

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف مذكرة رائعة لشرح القواعد وحل تمارين الكتاب

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [المناهج الكويتية](#) ← [الصف الثامن](#) ← [لغة انجليزية](#) ← [الفصل الأول](#)

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثامن



روابط مواد الصف الثامن على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثامن والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

<a href="#">كتاب الطالب في مادة اللغة الانكليزية منهج كفايات</a>	1
<a href="#">كتاب الطالب</a>	2
<a href="#">النسخة المعتمدة لكتاب اللغة الانكليزية لعام 2018</a>	3
<a href="#">معاني كلمات منهج جديد مع الترجمة في مادة اللغة الانكليزية</a>	4
<a href="#">مذكرة الوحدة الأولى في مادة اللغة الانكليزية</a>	5



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Grade 8 English Note

# مذكرة الصف الثامن

اللغة الإنجليزية – فترة أولى

مؤلف

موقع خالد سليم للغة الإنجليزية

هذا الموقع يقدم لك كل ما تحتاجه في اللغة الإنجليزية من مذكرات واختبارات وبوربوينت ومفردات وقواعد وتدريبات متنوعة وكذلك ألعاب لغوية رائعة

اعداد/ خالد سليم

# Unit 1 Healthy Living

## المفردات Vocabulary

sprinting	N	الركض	arrow	N	سهم
extremely	Adv	للاغاية	strict	Adj	شديد – صارم
resistance	N	مقاومة	risk	N	مخاطرة
flexible	Adj	مرن	obesity	N	سمنه
session	N	جلسة – نشاط	gain	V	يحصل علي
regimen	N	نظام غذائي	amount	N	كمية
cool down - ed	Ph V	يهدئ - يبرد	lack - ed - ed	V	ينقص
promise - d - d	V	يوعد	adequate	Adj	دقيق / ملائم

## Grammar

Gerund	Infinitive
هو عبارة عن فعل مضاف له (ing) و يستخدم كاسم	هو حالة الفعل في التصريف الأول مسبقا بـ (to)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Stretching</u> keeps your body flexible.</li> <li>▪ I enjoy <u>playing</u> football.</li> <li>▪ Nora is good at <u>cooking</u> many dishes.</li> <li>▪ My brother prefers <u>drinking</u> milk.</li> <li>▪ I try <u>going</u> on a diet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ We need <u>to train</u> hard for the race.</li> <li>▪ It is important <u>to eat</u> fruit and vegetables.</li> <li>▪ I try <u>to go</u> on a diet.</li> <li>▪ It is easy <u>to practise</u> a sport.</li> <li>▪ I study hard <u>to get</u> high marks.</li> </ul>
يضاف للفعل (ing) بعد:	يأتي الفعل بدون إضافة بعد:
am / is / are / was / were / like / enjoy / go / prefer / on / in / for / about / try / look forward to	to / can / could / will / would / may / might / shall / should / do / does / did

### Choose the correct verb:

- 1- Students go to school to (learn / learning / learns – learned) many subjects.
- 2- I dream of (am / as / be / being) a famous scientist.
- 3- (Read / Reads / Reading / To read) is my favourite hobby.

### Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 4- (Eat) proteins is very important for athletes. ....
- 5- It is preferable to (drinking) a lot of water. ....
- 6- He likes to (went) out with his friends. ....

■ يتكون المضارع البسيط من التصريف الأول ويعبر عن:

### 1- عادة (habit):

- I **pray** at the mosque every day.
- We always **get** up early.

### 2- حقيقة (Fact):

- It **gets** cold in winter in Kuwait.
- Ice **melts** in hot weather.

■ يضاف للفعل (s/es) إذا جاء بعد (He / She / It) أو أي اسم مفرد مثل:

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He / (Ali)  
She / (Mona)  
It / (Cat) → verb + **s/es**

Ali always reads the Quran.  
She usually swims in the sea.

■ يأتي المضارع البسيط مع:

every....	كل	always	دائما	usually	عادة
sometimes	احيانا	often	غالبا	rarely	نادرا

### Correct the following verbs:

1. They usually (play) football at school. 1. ....
2. Hamad (visit) his uncle every day. 2. ....
3. We (go) to the club every Friday. 3. ....
4. She always (eat) chocolate. 4. ....
5. The boy often (come) here. 5. ....

### Choose the correct answers:

6. He rarely (like – likes – liked) drinking milk.
7. My friend (eats – eat – ate) ice cream daily.
8. They (like – likes – liked) to repair cars.
9. She (drink – drinks – drank) tea every day.
10. Children (suffer – suffers – suffered) from diseases in poor countries.

يتكون المضارع المستمر من:

I	<b>am</b>	<b>+ verb + ing</b>
He / She / It (اسم مفرد)	<b>is</b>	
You / We / They	<b>are</b>	

- I **am reading** English now.
- Look, he **is watching** TV.
- Listen, they **are playing** music.

يدل المضارع المستمر على شيء يحدث الآن ويأتي مع:

now	الآن	still	لا يزال
look	أنظر	at the moment	في هذه اللحظة
listen	استمع	at the present time	في الوقت الحالي

لنفي جملة في المضارع المستمر نضع (**not**) بعد (**am/is/are**):

- I am **not** reading English now.
- He is **not** watching TV at the moment.
- They are **not** listening to music.

### Choose the correct answer:

- Now, we (eat – were eating – are eating) our lunch.
- Look, they are (run – runs – running – ran) quickly.
- Listen, Abeer (speaks – is speaking – are speaking) English.
- What are you (do – does – did – doing) now?
- They (watch – are watching - watches) TV at that moment.

### Correct the verbs between brackets:

- Sara (sleep) now. ....
- I'm (read) English now. ....
- Where are they (pray)? .....
- Look, the boys (write) their lessons. ....
- Listen, Faten (cry) in her room. ....

Question

Yes/No Question

“Can you speak English?”

Wh-Question

“Where is my pen?”

Yes/No Question:

هي أسئلة عامة تكون اجابتها بـ Yes / No :

Can you speak English? = Yes, I can. = No, I can't.  
Do you like cats? = Yes, I do. = No, I don't.

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يمكن عمل (Yes/No question) كالاتي:

نبدأ السؤال بالفعل المساعد مع تغيير الضمائر:

Yes, she **is** wearing a school uniform.

**Is** she wearing a school uniform?

Yes, I **could** carry the heavy box.

**Could** you carry the heavy box?

في حالة إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد نبدأ بـ (Do / Does / Did) ثم نرجع الفعل الأساسي لحالة المصدر مع تغيير الضمائر:

▪ <b>do</b>	إذا كان الفعل مضارع
▪ <b>does</b>	إذا كان الفعل مضارع به S
▪ <b>did</b>	إذا كان الفعل ماضي

Yes, I **like** eating lamb and rice.

-----> **Do** you like eating lamb and rice?

Yes, my father **owns** a big company.

-----> **Does** your father own a big company?

Yes, Miss. Manal **explained** the lesson well.

-----> **Did** Miss. Manal explain the lesson well?

