

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف مذكرة جديدة للوحدة الأولى (حياة صحية)

[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

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لتحميل المذكرة كاملة امسح الكود

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Unit
1

ISLAM TAGEN

الصف الثامن (انجليزي)

2021 / 2022



تنويه: تم تصميم المذكرة للدراسة والتدريب على اسئلت الاختبار

أونلاين مع الاستاذ / إسلام طاجن

يمكنك الانضمام لكورس شرح أونلاين للتسجيل تواصل على الرقم 97580441

يمكنك شراء المذكرة كاملة من على موقع اشرحلي ويوجد شرح للمذكرة باشتراك شهري رمزي (مع بداية الدراسة)

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V. 3.0

GRADE 8 / VOCABULARY / ISLAM TAGEN / 1ST TERM

| Unit 1 – Healthy Living | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|----------|-----|---------------------|
| sprinting | n | الركض السريع | arrow | n | سهم |
| extremely | adv | جدا / بإفراط / إلى أبعد حد | strict | adj | صارم / متمزم / قاسي |
| resistance | n | مقاومة | risk | n | مخاطرة |
| flexible | adj | مرن | obesity | n | بدانة / السمنة |
| regimen | n | حمية / نظام (تدريب - غذائي) | amount | n | كمية |
| session | n | جلسة | gain | v | يكسب / ينال / يزداد |
| cool down | PhV | يهدئ / يبرد | lack | v | يفتقر إلى / ينقص |
| promise | v | يعد / يتعهد بـ | adequate | adj | كاف / ملائم |

تنبيه: على جميع الطلاب حفظ الكلمات (نطق وكتابه ومعنى) لأنها ستساعدك على فهم واستيعاب المادة دون تعب

مع أطيّب الأمنيات لكم بدوام النجاح والتوفيق

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Vocabulary: الكلمات

A) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d: اختر الاجابة الصحيحة من أ، ب، ج، د

- is running very fast over a short distance.
 - Obesity
 - Session
 - Resistance
 - Sprinting
- It is a big for children to travel alone without adults.
 - risk
 - amount
 - regimen
 - session
- Sportsmen warm-up well before starting their exercise
 - arrow
 - session
 - resistance
 - obesity
- Stretching exercise helps us to have bodies.
 - strict
 - adequate
 - flexible
 - extremely
- There are three main types of exercises aerobic,and stretching.
 - obesity
 - regimen
 - sprinting
 - resistance
- I do stretching exercises after my training session to down.
 - cool
 - promise
 - gain
 - lack
- Car racing is a/an dangerous sport.
 - flexible
 - strict
 - adequate
 - extremely
- I will try my best to come to your birthday party but I cannot you.
 - gain
 - promise
 - cool down
 - lack

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list: إملأ الفراغات بالكلمات من القائمة

lack – amounts – cool down – regimen - risk

- 9- Eating high of food leads to many health problems.
 10- You should have an exercise as part of your daily routine.
 11- If you don't have eggs or milk in your food, you may vitamin D.
 12- The football trainer asked the team to after an hour of hard training.

Homework

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

- 13- In public places sometimes you see some which direct to a specific area.
 a) arrows b) sessions c) amounts d) risks
- 14- The police officer was so and checked all the paper of the driver.
 a) adequate b) flexible c) strict d) extremely
- 15- is one of the biggest problems because of fast food and unhealthy meals.
 a) Risk b) Obesity c) Arrow d) Sprinting
- 16- Nowadays, some people make crazy videos to fame and be famous.
 a) lack b) promise c) cool down d) gain
- 17- Eating vegetables and fruit help the body to get the amounts of vitamins.
 a) adequate b) strict c) flexible d) extremely

D) Fill in the missing spaces with the correct answer:

gained – obesity - resistance - promised – risk

- 18- My friend me to book tickets for the cinema last week.
 19- It is a dangerous to dive the car up to the high mountains.
 20- The coach told me to concentrate on exercises as push-ups and weight lifting.
 21- The doctor advised us to eat home-made and healthy meals to avoid

القواعد : Grammar

الفعل المنتهي بـ (-ing) Gerund

* هناك العديد من الاستخدامات التي سنتعلمها لاستخدام الفعل المنتهي بـ (-ing)

و لكن هل يتغير معني الفعل اذا أضفنا له (-ing) ؟ نعم، لا يتغير المعني فقط بل الكلمة تتحول إلى اسم.

