

وزارة التربية
الإدارة العامة لمنطقة الجبراء التعليمية
مدرسة حليلة السعدية م. بنات



grade8

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English

Unit (1) – Healthy Living

1	sprinting (n)	الركض بسرعه	9	arrow (n)	سهم
2	extremely (adv.)	للاغاية	10	strict (adj.)	متشدد
3	resistance (n)	مقاومة	11	risk (n)	خطر
4	flexible (adj.)	مرن	12	obesity (n)	السمنة
5	regimen (n)	أسلوب	13	amount (n)	كميه
6	session (n)	جلسه	14	gain (v) -gained	يحصل على
7	cool down (phv)	يهدأ	15	lack (v) -lacked	ينقص
8	promise (v)-promised	يوعد	16	adequate (adj.)	مناسب

Unit (2) – life events

1	lead – led (v)	يؤدي الى	11	master (v)	يتقن
2	theme (n)	تصميم	12	frequently	متكرر
3	provide (v)	يوفر - يمد	13	infection (n)	عدوى
4	cavern (n)	كهف	14	sight (n)	بصر - رؤية
5	voluntary (adj.)	عمل تطوعي	15	determination (n)	عزم - تصميم
6	native (adj.)	سكان اصليين	16	overcome (v)	يتغلب على
7	recently (adv.)	مؤخرا	17	barrier (n)	حاجز - عائق
8	achieve (v)	يحقق	18	incredibly (adv.)	مذهل - لا يصدق
9	improve (v)	يحسن - يطور	19	inspire (v)	يلهم / يستوحى
10	require (v)	يحتاج	20	capable (adj.)	قادر على

Unit (3) –How we live

1	separate (adj.)	منفصل	11	hearty (adj.)	مشبع
2	employ (v.)	يوظف - يعين	12	justice (n.)	عدل
3	wage (n.)	رواتب - معاش	13	crowd (n.)	حشد
4	instead of(adv.)	بدلا من	14	unfairly (n.)	غير عادل
5	trap (n.)	مصيدة	15	dispose of (phrv.)	يتخلص من
6	drop out (phr.v)	يقع - يسقط	16	float (v.)	يطفو
7	jobless (adj.)	عاطل عن العمل	17	package (n.)	رزمة
8	inhale(v)	يستنشق	18	gravity (n.)	جاذبية أرضية
9	stingy(adj)	بخيل	19	casual (adj.)	غير رسمي
10	furious (adj.)	غاضب	20	specialized (adj.)	متخصص في

Unit (4) – Unforgettable past

1	hire – hired (v)	يستأجر	11	beg–begged (ph.v)	يتوسل
2	raise – raised (v)	يجمع	12	exceptionally(adv)	بشكل استثنائي
3	community (n)	المجتمع	13	humble (adj.)	متواضع
4	demote-demoted (v)	ينزل رتبته في العمل	14	hardship (n)	شدة
5	harsh (adj.)	قاسي	15	generation (n)	جيل
6	quit -quit – quit (v)	يترك- يغادر	16	securely (adv.)	بإحكام
7	wound (n)	جرح	17	throughout (pre)	طوال
8	compelled (adj.)	مجبور علي	18	tug on-tugged-(v)	يجر - يسحب
9	astonished (adj.)	مندعش	19	heritage (n)	تراث
10	plunge in (ph.v)	يغطس			

Unit (5) – Incredible places

1	equator (n)	خط الاستواء	12	counting (n)	العد - يعد
2	unique (adj.)	فريد – متميز	13	height (n)	ارتفاع
3	glow (v) glowed	يتوهج- يضيئ	14	skill (n)	مهارة
4	reflect (v)	يعكس	15	collection (n.)	مجموعة
5	antiquity (n)	أثار قديمة	16	pleasure (n)	متعة - سرور
6	bargain (n)	صفقه	17	house (v) housed	يسكن
7	atmosphere (n.)	الاجواء- الغلاف الجوي	18	impressive (adj)	رائع- مؤثر
8	sightseeing (n)	مشاهدة معالم	19	sculpture (n)	قطع فنيه- النحت
9	destination (n)	وجهة الوصول	20	exhibit (n)	معرض
10	illusion (n)	خداع بصري			

