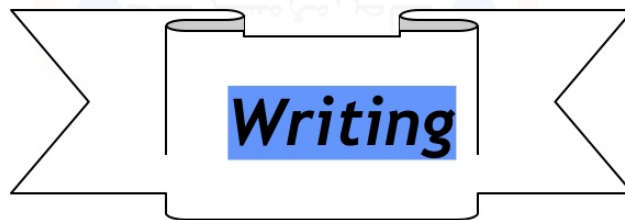


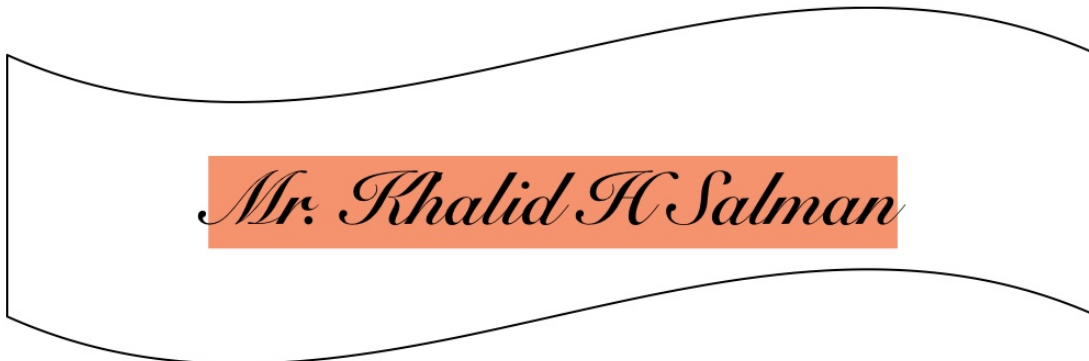
Reading

- مذكرة الصف الثامن ●
- الرائعة الكورس الاول ●
- كفايات المنهج الجديد ●
- للاستفسار المتابعه علي ●
- الخاص مع مستر خالد ●

Speaking



Writing



Mr. Khalid H. Salman



Unit 1 .New Voc. ☀️ Healthy living ☀️ كلمات الوحدة الاولى

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
sprinting	الركض / الجري	arrow	سهم
extremely	جدا / للغاية	strict	صارم
resistance	مقاومة	risk	مخاطرة
flexible	مرن	obesity	سمنة
session	جلسة	gain	يحصل علي
regimen	نظام غذائي	amount	كمية
cool down	يهدئ	lack	ينقص
promise	يوعد	adequate	دقيق

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- 100% (a) Amr **always** eats lunch at school.
- 90%- 99% (b) Mona **usually** eats lunch at school.
- 75%- 90% (c) Ahmed **often** eats hamburgers.
- 25%- 75% (d) Noha **sometimes** eats lunch at school.
- 5%- 10% (e) Reem **seldom** eats lunch at school.
- 1%- 10% (f) Rahaf **rarely** washes her car.
- 0% (g) soha **never** goes to the zoo.

frequency adverbs





The **infinitive المصدر** of the verb التصريف الاول للفعل

🌻 ➡ Third person singular: He, she, it: always ends in- **s** نهايه

He wants a book 🌻 she needs 🌻 he gives 🌻 she thinks.

He wants a new shirt. 🌸 Does he want a new mobile? 🌸 He doesn't want...

🌻 ➡ verbs ending in:- **ss, -o, -x, -sh, -ch:** Add **-es**

He passes, 🌻 she catches, 🌻 he fixes, 🌻 she goes

🌻 ➡ Verbs ending in -y : the third person changes the -y to **-ies**

fly **flies** / cry **cries** Study / **studies**

Exception معادا : if there is a (**vowel**) متحركة before the -y:

Play **plays**, / pray **prays**

verb 'Be, do & have'

Examples:

☄️ Third person singular with **S** or **-es**

🌻 . He **goes** to school every morning.

🌻 . It **mixes** the sand and the water.

🌻 . She **enjoys** playing the piano.

🌻 . She **understands** English.

🌻 . He **tries** very hard.

Example: to **think**, present simple

Affirmative الاثبات **Interrogative** السؤال **Negative** النفي

🌻 I think

🌻 Do I think ?

🌸 I do not think.

🌻 He, she, thinks.

🌻 Does he, she, think?

🌸 He, she, doesn't think.

🌻 we think

🌻 Do we think?

🌸 We don't think.

🌻 you think

🌻 Do you think?

🌸 You don't think.

🌻 They think

🌻 Do they think?

🌸 they don't think

☄️ To give 🌻 instructions تعليمات or directions اتجاهات 🌻 habit عادات 🌻 facts. حقائق

You walk for two hundred metres then you turn left.

☄️ to express fixed arrangements, present or future:

Your exam starts at 09.00

Frequency adverbs

everyday	كل يوم	Sometimes	احيانا	Never	ابدا
usually	عادة	always	دائما	often	غالبا



Grammar Unit 1 ⬇️ The Present Continuous ➡️⬅️ زمن المضارع المستمر

I am
 (he ☀️ she ☀️ it) المفرد is + Verb فعل ing
 (we ☀️ you ☀️ they) الجمع are



1- يعبر عن حدث مستمر الان , اثناء الكلام

- ☀️ I am reading a book now.
- ☀️ She is doing her homework at the moment.
- ☀️ They are watching the match at present.
- ☀️ Look ! The plane is flying very high.
- ☀️ Listen ! the pupils are singing a beautiful song.

2- يعبر عن خطط مستقبلية :

- ☀️ - I am buying a car tomorrow.
- ☀️ - Ali is living in Canada next year.
- ☀️ - We are playing in the club tomorrow .
- ☀️ - I'm meeting Mr. khalid at the airport.
- ☀️ - I am leaving tomorrow.
- ☀️ - We're having a staff meeting next Monday.

Affirmative ➡️ الإثبات ☀️ Negative ➡️ النفي ☀️ Interrogative السؤال

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ☀️ I am going to cinema ➡️ | ☀️ I <u>am not</u> going. | 🌸 Am I going cinema ? |
| ☀️ He, she, is going. | ☀️ He, she, <u>isn't</u> going. | 🌸 Is he, she, going? |
| ☀️ We are going. | ☀️ We <u>aren't</u> going. | 🌸 Are we going? |
| ☀️ You are going. | ☀️ You <u>aren't</u> going. | 🌸 Are you going? |
| ☀️ They are going. | ☀️ They <u>aren't</u> going. | 🌸 Are they going? |

Now	الان	At the moment	في اللحظة	At present	في الوقت الحاضر
Look	انظر	Listen	استمع	Today	اليوم





Formation: 🇸🇦 was + v + ing { I ☀️ he ☀️ she ☀️ it }

🇸🇦 were + v + ing { we ☀️ you ☀️ they }

☀️ They were watching the match. ☀️ they weren't watching the match 🌸 Were they watching the match

☀️ She was reading ☀️ She wasn't reading. 🌸 Was she reading?

Example: to **play** ☀️ يلعب ☀️ , past continuous

Affirmative 🇸🇦 الإثبات

Negative 🇸🇦 النفي

Interrogative 🇸🇦 السؤال

☀️ I was playing football.

☀️ I wasn't playing.

🌸 Was I playing?

☀️ He was playing football

☀️ He wasn't playing.

🌸 Was he playing?

☀️ she was playing football.

☀️ She wasn't playing.

🌸 Was she playing?

☀️ We were playing football.

☀️ We weren't playing.

🌸 Were we playing?

☀️ You were playing football.

☀️ You weren't playing.

🌸 Were you playing?

☀️ They were playing football.

☀️ They weren't playing.

🌸 Were they playing?

1️⃣ When ☀️ عندما 🌸 ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط 🇸🇦 when the telephone rang. I was taking a bath

2️⃣ While 🌸 بينما ☀️ ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط While I was taking a bath ,the telephone rang.

3️⃣ As ☀️ بينما 🌸 As I was taking a bath ,the telephone rang.

☀️ They were waiting for the bus when the accident happened.

☀️ While Eman was skiing she broke her leg.

☀️ we arrived As he was having a bath.

☀️ When the fire started I was watching television.





The Negation. النفي

كيف ننفي الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية؟

1 : هل يوجد فعل مساعد في الجملة ام لا.

2 : عند وجود فعل مساعد نضع كلمة (not) بعدة ثم نكتب الجملة كما هي دون أي حذف أو تعديل.

🌻 We have watched the match.

👉 We have not watched the match.

🌻 Amr and Ahmed are playing the game.

👉 Amr and Ahmed are not playing the game.

كيف ننفي الجملة اذا لم يكت بها فعل مساعد؟

1 : نحدد زمن الجملة . 2: نأتي بجزء مناسب من **V. to do** ونضعه قبل الفعل

3 : نرد الفعل للمصدر . 4 : نكتب بقية الجملة كما هي دون أي حذف أو تعديل.

🌻 We watch the film

👉 We don't watch the film

🌻 They finished the work.

👉 They didn't finish the work.

🌻 Amr eats the food.

👉 Amr doesn't eat the food.

التحويلات التي تحدث عند تحويل الجملة للنفي :

1 : عند وجود **recently - presently - Just - already** في الجملة تحول الي **yet** وتوضع في نهاية الجملة.

🌻 Kholoud has already passed the exam.

👉 Kholoud has not passed the exam yet.

2 : عند وجود **some** في الجملة تنفي بطريقتين الأولى ننفي فعل الجملة ونحولها إلي **any**

والثانية نترك الفعل مثبت كما هو ونحول **some** إلي **no**

🌻 Ahmed eats some food everyday.

👉 Ahmed does not eat any food everyday.

👉 Ahmed eats no food every day

The Question السؤال



السؤال في اللغة الانجليزية نوعان :


- 1 : السؤال بهل (Yes or No question) . 2 : السؤال بأداة استفهام (Wh question)
أولا : السؤال بهل (Yes or No question) . عند السؤال بهل نتبع الآتي :

1 : نحذف كلمة (Yes or No) . 2 : نحدد هل يوجد فعل مساعد في الجملة أم لا .

3 : عند وجود فعل مساعد نضعه في بداية السؤال .

4 : ثم نضع الفاعل ثم فعل الجملة بنفس تصريفه ثم بقية الجملة كما هي فعلامة استفهام .

 Yes, they have watched the match.  Have they watched the match ?


 Yes, they are playing the game.  Are they playing the game ?

أما عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد فنتبع الآتي :

1 : نحدد زمن الجملة . 2 : نأتي بجزء مناسب من **V. to do** ونضعه في بداية السؤال .

3 : ثم نضع الفاعل ثم مصدر فعل الجملة فبقية الجملة ثم نضع علامة الاستفهام .

 Yes , they finished the work.  Did they finish the match ?

 Yes , he eats the food.  Does he eat the food

ثانيا السؤال بأداة استفهام (**Wh question**)

what	ما أو ماذا	how many	كم العدد
when	متى	how much	كم الثمن - كم الكمية
where	أين	how old	كم العمر
how	كيف	how far	ما المسافة
why	لماذا	how long	ما المدة
who	من للعاقل	how often	كم مرة
which	من لغير العاقل	How big	كم الحجم

عند السؤال بأداة استفهام نتبع الآتي :

1 : نحدد الجزء المسئول عنه . 2 : نحدد أداة الاستفهام المناسبة ونضعها في بداية السؤال

3 : نحدد هل يوجد فعل مساعد في الجملة أم لا . 3 : عند وجود فعل مساعد نضعه بعد أداة الاستفهام

4 : ثم نضع الفاعل ثم فعل الجملة بنفس تصريفه ثم بقية الجملة كما هي فعلامة استفهام .

Mr.Khalid will watch the match tomorrow.  **When** has Mr. Khalid watch the match ?

They are playing the game in the club.  **Where** are they playing the game ?

أما عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد فنتبع الآتي :

1 : نحدد زمن الجملة . 2 : نأتي بجزء مناسب من **V. to do** ونضعه بعد أداة الاستفهام .

3 : ثم نضع الفاعل ثم مصدر فعل الجملة فبقية الجملة ثم نضع علامة الاستفهام .

Kholoud finished the work last week.  **When** did Kholoud finish the work ?

Mona eats the food because he is hungry.  **Why** does Mona eat the food ?

Unit 1 Grammar. Gerund and infinitive.

GERUND OR INFINITIVE?

The two groups of verbs below can be followed either by the gerund or by the infinitive. Usually this has no effect on the meaning, but with some verbs there is a clear difference in meaning. Verbs marked * can also be followed by a *that-clause*.

Example: *to prefer*

I prefer **to live** in an apartment.

I prefer **living** in an apartment.

A. Verbs where there is little or no difference in meaning:

allow	deserve	neglect
attempt	fear*	omit
begin	hate*	permit
bother	intend*	prefer*
cease	like	recommend*
continue	love	start

Notes:

1. *Allow* is used in these two patterns:

a. *Allow* + object + *to-infinitive*:

Her parents allowed her to go to the party.

b. *Allow* + gerund:

Her parents don't allow smoking in the house.

2. *Deserve* + gerund is not very common, but is mainly used with passive constructions or where there is a passive meaning:

a. *Your proposals deserve being considered in detail.*

b. *These ideas deserve discussing.* (= to be discussed).

3. The verbs *hate*, *love*, *like*, *prefer* are usually followed by a gerund when the meaning is *general*, and by a *to-infinitive* when they refer to a particular time or situation. You must always use the *to-infinitive* with the expressions 'would love to', 'would hate to', etc.

Compare:

- *I hate to tell you, but Uncle Jim is coming this weekend.*
- *I hate looking after elderly relatives!*
- *I love dancing.*
- *I would love to dance with you.*



Unit 2 .New Voc. 🌞 Life Events 🌞 كلمات الوحدة الثانية

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
lead	يقود- يؤدي الي	master	يجيد - يتقن
theme	موضوع - فكرة رئيسية	frequently	تكرارا
provide	يؤد - يمد	infection	عدوي
cavern	كهف كبير	sight	منظر - رؤية
voluntary	تطوعي	determination	تصميم - اصرار
native	اصلي	overcome	يتغلب علي
recently	حديثا	barrier	حاجز - مانع
achieve	يحقق - ينجز	inspire	يلهم
improve	يحسن	incredibly	لا يصدق
require	يتطلب	capable	قادر

Unit 2 Grammar

➡ In order to 🌞 لکي. ياتي بعدها مصدر

🌸 We study hard In order to get higher marks.

to + inf لکي. ياتي بعدها مصدر

🌸 We study hard to get higher marks.

➡ So that لکي. ياتي بعدها جمله

🌸 We study hard so that we can get higher marks.

Unit 2 Grammar

to / so that / in order to

Adel always wanted to be a basketball player, but he was shorter than most basketball players. He tried to join a basketball club to practise the sport achieve his dream. He kept practising by himself on weekends he could improve his skills. He thought about his best position, a position that didn't require a tall person. He chose point guard, a position that only needs average height. All he needed to do was to train he could master the skills required for this position. He spent a long time in the gym build a strong body and to improve his fitness. He went back to the first club he had tried to join ask for a second chance. The coach gave him a chance find out if Adel had improved. He was quite surprised to find that Adel was good enough to join the team. Adel was so happy to achieve his goal. He told everyone he knew how important it is for people to work hard achieve their dreams

مستتر خالد سلمان
670471235
MR Khalid H. Salman 🙌

مستتر / خالد سلمان

MR Khalid H. Salman 🙌



Present perfect زمن المضارع التام



Formation : have + p p التصريف الثالث (I We You They)

has + p p التصريف الثالث (He She It)

Affirmative She has visited her friend. I have just drunk coffee .

Negative She hasn't visited her friend. I haven't eaten anything yet.

Interrogative Has she visited her friend ? Have they written homework?

Affirmative الإثبات

Negative النفي

Interrogative السؤال

I have walked.

I haven't walked.

Have I walked?

He, she, it has walked.

He, she, it hasn't walked.

Has he, she, it walked?

We have walked.

We haven't walked.

Have we walked?

You have walked.

You haven't walked.

Have you walked?

They have walked.

They haven't walked.

Have they walked?

for a period (from start to end) >===< بعدها فترة محده

for 20 minutes for three days for 6 months for 4 years

for 2 centuries for a long time for ever short time

We have taught at this school for a long time.

Mona has been married for three months.

Since a point (up to now) x===> بعدها فترة غير معلومة

since 9 am since Monday since January since 1997

since 1500 since I left school since the begin

We have taught at this school since 2011.

They have been at the hotel since last Tuesday.

Just	توا / حالا	Yet	بعد/حتي الان	Since	منذ
already	بالفعل	Ever	مضي/سبق ان	For	منذ/لمدة



- 1-He (be) 🙌 in England since 1988.
- 2-Sami (be) 🙌 in Kuwait for six years.
- 3-They just (finish) 🙌 their work.
- 4-We (learn) 🙌&English for three years.
- 5-My son (not ring) 🙌me yet.
- 6-I recently (read) 🙌 one of Shakespeare's plays.
- 7-He (be) 🙌 ill since he (return) 🙌from Alexandria.
- 8-The gardener already (water) 🙌&the flowers.
- 9-His health (improve) 🙌since he (go) 🙌to the hospital.
- 10-Though the boy (be) 🙌seven years old, he not yet (learn) 🙌to read.
- 11-I (not speak) 🙌to him since last Tuesday.
- 12-I (eat) 🙌nothing since I (leave) 🙌 the hospital.
- 13-She (not finish) 🙌 her study yet.
- 14- I (read) 🙌two-thirds of the book so far.
- 15-How long you (sell) 🙌 cars ?
- 16-Although she (study) 🙌 French only for two years, she (speak) 🙌it easily.
- 17-You must study now. You (play) 🙌for more than two hours.