مثال: swim يسبح / swimming السباحة write يكتب / writing الكتابة

run يركض / running الركض read يقرأ / reading القراءة

* عندما نبدأ جملة في اللغة الانجليزية نبدأ بالاسم أو ضمير فاعل و لكن لا نستطيع ان نبدأ بالفعل (ماعد الجمله الأمر)

1- **Walking** is my favourite sport. – المشي رياضتي المفضلة

2- **Eating** sweets hurts children's teeth. – أكل الحلوى يؤدي أسنان الأطفال



* كذلك بعد حروف الجر مثل (in – on – at – for – of - about.....) نكتب الفعل منتهي بـ (-ing)

3- I am interested **in painting** the walls.

4- She is good **at swimming**.

5- The knife is used **for cutting** bread and meat.

* هناك بعض الأفعال التي يجب حفظها لأنها دائماً ما يأتي بعدها فعل منتهي بـ (-ing)

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------|------------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| enjoy | يستمتع | finish | ينتهي | mind | يمانع |
| like | يحب | can't help | لا يستطيع المساعدة | stop | يوقف |
| prefer | يفضل | keep | يحفظ | suggest | يقترح |
| avoid | يتجنب | dislike | لا يحب | appreciate | يقدر |

6- He avoided **answering** my question.

9- I can't help **worrying** about it.

7- I dislike **driving** long distances.

10- She prefers **walking** to **driving** to work.

8- We enjoyed **visiting** them.

11- I like **watching** English movies.

الفعل المصدر + to / Infinitive

* هناك العديد من الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها (infinitive) الفعل في حالة المصدر

* كذلك توجد قاعدة عامة في اللغة الانجليزية أن الفعل بعد (to) نكتبه مصدر (التصريف الأول للفعل)

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| need | يحتاج | teach | يعلم | decide | يقرر |
| offer | يعرض – يقدم | afford | يتحمل تكاليف | expect | يتوقع |
| try | يحاول | agree | يوافق | learn | يتعلم |
| want | يريد | arrange | يرتب | promise | يعد شخص بشيء |

12- I can't afford to buy an expensive car.

13- I decided to leave on Monday.

14- I expect to get full mark in my next exam.

15- He learned to recite the Holy Quran.

16- We are trying to learn English better.

17- I promise to study daily.

* هناك تركيب لغوية أخرى نستخدمها فيها الفعل المصدر بعد (to)

فعل مصدر + to + صفة + is + It

18- It is easy to teach brilliant students.

19- It is difficult to climb mountains.

20- It is important to warm up before training.

21- It is recommended to study daily.

22- It is not dangerous to fly by plane.

23- It is not allowed to feed animals.

Choose the correct answer:

24- I enjoy (meet – meeting – meets) my friends during the weekend. We spend the time practicing our hobbies. We are interested in (playing – play – played) computer games. We go sometimes to the cinema if we want (to watch – watched – watching) a film.

Choose the correct answer:

25- I need (to talk / talking) to you as soon as you are free.

26- (To fish / Fishing) is my favourite hobby.

27- We decided (to take / taking) care of your cat if you aren't there.

28- It is important (to read / reading) to enrich your knowledge.

29- My brother can't stop (to eat / eating) sweets.

30- It is good (to be / being) with us today.

31- I'll try to (come / coming) on time.

32- It is not easy to (climb / climbing) the highest mountain in the world.

33- My brother agreed (to join / joining) the football club with me.

34- That man was asking everyone about (surf / surfing) the internet and its benefits.

35- (Listen / Listening) to the Holy Quran makes my mood in his best conditions.

36- I suggest (finish / finishing) your homework before leaving out tonight.

* يتكون زمن المضارع البسيط من الفعل في التصريف الأول له (أي أن الفعل يكون بلا أي اضافات) و لكن مع الضمائر المفرد مثل (he – she – it) نضيف للفعل (s) أما باقي الضمائر (we – they – you – I) لا نضيف للفعل شيء.

37- I play football every day.

38- He plays football every day.

39- We eat fish on Friday.

40- She eats fish on Friday.

41- They watch TV.

42- Sara watches TV.

43- You study English daily.

44- Ahmed studies English daily.