Unit (6) –Surprising records

1	fictional (adj)	خيالي	10	carpet (n)	سجاد
2	thrilled (adj.)	بسعادة غامرة	11	return (adj.)	عودة
3	schedule (n)	جدول	12	oval (adj.)	بيضاوي
4	actually(adv.)	فعلا	13	countless(adj.)	غير محدود
5	conduct(v)	يدير - يؤدي	14	royal (adj.)	ملكي
6	spoil (v)	يفسد	15	pure (adj.)	نقي
7	luxury (adj.)	رفاهية	16	marble(n)	رخام
8	spectacular (adj.)	رائع	17	import (v)	يستورد
9	donate(v)	يتبرع	18	chandelier (n)	الثريا



المصدر Infinitive	Gerund (V+ ing)
It is easy to....	like
It is difficult to....	enjoy
It is dangerous to...	prefer
It is important to....	good at
It is useful to....	good for
It helps you to.....	interested in
You need to.....	keen on
Try to.....	look forward to
Promise to.....	go
Be sure to.....	Walking is easy. الاسم في بداية الجملة.
Let's...	used for

Present Continuous Tense

Subject +	"BE" +	NOT +	main verb (V _{+ing}) +	modifier .
I	am	not	listening	to music.
	'm not			
You, We, They	are	not	dancing	happily.
	aren't			
He, She, It	is	not	reading	books.
	isn't			

Key words
right now
today
now
Look!
Listen!
at the moment
at this moment

1-I am writing homework **now**.

2- **Look !** They are running.

3-**Listen !** Children are sleeping.

4-We are juggling balls **at the moment**

Negative: am – is – are بعد الفعل المساعد **not** ينفي المضارع المستمر بإضافة

☆She **is** playing tennis now.

☆She **isn't** playing tennis now.

WH/ question

Wh-	Am Is are	subject	Verb + ING	Rest of the ? sentence
-----	-----------------	---------	-------------------	---------------------------



A: **What** is he **doing**?

B: he is **drawing** a map

Present Simple المضارع البسيط

Pronouns		positive	Negative	Questions	Key words
فرد	He	V+ s <u>studies</u>	<u>doesn't</u> + v	Does + فاعل + v	Every(week – month- year) usually sometimes always often never rarely frequently
	She				
	It				
جمع	We	V <u>study</u>	<u>don't</u> + v	Do + فاعل + v	
	You				
	They				
	I				

Examples

- ✂ I **always** play football in the club.
- ✂ We **usually** do homework after school.
- ✂ You **sometimes** come late to school.
- ✂ He **never** eats in class.
- ✂ She goes to school by car **every day**.
- ✂ It **always** flies high in the sky.

Negative:

like enjoy watch } don't+ V	likes enjoys watches } doesn't + V	Usually Always Sometimes often } never
I <u>watch</u> TV. I <u>don't</u> watch TV.	She <u>watches</u> TV. She <u>doesn't</u> watch TV.	She <u>usually</u> watches TV. She <u>never</u> watches TV.



Endings of verbs with third person singular in present simple tense:

In general V + s	Verbs ending in consonant + y V + ies	Verbs ending in O, SS ,X , Ch , Sh V + es
work – work <u>s</u> eat- eat <u>s</u> play – play <u>s</u> swim – swim <u>s</u>	study- studi <u>es</u> cry – cri <u>es</u> try – tri <u>es</u> carry - carri <u>es</u>	go – go <u>es</u> wash – wash <u>es</u> watch – watch <u>es</u> mix - mix <u>es</u>

Question word	auxiliary	subject	Main verb	complement	?
What Where When Why How long How many How often How much	does do	Mona Ali He She I/we → you My/our → your	study play walk go ask eat travel	English tennis in the park to school questions pizza to Spain	?

Present Perfect Tense

I We You They	have	not	worked studied played spoken seen eaten
He She It	has		

يستخدم زمن المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي القريب و ما زال اثره موجود او هو نفسه موجود.



already – just – ever – never - yet- since – for- recently



REMEMBER HOW TO USE THE WORDS!

I have already been to Egypt.	تأتي وسط الجملة المثبتة بعد have & has
She has just cleaned the carpet.	تأتي وسط الجملة المثبتة بعد have & has
We haven't eaten our lunch yet . Has he spoken to his friends yet ?	تأتي آخر الجملة المنفية تأتي آخر السؤال
Have you ever been to Paris?	تأتي وسط السؤال
I have never been to the circus.	تأتي وسط الجملة وتدل علي النفي.
We have lived in Jahra since 2007.	يأتي بعدها نقطة زمنية محددة.
We have lived in Jahra for ten years	يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية.
She has recently practiced tennis.	تأتي بعد have & has بالاثبات .

