

Ministry of Education
The Administration of the Religious Education
Sulalikhah Religious Intermediate Institute
for Boys
The Department of English

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First Term

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1st Term

8th Grade

We Can



Unit 1

New Vocabulary:

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
rich (adj.)	غني – ثري	digital (adj.)	رقمي
wonderful (adj.)	رائع	become (v.)	يصبح
landmark (n.)	معلم بارز	museum (n.)	متحف
recently (adv.)	حديثاً	locate (v.)	يحدد موقع
provide (v.)	يزود – يمد		

* Fill in the spaces with words from the list:-

(rich – landmark – museum — digital – become)

- 1- The liberation tower is a famous in Kuwait.
- 2- I bought an expensive camera last week.
- 3- My uncle is a man. He has got a big company.
- 4- Salem wants to a successful doctor in the future.

Grammar:

(The Present simple tense)

- **HABITS:** I get up early everyday – Ali visits his grandmother every week.
- **FACTS:** A cat has four legs – The sun rises in the east.
- **The negative form of the present simple is: don't or doesn't. - never**

This boy **swims** in the sea every day. This boy **doesn't swim** in the sea every day.

We **go** to school by bus.

We **don't go** to school by bus.

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. Ali (**go**) to school at 7:30am.
2. She (**play**) tennis every Thursday.

New Vocabulary:

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
receive (v.)	يستلم	fond of (adj.)	مغرم بـ
nowadays (n.)	في هذه الأيام	communicate (v.)	يتواصل مع
social (adj.)	اجتماعي	deliver (v.)	يسلم- يوصل
almost (adv.)	تقريبا	convenient (adj.)	ملائم – مناسب
previously (adv.)	سابقا	instant (adj.)	فوري
tutorial (adj.)	درس تعليمي خاص		

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

1- media applications have become greatly popular nowadays.

- a) Convenient b) Tutorial c) Social d) Instant

2- I always with my family and friends using Whatsapp.

- a) communicate b) deliver c) receive d) become

3- I have finished my English school project.

- a) deeply b) heavily c) rather d) almost

4- This is a book for children. It is easy and full of pictures.

- a) instant b) convenient c) social d) hidden

Grammar:(The present continuous tense)

We use the present continuous tense to talk about things we are doing now.

I am (I'm) playing tense now.

He/ She/ It is ('s) running at the moment.

We/ You/ They are ('re) walking on the beach now.

(look – listen – at the moment – now – still)

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1.Ali (go) to the club now.

2.She (play) tennis in Salmiya at the moment.

3. I (read) the newspaper now.

Writing

Life in Kuwait in the past was completely different from life in Kuwait nowadays.

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) describing life in Kuwait in the past and nowadays.

Plan your report here.

Paragraph 1: Life in Kuwait in the past

- **Topic sentence:**
.....
- **Supporting details:**
 -
 -
 -
- **Concluding sentence:**
.....

Paragraph 2: Life in Kuwait Nowadays

- **Topic sentence:**
.....
- **Supporting details:**
 -
 -
 -
- **Concluding sentence:**
.....

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Unit Two

New Vocabulary:

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
brochure (n.)	كتيب	talented (adj.)	موهوب
contribute (v.)	يساهم	creatively (adv.)	بشكل إبداعي
create (v.)	يخلق – ينشئ	inventor (n.)	مخترع
invention (n.)	اختراع	competition (n.)	منافسة – مسابقة
organisation(n.)	منظمة	fair (n.)	معرض
scholarship (n.)	منحة دراسية	tool (n.)	أداة – وسيلة
successfully (adv.)	بنجاح		

*** Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -**

- 1- Computers and smart phones are very important nowadays.
a) brochures b) competitions c) inventions d) fairs
- 2- There are a lot of students in our school.
a) talented b) digital c) instant d) convenient
- 3- Scientists greatly to the progress and welfare of the whole world.
a) create b) locate c) become d) contribute
- 4- They were able to finish their duties last week.
a) previously b) successfully c) recently d) heavily

Grammar:(The present perfect tense)

We use the present perfect tense to talk about things we did a short time ago.

I have finished my school project.

He has bought a new car.

Key words for the present perfect tense:

(already – just – yet – for – since – ever - never)

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. Ali already (do) his homework.
2. She not (finish) her household tasks yet.

New Vocabulary:

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
achievement (n.)	إنجاز	surgeon (n.)	طبيب جراح
greatly (adv.)	يرسل	determination (n.)	إصرار – عزيمة
invent (v.)	يخترع	develop (v.)	يطور
junior (adj.)	صغير	worldwide (adv.)	على مستوى العالم
Proud (adj.)	فخور	honour (n.)	شرف – تكريم
success (n.)	نجاح	improve (v.)	يحسن

* Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -

- 1- Winning an important football match is a great
- a) brochure b) achievement c) tool d) junior
- 2- I enjoy reading stories with my friends.
- a) heavily b) quite c) greatly d) rather
- 3- My brothers wants to a new appliance for ironing clothes.
- a) invent b) locate c) become d) contribute
- 4- This book has some activities for learners.
- a) deep b) heavy c) dangerous d) junior

Grammar

Question Tags (Past Simple)

Examples:

Those stories weren't interesting, were they?

Fahad arrived home late last night, didn't he?

Exercise:

Add a question tag next to each of the following sentences:

1. Salem was in the zoo yesterday,?
2. You didn't go the club at the weekend,?
3. They weren't with you in the meeting last week,?
4. Bader watched the new film on TV last night,?

Writing

Using smart devices daily has a lot of advantages and also a lot of disadvantages.

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about the advantages and disadvantages of using smart devices daily.

Plan your report here.

Paragraph 1: Advantages of using smart devices daily

- **Topic sentence:**
.....
- **Supporting details:**
 -
 -
 -
- **Concluding sentence:**
.....

Paragraph 2: Disadvantages of using smart devices

- **Topic sentence:**
.....
- **Supporting details:**
 -
 -
 -
- **Concluding sentence:**
.....

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Unit Three

New Vocabulary:

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
infographic (n.)	مخطط معلوماتي	active (adj.)	نشط
whole grain (n.)	حبوب كاملة	engage (v.)	يشارك - ينشغل
junk food (n.)	طعام سريع	physical (adj.)	بدني
enough (adj.)	كاف	track (v.)	يتعقب - يتتبع
record (v.)	يسجل	frequently (adv.)	بشكل متكرر
serious (adj.)	جاد		

*** Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -**

1- This is very clear. It helps us to understand the whole project.

- a) surgeon b) honour c) infographic d) junior

2- Salem doesn't have money to buy a new car.

- a) enough b) talented c) junior d) social

3- Children shouldn't eat a lot of It is bad for their health.

- a) museum b) landmark c) inventor d) junk food

4- Bader is a very boy. He does exercises almost every day.

- a) digital b) active c) social d) instant

Grammar in context

Comparatives and Superlatives:

	Adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
Short adjectives	Old	adj + er + than older <u>er</u> than	the + adj. + est <u>the</u> oldest <u>est</u>
Two syllables ending in y	easy	adj. + ier + than easier <u>ier</u> than	the + adj. + iest <u>the</u> easi <u>est</u>
Two or more syllables	expensive	more + adj. + than <u>more</u> expensive <u>than</u>	the most + adj. <u>the most</u> expensive
Irregular adjectives	good bad far little	<u>better</u> than <u>worse</u> than <u>further</u> than <u>less</u> than	the <u>best</u> the <u>worst</u> the <u>furthest</u> the <u>least</u>

Exercise:

Correct the adjectives in brackets in each of the following sentences:

1. American cars are (expensive) Japanese cars.
2. The pacific ocean is (deep) ocean in the world.
3. Crocodiles are (dangerous) animals in rivers.
4. Salem is (good) student in the class.
5. Farwaniya is (far) Kuwait City.
6. Giraffes are (tall) animals in the forest.
7. Elephants are (heavy) camels.
8. Saudi Arabia is (big) Gulf country.