No, we **didn't** play in the street.

-----> **Did** you play in the street?

Make Questions:

1- Yes, I have been to Failaka Island? .....

2- Yes, my sister won the championship. ....

3- Yes, Nora always gets up early. ....

## Wh-Question

هي أسئلة تبدأ بكلمات استفهام وتساؤل عن شيء محدد:

### كلمات الاستفهام

What	ماذا	When	متى	Where	أين	Why	لماذا
How	كيف	How many	كم عدد	How much	كم سعر/كمية	How often	كم مرة

### الأفعال المساعدة

am	is	are	was	were	can	could	will
would	shall	should	may	might	have	has	had

### يتكون السؤال من:

1	2	3
كلمة استفهام	فعل مساعد	باقي الجملة بدون الاجابة

Mohammed is eating fish.		
What	is	Mohammed eating
Sama will travel to Egypt.		
Where	will	Sama travel?
Areej can run fast.		
How	can	Areej run?

في حالة إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد تأتي بـ **(do / does / did)** ثم نرجع الفعل الأساسي:

1	2	3
كلمة استفهام	فعل مساعد	باقي الجملة بدون الاجابة

They play football in the club.		
Where	do	they play football?
Amal likes travelling in summer.		
When	does	Amal like travelling?
I went to the market to buy a shirt.		
Why	did	you go to the market.

ملحوظة: عند السؤال عن الفاعل، نقوم بحذف الفاعل ونضع مكانه **Who** بدون اجراء تغييرات أخرى.

**Wafaa** cooked delicious food yesterday.

**Who** cooked delicious food?

## Make questions:

- 1- Manal will make a cake.  
.....?
- 2- I can go at 7 o'clock.  
.....?
- 3- Sami went to the cinema.  
.....?
- 4- Osama goes to the market to buy a shirt.  
.....?
- 5- Salim bought three T-shirts yesterday.  
.....?
- 6- There are five rooms in my house.  
.....?
- 7- This car costs 12000 KD.  
.....?
- 8- My brother travels to London to study.  
.....?
- 9- Dana added little sugar in her tea.  
.....?
- 10- We were studying English at 10:00 yesterday.  
.....?
- 11- Salma was playing computer games.  
.....?
- 12- Sara can go shopping at the weekend.  
.....?
- 13- Yes, I will travel to Canada.  
.....?
- 14- No, I don't like fish.  
.....?

انطلق في علم نافع، اجتهد في عمل يرفع أمتك، املأ قلبك بالحب فهو غذاء روحك و فيه مرضاة ربك



## Negative

### النفى

أفعال مساعدة:

am – is – are – was – were – can – could – will – would – shall – should - have – has – had – must .....

1)

I am a doctor. (Negative)  
I am **not** a doctor.

She can cook meat. (Negative)  
She can **not** cook meat.

= عند وجود فعل مساعد، تأتي بكلمة (not) بعد الفعل المساعد:

### Make Negative:

1- Ali is a policeman.

2- They will travel to Bahrain.

3- We are eating fish now.

2)

I like fish. (Negative)  
I **don't** like fish.

**don't**

إذا كان الفعل مضارع

Samy plays football. (Negative)  
Samy **doesn't** play football.

**doesn't**

إذا كان الفعل مضارع به S

She washed the dishes. (Negative)  
She **didn't** wash the dishes.

**didn't**

إذا كان الفعل ماضي

### Make Negative:

1- We study in the street.

2- Hamad eats rice.

3- Nada walked to school.

3)

Sara walks to school.

always  
usually  
sometimes  
often  
rarely

Sara **never** walks to school.

## Exercises تدریبات

### Vocabulary

#### A) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

- 1- .....is running very fast over a short distance.  
a) Obesity      b) Stretching      c) Resistance      d) Sprinting
- 2- Stretching keeps our body fit and.....  
a) extreme      b) adequate      c) flexible      d) strict
- 3- My father.....to give me special present when I pass the exam.  
a) cooled      b) promised      c) lacked      d) gained
- 4- A good exercise ..... has a warm-up of about 5–10 minutes.  
a) arrow      b) session      c) resistance      d) obesity

#### B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

**lack – amounts – gained – regimen – risk**

- 1- Vegetarian diet has high ..... of vitamin C, folic acid and fiber.
- 2- It is important to have an exercise ..... which contains all three types of exercise.
- 3- There is more energy ..... from vegetables because they are the primary source of the food chain.
- 4- Vegetarians who do not consume milk or dairy products ..... vitamin D.

### Reading Comprehension

#### Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Organic food is very **popular** these days. It can also be very expensive. Some organic food costs twice as much as non-organic food. Parents of young children, and even some pet owners, will pay high prices for organic food if they think it's healthier. But many others think organic food is just a waste of money.

There is one main difference between organic and non-organic food. Organic farms do not use agricultural chemicals such as pesticides that stop insects from damaging crops. In many countries, foods that claim to be organic must have special labels that guarantee they're grown organically.

Some people think organic also means "locally grown", and originally this was true. But over time organic farming has become big business, with many organic foods now being grown by large agricultural companies that sell their products far from where they're grown. Processed food made with organic ingredients has also become more popular. At first, only small companies produced these products. But as demand overtook supply, big food companies that had been selling non-organic products for many years also began selling organic products. Small organic food companies found it difficult to compete with these big companies, and many didn't stay in business much longer.

Is organic food safer and more nutritious? This is an important part of the debate. Many farmers and consumers believe it is. **They** think agricultural chemicals can cause serious illnesses like cancer, but there isn't much evidence proving this is true. However recent studies have shown that eating organically-grown produce reduces your chances of developing heart disease.

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

1. What is the best title for this passage?
  - a. agricultural chemicals
  - b. Organic and non-organic food
  - c. Locally grown food
  - d. heart diseases
2. What is the "*antonym*" of the underlined word "**popular**"?
  - a. unknown
  - b. uneasy
  - c. unbelievable
  - d. unsafe
3. The underlined pronoun "**They**" in line (18) refers to:
  - a. parents of young children
  - b. food companies
  - c. agricultural chemicals
  - d. farmers and consumers
4. What is the main difference between organic and non-organic food?
  - a. the use of pesticides
  - b. the size of companies
  - c. the location of farms
  - d. the waste of money
5. The writer's purpose of writing this passage is to:
  - a. make big companies to sell organic food.
  - b. call for producing more agricultural chemicals.
  - c. encourage us to eat organic food.
  - d. convince us to have pet animals.
6. According to the passage, all the following statements are ***NOT True Except***:
  - a. Processed food made with organic ingredients is no longer in the markets.
  - b. Many small organic food companies can't do business easily.
  - c. Pet owners never pay high prices for organic food.
  - d. Insects usually help the crops to grow well.

**b. Answer the following questions:**

7. Scientists advise us to eat organic products rather than as non-organic food. **Why?**  
.....
8. What are the dangers of using agriculture chemicals in growing crops?  
.....

**Grammar**

**A- Choose the correct answer:**

(Cycle – Cycles – Cycling) is my favourite sport. My brother always (come – comes – coming) with me to the club. But he (study – studies – is studying) now. He (have – will have – had) an exam tomorrow.