منذ - يأتي بعدها وقت محدد (نقطة بداية الحدث) Since	لمدة - يأتي بعدها مدة زمنية (الفترة) For
Morning	a minute / minutes
6 o'clock	an hour / 2 hours
Monday	a day / 4 days
March	a month / 3 months
2011	a year / 2 years
Last(week- month-year)	a week / 3weeks
Yesterday	a long time
spring	ages
I was -----	fortnight

< NEGATIVE

- I have **just** tidied my room.
- Nora has **already** gone to the party.

- ١- نضع (not) بعد (has او have)
- ٢- نحذف (just – already) ونضع في اخر الجملة (yet)
- I haven't tidied my room **yet**.
- Nora hasn't gone to the party **yet**.

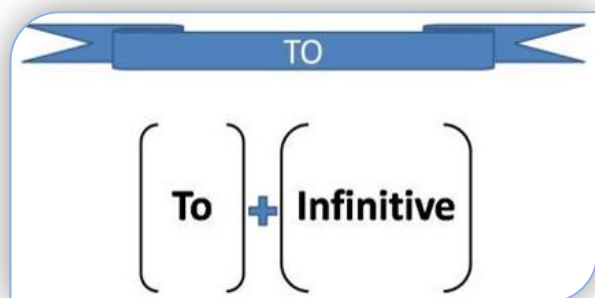
ask!

الجملة التي بها **How long** since / for نسأل عنها ب (Ask)

I have studied English for eight years. (Ask)

How long have you studied English ?

EXPRESSING PURPOSE



Action+ In Order To + Purpose

EXAMPLES

- I will do my best **in order to** teach you English.
- We will save money **in order to** buy a new house

يأتي بعدهم الفعل بالمصدر **Purpose with to and in order to**

Examples:

- He is looking for a part time job **to** save some pocket money.
- She wakes up early **in order** to be on time to work.
- They woke up early **in order not to** be late.

A Clause (Action) + So That + A Clause (Purpose)

يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة **Purpose with so that**

You can also express purpose with **so that**. In this case you generally need to use a modal.

Examples:

- He **turned** down the music **so that** he **wouldn't** disturb the neighbors.
- He **gets** a visa **so that** he **can** travel to the USA.

- He **decided** to stay in England for a while so that he **could** practice his English.

So.....that / Too.....to

Intensifiers

too + adj + to + infinitive

Ex: The weather was too cold to go out.

So + adj + that+ complete sentence.

The weather was so cold that we stayed indoors the whole day.

» Example



The tea was too hot to drink. ← مصدر

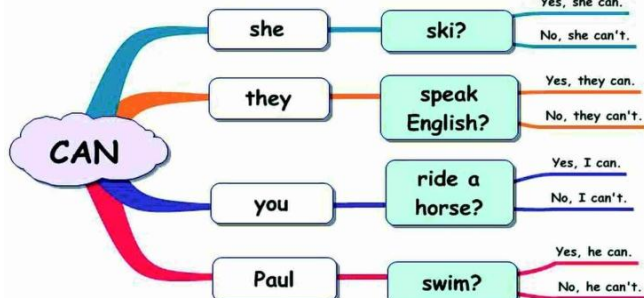
The tea was so hot that I could not drink it. ← جملة كاملة

Can / Can't

Modal verb CAN



Questions



<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Question</u>
<u>Can + verb</u> I can swim. She can sing. We can play tennis.	<u>Can't + verb</u> I can't speak French. She can't swim. We can't jump.	<u>Can+ subject+verb...?</u> Can you swim? Can she dance? Can you run fast?

Do as shown between brackets:

1- She can ride a horse.

(Ask a question)

2- Ali can swim in the sea.

(Make negative)

Past Simple Tense

Form : The second form of the verb. في نهاية الفعل. ed- ied - d هو الشكل الثاني للفعل ويتم اضافة

play _____>played (e) يضاف في نهاية الفعل المنتهي ب y قبلها حرف متحرك او الفعل الغير منتهي ب (e)
 want _____>wanted
 arrive _____>arrived يضاف في نهاية الفعل الذي ينتهي بحرف e
 study _____>studied في نهاية الفعل المنتظم الذي ينتهي بحرف y قبلها حرف ساكن

ed

d

ied

There are some irregular verbs:



go → went

buy → bought

eat → ate

take → took

leave → left

see → saw

Key words:







yesterday - last - ago - in the past - in 2005

- ✍ I played football in the club yesterday.
- ✍ Ahmed visited Kuwait Towers last week.
- ✍ The pupils finished homework two hours ago.

