Grade 8 Revision on Unit 5 Grammar

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1 The First Conditional
(الشرط الأول)

نستخدمه للتحدث عن أحداث حقيقية في المستقبل إذا تحقق الشرط.

If + Present Simple, will + base verb

أمثلة:

- If it rains, I will stay at home.
  إذا أمطر، سأبقى في المنزل.
- If you study hard, you will pass the exam.
  إذا درست بجد، ستنجح في الامتحان.

ملاحظة:
يمكن تبديل الجملتين دون تغيير المعنى.

2 Verbs Followed by a Gerund (verb + -ing)
(الأفعال المتبوعة بمصدر منتهي بـ -ing)

بعض الأفعال تتبعها -ing وتستخدم كمفعول به.

أمثلة على الأفعال الشائعة:
enjoy – like – love – hate – avoid
mind – finish – suggest – practice
consider – appreciate – keep

أمثلة:

- I enjoy reading books.
  أستمتع بقراءة الكتب.
- She avoids talking to strangers.
  تتجنب التحدث مع الغرباء.

ملاحظة:
لا تستخدم (to) قبل -ing بعد هذه الأفعال.

3 Reported Speech
(Statement – Present Tense)
(الكلام المنقول – المضارع)

عند نقل جملة خبرية في المضارع، تتغير كما في الجدول التالي:

Direct Speech (الكلام المباشر)	Reported Speech (الكلام المنقول)	Example (Direct)	Example (Reported)
Present Simple	Past Simple	I like football.	He said that he liked football.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	I am watching TV.	She said that she was watching TV.
Present Perfect Simple	Past Perfect Simple	I have finished my homework.	He said that he had finished his homework.

تغييرات أخرى مهمة:

Pronouns (الضمائر)	Time Expressions (تعبيرات الزمن)	Place Expressions (تعبيرات المكان)
I → he / she	now → then	here → there
we → they	today → that day	this place → that place
my / our → his / her / their	this → that	
me / us → him / her / them	these → those	

ملاحظة: لا يتغير الفعل إذا كانت الجملة من الحقائق العامة أو التواريخ أو الأوامر.

4 Reflexive Pronouns
(الضمائر انعكاسية)

نستخدمها عندما يكون الفاعل ونفسه مفعولاً به.

myself – yourself – himself
herself – itself – ourselves
yourselves – themselves

أمثلة:

- I made this cake myself.
  لقد صنعت هذه الكعكة بنفسي.
- He doesn't hurt himself.
  هو لا يؤذي نفسه.

ملاحظة:
الضمير الانعكاسي بعد الفعل مباشرة.

5 Linkers of Contrast
(روابط التضاد)

تستخدمها لربط جملتين متضادتين أو معاقضتين.

but (لكن)	• I wanted to go out, but it was raining. وتعني في لسيطة. أردت الخروج، لكن كان ممطراً.
although (على الرغم من)	• Although he is young, he is very smart. على (رغم أن). على الرغم من أنه صغير، إلا أنه ذكي جداً.
however (مع ذلك/مع ذلك)	• The weather was bad; however, we enjoyed the trip. كان الطقس سيئاً؛ ومع ذلك استمتعنا بالرحلة.
despite (على الرغم من)	• Despite the rain, we went for a walk. على الرغم من المطر، ذهبنا لنمشي.
in spite of (على الرغم من)	• In spite of being tired, he kept studying. في بداية الجملة. على الرغم من أنه كان متعبا، استمر في الدراسة.

ملاحظة: هذه الروابط لا تغير ترتيب الجملة.

6 Future Tense
(will, be going to, present continuous)
(زمن المستقبل)

تستخدمها هذه التراكيب للتعبير عن المستقبل.

will — للوعد، القرار اللحظي، التنبؤات، العرض.

- I will call you later.

be going to — للخطط، النية، التوقعات المبنية على الأدلة الحالية.

- I am going to visit my uncle tomorrow.

present continuous — للترتيبات المؤكدة أو المخططة مسبقا.

- We are meeting at 5 p.m. tomorrow.

ملاحظة:
اختيار التركيب يعتمد على المعنى والسياق.

