

الهاتف
60090309

مذكرة اقرأ الإنجليزية الصف الثامن - الفصل الثاني

B/8

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سلسلة مذكرات اقرأ
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workbook



حل كتاب
Student's book

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سلسلة مذكرات اقرأ {متوسط و ثانوي}

Ideas and Thoughts Vocabulary

Words	Parts of	Meanings	Examples
addiction	(N)	ادمان	- She helped him fight his drug addiction .
defend	(V)	يدافع - يحمي	- They tried to defend themselves against the enemy with all their might.
obsessed	(Adj)	مهووس -	- He's obsessed with computers.
confuse	(V)	يربك - يشوش	Be careful not to confuse quantity with quality.
unrealistic	(Adj)	غير واقعي	- It is unrealistic to expect these changes to happen overnight.
necessarily	(Adv)	علي نحو ضروري	- Big men aren't necessarily strong men.
product	(N)	منتج	- The salesman persuaded us to buy his product .
feature	(N)	ميزة	- An interesting feature of the city is the old market.
arrangement	(N)	ترتيب - نظام	- We made a tentative arrangement to meet again next Friday.
ban	(V)	يمنع - يحرّم	Good manners ban abusive language anyplace.
worth	(Adj)	ذو قيمة - جدير بالاحترام	- Kind words are worth much and cost little.
fortune	(N)	ثروة - حظ	- Tom must have spent a fortune on his new house. - He had the good fortune to be rescued from the burning building.
gather	(V)	يجمع - يجني	- Our first task is to gather information.
recount	(V)	يروى - يعد	- He was fond of recounting how he had played professional football when he was 19.
application	(N)	تطبيق - استعمال	- An error message reported that there was not enough memory to run the application .
handy	(Adj)	قريب - مفيد	- Always keep a first-aid kit handy . - I advise you to buy one? it may come in handy one day.

a) Choose the correct word from a, b, c & d:

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1- He is now fighting his to video games.

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

2- All our officers are trained to themselves against knife attacks.

- a) confuse b) ban c) recount d) defend

3- He was with the American movies.

- a) unrealistic b) obsessed c) worth d) handy

4- Expensive restaurants aren't the best.

- a) extremely b) lovingly c) necessarily d) destructively

b) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

unrealistic – ban – feature – product – necessarily

5- Patriotic songs have long been a of Kuwaiti life.

6- It is to expect them to be able to solve the problem immediately.

7- The catalogue gives a full description of each

8- The governments always illegal hunting of animals.

B) Reading Comprehension (16Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

Living in space is not the same as living on Earth. In space, astronauts' bodies change. On Earth, our lower body and legs carry our weight. This helps keep our bones and muscles strong. In space, astronauts float. They do not use their legs much. Their lower backs begin to lose strength. Their leg muscles do too. The bones begin to get weak and thin. This is very bad for astronauts' bodies. So, how do astronauts help their muscles and bones? They must exercise in space every day.

The heart and blood change in space, too. When we stand up on Earth, blood goes to our legs. The heart has to work extra hard against gravity to move the blood all around the body. In space, without the pull of gravity, the blood moves to the upper body and head. Water in the body also does the same thing.

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

سلسلة مذكرات اقرأ {متوسط و ثانوی}

Contrastive Connectors

although	Meaning	though / in spite of
	Punctuation	Not followed by a comma
	Examples	* Although it rained all day, we enjoyed the party very much. * He failed in the exam, although he studied very hard. * They didn't go to the party, although they were invited.
however	Meaning	But / nevertheless
	Punctuation	Always followed by a comma
	Examples	* He has lots of experience, however, he didn't get the job. * I didn't like the film, however, my brother liked it a lot.

Join the following sentences:

1- Sara did all the housework. Her mother shouted at her.

.....

2- It was raining. We decided to go out.

.....

Complete the following sentences using although/ however

1- the car was expensive, my dad bought it.

2- We went out the weather was bad.

3- I passed the test, ..., I didn't get the job.

4- He ran fast, ..., he lost the race.