* كما لاحظنا مع الاسماء الجمع أو الضمائر (I – we – they – you) كتبنا الفعل في التصريف الأول بينما مع الاسماء المفرد أو الضمائر (he – she – it) نضيف للفعل (s).



- لاحظنا اختلاف عند كتابة الفعل (watch) مع الاسم المفرد لم نضيف (s) فقط بل اضفنا (es)

- نضيف (-es) للأفعال التي تنتهي بـ (ch – sh – x – o – z – ss)

- go / goes

- catch / catches

- kiss / kisses

- relax / relaxes

- rush / rushes

- buzz / buzzes

* و لاحظنا أيضا اختلاف آخر عند كتابة الفعل (study) مع الاسم المفرد لم نضيف (s) فقط و لكن تم تحويل حرف (y) إلى (i) ثم تم إضافة (es) لتصبح (studies) مع الاسم أو الضمير المفرد.

- و لكن هناك الفعل (play) عند إضافة (s) له لم تتغير (y) إلى (i) لماذا ؟

لأننا لا نحول حرف (y) إذا كان قبله حرف متحرك مثل (a – e – i – o – u)

- stay / stays

- cry / cries

- enjoy / enjoys

- carry / carries

- replay / replays

- reply / replies

- متى نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط ؟

1 - للدلالة على الحقائق و الثوابت مثل شروق الشمس من الشرق و تبخر الماء عند الغليان

2 - للدلالة على العادات (الأشياء التي يعتاد الفرد القيام بها بشكل متكرر)

45- The sun rises from the east.

- تشرق الشمس من الشرق (حقيقة ثابتة)

46- I wake up every day at 6 a.m.

- استيقظ كل يوم الساعة 6 صباحا (عادة)

Adverbs of frequency / ظروف التكرار

* عندما نريد ان نعبر عن كم عدد المرات التي نقوم بهذا الفعل نستخدم ظروف التكرار.
- فيمكننا استخدامها لوصف الروتين اليومي مثلا: أذهب إلى العمل دائما كل صباح.

47- I **always** go to work **every** morning.

- يمكننا ترتيب الظروف من الأكثر للأقل في التكرار وهم كالتالي:

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------------------|-------|-------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| 100% | 85% | 75% | 60% | 50% | 40% | 30% | 0% |
| always | usually | frequently | often | sometimes | occasionally | rarely | never |
| دائما | عادة | في كثير من الأحيان | غالبا | بعض الأحيان | من حين لآخر | نادرا | أبدا |

Negative / النفي مع زمن المضارع البسيط

* عند نفي فعل في زمن المضارع البسيط يكون حسب الفاعل مفرد نستخدم (does not / doesn't) وإذا كان الفاعل جمع نستخدم (do not / don't) وفي كلا الحالتين لابد أن نكتب الفعل مصدر (بالترصيف الأول)

48- He **plays** football on Friday.

- He **doesn't play** on Friday.

49- She **reads** newspaper daily.

-

50- Sami **watches** cartoon.

-

51- We **eat** fish in the restaurant.

- We **don't eat** fish in the restaurant.

52- They **study** English with Islam.

-

53- You **sleep** late.

-

* عند نفي جملة بها ظرف تكرر من الكلمات بالجدول السابق نكتب بدل الظرف الموجود كلمة (never) وتبقى الجملة كما هي.

54- We **always** sleep late.

- We **never** sleep late.

55- He **usually** calls his friends.

- He **never** calls his friends.

56- They **often** study in the library

-

تكوين السؤال مع زمن المضارع البسيط

57- Do they play football?

Yes, they do.

No, they don't.

58- Do you study Arabic?

.....

.....

59- Does he run fast?

Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't.

60- Does she cook lunch?

.....

.....

(كيف How - لماذا Why - من Who - متى When - أين Where - ما - ماذا What)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------------|---------------|------------|------------|----------------|---|
| اداة الاستفهام | الفعل المساعد | الفاعل | الفعل | باقي الجملة ما | ? |
| Wh- | do – does | أول الجملة | مصدر الفعل | عدا الاجابة | |

61- **Ahmed** walks in the **garden** in the **morning**. (Ask a question)

A- Where does Ahmed walk in the morning?

B- When does Ahmed walk in the garden?

C- Who walks in the garden in the morning?



62- We visit the **museum** in the **summer**. (Ask a question)

A- What do you visit in the summer?