7 Expressing Purpose with (to, for, so that)
(التعبير عن الغرض)

تستخدمها للتعبير عن الهدف من الفعل.

to — يليها فعل مجرد (مصدر).

- I study English to improve my skills.

for — يليها اسم منصوب.

- I bought a gift for my friend.

so that — يليها جملة لبيان الهدف.

- I wake up early so that I can catch the bus.

ملاحظة:
يمكن حذف (so that) في الأحاديث اليومية.

8 Countable vs. Uncountable Nouns
(few, a few, little, a little)
(الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة)

Countable Nouns (أسماء معدودة)
تستخدم: few / a few (قليل . قليل من)

- Few students passed the exam.
  قليل من الطلاب نجحوا في الامتحان.
- A few apples are in the basket.
  بعض من التفاح في السلة.

Uncountable Nouns
(أسماء غير معدودة)
تستخدم: little / a little (قليل . قليل من)

- There is little sugar in my tea.
  هناك القليل من السكر في شاي.
- There is a little milk in the fridge.
  هناك القليل من الحليب في الثلاجة.

ملاحظة:
Few / a few – للمعدود
little / a little ← لتغير المعدود.

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LEARNING THE FIRST CONDITIONAL!

IF CONDITIONAL

We use the first conditional to talk about real or possible future results that depend on a present condition.

Note:



(Add a comma only when the "if" clause comes first.)

Form: | If + present simple verb → will + base verb



If volunteers join the campaign, the community will benefit.

GRAMMAR ADVENTURES!

Verb + Gerund (verb + -ing)

FORM: VERB + GERUND (verb + -ing)



Verb + Gerund Grammar Poster

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

1. If it rains heavily tomorrow, we .....our plans and stay inside the hotel.

a) change b) will change c) changed d) changing

2. If she studies carefully, she ..... excellent results.

a) will get b) get c) got d) getting

3. If they leave the house early, they ..... enough time to avoid the heavy traffic on the highway.

a) have b) had c) will have d) having

4. If I ..... your brother at the shopping mall later today, I will tell him the message you asked me to deliver.

a) seen b) sees c) saw d) see

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5. If you eat too much fast food, you .....serious health problems in the future.

a) face b) will face c) faced d) will face

6. If we finish the project before the deadline, the manager .....us a special reward for our effort.

a) gives b) will give c) gave d) giving

7. If he .....enough sleep, he .....very tired and unable to concentrate.

a) don't get b) didn't get c) doesn't get d) haven't got

8. If you mix the blue and yellow paints, you .....a beautiful shade of green for your artwork.

a) will get b) get c) got d) getting

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9. If it is sunny and warm this weekend, we ……to the beach and spend the whole day swimming and relaxing.

a) go b) will go c) went d) going

10. If it rains tomorrow, we ……stay at home.

a) will b) would c) are d) have

11. If the sun ……, we will go to the beach.

a) shined b) shine c) shines d) shining

12. If they play well, they ……win the championship this year.

a) will b) would c) are d) have

13. If we……, we will miss the school bus.

a) hasn't hurry b) didn't hurry c) doesn't hurry d) don't hurry

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1. She enjoys ……to music while relaxing at home.

a) listen b) listened c) to listen d) listening

2. They finished ……their homework before going out.

a) do b) doing c) to do d) done

3. He avoided ……the difficult question during the meeting.

a) answering b) answer c) to answer d) answered

4. I don't mind ……early on weekends if I have something important to do.

a) wake b) wakes c) waking d) woke

5. She suggested ……to the new restaurant downtown to celebrate her birthday with friends.

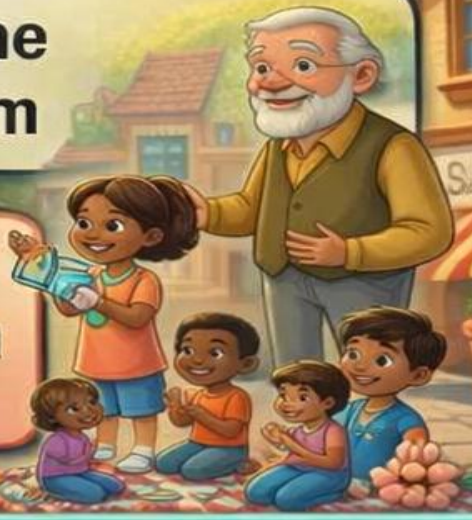
a) go b) went c) to go d) going

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DIRECT & REPORTED SPEECH:
Tense Journeys!

DIRECT SPEECH		REPORTED SPEECH
“I [need this] tablet,” said Bader.	Present Simple → Past Simple	Bader said that he [needed that] tablet.
“I’m writing my report,” said Ali.	Present Continu. → Past Continuous	Ali said that he [was writing his]
Mona said that she [had bought Reem		Mona said that [had bought Reem those] presents.



GRAMMAR ADVENTURE: THE MYSTERY OF REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS!

Reflexive pronouns are used when the **subject** and **object** are the same.

SUBJECT

OBJECT

My sister cleaned her room all by **herself**.

Example:

I made the cake **myself**.

THE HERO (Subject)	THE POWER WORD (Reflexive Pronoun)	THE VICTORY (Example & Scene)
I	myself	I made the cake **myself**.
You	yourself	You should be proud of **yourself**.
He	himself	He hurt **himself** while playing football.
She	herself	He taught **herself** Spanish.
It	itself	The coffee machine cleaned **itself** automatically.
We	ourselves	We introduced **ourselves** to the new teacher.
You (plural)	yourselves	You must train **yourselves** to play football as a team.
They	themselves	They built the tent **themselves**.

A empty cake pan.

He taught **herself** Spanish.

New Teacher: Mr. Henderson

BAKERY

1. She says, “I am tired.” → She said that she …….. tired.

a) is b) was c) were d) be

2. He says, “I like coffee.” → He said that he …….. coffee.

a) liked b) likes c) like d) liking

3. They say, “We are ready.” → They said that they …….. ready.

a) were b) be c) are d) been

4. She says, “I have a new phone.” → She said that she …….. a new phone.

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

5. He says, “I play football every day.” → He said that he …….. football every day.

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

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6. They said that they…… in Kuwait.

a) lives b) live c) living d) lived

7. He said that he ……swim well.

a) could b) can c) may d) must

8. She said that she ……..a new bag.

a) want b) wanted c) wants d) wanting

9. He said that he …… TV then.

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

10. They said that they …… their homework.

a) finished b) had finished c) have finished d) finishing

11. She said that she …… spicy food.

a) didn't like b) don't like c) doesn't like d) not like

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1. The little boy was very proud that he could dress .....for school.

a. myself b. yourself c. himself d. herself

2. I cut .....with a sharp knife while I was preparing the salad.

a. myself b. ourselves c. himself d. themselves

3. My parents enjoyed .....very much during their holiday in Paris.

a. itself b. yourself c. themselves d. myself

4. The computer will turn .....off if you don't use it for ten minutes.

a. themselves b. itself c. himself d. herself

5. Did you and your brother clean the whole room by ..... today?

a. himself b. itself c. herself d. yourselves

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Do As Shown In Brackets:

1. If you (not / study), you will fail the test. (Correct the verb)

don't study

2. She will buy a car if she (have) enough money. (Correct the verb)

has

3. If they play well, they (win) the match. (Correct the verb)

will win

4. I will be late if the bus (not / arrive) soon. (Correct the verb)

doesn't arrive

5. I enjoy (read) stories before I go to sleep. (Correct the verb)

reading

6. They suggested (go) to the park for a walk. (Correct the verb)

going

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11. 'We like pizza,' they said. (Change into Reported Speech)

They said that they liked pizza.

12. 'She is a clever girl,' said the teacher. (Change into Reported Speech)

The teacher said that she was a clever girl.

13. 'I work in a bank,' said my father. (Change into Reported Speech)

My father said that he worked in a bank.

14. 'The weather is fine,' said the news. (Change into Reported Speech)

The news said that the weather was fine.

15. I cut (……) while cooking dinner. (Choose reflexive pronoun)

myself

16. The cat cleaned (……) after eating. (Add a reflexive pronoun)

itself

18. Did you wash the car (……)? (Add a reflexive pronoun)

yourself

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Good Luck!
Best Wishes
Mr. Mahmoud Aldahesh