Present Continuous for Future Arrangements

Present Continuous		
Usage	Talking about future plans يستخدم للتحدث عن الخطط المستقبلية	
Keywords	tomorrow, soon, next, tonight, ...etc.	
Form	I He/She/It They/We/You	am + V/ing is + V/ing are + V/ing
Examples أمثلة	* I'm watching an English movie tonight. * He is visiting his grandpa next week. * They are playing video games tomorrow.	
Negative النفى	* I'm not watching an English movie tonight. * He is not visiting his grandpa next week. * They are not playing video games tomorrow.	
Question السؤال	* What are you watching/doing tonight ? * When is he visiting his grandpa ? * When are they playing video games ?	

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1- I (leave) to London after work today.

2- My best friend (arrive) early in the morning.

3- We (travel) to Egypt next week.

4- I'm (go) to the airport to pick up my cousins next week.

5- She (study) English tomorrow morning.

مذكرات اقرأ

Do as shown between brackets:

1- My classmate was very ill. He came to school.

(Join)

2- Tom is playing video games tomorrow.

(Make Negative)

3- Fahad is reading a short story tonight.

(Ask a Question)

4- My brother studies hard. He always gets bad marks.

(Join)

5- My dad is travelling to London next June.

(Ask a Question)

Writing (قواعد كتابة التعبير)

عند دراسة مواضيع التعبير للاختبار نأخذ في عين الاعتبار طريقة رسم المخطط، وعدد الجمل المطلوبة لكل مرحلة، والتعليمات الهامة التي يحاسب عليها الطالب في التعبير:

- لنصف الثامن:** 1. لابد من كتابة 10 جمل على شكل فقرتين، 2. نلتزم بالفكرتين الرئيسيتين في عنوان الموضوع، 3. تراعي الطالبة وجود جملة مقدمة وخاتمة في نهاية الموضوع، 4. نبدأ كل جملة بحرف كبير capital letter وننتهيها بالنقطة full stop.

وفيما يلي مثال وشرح لطريقة كتابة التعبير:

غالباً الجملة الموجودة في بداية السؤال يمكن استخدامها كمقدمة عند كتابة التعبير

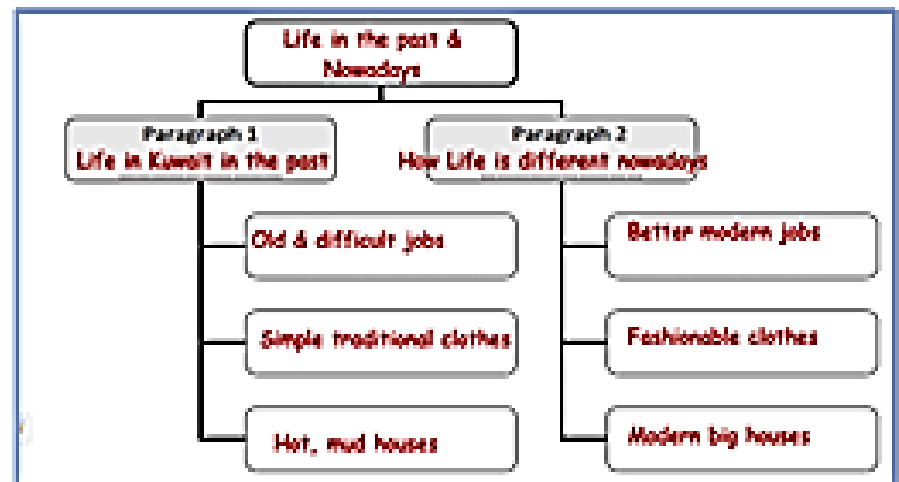
الفكرة الرئيسية الأولى تكون بعد كلمة **about** أو **discussing** في رأس السؤال، والفكرة الرئيسية الثانية تكون بعد كلمة **and** أو **then** في رأس السؤال وهما:

1. where stories are found

2. the benefits of reading stories

"Stories make us feel alive and inspire us"

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) **about** where stories are found in our lives **and** the benefits of reading stories.



في الفقرة الأولى نبدأ بجملة المقدمة للموضوع ككل، ثم نكتب الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة الأولى ومعها ثلاث جمل للتفاصيل في هذا الموضوع عن ابن نجد القصص من حولنا. (ليصبح عندنا خمس جمل)

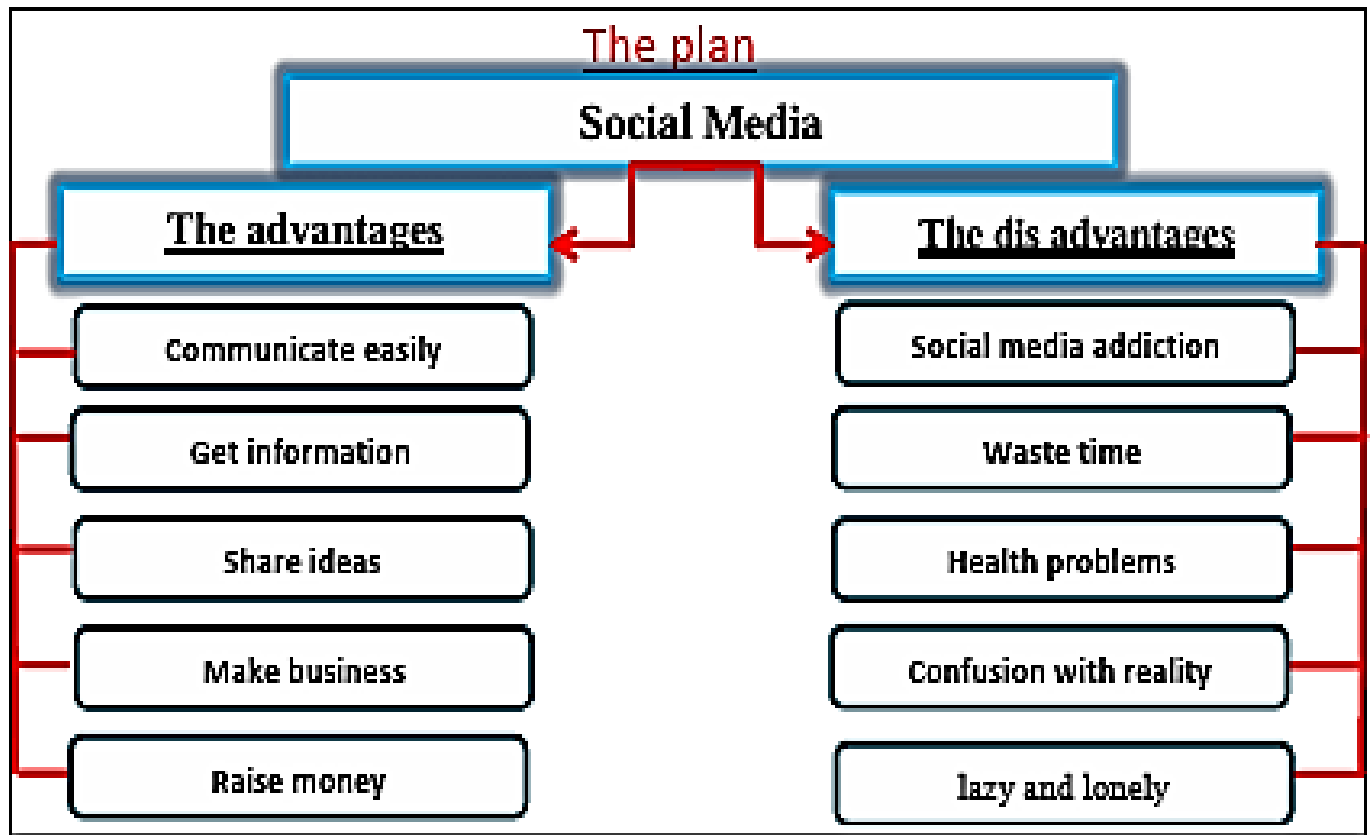
في الفقرة الثانية نبدأ بالفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة الثانية ومعها أربع جمل للتفاصيل في هذا الموضوع عن فوائد القصص. (لتصبح خمس جمل) وإذا كان الموضوع جدلياً ننكر رأينا الشخص في آخر جملة

Stories make us feel alive and inspires us. Stories are an effective way to communicate with other people. Stories are everywhere around us. We hear and stories from older people all the time. Stories are found at home, at school, at work and in the movies.

Stories have many benefits in our lives. Stories can help us understand the world. They can help us reach out to people and deliver messages. Telling stories is a good way to pass wisdom to young people. Powerful stories can build trust between people.

“Social media has become a huge part of everyday life.” Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about “**Social Media**” explaining The advantages and The disadvantages of using social media.

NB: (Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion)



Social Media

Social media has become a huge part of everyday life. It has many advantages. It helps us to communicate with people easily. Also, people can get the latest news and information. In addition, they can share ideas and opinions on social media. People can raise money for charity and make business through social media.

However, social media has some disadvantages. These disadvantages are results of the bad use of social media. Some people are addicted to social media. It may waste time. It may lead to some health problems. Spending too much time on social media makes people lazy and lonely. Also, some people confuse social media with reality. Social media can spread false information. Finally, people should use social media wisely.

Unit (7)

Ideas and Thoughts

Vocabularya) Choose the correct word from a, b, c & d:

- 1- a) addiction 2- d) defend 3- b) obsessed 4- c) necessarily

b) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

- 5- feature 6- unrealistic 7- product 8- ban

B) Reading Comprehension:

- 9- d. Astronauts' Bodies in Space 10- c. spacemen
11- b. brain 12- a. lose strength.
13- d. Astronauts do exercises in space every day.
14- a. explain the body changes in space.
15- The astronauts have to rest (so their bodies have time to make new blood and water.)
16- In space, without the pull of gravity, the blood moves to the upper body and head.

GrammarContrastive ConnectorsJoin the following sentences:

- 1- Although Sara did all the housework, her mother shouted at her.
2- It was raining, however, we decided to go out.

Complete the following sentences using although/ however

- 1- Although 2- although 3- however 4- however

Present Continuous for Future ArrangementsCorrect the verbs between brackets:

- 1- 'm leaving 2- is arriving 3- are preparing 4- going 5- is studying

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- Although my classmate was very ill, he came to school.
2- Tom isn't playing video games tomorrow.
3- What is Fahad reading/doing tonight?
4- My brother studies hard, however, he always gets bad marks.
5- Where is your dad travelling next June? /
When is your dad travelling to London?

Digital Communication

Vocabulary

Words	Parts of Speech	Meanings	Examples
convey	(V)	يوصل	- Music can convey feelings without the use of words.
skillful	(Adj)	ماهر - بارع	- The child has become skillful in reading and writing.
gradually	(Adv)	تدريجياً	- She got used gradually to the vegetarian diet.
wearable	(Adj)	قابل لللبس	- The new styles are very smart and very wearable .
exchange	(V)	يتبادل	- He likes to exchange ideas with the others.
bracelet	(N)	أسورة	- He wore a copper bracelet on his wrist.
efficiently	(Adv)	بكفاءة	- Computers are used to store and retrieve information efficiently .
skin	(N)	جلد - بشرة	- Avoid using perfumed soaps on sensitive skin .
reaction	(N)	رد فعل - تفاعل	- Action and reaction are equal and opposite.
access	(N)	وصول - مدخل	- The only access to the city is across the bridge.
means	(N)	وسائل - طرق	- The train is a safe means of transportation.
activate	(V)	ينشط	- New customers can easily activate their cards.
sensitive	(Adj)	حساس	- Some people's teeth are highly sensitive to cold.
various	(Adj)	متنوع	- There are various ways to answer your question.
talented	(Adj)	موهوب	- Mozart was a talented musician.
directly	(Adv)	مباشرة	- He drove her directly to her hotel.

a) Choose the correct word from a, b, c & d:

- 1- The wounds were healing.
a) gradually b) necessarily c) efficiently d) directly
- 2- It is a place where people can chat and ideas.
a) access b) donate c) import d) exchange
- 3- He was a little bit afraid of his father's
a) fortune b) reaction c) skin d) bracelet
- 4- The new device can make communication easier and lighter.
a) wearable b) sensitive c) talented d) skillful

b) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

various – access – skin – activate - directly

- 5- Avoid using perfumed soaps on sensitive
- 6- The company provides cheap internet
- 7- Cooking fumes may the alarm.
- 8- The jacket is available in colours.