**B) Do as shown between brackets:**

1- The waiter has brought the coffee. {Ask a Question}  
.....

2- A sheep is kept for its wool. {make plural}  
.....

3- I sometimes stay up till midnight.

{Make negative}

4- My friend travels abroad every summer.

{Ask a Question}

5- A Muslim (fast) in Ramadan.

{Correct}

### Writing

#### "The sound mind is in the sound body"

Plan and write **an email** of two paragraphs to your friend Ali (not less than 10 sentences) **about your experience in the gym**. Telling him about what you can do there **and** how you feel after joining the gym.

Your name is Salim.

NB :( your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion.)

[Topic Sentence]	
[Supporting Detail 1]	[Supporting Detail 2]
[Supporting Detail 3]	[Supporting Detail 4]
[Supporting Detail 5]	[Supporting Detail 6]
[Supporting Detail 7]	[Supporting Detail 8]
[Supporting Detail 9]	[Supporting Detail 10]

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## Unit 2 Life Events

### المفردات Vocabulary

lead - led - led	V	تؤدي إلى	master - ed - ed	V	يجيد - يتحكم
theme	N	موضوع رئيس	frequently	Adv	مرارا وتكرارا
provide - d - d	V	يزود / يمد	infection	N	عدوي
cavern	N	كهف كبير	sight	N	رؤية - منظر
voluntary	Adj	تطوعي	determination	N	تصميم - إصرار
native	Adj	أصلي - وطني	overcome - a - o	V	يتغلب على
recently	Adv	حديثا	barrier	N	مانع - حاجز
achieve - d - d	V	ينجز - يحقق	inspire - d - d	V	يلهم
improve - d - d	V	يحسن	incredibly	Adv	لا يصدق
require - d - d	V	يتطلب	capable	Adj	قادر

### القواعد Grammar

#### المضارع التام Present Perfect

■ يعبر المضارع التام عن احداث تمت و لكن اثرها موجود و لا نذكر وقت حدوثها و يتكون من:

I / You / We / They	have	+ verb 3
He / She / It (اسم مفرد)	has	

I **have lived** in that house for 10 years.  
Nora **has helped** her mother since morning.

■ لنفي جملة في زمن المضارع التام نضع (not) بعد (have / has) كما يلي:

Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي
I <b>have visited</b> the museum.		I have <b>not</b> visited the museum.	
Nora <b>has acted</b> in a play.		Nora has <b>not</b> acted in a play.	

استعن بالله وحده في كل أمورك فلن ينفعلك انسان إلا بإذنه و لن يضرك مخلوق إلا بعلمه

▪ **لعمل سؤال (Yes/No Question) نبدأ السؤال بـ (have / Has) كما يلي:**

Question	السؤال	
<b>Have</b> you ever eaten Italian food?	= Yes, I <b>have</b> .	= No, I <b>haven't</b> .
<b>Has</b> she ever visited a museum?	= Yes, she <b>has</b> .	= No, she <b>hasn't</b> .

▪ **يعبر المضارع التام عن احداث تمت و لكن اثرها موجود و لا نذكر وقت حدوثها ويأتي مع:**

since	منذ	for	لمدة	just	حالا
already	من قبل	not....yet	ليس.....بعد	ever	ذات مرة

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

- 1- Dana ..... to the museum.  
 a) were                      b) has been                      c) been                      d) have been
- 2- My relatives..... together for the Hajj.  
 a) travelling                      b) have travelled                      c) has travelled                      d) travels
- 3- We ..... the Queen in the celebration.  
 a) are met                      b) meeting                      c) has met                      d) have met
- 4- I ..... my long hair.  
 a) cutting                      b) have cut                      c) has cut                      d) was cut

**Change into negative:**

- 1- I have met my favourite movie star.  
 .....
- 2- We have talked to the manager.  
 .....
- 3- Salwa has seen a flying saucer.  
 .....

**to / in order to – so that**

▪ **تأتي كل من (to / in order to) بمعنى (لكي) وتعبر عن الغرض ويأتي بعدها فعل بدون إضافة:**

Nasser studies hard **to** achieve his dreams.  
 Mona got up early **in order to** help her mother.

▪ **تستخدم (so that) بمعنى (لهذا السبب) وتعبر عن الغرض من فعل الشيء و يأتي بعدها فاعل وفعل مثل (can/could):**

Nasser studies hard **so that** he can achieve his dreams.  
 Mona got up early **so that** she could help her mother.

Vocabulary

A) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

4- You should choose a good..... for your blog.

- a) obesity                      b) theme                      c) resistance                      d) cavern

5- Charity organisations depend on..... efforts.

- a) voluntary                      b) capable                      c) flexible                      d) strict

6- I have joined summer courses to ..... my English.

- a) cool                      b) improve                      c) lack                      d) gain

4- She has bought a new car.....

- a) extremely                      b) incredibly                      c) frequently                      d) recently

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

capable – barrier – determination – regimen – masters

5- Visual handicap shouldn't be a ..... between the blind and the world around him/her.

6- My uncle ..... five foreign languages.

7- I have .....to achieve all my dreams.

8- My friend was.....of winning the game.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following letter carefully then answer the questions below:

Dear Tom,

I was happy to receive letters from you and your sisters this morning. Good news to know that you and your sisters are well and enjoying school again after the long break. Yes, indeed! It is hard to believe that you are in Grade Eight. How time flies! You mentioned that you are rather worried about being in Grade Eight. Well, since you want me to advise you, I shall do my best to give you some tips. I used **them** years ago when I was in the same grade, and I must say they really helped me. So, here's my secret to success.

First, read through each unit of your textbook **beforehand**. This will prepare you for the day's lessons. Listen carefully to your teachers. Do not get distracted by chatting with friends. To ensure you are paying attention during lessons, make your own notes as the teacher teaches. You can ask questions when you do not understand. Second, complete all homework given on time. Do not delay as homework has a way of piling up. Doing homework can give you more practice with new knowledge so that you can understand it. Sometimes it is a good idea to study with your friends, in groups. Peer teaching makes learning fun and helps you understand information easily.

Finally, make a timetable to ensure you use your time properly. You should include in your timetable enough time for meal, exercise and sleep. Remember to eat a good, balanced diet and have sufficient sleep.

Yours cousin

**A) From a, b, c and "d" choose the correct answer:**

1. The best title for this passage could be:  
a) Peer Teaching                                      b) Doing Homework  
c) Secrets to Success                                d) A Long Break
2. The underlined pronoun "**them**" in the 1<sup>st</sup>. paragraph refers to:  
a) sisters    b) letters  
c) good news    d) some tips
3. The meaning of the underlined word "**beforehand**" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph is:  
a) better    b) earlier  
c) harder    d) longer
4. According to the passage, you should eat balanced diet and have enough sleep as:  
a) they can lead to failure.                      b) they make you make fatter.  
c) they can help you succeed.                d) they can add more work to your timetable.
5. According to the passage, **ALL** the following statements are **TRUE EXCEPT**:  
a) Peer teaching is important as it helps you understand information well.  
b) To use your time in a good way, you should make a timetable.  
c) Chatting with your friends during the class can distract you.  
d) Delaying your homework can lead you to success.
6. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to:  
a) give some pieces of advice on how to achieve success.  
b) persuade us to spend our holiday abroad.  
c) inform us how to spend our time.  
d) explain how to master English.

**B) Answer the following questions:**

7. According to the passage, homework is of great importance. Why?  
.....  
.....
8. How can you ensure paying attention during classes?  
.....  
.....

**Grammar**

**Choose the correct answer:**

My uncle travelled to Canada long time ago. I (didn't see – don't see – haven't seen) him since then. He has gone to Canada (to – in order – so that) he could study medicine. He (study – have studied – has studied) medicine for 7 years.



**A) Choose the correct answer form a, b, c or d:**

- 2- I have just.....my homework.  
a- write      b- wrote      c- writing      d- written
- 3- Many people travel abroad .....study or have fun.  
a- because      b- in order to      c- so that      d- so
- 4- Noor studies his lessons regularly.....he can get high marks.  
a- because      b- in order to      c- so that      d- to
- 5- .....you ever made your own website? = Yes, I have.  
a- Has      b- Have      c- Can      d- Will

**B) Do as shown between brackets:**

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- 6- No, I have never washed the dishes. {Ask a Question}  
.....
- 7- Adel studies hard ..... he can pass the exam. {Complete}  
.....
- 8- I have just cleaned the kitchen. {Make negative}  
.....


**ابنائي ..... بناتي ..... الأعزاء**

- الخلق الحسن من صفات الأنبياء و الصالحين، و لا خير في علم شوهه سوء خلق صاحبه، و لا خير في مال يأتي بكذب أو نفاق. ما أروعك أن تكون مفتاحا للخير مغلاقا للشر تمشي بين الناس بالحب.
- أحسن النية في كل عمل، فبالنوايا نرزق، و نيتك الطيبة تعزز لديك الإخلاص في العمل. العمل دون إخلاص مهما اخذت منه فهو كدح فإن و مهما رفعتك فهي رفعة زائفة.
- الصداقة الحقة و الصحبة الصالحة خير معين لك في حياتك فانتقي من تجالس، و اختر من يدللك على الخير و يوافيك بالنصيحة. يكفيك في حياتك صديق مخلص، فلا يغرك كثرة من حولك.

## Writing

**Creating a blog is very important.** Write Two paragraphs of (10) sentences about: "Creating a Blog" explaining why create a blog and how you create a blog.

**With the help of the following guide words.**

### Creating a Blog

.....

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## Unit 3

### How We Live

#### المفردات Vocabulary

separate	Adj	منفصل - معزول	hearty	Adj	مشبع - شهوي - كبير
employ- ed-ed	V	يوظف	justice	N	عدالة
wage	N	أجر	crowd	N	جمهور - حشد
instead of	Adv	بدلاً من	unfairly	Adv	بطريقة غير عادلة
trap	N	فخ	dispose of	PhV	يتخلص من
drop out - ed	PhV	يسقط	float - ed - ed	V	يطفو
jobless	Adj	بلا وظيفة	package	N	لفة - طرد
inhale - d - d	V	يستنشق	gravity	N	جاذبية
stingy	Adj	بخيل	casual	Adj	غير رسمي
furious	Adj	حائق - غاضب	specialised	Adj	متخصص

#### القواعد Grammar

#### المضارع التام Present Perfect

يعبر المضارع التام عن حدث تم في الماضي و له أثر في الحاضر و يتكون من:

I / You / We / They	have	+ verb 3
He / She / It (اسم مفرد)	has	

- We have watched TV **since** 2 o'clock.
- She has watched TV **for** 2 hours.

#### since - for

Since منذ	For لمدة
يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية مفتوحة أي انا نعرف بدايتها و لا نعرف نهايتها	يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية محددة لا نعرف بدايتها
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Since 1999, 1988 ..., etc.</li> <li>▪ Since 8 O'clock, 5 O'clock ..., etc.</li> <li>▪ Since yesterday, last week, last month,</li> <li>▪ Since I was child, he was 10...</li> <li>▪ Since November, Monday</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For an hour, two hours... etc.</li> <li>▪ For three days, four days...etc.</li> <li>▪ For two months, three months...etc.</li> <li>▪ For five years, three years... etc.</li> <li>▪ For a long time, a short time...etc.</li> </ul>

## Complete the sentences with the present perfect form and use "for" or "since":

- 1- I (enjoy) ..... reading stories ..... I was a child.
- 2- My brother (play) ..... on the piano ..... two years.
- 3- She (read) ..... forty books ..... last year.
- 4- Ali (visit) ..... Syria every year for business ..... 2009.
- 5- They (work) ..... for the same company ..... five years.
- 6- I (be) ..... too busy to see my friends ..... last month.

### ➤ (How long) تسأل عن المدة

- I have lived in Kuwait for 10 years. (Make Question)
- **How long** have you lived in Kuwait?

### ▪ (How many) تسأل عن العدد

المنهاج الكويتية

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- My father has got 3 cars. (Make Question)
- **How many** cars has your father got?

### ➤ (can) تعبر عن القدرة او الاستطاعة

- I can throw the javelin very fast. (Affirmative)
- I can **not** throw the javelin very fast. (Negative)

### ➤ **too** ← **الصفة** → **to... بحيث لا يمكن** جدا ....

- The tea is very **hot**. I can't drink it. (Join)
- The tea is **too** hot **to** drink. I can't حذف

### ➤ **so** ← **الصفة** → **that... لذلك** جدا ....

- Amal studies very **well**. She can get high marks. (Join)
- Amal studies **so well that** she can get high marks.

## Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- The thief runs very fast. The police can't catch him. (Join using: so..... that)  
.....
- 2- The bag is very heavy. I can't lift it. (Join using too:..... to)  
.....
- 3- My mother has cooked lunch for 2 hours. (Ask question)  
.....
- 4- She can speak 3 languages. (Make negative)  
.....

**A) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:**

- 1- Things fall to the ground because of the force of .....
- a) crowd                      b) theme                      c) gravity                      d) justice
- 2- I don't like ..... people who don't help the poor.
- a) voluntary                      b) hearty                      c) flexible                      d) stingy
- 3- My father's company .....50 workers.
- a) cool                      b) employs                      c) inhales                      d) floats
- 4- Some fathers treat their children .....
- a) instead                      b) unfairly                      c) frequently                      d) recently

**B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

**float – separate – hearty – regimen – inhale**

- 5- Every one of my brothers sleeps in a ..... room.
- 6- My favourite restaurant serves..... meals.
- 7- I always open the windows to..... fresh air in the morning.
- 8- Astronauts ..... in the spaceship.

**Reading Comprehension**

**Read the following passage and then, do as required:**

Learning something new can be a scary experience. One of the **hardest** things I've ever had to do was to learn how to swim. I was always afraid of the water, but I decided that swimming was an important skill that I should learn. I also thought **it** would be a good exercise and help me to become physically stronger. Also, it would make me a more confident person.

