasing.
 - b- Water can be found in the ground and in the air.
 - c- A person can live without food for a few weeks.
 - d- Most of the world's water is fresh and drinkable.
- 14- The purpose of the writer in writing the passage is to:
- a- discuss ways of making electricity.
 - b- list the different sources of food on earth.
 - c- give information about the importance and uses of water.
 - d- compare between freshwater in rivers and saltwater in oceans.

b. With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (2X2 = 4 Marks)

15- What is water used for? Mention two.

.....

16- How can we save water?

.....

II. Writing (30 Marks)

A. Grammar (14 Marks)

14

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

(4 X 2 = 8 marks)

17- After the scientist..... the award for his invention, he felt happy.

a- win

b- wins

c- had won

d- winning

18- the man arrived late, he managed to catch the train.

a- Although

b- However

c- But

d- To

19- I always look..... difficult words in the dictionary to find their meaning.

a- after

b - for

c- up

d- out

20- There are cars in our street during the rush hour. It is so crowded.

a- many

b- a little

c- a few

d- much

b) Do as shown between brackets:

(3 X 2 = 6 Marks)

21- If you read more, you will know more.

(Use: the more...the more)

.....

22- "Don't stay up late."

(Complete/reported)

My mother asked me.....

23- The hotel was good. The restaurant was good, too.

(Join using: Both.....and)

.....

B. Writing (16 Marks)

“Some people think that social media is harmful, while others believe it is useful.”

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) showing the advantages and disadvantages of social media and stating your own opinion.

*** Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion.**

Plan your topic here: (2 marks)

```
graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; A --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; B --- E[ ]; B --- F[ ]; C --- G[ ]; C --- H[ ]; C --- I[ ]
```


Write your topic here (14)

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End of Exam

Good Luck