B) Reading Comprehension (16Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

Nowadays, every house produces electronic rubbish (or e-rubbish) such as an old TV or a computer printer, or an out-of-date mobile phone that we no longer need. But, when we throw these everyday items away, not many of us know or even think where these objects are taken to. The American journalist and photographer, Peter Essick, decided to follow this e-rubbish to several different countries around the world.

In particular, Essick found a lot of e-rubbish goes to Ghana. There, he saw mountains of old computers in the local markets. The sellers resell some of them but not much equipment works. Instead, they recycle the broken computers by melting the parts inside. These parts contain a little metal such as gold sometimes. However, this process of recycling is dangerous for the workers because it produces a lot of toxic and killing chemicals.

As a result of his journey, Peter Essick thinks that it's important to stop exporting e-rubbish. It's bad for the environment and it's bad for people's health, too. Instead, he believes producers need to produce more eco-friendly electronics in the future; in other words, electronic products which you can recycle cheaply, safely and in the country where they were made.

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

9. The best title for this passage could be:

- a) E-Rubbish b) Local Markets
c) Computer Printers d) Eco-Friendly Electronics

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10. The underlined word "toxic" in the 2nd paragraph means:

- a) old b) long c) poisonous d) important

11. The underlined pronoun "which" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

- a) the future b) other words c) people's health d) electronic products

12. The sellers, in Ghana, resell some of the electronic rubbish or:

- a) reuse them at homes.
b) stop exporting e-rubbish.
c) throw the broken computers away.
d) melt the parts inside the broken computers.

13. According to the 3rd paragraph, to help the environment, producers should:

- a) produce more eco-friendly electronics.
b) sell all the TVs and computers we have.
c) work day and night to sell old computers.
d) recycle the rubbish outside where they were made.

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

- a) explain how to get more electronic rubbish.
b) compare between old computers and new ones.
c) inform us about how harmful the e-rubbish is.
d) persuade people to buy their devices from the e-rubbish.

b) Answer the following questions: (2x2=4Marks)

15. where does Peter Essick come from?

.....

16. Why didn't Peter Essick like recycling the electronic devices?

.....

.....

Grammar

The Past Perfect Tense

زمن الماضي التام

Study this example situation :

"I went to a party last week. Tom went to the party too. Tom went home at 10:30. So, when I arrived at 11 o'clock, Tom wasn't there."

*When I arrived at the party, Tom wasn't there. He had gone home.

This is the *past perfect (simple)* tense.

(زمن يصف فعل حدث قبل فعل اخر)

Usage: الاستخدام

We use the past perfect to say that something had already happened before this time:

Ex. When I arrived at the party, Tom had already gone home.

Here are some more examples:

- When I got home, I found that someone had broken into my flat and had stolen precious things.
- Tom didn't want to come to the cinema with us because he had already seen the film twice.
- My dad brought me a present because I had passed my exams successfully.
- After I had finished my school project, I watched a nice English movie.
- By the time he got to the party, most of the guests had left.

Form: had + the past participle (V3)

* يتكون زمن الماضي التام من : (had) و يأتي بعدها التصريف الثالث للفعل

Keywords: الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي التام

After – Because – Until	→	Past Perfect	→	Past Simple
Before – By the time – When	→	Past Simple	→	Past

Perfect

Making Negative النفي

had + V3 → hadn't + V3

For Example:

Tom had finished his homework. → Tom hadn't finished his homework.

Forming a question: تكوين السؤال في زمن الماضي التام

For example:

Ahmed had finished the school project successfully.

What had Ahmed finished successfully?

Correct the verbs between brackets:

مذكرات اقرأ

1- After we (watch) an English movie, we (sleep).