New situations always make me a bit nervous, but the trainer was very patient. He taught me to concentrate on my arms and my legs. I felt hopeless. Sooner than I imagined, however, things began to feel "right", and I was able to swim and shoot across the water.

Learning to swim was not easy for me, but in the end my persistence (اصرار) paid off. Now when I am faced with a new situation, I am not so nervous. I know that as I practise being in that situation, I will feel more comfortable. It is a wonderful feeling when you achieve a goal you have set for yourself.

**A) Choose the correct completion from a, b, c and d:**

1- The best title of the passage could be:

- a) Learning Something New
- b) A Bad Situation
- c) Weakness
- d) Feelings

2- The underlined pronoun "it" paragraph "1" refers to:

- a) experience
- b) skill
- c) swimming
- d) learning

3- The underlined word "hardest" line"1" means:

- a) the easiest
- b) the most difficult
- c) the most attractive
- d) scary experience

4- The purpose of the writer is to tell us that:

- a) Swimming is a scary experience
- b) Nothing is impossible with persistence
- c) New situations are comfortable
- d) The trainer is patient

5- The only person who helped the writer to swim was:

- a) new situation
- b) persistence
- c) concentration
- d) trainer

**B) Answer the following questions:**

6- How could the writer achieve a goal for himself?

.....

7- What things did the writer learn from swimming?

.....

**Grammar**

**A) Choose the correct answer:**

Have you ever (eat – ate – eaten) Indian food? I (didn't go – hasn't gone - haven't gone) to an Indian restaurant for 2 years. When I went there, the food was (so – too – very) spicy to eat. Indians like (eat – eating – ate) food with a lot of spices.

**B) Do as required:**

5- Sami is very proud. He will not ask for help. (Join with too...to...)

.....

6- You can go to school by car instead ..... the bus. (Complete)

.....

7- I can eat 5 apples. (Make negative)

.....

## Writing

“No one ever has become poor by giving.”

In not less than (10 sentences), plan and write a report of two paragraphs about: **helping the poor** showing **how the rich can help the poor** and **what will happen in the world if all rich people do the same thing.**

### Pre-writing plan

A pre-writing plan diagram for a report. It consists of a central box at the top, connected by a vertical line to two boxes below it. Each of these two boxes is connected by a vertical line to a larger box below it, which is divided into four horizontal sections for writing.

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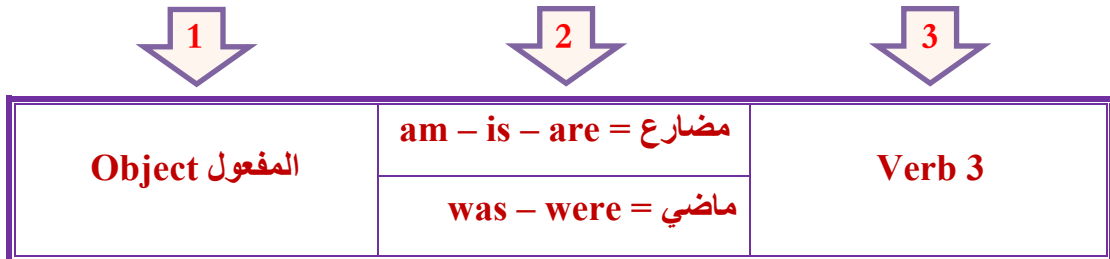
## Vocabulary المفردات

hire -ed - ed	V	يؤجر	beg - begged	V	يتوسل
raise -d - d	V	يجمع مال / يرفع	exceptionally	Adv	بشكل استثنائي
community	N	مجتمع	humble	Adj	فقير - متواضع
demote -d -d	V	يخفض ترقية	hardship	N	صعوبة
harsh	Adj	خشن - قاسي	generation	N	جيل
quit -quit/ (ed)	V	يتوقف عن	securely	Adv	بأمان
wound	N	جرح	through out	Prep	عبر - من خلال
compelled	Adj	أجبر - مجبر	tug on- tugged	Ph. V	يشد - يجذب
astonished	Adj	مندهش	heritage	N	تراث / ميراث
plunge in (ed)	Ph V	يقفز - ينزل			

## Grammar

### المجهول Passive

تستخدم صيغة المجهول للتركيز على الحدث بدل التركيز على الفاعل وتتكون الجملة في المجهول من:



Marwa cooks the lunch.

- The lunch is cooked by Marwa.

Ali writes stories.

- Stories are written by Ali.

Malak bought a new dress.

- A new dress was bought by Malak.

The teachers cancelled the tests.

- The tests were cancelled.



## Make Passive:

1- Mona made a delicious cake.

2- Sami saw two thieves in the bus.

3- Wafaa cooks delicious food.

4- Asmaa sends e-mails to friends all over the world.

## Choose the correct answer:

I always help my mother in the kitchen. When she goes to the kitchen, everything is Ok. Dishes (wash – is washed – are washed). Food (is cooked – cook – cooks). Kitchen floor (was cleaned – cleaned – is cleaned).

Types of Questions	
Yes/No Question	Wh. Question
هذا النوع يبدأ بالفعل المساعد و تكون اجابته بـ Yes / No	هذا النوع يبدأ بكلمة استفهام و يليها الفعل المساعد
Yes, he can jump high. <b>Can he jump high?</b>	Hani is reading stories. <b>What is Hani reading?</b>
Yes, Mona travelled to Canada. <b>Did Mona travel to Canada?</b>	I will have lunch at the restaurant. <b>Where will you have lunch?</b>
Yes, I went to school. <b>Did you go to school?</b>	Nora worked hard to pass. <b>Why did Nora work hard?</b>
No, I didn't watch the film. <b>Did you watch the film?</b>	Sami bought a new villa last month. <b>When did Sami buy a new villa?</b>

## Ask Questions:

1- I sent an e-mail to my friend.

2- Wafaa was busy because she had a birthday party.

3- Sami spoke with his mother quietly.

4- I sent an e-mail to my friend.

## Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

يتكون الماضي المستمر من:

I, He, She, It	was	verb + ing
You, We, They	were	

**While** I was reading my lesson, my father came.

My father came **while** I was reading my lesson.

**When** I went home, my parents were watching TV.

My parents were watching TV, **when** I went home.

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي عندما تقاطع معه حدث آخر أيضا ويكون الحدث الثاني في زمن الماضي البسيط.

يأتي الماضي المستمر مع:

while	بينما	when	عندما
-------	-------	------	-------

**Choose the correct answer:**

I used to spend a nice time with my family. When my father got up, I (pray – was praying – is praying). While my mother (washes – washed – was washing) the dishes, she called me to help her. When my sister came, my mother (was cooking – is cooking – cook) the lunch.