الضمائر	v-be يكون		v- have يملك		v-do يفعل	
pronouns	Present مضارع	Past ماضي	Present مضارع	Past ماضي	Present مضارع	Past ماضي
I انا	am	was	have	had	do	did

Mr. Khalid H. Salman. 🙌 670 47 123 📞 مستر / خالد سلمان 🔥

He هو	Is	was	has	had	does	did
She هي	Is	was	has	had	does	did
It هو/هي	Is	was	has	had	does	did

Mr. Khalid H. Salman. 🙌 670 47 123 📞 مستر / خالد سلمان 🔥

We نحن	are	were	have	had	do	did
You انت	are	were	have	Had	do	did
They هم/هن	are	were	have	Had	do	Did



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
separate	منفصل	hearty	مخلص
employ	يوظف	justice	عدالة
wage	اجر	crowd	زحمة - حشد
instead of	بدلا من	unfair	غير عادل
trap	يحاصر - فخ	dispose of	يتخلص من
drop out	يتوقف عن	float	يطفو
jobless	بلا وظيفة	package	لفة - طرد
inhale	يستنشق	gravity	جاذبية
stingy	بخيل	casual	غير رسمي
furious	غاضب	specialised	متخصص

Reading 🍎 make questions

My Dad runs a garage just outside the city. It's the biggest garage in town. It's a family business and my dad is really proud of what he has achieved. All the rich people bring their expensive cars to him to be serviced and repaired. Last year, a mechanic named Don came to work for my dad, but he didn't stay long.

Dad's garage is huge. It has three separate workshops and he employs forty mechanics and over a hundred other staff. It's hard to keep track of all the workers, so dad employs a foreman named Antonio. He's a short, heavy man, and he moves slowly, but he has a lot of power. His job is to check what the mechanics are doing and to tell them what they're supposed to do. He also pays wages.

At first, Don worked hard. He was young, tall, slim and quick with his hands. He fixed the cars faster and better than anyone. He was a rising star among the mechanics in the workshops. After a while, Don lost interest in his work. That was the beginning of his real trouble. He found a quiet place outside the garage, where no one could see or hear him. He would sit under a tree and spend the days singing to himself instead of working.

Present perfect زمن المضارع التام



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Just	توا / حالا	Yet	بعد/حتي الان	Since	منذ
already	بالفعل	Ever	مضي/سبق ان	For	منذ/لمدة



Unit 3 Grammar

🌻 too صفة to

🌻 so صفة that

Join the following sentences using (too...to/ so...that):

🌐 The exercise was very difficult. I couldn't do it.

.....

🌐 The news is very good. It cannot be true.

.....

🌐 This mobile is very expensive. I cannot afford it.

🌻 I was busy to attend the party , so I had to apologize . B: We really missed you .

👉 a. enough b. too c. so d. such

🌻 She made a big fuss of this problem . The problem is easy that I can solve it .

👉 a. too. b. such. c. enough. d. such d. so

🌻 It never rains in summer. Besides, summer here is hot . I can't stand it .

👉 a. too. b. so 🙌 c. enough d. such

Reading

Since 2000, highly-trained astronaut teams have been travelling 350 kilometres into space to live and work. Most of these astronauts spend about three months in space. Living in space is a bit like camping, you have to take everything you need, you use special equipment, and you have to dispose of your own rubbish. We asked Bill Ross on the International Space Station to tell us about living in space.

Since منذ For لمدة How long كم المدة

Correct the verbs in brackets and use since or for.

👉 Since: 2010, April, I left school

👉 For: 3 hours, days, ages, a short time

1. The writer's father (be)

the owner of this garage 20 years.

2. The number of customers (increase)

..... the garage was first opened.

3. Antonio (work)

as a foreman a long time.

4. Don (become)

jobless he was caught cheating.

5. How long have you (learn) English

I have learned English eight years

يسعدني اشتراككم لقنوات مستر خالد علي التليجرام واليوتيوب

Mr khalid e t