- ينفي الماضي ب didn't / did not وبعدها نضع الفعل بالمصدر

☆ played → didn't play
 ☆ went → didn't go

Asking Questions in the past

					
WH Question word	did	Subject	Verb (inf)	Complement	?
When	did	you	study	English	?

Make Questions:

1- Sara watched the film at home two hours ago.

- ①
- ②

○ Yes/No Questions

DID



SUBJECT



VERB IN BASE FORM



COMPLEMENT?

Did Tom visit you last week?

Simple Past Tense

Object + **was** مفرد / **were** جمع + past

The cat killed a snake.

Subject Main Verb Object

A snake was killed by the cat.

Subject H V Pst ppl Spl Prepn Object

Active Voice

Subject Action Object
Sally **drove** her car off of the road.

Subject Action Object
The dog **bit** Timmy on the arm.

Passive Voice

Object Action Subject
The car **was driven** off the road by Sally.

Object Action Subject
Timmy **was bitten** on the arm by the dog.



The cat drank the milk.



The milk was drunk.

When / While

Past Continuous Tense

subject	was/were	infinitive + ing
I He She It	was	singing playing reading going writing
You We They	were	

'when' + short action (past simple tense)
'while' + long action (past continuous tense)

I was watching TV when Jim knocked the door.

	I was watching TV	when	Jim knocked the door.
عندما When	Jim knocked the door	,	I was watching TV
	Jim knocked the door	while	I was watching TV
بينما While	I was watching TV	,	Jim knocked the door

When

past continuous

past Simple

when

past continuous.

past Simple

While

past simple


past continuous

while

past simple

past continuous

COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

 Nora	الصفات القصيرة	الصفات الطويلة
	Nora is tall .	Nora is beautiful .
 Nora Amani	Nora is taller than Amani. <div>صفة قصيرة + er + than</div>	Nora is more beautiful than Amani. <div>more + صفة طويلة + than</div>
 Nora Amani Mona	Nora is the tallest girl. <div>the + صفة قصيرة + est</div>	Nora is the most beautiful . <div>the + most + صفة طويلة</div>

* عند وصف شخص نأتي بالصفة كما هي.

** عند المقارنة بين اثنين نأتي بـ **er + than** بعد الصفة القصيرة ونضع **more** قبل الصفة الطويلة.




*** عند تفضيل واحد على مجموعة نأتي بـ **the** قبل الصفة و **est** بعدها مع الصفة القصيرة ونضع **most** قبل الصفة الطويلة.

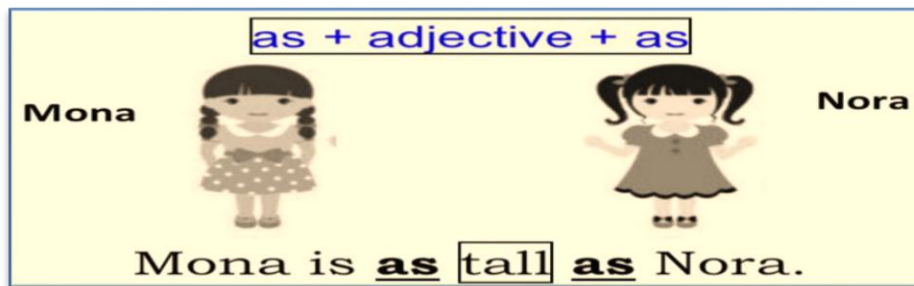
Some irregular adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	the worst
good	better	the best
far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest
little	less	the least
many/much	more	the most
near	nearer	the nearest/next



Spelling rules for adjectives

Adjectives ending in (e)	Adjectives ending (y)	Adjectives ending in a vowel + consonant
 Put r / st	 Change (y) to (i) then add er / est	 Double the consonant then add er / est
large- larger nice- nicest strange - strangest	hungry- hungrier happy - happiest funny - funniest	big - bigger fit - fittest hot - hottest



We use as ... as to say that things are equal or unequal.