New Vocabulary:

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
expert (n.)	خبير	chat (v.)	يدرّش
actually (adv.)	في الحقيقة – فعلاً	enough (adj.)	كاف
device (n.)	جهاز	affect (v.)	يؤثر على
memory (n.)	ذاكرة	stressed (adj.)	متوتر – مضغوط
encourage (v.)	يشجع	regular (adj.)	منتظم
instead of (prep.)	بدلاً من		

*** Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: -**

- 1- Teachers should always their students to study hard.
a) chat b) encourage c) receive d) deliver
- 2- My uncle is really a/an in the field of Information Technology.
a) device b) organisation c) museum d) expert
- 3- A lot of people feel very at work on the first day of the week.
a) stressed b) convenient c) instant d) enough
- 4- We should do physical exercises to lose weight .
a) digital b) stressed c) regular d) social

Grammar in context

Order of Adjectives:

When we have two adjectives or more in the same sentence, we should put them in a certain order according to the following description.

And to make it easy to understand, we should try to remember these abbreviations:

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O stands for opinion adjectives such as good, bad, interesting, beautiful, etc.

S stands for size adjectives such as big, small, large, tiny, etc.

A stands for age adjectives such as old, young, new, modern, etc.

Sh stand for shape adjectives such as round, triangular, square, etc.

C stands for colour adjectives such as blue, red black, white, etc.

O stands for origin adjectives such as Kuwaiti, Egyptian, Chinese, etc.

M stands for material such as cotton, leather, silk, glass, metal, etc.

Examples:

- This is a wonderful big Kuwaiti museum.
- I bought a new medium cotton shirt.
- My father works in an interesting large Chinese company.

Exercise: Put the adjectives in the following sentences in the right order:

- 1- Salem is a (Kuwaiti brilliant young) student.
- 2- My brother bought a (small Egyptian white) bag.

Writing

There are some important healthy habits that we all should follow.

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about healthy habits and the risks of following unhealthy habits.

Plan your report here.

Paragraph 1: Healthy Habits

- Topic sentence:
.....
- Supporting details:
 -
 -
 -
- Concluding sentence:
.....

Paragraph 2: Risks of Unhealthy Habits

- Topic sentence:
.....
- Supporting details:
 -
 -
 -
- Concluding sentence:
.....

[illegible]

Read the following passage carefully then answer the questions below:

Most people today think of chocolate as something sweet to eat or drink that can be easily found in stores. It might surprise you that chocolate was once highly treasured.

Researchers at the University of Pennsylvania recently released a study. **It** suggested that people in Central and South America first gathered the cacao plant much earlier and for a different use than experts once thought. The researchers examined the chemistry of substances found in ancient clay containers that were over three thousand years old. They discovered that the substance came from an alcoholic drink made from the fruit of the cacao plant. The researchers believe it was the interest in cacao as an alcoholic drink that led to the use of its bitter seeds to make what is now known as chocolate.

Historians believe the Maya people of Central America first learned to farm cacao plants around two thousand years ago. The Maya took the cacao trees from the rainforests and grew them in their gardens. They cooked the cacao seeds, then crushed them into a soft paste. They mixed the paste with water and flavorful spices to make an unsweetened chocolate drink. The Maya poured the chocolate drink back and forth between two containers so that the liquid had a layer of bubbles, or foam.

Cacao and chocolate were an important part of Maya culture. There are often **images** of cacao plants on Maya buildings and art objects. Ruling families drank chocolate at special ceremonies. And, even poorer members of society could enjoy the drink once in a while. Historians believe that cacao seeds were also used in marriage ceremonies as a sign of the union between a husband and wife.

- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d :- (6 x 2 = 12 m)**1- The best title for the passage is:**

- a) Central America b) The history of chocolate c) The plants d) Maya culture

2- The underlined pronoun "it" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:

- a) the researchers b) the University c) Pennsylvania d) the study

3- The meaning of the underlined word (images) in the 4th paragraph is :

- a) houses b) pictures c) walls d) gardens

4- The purpose of the writer is to :

- a) talk about America b) tell us about chocolate
c) encourage us to eat sweets d) say that Maya culture is great

5- According to the passage, the Maya people were found in:

- a) North America b) Central America c) South America d) Europe

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

- a) chocolate can only be eaten b) cacao plant is the source of chocolate
c) the Maya grow the cacao trees in the rainforests d) poorer families drank chocolate at special ceremonies.

- Answer the following questions:- (2 x 2 = 4 m)**7- Why was the interest in cacao in the past?****8- What are the bad effects of eating chocolate?**