### Exercises تدريبات

#### Vocabulary

**A) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:**

- The young girls ..... their mother to take them to the fun city for a holiday.  
a) hired                      b) raised                      c) begged                      d) imported
- The teacher has been criticized for her ..... treatment of her students.  
a) oval                      b) harsh                      c) return                      d) compelled
- I want to ..... my job because they give me very low salary.  
a) beg                      b) glow                      c) quit                      d) inspire
- The plane exploded and ..... the ocean, killing all the people on board.  
a) plunged in                      b) tugged on                      c) cooled down                      d) disposed of

**B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

(exceptionally – begs – demote - hardships - generations - humble)

- 5- Mohammed ..... his father to buy him play station 4.
- 6- The weather has been ..... bad the last few years
- 7- Mohamed Salah, the football star, remains ..... despite all his achievements.
- 8- People who lived in the past faced many ..... in life.
- 9- We need to preserve Kuwait's resources for future .....

**Reading Comprehension**

**Read the following passage carefully then answer the questions below:**

Once, there were two little mice. One of the mice was a very hard worker. Every morning, she would go outside and fill her basket with beans and nuts. If she was feeling sick, she would still gather food.

The cousin of the hardworking mouse was the opposite. She slept half the day, played and ate her beans and nuts. Soon she **realized** and became aware of the fact that she would not have any food left for the long winter. She went to her hardworking cousin and asked for food. "Why don't you have any food," the hardworking mouse asked. "I've been busy playing and sleeping", the lazy mouse said. "Well, here's a basket, stop being lazy and gather some food for yourself," said the hardworking mouse.

While the lazy mouse was gathering food, she came across a grasshopper playing happily in the fields. "Hey mouse," said the grasshopper. "Come and play with me instead of wasting your time gathering food! "I only have a few days to collect food," said the lazy mouse. "You should be gathering **some** too." "Oh please," said the grasshopper. "I have **plenty** of grass, corn and leaves, I'd rather have fun. "The lazy mouse said goodbye and continued to gather her own food.

A few weeks later, the lazy mouse came across the grasshopper looking very weak and hungry. "You should have thought of winter," said the lazy mouse. Then she went on her way feeling proud and happy.

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

10. Which of the following is **the title** for this story?
  - a. Having Fun
  - b- The Lazy Mice
  - c- Gathering Food for Winter
  - d- The Value of Hard Work
11. What is the **meaning** of the underlined word "**realized**" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph?
  - a. went out
  - b- found out
  - c- looked out
  - d- dropped out

12. The underlined word 'some' in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph refers to:
- a. food
  - b- days
  - c- time
  - d- fields
13. According to the story, mice eat:
- a. corn
  - b- grass
  - c. beans
  - d. leaves
14. According to the story, all the following statements are **NOT TRUE** except:
- a. The grasshopper was hardworking and active.
  - b. The grasshopper taught the mouse a good lesson.
  - c. The lazy mouse listened to her cousin's advice.
  - d. The hardworking mouse gave the lazy one some food.
15. What lesson did the grasshopper learn in this story?
- a. Winter comes fast.
  - b. Don't eat or play in summer.
  - c. Keep today's work till tomorrow.
  - d. Plan ahead and prepare for days of need.

**b) Answer the following questions:**

16. Why did the grasshopper look very weak?

.....

17. What made the lazy mouse feel proud and happy at the end of the story?

.....

**Grammar**

**Choose the correct answer between brackets:**

18- Coffee has been a favourite drink (for – since – ago) hundreds of years. It (discovered – was discovered – is discovered) in the 11th Century. Many people enjoy (drink – drank – drinking) it in the morning. This is because it contains

**B) Do as required:**

19- Dinosaurs (live) on earth in the past. (Correct the verb)

.....

20- I travelled to Dubai last week. (Ask Question)

.....

21- Mazen ate the apple. (Make Passive)

.....

## Writing

### Pearl diving was the main source of income for many Kuwaiti people:

Plan and write **a composition** (not less than 10 sentences) about *How pearl diving is a social system & What equipment pearls hunters need:*

Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion.

#### Pre-writing plan

```
graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; A --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; C --- E[ ]
```

The diagram is a pre-writing plan structure. At the top is a single rectangular box. A vertical line descends from its center to a horizontal line. From this horizontal line, two vertical lines extend down to two separate rectangular boxes. Each of these two boxes is connected to a larger rectangular box below it. Each of these larger boxes contains four horizontal lines for writing. A watermark is visible on the left side of the page, reading 'موقع المنهج الكويتية almanahj.com/kw'.

#### Pearl Diving

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing the composition.

## Unit 5 Incredible Places

### Vocabulary المفردات

equator	N	خط الاستواء	height	N	قمة - ارتفاع
unique	Adj	فريد	skill	N	مهارة
glow	V	يتوهج	connection	N	صلة - اتصال
reflect - ed - ed	V	يعكس	pleasure	N	متعة - سرور
antiquity	N	أثر - القدم	house - d - d	V	يسكن
bargain	N	سعر - عرض	impressive	Adj	عجيب / مؤثر
atmosphere	N	جو	sculpture	N	فن النحت
sightseeing	Adj	جدير بالمشاهدة	exhibit	N	عرض فني
destination	N	وجهة الوصول	illusion	N	خداع - زيف
counting	N	حساب - عد			

### Grammar

#### Adjective Degrees

■ الصفات هي كلمات تصف اشخاص و أشياء و يمكن تقسيمها إلى ثلاثة تصنيفات كالتالي:

Short Adjectives صفات قصيرة		
Adjective	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tall</li> <li>nice</li> <li>sad</li> <li>easy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>taller than</li> <li>nicer than</li> <li>sadder than</li> <li>easier than</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the tallest</li> <li>the nicest</li> <li>the saddest</li> <li>the easiest</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mazen is tall.</li> <li>English is easy.</li> <li>Noor is nice.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mazen is taller <b>than</b> Ali.</li> <li>English is easier <b>than</b> Maths.</li> <li>Noor is nicer <b>than</b> Hend.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mazen is <b>the tallest</b> boy.</li> <li>Arabic is <b>the easiest</b> subject.</li> <li>Noor is <b>the nicest</b> girl.</li> </ul>
<p>عند وصف شخص أو شيء تأتي الصفة كما هي.</p>	<p>عند المقارنة بين اثنين نضيف er و than بعد الصفة.</p>	<p>عند تفضيل واحد على مجموعة تأتي بـ the قبل الصفة و نضيف للصفة est.</p>

## Long Adjectives صفات طويلة

Adjective	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>beautiful</li> <li>interesting</li> <li>impressive</li> <li>wonderful</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>more beautiful than</li> <li>more interesting than</li> <li>more impressive than</li> <li>more wonderful than</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the most beautiful</li> <li>the most interesting</li> <li>the most impressive</li> <li>the most wonderful</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sama is beautiful.</li> <li>Films are interesting.</li> <li>Ferrari is wonderful.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sama is <b>more</b> beautiful <b>than</b> Nany.</li> <li>Films are <b>more</b> interesting <b>than</b> books.</li> <li>Ferrari is <b>more</b> wonderful <b>than</b> Kia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sama is <b>the most</b> beautiful girl.</li> <li>Travelling is <b>the most</b> interesting.</li> <li>Ferrari is <b>the most</b> wonderful car.</li> </ul>
عند وصف شخص أو شيء تأتي الصفة كما هي.	عند المقارنة بين اثنين تأتي بـ more قبل الصفة و than بعد الصفة.	عند تفضيل واحد على مجموعة تأتي بـ the most قبل الصفة.

## Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

Adjective	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>good</li> <li>bad</li> <li>little</li> <li>much / many</li> <li>far</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>better than</li> <li>worse than</li> <li>less than</li> <li>more than</li> <li>farther than/further than</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the best</li> <li>the worst</li> <li>the least</li> <li>the most</li> <li>the farthest / furthest</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ali is good.</li> <li>Soda is bad.</li> <li>I have little money.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ali is <b>better than</b> Amjad.</li> <li>Soda is <b>worse than</b> juice.</li> <li>I have <b>less</b> money <b>than</b> you.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ali is the best boy.</li> <li>Soda is the worst drink.</li> <li>Sayed has <b>the least</b> money.</li> </ul>
الصفات الشاذة تكتب كما هو موضح بالوصف و المقارنة و التفضيل		

as <--> as مثل

تستخدم عند المقارنة بين شيئين و يكون الشئان متتابعين في الصفات

Anas is tall. His father is tall. Anas is <b>as</b> tall <b>as</b> his father.	اثبات as .....as
Exams this year were not easy. Exams last year are easy. Exams this year were <b>not as</b> easy <b>as</b> exams last ear.	نفي not as.....as

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

- English is ..... than Chinese.
  - easy
  - easier
  - easiest
  - as easy as
- The food was ..... I have ever eaten.
  - better
  - best
  - the better
  - the best

3. Which is ..... important for you, money or health?  
 a] most                      b] the most                      c] more                      d] better
4. This soup is much ..... than the previous one  
 a] hot                      b] hotter                      c] hottest                      d] the hottest

**Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions in brackets:**

- 5- He is fat. His father is fat. (Use: as..... as)  
 .....
- 6- She is not clever. Her mother is clever. (Use: not as..... as)  
 .....
- 7- I'm quite tall but you are taller. (Use: not as..... as)  
 .....
- 8- My salary is high. His salary is high. (Use: as ..... as)  
 .....

**Exercises**

**Vocabulary**

**A-Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:**

- 1-It is comfortable to have a friendly ..... in your workplace.  
 a) equator                      b) antiquity                      c) bargain                      d) atmosphere
- 2-Everybody has ..... fingerprints even the identical twins.  
 a) unique                      b) sightseeing                      c) impressive                      d) humble
- 3-The water near the beach..... the sky and stars.  
 a) houses                      b) reflects                      c) quits                      d) hires
- 4- Glassmaking and ..... are considered amazing handcrafts.  
 a) destination                      b) illusion                      c) exhibit                      d) sculpture

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

**(equator – pleasure – house – reflect – skill)**

- 5- Mirrors ..... the sun rays.
- 6- It was such a ..... to attend your graduation party.
- 7- It is really hot in the .....
- 8- You need to join a course to improve your speaking .....



## Reading comprehension

### Read the following text, then answer the questions below:

Have you ever heard the sound of a hummingbird? طائر الطنان They make a buzzing noise when they fly. They make this noise because they beat their wings so fast. They fly in a unique way. They move their wings so fast that they can **hover** يحوم in the middle of the air, like a helicopter. Sometimes they hover upside down. They are the only birds that can fly backwards.

Hummingbirds are small. The bee hummingbird, which is a type of hummingbirds, is the smallest bird in the world. It is just a little bit bigger than a bee. Bee hummingbirds build tiny nests.

Hummingbirds move fast. It takes lots of energy to move as fast as they do. This means they need to eat a lot of food. They have to store enough food energy to survive through the night. Their favourite food is nectar, a sweet liquid found in some flowers. Hummingbirds don't use their long beaks for drinking nectar, they use their tongues. **Their** long tongues work like little pumps. They visit hundreds of flowers daily.

Hummingbirds help flowers too. They get pollen on their heads when they feed. Flowers use pollen اللقاح to make seeds. Hummingbirds help pollen get from one flower to the next. This helps flowers make more seeds. More seeds mean more flowers. More flowers mean more food for hummingbirds. Isn't it nice how that works out?

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

- Which best describes the main idea of the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph?
  - Hummingbirds move faster than other birds.
  - Hummingbirds like to visit different flowers.
  - Hummingbirds need a lot of food to have energy.
  - Hummingbirds like to eat nectar from different flowers.
- The underlined word "**hover**" in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph means:
  - to move very fast
  - to fly upside down
  - to make a buzzing noise
  - to stay in one place in the air
- The underlined word "**Their**" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph refers to:
  - beaks
  - flowers
  - tongues
  - hummingbirds
- Why do flowers need pollen?
  - Flowers eat pollen.
  - Humming bird seat pollen.
  - Flowers use pollen to make seeds.
  - Pollen attracts bee hummingbirds.
- All the following statements about hummingbirds are **TRUE** except:
  - They can fly backwards.
  - They drink nectar using their tongues.
  - They eat the flower seeds.
  - They grow larger than bees.
- What is the author's purpose in writing this text?
  - to tell us about the world's biggest bird
  - to explain how birds drink nectar from flowers
  - to give information about a unique and helpful bird
  - to compare between the different types of hummingbirds

**b) Answer the following questions:**

7. Why do hummingbirds visit hundreds of flowers daily?  
.....

8. When hummingbirds feed, they help flowers. How?  
.....

**Grammar**

**A- Choose the correct answer:**

It is known that winter is (colder – the coldest – cold) season. Spring is the (wonderful – more wonderful – most wonderful) one. The (beautiful – more beautiful – most beautiful) birds sing nicely and the flowers blossom in an amazing way. (Active – More active – Most active) people take the chance to do physical activities during spring time.

**B- Do as shown between brackets:**

1- Salma is the (beautiful) girl in the class. (Correct)  
.....

2- Salim is (thin) than Kareem. (Correct)  
.....

3- Cheetah is the fastest land animal. (Ask Question)  
.....

4- Aya cooks well. Her mother cooks well. (Use: as.....as)  
.....

5- Sara travelled to many countries. (Make negative)  
.....

■ احرص على ما ينفعك و استعن بالله و لا تعجز.

■ همة عالية و عمل جاد و إدارة جيدة لوقتك تجعلك في مصاف العظماء.

■ كن طموحا في كل خير، كريما في كل عمل، أوابا عند الخطأ، ثابتا على الحق!



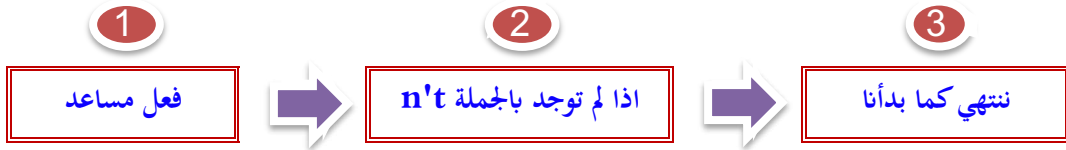
## Vocabulary المفردات

equator	N	خط الاستواء	height	N	قمة - ارتفاع
unique	Adj	فريد	skill	N	مهارة
glow	V	يتوهج	connection	N	صلة - اتصال
reflect - ed - ed	V	يعكس	pleasure	N	متعة - سرور
antiquity	N	أثر - القدم	house - d - d	V	يسكن
bargain	N	سعر - عرض	impressive	Adj	عجيب / مؤثر
atmosphere	N	جو	sculpture	N	فن النحت
sightseeing	Adj	جدير بالمشاهدة	exhibit	N	عرض فني
counting	N	حساب - عد			

## Grammar

## Question tag السؤال المذيل

\*يأتي السؤال القصير في نهاية الجملة بمعنى (أليس كذلك؟) ويتكون من:



- She **is** preparing dinner, **isn't she**?
- He **can** run fast, **can't he**?
- Nora **wouldn't** like to be a dentist, **would she**?
- Ahmed **won't** buy a car, **will he**?

الأفعال المساعدة: am / is / are / was / were / can / could / will / would / may / might / shall / should / have / has / had / must

■ إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد تأتي بـ :

○ don't	إذا كان الفعل مضارع
○ doesn't	إذا كان الفعل مضارع به s
○ didn't	إذا كان الفعل ماضي

- You **speak** English, **don't you**?
- Mona **lives** in a big house, **doesn't she**?
- Sami **played** tennis yesterday, **didn't he**?
- They **don't** like fish, **do they**?

### Make Question tags:

1. She's from a small town in China, .....
2. They aren't on their way already, .....
3. We're late again, .....
4. I helped you too much, .....
5. You shouldn't speak loudly, .....

### Choose the correct answer:

1. Hamada isn't an accountant, .....?  
a- is he      b- he isn't      c- isn't he      d- he is
2. There isn't time for another game, .....?  
a- is it      b- isn't it      c- it isn't      d- isn't there
3. Salma doesn't eat fish, .....?  
a- does she      b- doesn't she      c- is she      d- does Salma
4. You stepped on my foot, .....?  
a- did you      b- didn't you      c- don't you      d- you didn't
5. He never says "No" to danger, .....?  
a- did he      b- didn't he      c- does he      d- doesn't he

## Order of Adjectives ترتيب الصفات

■ عند وصف اسم بصفتين أو أكثر نقوم بترتيب الصفات قبل الاسم كما يلي:

When two or more adjectives are used in front of a noun, they are usually in this order:

الاسم الموصوف	مادة	بلد	لون	شكل	عمر	حجم	رأي
noun	material	origin	colour	shape	age	size	opinion
table	wooden	Kuwaiti	brown	round	old	small	wonderful

- He bought a pair of **nice, white, leather** trainers.
- A **fat old Chinese** man came to the door.
- I kept all my money in a **small black metal** box.

■ يمكن جمع الصفات في كلمة (osacom)

### Reorder the adjectives:

- 1- Have you seen my (leather – new – black) bag?  
.....
- 2- Manal has (brown – beautiful – long) hair.  
.....
- 3- My brother has a (large – brown – scary) dog. I'm afraid of it.  
.....
- 4- My father would like to sell his (German – old – small) car.  
.....

Vocabulary

**A- Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:**

- 1- The benefits of the mass media are .....  
 a) countless      b) spectacular      c) royal      d) thrilled
- 2- To ..... blood means you save people's life.  
 a) spoil      b) conduct      c) import      d) donate
- 3- Many Holly Wood movie stars walk on the Red .....to get the Oscar.  
 a) Schedule      b) Chandelier      c) Luxury      d) Carpet
- 4- ....., the government has a great concern to the needy in our areas.  
 a) Securely      b) Actually      c) Exceptionally      d) Extremely

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



(oval – spoil – pure – conduct – royal)

- 5- Giving too much money to the young children may .....them.
- 6- South Africa is famous for its .....diamond.
- 7- The world still remembers the amazing .....wedding of Princess Diana.
- 8- Some houses have strange .....shapes and designs.

Grammar

**Choose the correct answer:**

Peace is a great value, (doesn't it – isn't it – is it)? We should always do for peace. World should live in peace, (it shouldn't / should it / shouldn't it)? Good people don't hurt others, (do they / don't they / they don't). If we behave in a good way, we (are – will be – would be) happy.

**Add a tag question:**

- 1- You cleaned your bike, .....?
- 2- Ali played handball yesterday, .....?
- 3- Maha didn't do her homework last Monday, .....?
- 4- I saw her running yesterday noon, .....?
- 5- We are hungry, .....?
- 6- I will travel abroad, .....?

**Complete the sentences with the right order of the given adjectives:**

- 1- Salma gave me a (wooden / beautiful / blue) box.  
 .....
- 2- I made a (green / huge /delicious) salad.  
 .....
- 3- He is an (old / brave / Arabian) soldier.  
 .....
- 4- Rawan has got (white / young / pretty) cat.  
 .....

## Reading Comprehension

### Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Fast food restaurants are almost everywhere in big city. In some places you can stand in a line and get a beef burger in a paper bag, in others you can pick up a tray of fish, chicken, pizza or even Mexican or Chinese food and in some fast-food places you can even drive your car up to a window and wait for your turn to get your order. A few minutes later, a worker passes you the food through the window and you can drive away and eat it in your car.

In many big cities all over the world, fast food restaurants are open every day. But why do people prefer fast food restaurants to more comfortable restaurants where you can sit quietly at a table and watch the world go by?! There are many reasons make fast food restaurants popular. **They** are the speed and price. People's time is valuable. They do not want to waste a lot of time eating or preparing food. The prices are inexpensive as well. Because of large numbers of meals sold everyday costs are kept low.

On the other hand, many people think that fast foods are not healthy because they contain too much salt, carbohydrates and fats. But one thing is sure, people everywhere prefer eating fast foods because they find it tasty and also **economical** way to eat.

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

- 1- What is the best title for this passage?  
a- Big Restaurants      b- Fast Food      c- Healthy Food      d- Kinds of Food
- 2- The underlined pronoun " **they** " in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph refers to:  
a- people      b- reasons      c- restaurants      d- homes
- 3- What is the meaning of the underlined word " **economical** " in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph?  
a- inexpensive      b-wealthy      c- tasty      d-healthy
- 4- What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?  
a- Fast food is healthy      b- Time is valuable for people  
c- Restaurant serve good food      d- Fast food restaurants are popular
- 5- In restaurants, people can eat .....
- a- sandwiches      b-snacks      c- chicken      d- all kinds of food
- 6- According to the passage, all the following statements are **NOT TRUE** except:  
a- The village is full of fast-food restaurants.  
b- Home- made food is popular.  
c- Some people think that fast food is unhealthy.  
d- It is good to eat in restaurants

### B) Answer the following questions:

7- Why do some people prefer eating home-made food?

.....

8- What makes fast food meals popular?

.....