Our house is as big as yours.

It isn't as cold as yesterday.

Do as shown in brackets:

1) Sarah is thin. Aya is thin too.

(Join)

2) My sister is helpful. My brother is helpful.

(Join)

Question Tags

Question tags are the short questions at the end of sentences.

- Hani finished it, **didn't he?**
- Salma worked hard, **didn't she?**
- They didn't leave, **did they?**
- We had to go, **didn't we?**
- I said that, **didn't I?**





Positive ↔ **Negative**

Examples

She studied hard, didn't she?

Ali bought a new car, didn't he?

The weather was hot yesterday, wasn't it?

Ali	Mona	Ali and Mona	rat
			
he	she	they	it

Order of adjectives (OSASH.COM)

ترتيب الصفات

• In English, it is common to use more than one adjective to describe a noun. These adjectives must be used in the proper order.

Example: Here is a beautiful, red, cloth flag.

Why does *beautiful* come before *red*?

Why does *red* come before *cloth*?



عند وضع مجموعه من الصفات سويا قبل الاسم يجب ان نلتزم بالترتيب التالي :

<u>Opinion</u> الرأي	<u>Size</u> الحجم	<u>Age</u> العمر	<u>Shape</u> الشكل	<u>Color</u> اللون	<u>Origin</u> المنشأ	<u>Material</u> مادة الصنع
beautiful	narrow	old	oval	white	Kuwaiti	wooden
fantastic	large	New	square	black	English	plastic
nice	huge	Modern	triangle	red	German	sandstone
important	high	ancient	round	brown	Italian	metallic

Re-order the following adjectives

1- This is a (red- fantastic - leather) bag.

2- She's a (Kuwaiti- beautiful) girl .

3- I bought a (blue - leather -big) bag yesterday.

4- This is Mona's (red- lovely – cotton) coat.

5- The Blue Mosque is a / an (cultural – important) building in Turkey.

6- I bought a (French – silver – new) car yesterday.

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

1- I bought a / an-----table yesterday.

a- big round wooden nice

b- nice big round wooden

c- wooden round big nice

d- round wooden big nice



Keeping fit – Healthy lifestyle اللياقة البدنية

Keeping fit is important. We are healthy. We are flexible. We can do tasks better. We have energy. Also, we are strong.

It is easy to keep fit. We can play sport. We should eat healthy food. We should drink much water. We should sleep well. Finally health is wealth.

BELIEVE IN YOURSELF

Physically challenged people – Disabled people

Disabled people have a hard life. They can't move. They can't walk. They need wheelchairs. Some of them are jobless. They don't have special clubs.

We should help physically challenged people. We can build special schools. Also, we can build clubs. They need love. They need hope. They need support. They can be great. I like Juri Al-Azmi.

I NEED TO WORK TO FEEL WELL

Work العمل



Work is important in our life. We get money. We can buy our needs. We can buy food and clothes. Also, we can help people. We are happy. We achieve our aims.

There are many jobs. I would like to be a doctor. He works at the hospital. He helps ill people. He works day and night. He is really great.



Life in space ①+② / Space and Earth ①+③

① Space is big. There is no gravity. There is no oxygen. It is like camping. We take everything. We use special tools. We don't throw rubbish.

② Spacemen travel to space by spaceships. They work and study there. They float. They eat tinned food. They have three meals and snack. They sleep in sleeping bags.

③ Life on Earth is easy. We use cars and planes. There is gravity. There is oxygen. We can eat fruits and vegetables.

Charity organizations

Charity is important in our life. It is unpaid work. Muslims should help each other. The rich help the poor. They can give food and money. Direct Aid was founded by Abdul Rahman Al-Sumait. It helps African countries.

We should encourage people to give charity. We can make TV programmes. We can make posters. We will have a strong community. We draw a smile. Don't delay, give today.





Life in the past and nowadays ①+②/Pearl Diving ①+③

① Old is gold . Life in the past was simple. People lived in small houses. There were no schools. They worked in the sea. They fished. They learned in Al-Katateeb.

② Life has changed. It is modern. Houses are big. There are modern schools. There are many jobs. We have internet. There are cars and planes. Life is easy now.

③ Pearling was important in the past. It was a source of income. Divers used nose clips. They used black suits. They faced hardships. They might face sharks .They worked for 16 hours. They were great.

Tourists attraction in Kuwait



Kuwait is fantastic. It is in Asia. It is a modern country . It has nice places. Visitors came every year to enjoy. There are fantastic events. There are sales in malls.

Souq Al-Mubarkia is an amazing market. It is very old. You can eat Kuwaiti food. It is good for sightseeing. You can buy many things. I would like to see Disney land in Kuwait. I will be happy.

Museums المتاحف



Old is gold. Museums are important. They save heritage. We learn about the past. Visitors have fun. They get a clear idea about the country's history.

There are many things in museums. There are paintings. There are old things. There are gold and silver objects. We can also see old furniture. We shouldn't play or run there. I like Tareq Rajab museum.

Inspiring people الاشخاص الملهمين

BE
INSPIRING!

Some people are really inspiring. They affect us . They faced some hardships in life. They may be disabled .They never give up hope. They have strong will. Also, they depend on themselves.

I admire Juri Al- Azmi. She is Kuwaiti . She is blind. She loves reading a lot. She faced many challenges. She read 50 books. She wins many prizes. We are really proud of her.



PASS WITH FLYING COLOURS

Irregular Verbs

infinitive	Past	P.P.	المعنى	infinitive	Past	P.P.	المعنى
read	read	read	يقرأ	build	built	built	يبني
put	put	put	يضع	send	sent	sent	يُرْسِل
hit	hit	hit	يضرب	lend	lent	lent	يُقْرِض
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذى	spend	spent	spent	يُنْفِق يقضي
cost	cost	cost	يكلف	bend	bent	bent	يثني
split	split	split	يمزق	become	became	become	يصبح
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	come	came	come	يأتي
swim	swam	swum	يسبح	run	ran	run	يركض
sing	sang	sung	يغني	buy	bought	bought	يشترى
ring	rang	rung	يتصل برن	fight	fought	fought	يحارب
sink	sank	sunk	يغطس	bring	brought	brought	يجلب
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	think	thought	thought	يعتقد
wear	wore	worn	يلبس	teach	taught	taught	يدرّس
lose	lost	lost	يضيع	catch	caught	caught	يصطاد
get	got	got	ينال	hear	heard	heard	يسمع
leave	left	left	يترك	say	said	said	يقول
feel	felt	felt	يشعر	hold	held	held	يُمسك بـ
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ	tell	told	told	يُخبر
sit	sat	sat	يجلس	sell	sold	sold	يبيع
meet	met	met	يقابل	stand	stood	stood	يقف
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل	find	found	found	يجد
take	took	taken	ياخذ	make	made	made	يصنع
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط	break	broke	broken	يكسر
choose	chose	chosen	يختار	write	wrote	written	يكتب
grow	grew	grown	يزرع	see	saw	seen	يرى
know	knew	known	يعرف	give	gave	given	يعطي
fly	flew	flown	يطير	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
go	went	gone	يذهب	do	did	done	يفعل
sleep	slept	slept	ينام	win	won	won	يفوز
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق	drive	drove	driven	يقود

Reading Comprehension

العنوان المناسب Best title

-The best title for the passage could be.....

- عند تحديد العنوان المناسب للقطعة يجب قراءه الجملة الاولى في الفقرة الاولى من القطعة . واذا كانت القطعة قصة يجب قراءتها كاملة لتحديد العنوان المناسب .

Reading is important in our life. We get information. We understand the world. There are two types of books. They are paper books and e-books. Both of them have advantages and disadvantages. As for paper books, we can use pens and pencils to highlight information. They are found in schools and libraries. They don't need charging. However, they are heavy to carry. They are costly. In fact, reading is a good hobby even we read from paper books or e-books.

The best title for the passage could be.....

- a- Importance of reading b- Types of reading c- Paper books d- E-books

اشارة الضمير Pronoun reference

-The underlined pronoun " they " in 2nd line refers to.....

- عند تحديد الاسم الذي يعود عليه الضمير او اسم الإشارة او ضمير الوصل ، نقرأ الجملة التي تسبق الضمير مباشرة لتحديد الاسم العائد عليه .

Pronouns	Demonstrative pronouns	Relative pronouns
I - She He - It We - You They	This – These That - Those	Who- which Where- when Whose- that whom

What do the following pronouns refer to

- 1-Sara is my friend. She is very clever. She refers to
- 2-My parents are wonderful. They always help their kids . They refers to
- 3-I and Sara eat pizza. We like it so much. We refers to
- 4-Doaa is my friend. She likes reading so much. She refers to
- 5- I like my school. It has big garden. It refers to
- 6- Omar is a clever boy. His sister is Nora. He is in grade 6. He refers to.....