.....

2- Before I (go) out with my friends, I (finish) my homework.

.....

3- My dad (buy) me a new phone, because I (pass) my exams.

.....

4- By the time Tom (get) to the party, most of the guests (leave).

.....

5- I (feel) great after I (pass) the test.

.....

6- By the time I (arrive), my kids (finish) their meal.

.....

7- The storm (start) after the villagers (leave) the forest.

.....

8- The careless driver (get) a ticket because he (not stop) at the red light.

.....

9- My mother (be) worried because my little brother (be) sick all week.

.....

10- After I (train) for two months, I (win) the marathon!

.....

11- My dad (pray) before he (go) to work.

.....

12- They (get) high marks because they (study) their lessons hard.

Both and

* تستخدم لربط جملتين مثبتتين يشتركان في فاعل أو فعل أو مفعول ويأتي الفعل بعدها في صيغة الجمع

Examples:

* Fahad speaks English. Faisal speaks English. (Join)

- **Both** Fahad **and** Faisal **speak** English.

* Tom was late. Ann was late. (Join)

- **Both** Tom **and** Ann **were** late.

* Sara was tired. She was hungry. (Join)

- Sara was **both** tired **and** hungry.

* Bader will meet Nasser. He will meet Salman too. (Join)

- Bader will meet **both** Nasser **and** Salman.

* Bessan speaks English. She speaks French too. (Join)

- Bessan speaks **both** English **and** French.

Join the following sentences using (both and)

1- Bessan was drawing a picture. Lillian was drawing a picture.

2- Mohammed likes fish. He likes pasta too.

3- Famous artists are talented. They are skillful.

4- The baby is smart. The baby is sensitive.

5- Scuba diving is interesting. Scuba diving is dangerous.

6- British people speak English. American people speak English.

7- The weather is cold. The weather is rainy.

8- The park is clean. It is quiet too.

9- My little daughter likes chocolate. She likes pasta too.

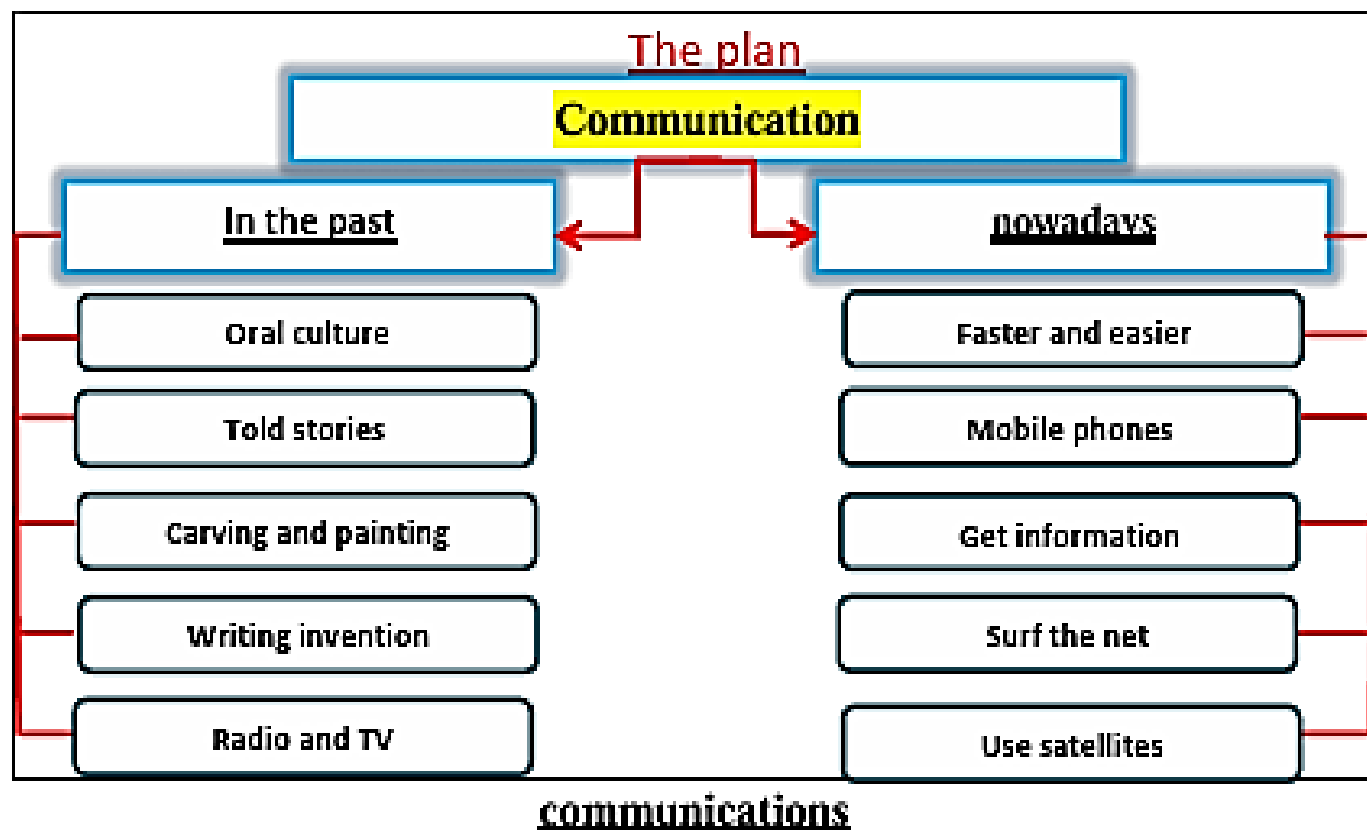
10- Tom watches English movies. His sister watches English movies too.

