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الروابط التالية هي روابط الصف الثامن على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

مجموعة الفيسبوك

صفحة الفيسبوك

مجموعة التلغرام

بوت التلغرام

قناة التلغرام

رياضيات على التلغرام

1. present continuous as future



Sometimes we use the present continuous to express the future. Keywords are: { tonight, this evening, tomorrow, next .. (week)..}



I am buying a new computer next week.

Saleh is visiting his friends this evening.



They are camping in the desert tomorrow.



- Basam _____ to Abu Dhabi this weekend.
- a) is travelling
- b) travelling c) travels
- d) travelled





You can also use will + inf. To express the future

Do as shown in brackets:

*Mr. Hassan (sell) his old car tonight. [Correct]

Mr. Hassan is selling his old car tonight.

2. Adverb conjunctions

We form an adverb by adding (ly) to the adjective. Some adverbs are irregular:

{ fast = fast , good = well , hard = hard }



The teacher waited until we sat quietly.

The children were playing happily with their toys.



- She speaks ____ all the time on the phone.
- a) slow b) slowly
- c) slower
- d) slowest





✓ I'm going to do my homework.



* I'm not visiting my aunt tonight.



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

- 1. A: She is not going to travel next month. B: ____ am I.
- a) Either
- b) Neither
- c) All
- d) With

Do as shown in brackets:

1. I am starting a new project in summer. [Complete] So am I.

4. Present Simple
Passive

We use the Present Simple Passive to talk about processes and facts. Changing the focus on the action not who does it.

We store information in the computer.

Information is stored in the computer.

They sell new machines in the store.

New machines (are sold in the store.

To change a sentence to the present passive:



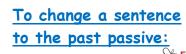
- 1- Start with the OBJECT.
- 2- Use (is / are)
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle.

4. Past Simple Passive

We use the Past Simple Passive to talk about past processes and facts. Changing the focus on the action not who does it.

She sent an e-mail to the teacher.

An e-mail (was) sent to the teacher.



1- Start with the OBJECT.

2- Use (was / were)

3- Change the verb to the past participle.



Jobbs invented smart phones in 1985.

Smart phones were invented in 1985.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- This network _____ the internet.
- b) calling c) is called d) are calling a) calls
 - The winners _____ by a group of teachers.
- a) were <u>selected</u> b) selecting
- c) is selected
- d) selects

Do as shown in brackets:

1. She collected the books yesterday. [Change into Passive]

The books were collected yesterday.

2. They make good cars in Japan. [Change into Passive]

Good Cars are made in Japan

5. Relative Clauses

We use them to join two sentences, who with humans- that/which with non-humans, where with places

He took the box which was full of chocolates.



Saad went with Ali who lives nextdoor.





That is the school where my mother works.

Choose	the	right	word	from	a	, b	, с	and	d:
--------	-----	-------	------	------	---	-----	-----	-----	----

- They found the man _____ stole the bank.
- a) where
- b) who
- c) that
- d) which



Non-human

Do as shown in brackets:

- 1. I sold my <u>old car</u>. <u>It</u> broke down last week. [Join the sentences] I sold my old car which broke down last week.
- 2. We helped <u>Mona</u>. <u>She</u> had a lot of work to do. [Join] We helped Mona <u>who</u> had a lot of work to do.

6. Conjunctions

human

The Conjunction Why we use it. Examples: though Contracts two ideas Although Fatm

Although	Contracts two ideas	Although Fatma is kind,
		she has no friends.
Both and	Is stronger than and	Both Sara and Huda live in
	-	Rehab Area.
Either or	Indicates a choice	You can either play tennis
		or football there.
Neither nor	Means 'not one and not	She uses neither snapchat
	the other'.	nor Instagram.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- You can start with _____ soup ____ salad. Enjoy!
- a) both and b) either..or c) neither..nor d) although
 - _____ he worked hard, he didn't win the prize.
- a) But b) When
- c) Although
- d) Because

Today!

Do as shown in brackets:

• Fahad can paint. Salim can paint. (Join with both... and)

Both Fahad and Salim can paint.

Dalal Al-Mutairi

Instagram: @dandash74

1. Indefinite Prnouns



We use (somebody, something, somewhere) in positive sentences. We use (anybody, anything, anywhere) in negative sentences and questions. We use (everybody, everything, everywhere) to talk about all. The negative forms are (nobody, nothing, nowhere). Use a singular with these words.

I've looked everwhere for my book. But I can't find it.



Have you got anything to eat? I'm hungry!

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- The lights are off. There isn't _____ in the house.
- a) everyone b) anyone c) someone d) everything
 - _____ in the class has this pen. Ms Mona gave us all.
- <u>a) Everyone</u> b) Anyone
- c) Someone
- d) Everything



2. had to/didn't have to

We use (had to) to show obligation, the infinitive comes after had to. The negative of had to is (didn't have to).



Saleh had to take the bus for school.



She didn't have to wake up early.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- My father had to ______ 300 km to get there.
- a) drives
- b) drive
- c) drove
- d) driving



Do as shown in brackets:

1. We had to collect the papers so quick. [Make Negative] We didn't have to collect the papers so quick.

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Instagram: @dandash/4

3. Modals

When you're sure

When it's possible

We always use (infinitive) forms after these words: (must be)

(could/couldn't be)

(can't be)

When it's impossible

Take an umberalla. It could be raining in London.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Nader didn't steal the store. He was travelling. It _____ be him.
- a) could
- b) can't
- c) can

d) must



4. Future Simple

We use the future simple for decisions and predictions : { (be) going to / will / shall } with these keywords: [tomorrow, next..., this evening, this afternoon]



Shall I open the window? It's hot in here.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- I _____ meet my friends at the cinema.
- a) going to b) am going to
- c) has
- d) had
- _ I help you with cleaning the dishes, Aisha?
- a) Sh<u>all</u>
- b) Will
- c) Can't
- d) Isn't



Do as shown in brackets:

- 1. We (watch) the fireworks this evening. [Correct] We are going to watch the fireworks this evening.
- 2. Waleed will work at the sweets factory. [Make Negative] Waleed will not (won't) work at the sweets factory.

5. If Conditional:

We use the zero conditional (If + present simple, present simple) for things that are always true. We use the first conditional (If + present simple, can + infinitive) for things that are always possible.

If it doesn't rain, plants don't grow.

f you <u>start</u> early, you <u>can finish</u> on time.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- If you work hard, you _____ a lot of money.
- a) earning <u>b) can earn</u>
- c) earned
- d) won't earn

Do as shown in brackets:

1. If you surf the net, you (find) a lot of information. [correct the verb]

If you surf the net, you can find a lot of information.

You can also say will find

Study Hard
Best wishes for all,,
Dalal Al-Mutairi