Horses are beautiful creatures. They can be different colors , and can run quickly. People like to watch horses because they are strong and powerful. Horses are mammals. They are animals that have hair or fur, are warm-blooded, and usually give birth to live young. The mother horse generally has one baby in the spring , and feeds the baby milk. Horses have long legs, and big eyes that can see almost all the way around them. They can walk, trot, gallop and jump.

1- The underlined pronoun " they " in 3rd line refers to.....

- a) people b) legs c) mammals d) colours

2- The underlined pronoun " they " in 6th line refers to.....

- a) legs b) eyes c) horses d) colours

Main idea الفكرة الرئيسية

The main idea of the 1st paragraph is

- عند تحديد الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة يجب قراءه الجملة الاولى واحيانا الجملة الثانية في الفقرة المطلوبة .

Using a bicycle can be dangerous so we need to be cautious. We must pay attention on the road and never cycle too far out of the middle road. We must make sure that our bicycle are in good condition with brakes, lights ...etc. however, there is no guarantee that we will never be involved in accidents. The important thing is to stay alert at all times while using roads. If we use them carelessly, we may never use them again.

- a) how to make a bicycle b) the accidents of bicycles
c) how to use a bicycle safely d) the colours of bicycles

Author's purpose هدف الكاتب

- قد يكون هدف الكاتب خاص بقفره معينة او شامل للقطعة بالكامل وفي كلا الحالتين يجب قراءة الفقرة او القطعة بالكامل .
ويختلف هدف الكاتب من قطعه لأخري فقد يكون الهدف نصيحة او تسليه او تحذير او اقتراح او توضيح او تأكيد شيء ما . وتوجد بعض الافعال للدلالة علي هدف او غرض الكاتب .

verb	meaning	verb	meaning
inform	يخبر	advise	ينصح
encourage	يشجع	explain	يشرح
suggest-recommend	يقترح	warn	يحذر
entertain - amuse	يسلي	state	يقرر
persuade-convince	يقنع	convey	ينقل
describe	يوصف	focus	يركز
compare	يقارن	emphasize	يؤكد
tell	يقول	review - revise	يراجع
show	يعرض	differentiate	يفرق
talk	يتحدث	express	يعبر

-Read each of the following and identify the author's purpose.

1- Dogs are the best pets. They are very loving and helpful. It's fun to teach them new tricks. You should get a dog .

What is the author's purpose?

entertain

persuade

inform



الجملة الصحيحة والخاطئة True& false statements

طبقا للقطعة ، اي من الجمل التالية صحيحة ؟

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

طبقا للقطعة ، اي من الجمل التالية خاطئة ؟

1- According to the passage, which of the following statements is False?

طبقا للقطعة ، كل الجمل التالية صحيحة ماعدا..... (نبحث عن الخاطئة والعكس صحيح)

1- According to the passage, all the following statements are True except.....

معنى & عكس الكلمة Meaning & opposite

Mrs. Marry was an old poor woman. She lived alone so everybody tried to help her. Some people cooked meals for her, others cleaned her small untidy room. There was little furniture in her room. On cold days, they came and made fire. They made it to warm the room. Mrs. Marry lived a very sad life. She died at the age of eighty five. After her death people found a lot of money in her room.

Choose the right answer from a, b, c & d :

- 1- The meaning of the word "untidy" in the 2nd line is
- a) clean b) organized c) dirty d) salty
- 2- The opposite of the word "cold" in the 3rd line is
- a) freezing b) small c) hot d) humid

Answer the following questions:

- هذه الاسئلة التي نحتاج الى قراءه القطعة جيدا لاستخراج الاجابة ، مع ضرورة الانتباه الى ان بعض الاجابات لا تكون واضحة explicit ونحتاج الي قراءه القطعة جيدا لان الاجابة ضمنيه implicit بالفقرة .

Our grandparents thought they were lucky because they could travel by cars and they could see films at the cinema. Now, we think we are very lucky because we have machines that can do the jobs we need , like washing up or cooking. We have computers that can help us to communicate with people at any time .But in a few years, these inventions will seem old-fashioned.

Answer the following question in reference to the passage:

1. Why are we lucky nowadays?

.....