11- My dad gets up early. My mom gets up early.

12- My uncle is a talented artist. He is a famous artist.

“We all have ideas, feelings and opinions that we want to communicate.” Plan and write a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about **“Communications”** explaining how people communicated in the past and The means of communications nowadays.

NB: (Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion)



Communication has improved over years. In the past, people depended on the oral culture. Older people told stories to the younger generations. Then, people learned carving and painting on stones. People were able to write down what they knew after writing was invented. The invention of TV, radio and computer changed the way of communication.

Nowadays, the way we communicate has changed completely. It becomes faster and easier. People can communicate in different ways. They use mobile phones to make calls, send and receive messages. People also use the radio, television and computers for communication. They get a lot of information when they surf the internet. People use satellites to communicate across the globe. Communication is improving all the time.

Digital Communication Vocabulary**a) Choose the correct word from a, b, c & d:**

- 1- a) gradually 2- d) exchange 3- b) reaction 4- a) wearable

b) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

- 5- skin 6- access 7- activate 8- various

B) Reading Comprehension:

- 9- a) E-Rubbish 10- c) poisonous 11- d) electronic products
 12- d) melt the parts inside the broken computers.
 13- a) produce more eco-friendly electronics.
 14- c) inform us about how harmful the e-rubbish is.
 15- He comes from America.
 16- Because recycling electronic devices is dangerous for the workers. /
 dangerous for the environment/ Because recycling electronic devices
 produces a lot of toxic and killing chemicals.

Grammar**The Past Perfect Tense****Correct the verbs between brackets:**

- 1- had watched – slept 7- started – had left
 2- went – had finished 8- got – hadn't stopped
 3- bought – had passed 9- was – had been
 4- got – had left 10- had trained – won
 5- felt – had passed 11- had prayed – went
 6- arrived – had finished 12- got – had studied

Both and**Join the following sentences using (both and)**

- 1- Both Bessan and Lillian were drawing a picture.
 2- Mohammed likes both fish and pasta.
 3- Famous artists are both talented and skillful.
 4- The baby is both smart and sensitive.
 5- Scuba diving is both interesting and dangerous.
 6- Both the British people and the American people speak English.
 7- The weather is both cold and rainy.
 8- The park is both clean and quiet.
 9- My little daughter likes both chocolate and pasta.
 10- Both Tom and his sister watch English movies.
 11- Both my dad and my mom get up early.
 12- My uncle is both a talented and a famous artist.