B- When do you visit the museum?

63- They work in the factory to earn money. (Ask a question)

A-

B-

64- She goes to school by bus. (Ask a question)

A-

B-

65- He always (go) to the work early. (Correct the verb)

.....

66- They train in the gym regularly. (Make negative)

.....

67- We usually come to the mall at night. (Make negative)

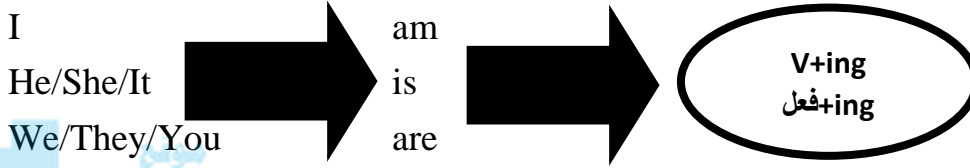
.....

Present Continuous Tense / زمن المضارع المستمر

* يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث مستمر في الوقت الحالي (يحدث الآن)

- 68- I am learning English now. - أنا اتعلم انجليزي الآن.
 69- He is studying on Zoom at the moment. - هو يدرس على زووم في هذه اللحظة.
 70- Listen! the teacher is speaking. - استمع! المعلم يتحدث.
 71- Look! they are playing football. - انظر! يلعبون كرة القدم.

- عند تكوين جملة باستخدام زمن المضارع المستمر تكون كالتالي



| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------|-----|----------|--------------|
| I | am | learning | English now. |
| He/She/Ahmed/Yara | is | studying | on Zoom. |
| They/We/You/My friends | are | playing | football. |

- 72-
- 73-

Negative / النفي مع زمن المضارع المستمر

* عند النفي نستخدم كلمة (not / n't) بعد الفعل المساعد (am not / is not / are not) و لا نغير شيء بالفعل.

- 74- I am learning English now. - I am not learning English now.
 75- He is reading aloud at the moment. - He is not reading aloud at the moment.
 76- Look! They are running fast. - Look! They are not running fast.
 77- I am working hard. -
 78- He is travelling by plane. -

تكوين السؤال مع زمن المضارع المستمر

- 79- He is travelling to **Egypt** by plane. (Ask a question)
 A- **Where** is he travelling by plane?
 B- **How** is he travelling to Egypt?
 80- I am writing **my homework** now. (Ask a question)
 A- **What** are you writing now?

Reading Comprehension (1)

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

Japan is a group of islands in the south east of Asia. It is not a very big country but it has a large population. Tokyo is the capital city. The sea is important for the Japanese. They cultivate pearls in the warm water around the islands. They also grow rice and vegetables. Japan is mainly an industrial country. Some of the best products like radios, televisions, computers, cameras and cars come from Japan and **they** are famous all over the world. So, “Made in Japan” is a trustful label.

The Japanese are very polite and **active** people. They work hard. They even don't like holidays. They love flowers and they welcome their visitors warmly. Old Japanese usually wear traditional clothes call kimonos. The Japanese don't sit on the chairs when they eat; they kneel on the floor. They don't use knives, forks or spoons. They use wooden chopsticks. Their favourite food is raw fish and rice.

The Japanese writing is very strange. It has no alphabet as in Arabic or English. It has a system of pictures and their writing goes from top to bottom. Japan is a good model of a modern country.

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

1- What is the best title of this text?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Made in Japan | b) Industrial Countries |
| c) Japanese Writing | d) All About Japan |

2- The **opposite** of the underlined word “**active**” in the 2nd paragraph is:

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|------------|
| a) warm | b) famous | c) lazy | d) strange |
|---------|-----------|---------|------------|

3- The underlined word “**they**” in the 1st paragraph refers to:

- a) vegetables b) products c) islands d) pearls

4- All the following statements are **TRUE EXCEPT**:

- a) Japanese products are really good b) Japan is an industrial country
c) The Japanese like holidays d) Japan has a large population

5- Why do you think The Japanese are friendly?

- a) They use pictures in writing b) They welcome their visitors warmly
c) They eat raw fish and rice d) They don't use knives while eating

6- What is the **writer's purpose** of writing this text?

- a) Giving us information about Japan b) Asking us to buy Japanese cars
c) Telling us to travel to Japan on holidays d) Advising us to eat Japanese food

B) