

Grade 8

Module 4

A taste of Adventure

- choose a holiday

- a safari

- a trip in a caravan

- Choose a job

- a helicopter pilot

- a nature photographer

- Choose a place to spend the night.

- in a cave

- in a tree house

- Choose a film you'd like to watch

- an adventure film

- an animated comedy

★ ★ ★

narrate

روي - يچكي

past events

اُحداث في الماضي

describe

يصف

distinguish

يميز

express

يعبر عن

result

نتيجة

apologise

يعتذر

explanation

شرح - توضيح - تفسير

respond to

يرد على

apology

اعتذار

linking words

كلمات الربط

page (46)

interesting

شيق

Adventure

مغامره

- What on earth.....?

* Used to show surprise

للتعبير عن الدهشة

- If you insist

* If that's what you want

لو هذا ما تريده

- I'm all ears

* I'm listening

استمع اليك

- you know what?

* I've got an idea

لدي فكرة

- pull one's leg

* To play a joke on someone

مزح

The photo

happen

يحدث

believe

يصدق

frightening

مخيف

Scary

مخيف

warn

يحذر

truth

الحقيقة

Surprise

يفاجئ - مفاجأة

decide

يقرر

tunnel

نفق

through

من خلال

plans

خطط

What's wrong

ما الأمر - ما المشكلة

rock

صخره

bored

متضايق

Silly

سخيف - أحمق - غبي

Anyway

على أي حال

just

فقط

excited & exciting

* الصفات المنتهية ب **ed** تصف الشعور

* الصفات المنتهية ب **ing** تصف الأشياء

* I'm interested in the film.

* The film is interesting.

تثيق interesting interested مهتم ب

مدهش surprising surprised مذهش

مُرهق - مُتعب exhausting exhausted مُرهق - مُتعب

مخيف frightening frightened خائف

مُحبط - مُتعب للإمال disappointing disappointed مُحبط - خائب للإمال

مُحرج - مُربك embarrassing embarrassed متحير - محرج

مُفزع shocking shocked مدهوم

مدهش amazing amazed مذهش

مُمل boring bored متفائق

مزعج annoying annoyed متفائق

* I'm exhausted.

* This work is exhausting.

ماكوظ ه حنال صفات لا يفان لها ing عند , صفا السته

scared scary

impressed impressive

* I was scared.

* It was a scary film.

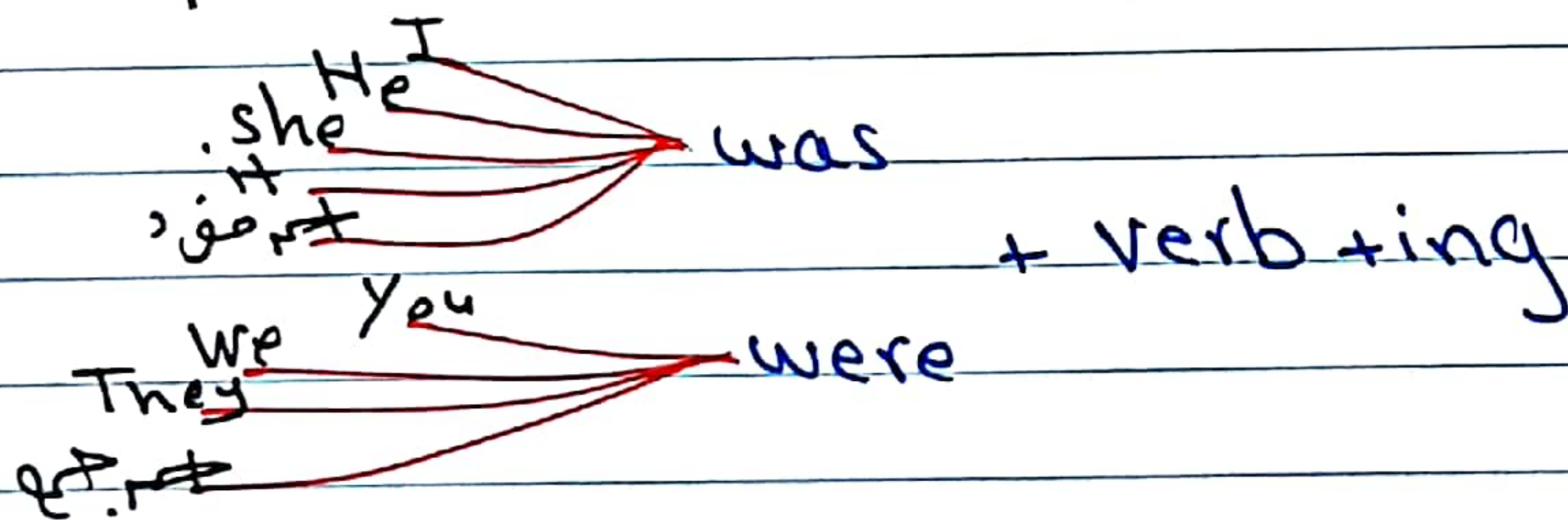
* I was impressed by the pyramids.

* The pyramids were impressive.

Grammar

* past progressive

اللا في الستر



يتكون من

اثبات: She was cleaning the room.

نفي: She wasn't cleaning the room.

سؤال: Was she cleaning the room?

* الكلمات الدالة عليه

at الساعة yesterday

at وقت yesterday morning

afternoon

evening

While

As

When

* I was watching TV at seven yesterday evening.

While	}	past progressive,	past simple
As		was/were + v-ing	التعريف الثاني

		الحدث الأطول	الحدث الأقصر
--	--	--------------	--------------

* While I was running, I fell down.

past simple while / as past progressive

* I fell down while I was running.

When past simple, past progressive

* When my mum came, I was eating.

past progressive when past simple

* I was eating when my mum came.

job

وظيفة

dangerous

خطير

danger

خطر

aquarium

حوض السمك

exhibition

معرض

Shark

سمكة القرش

trouble

مشكلة

mean

ment

meant

يعني - يقصد

towards

إتجاه

do my best

أبذل ما في وسعي

experience

خبره - تجربته

teach

taught

taught

يعلم - يدرس

fear

خوف

attention

إنتباه

quiet

هادئ

unfortunately

لأسوأ الحظ

tapping

ينقر

Safety rules قَوَائِنِ الْاَلَامَةِ

get out of يخرج

strangely بَعْرَابَه

bumped صَدَمَ

Fortunately مِنْ حَسَنِ الْحَظِّ

Surface سَطْح

Co-worker زَمِيلِ الْعَمَلِ

pull out يَسْجِبُ لِلْخَارِجِ

immediately فَوْرًا

filming تَصْوِيرِ سِينَمَايِ

Common شَائِع

profession مِهْنَه

totally تَمَامًا

director مَخْرُجِ

expert خَبِير

make sure يَتَأَكَّدُ

safe آسِن

all of sudden

فجأة

reddish-brown

بني محمر

appear

يظهر

fox

ثعلب

slippery

زلق

injured

مصاب

page (49)

Vocabulary

- Suddenly = all of sudden

- fortunately = by good chance

- then = after that

- amazingly = to my surprise

- finally = in the end

Unfortunately = by bad chance

9

brave

شجاع

Confident

واثق

honest

أبین

clever

شاطر - ماهر

sensible

حساس

strong

قوی

★ ★

hero

بطل

victory

نصر

illness

مرض

war

حرب

religion

دین

Soldier

جندی

enemy

عدو

manage to

یتمکن من

successfully

بنتجاح

defeat

بہزم

battle

مركة

gather

يتجمع

Culture

ثقافة

honest

أمين

respect

احترام

enemy

عدو

against

ضد

fight

fought

يجارِب

بجدية - بشئ من الخطورة Seriously

wounded

جرح

upset

قلق - متزعج

pain

ألم

Suffer from

يعاني من

injury

إصابة

health

صحة

unexpected

غير متوقع

knight

فارس

Silence

صمت

approach

يقترِب

unease

قلق

get off

ينزل

greet

يُحيي

ill

مرِيض

kindness

عطف

realise

يدرك

A knight فارس

Helmet

خوذة

armour

درع

sword

سيف

shield

درع - وقاء

continue

يستمر

character

شخصية

send

يرسل

Grammar - Adverbs:

1- Adverbs of manner

الظرف في أو الحال ← هو كلمة تصف الفعل وتأتي بعده

* He runs quickly.

* He drives Carefully.

* Ali closed the door angrily

(س) كيف فعل على الظرف من الصفة

(ج) بإضافة ly للصفة
Adjective + ly = Adverb

Quiet quietly

Careful Carefully

easy easily

terrible terribly

* وهناك ظروف مساندة

good

well

fast

fast

hard

hard

late

late

early

early

* A fast runner runs fast.

- Adverbs of frequency

Always دائماً ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Usually عادة ★ ★ ★ ★

often غالباً ★ ★ ★

Sometimes أحياناً ★

Never أبداً

← هذه الظروف تستخدم لوصف نسبة تكرار الحدث
وتوضع قبل الفعل (السايب)

* Ahmed always visits his grandfather after school.

* Hamad doesn't usually have dinner.

* Do you always hang out with your friends at the weekend?

و بعد ← verb to be

* Khaled is never late for school.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
* He usually comes late.

* He is usually late.

- Adverbs of time

now - then - tonight - yesterday

نستخدم ظروف الوقت لوصف وقت حدوث الحدث

وغالباً توضع في نهاية الجملة

1] عند وضعهم في أول الجملة في معنى التأكيد

* Tomorrow I will travel to London.

2] والظروف التي تتكون من مقطع واحد مثل

Soon, then, now

يمكن وضعهم قبل الفعل الأساسي
أو بعد الفعل المساعد أو الناقص

* We didn't do anything interesting yesterday.

* We'll soon get the results of those tests.

- Adverbs of degree

ظروف الدرجة

very, really, totally, much, quite, a little

تستخدم هذه الظروف لوصف شدة صفة أو ظرف آخر

* He's quite young, isn't he?

* Hamad runs really fast!

Adverbs of place

ظروف المكان

here, there, upstairs, outside

تستخدم هذه الظروف لتصف مكان حدوث الحدث
وغالباً ما توضع في نهاية الجملة

* Why don't we sit outside?

Adverbs of sequence

ظروف التتابع
التتالي

تستخدم هذه الظروف لوصف الترتيب الذي
حدثت فيه الأحداث

first, next, then, finally

وغالباً ما توضع في بداية الجملة وتتبع بـ Comma (و)

First, I do my homework. Then, I tidy my
room. Next, I help my mum with the housework.
Finally, I can relax.

Vocabulary

- first-aid kit شئمة الإسعافات الأولية
- sleeping bag حقيبة النوم
- tent خيمة
- backpack حقيبة الظهر
- Compass بوصلة
- torch مصباح - كشاف - بجلي
- matches كبريت
- Sunscreen واقية من الشمس
- Whistle صفارة
- rope حبل
- insect repellent طارد الحشرات
- fishing gear معدات الصيد

give

يعطي

rich

غني

because

لأن

Grammar

Clauses of result

So ظرف أو صفة that

جراً لدرجات

* The book was so interesting that I read it twice

Such ثم موصوف that

a
an + res + ثم

جراً لدرجات

* It was such an interesting book that I read it twice.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

fire

النار

Swim

يسبح

rescue

ينقذ - انقاذ

mobile phone

الهاتف النقال

wind

ريح

Lake

بحيره

boat

قارب

Speaking

Apologising and explaining

الإعتذار

- I'm so / really / terribly sorry!

- I'm sorry for + V-ing

- I'm sorry I did.

- Sorry about that!

- It's my fault.

- I know that was wrong of me.

- It won't happen again. I promise!

Responding to apology

الرد

- That's ok.

- No problem.

- Don't worry about it.

- Oh, well, never mind.

- It doesn't matter.

- Forget about it.

Speak & write

a stomach ache

ألم بالمعدة

rainforests

الغابات المطيرة

stare at

يحدق في - يحدق النظر

immediately

فوراً

shoulder

كتف

face to face

وجهاً لوجه

breath

نفس

attack

يهاجم

shocked

صدمة

pocket

جيب - مخبأ ^{مخبي} _{مخبي}

branch

فرع

grabbed

اختطف

disappear

ختفى

appear

يظهر

Look like

يشبه / يبدو وكأنه

relieved

مرتاح

Writing A story

page 55

Introduction

مقدمة

- Time الوقت - place المكان - weather الطقس
- characters الشخصيات


Main part

- Mention what happened
- What characters saw, heard, did, said
- How they felt
 - Use : past tenses
 - Use : Linking words
 - expressions / phrases to make your story more interesting.
 - All of sudden - - -
 - To my surprise - - -
 - Adjectives describing feelings.
frightened, upset, excited

Conclusion

- Describe what happened in the end and how the characters felt.

Speak & Write

A  Read the story and answer the questions. Where it is possible, underline words/phrases in the story to justify your answers.

1. What tenses does the writer use?
2. What words does the writer use to link ideas?
3. What words does the writer use to describe feelings?
4. What is the purpose of each paragraph?

B Read the plan.

Plan

A story

INTRODUCTION

Describe the setting of the story (time, place, weather, etc.) and introduce the main character(s).

MAIN PART

Mention what happened, what the character(s) saw, heard, did, said, etc. and how they felt. Use:

- **Past Tenses** (Past Simple, Past Progressive) and present the events in your story in a logical order.
- **linking words/phrases** to join your ideas.

Time - Sequence: when, while, as, before, after that, after a while, till/until, during, later, soon, then, at that moment, in the beginning, finally, in the end, by the time, immediately

Contrast: but, however

Result - Consequence: so... that, such... that, so, for this reason, as a result

Cause - Reason: because

- **expressions/phrases** to make your story more interesting.
 - All of a sudden / Suddenly,...
 - (Un)fortunately,...
 - To my surprise,...
 - I couldn't believe my eyes!
 - I held my breath!
 - Without thinking,...
 - I didn't think twice.
 - I couldn't wait to...
- **adjectives describing feelings** (frightened, shocked, upset, relieved, excited, etc.).

CONCLUSION

Describe what happened in the end and how the characters felt.

A walk in the rainforest

Steve didn't go to school yesterday because he had a stomach ache. He spent the morning reading about rainforests. However, after a while, he started feeling sleepy and closed his eyes.

Suddenly, he had a strange feeling. He thought someone was staring at him. He immediately sat up in bed – but he wasn't in bed at all! He was in the rainforest. All of a sudden, he felt a hand on his shoulder. Steve turned to look and found himself face-to-face with a monkey. He was so shocked that he held his breath! He knew that monkeys can sometimes attack humans, so he slowly started walking away. He decided to call for help. As he was taking his mobile out of his pocket, the monkey jumped down from the branch, grabbed it and disappeared. 'Hey! Come back here!' Steve shouted. To his surprise, more than twenty monkeys appeared. They were making noises and looked like they were ready to attack. Steve fainted.


When he woke up, he was not in the rainforest any longer. Fortunately, it was all a dream! He was so relieved!


C Join the pairs of sentences 1-4 using the linking words/phrases in the box. Make any necessary changes. More than one answer may be correct.

so while so... that
because when as as a result

1. Peter saw a bear in the woods. He started running.
.....
2. I was watching TV. The fire alarm went off.
.....
3. I was exhausted. I fell asleep immediately.
.....
4. Tina didn't revise for the history test. She failed it.
.....

D TELL A STORY

 Talk in groups. Go to the Speaking Activities section on page 61.

E  Use the ideas you discussed in activity D and follow the plan in activity B to write the story.

TIP!

Try to organise your story in paragraphs, using the plan. However, sometimes you may not be able to follow it strictly. You may, for example, need to introduce a character or change the setting in the main part.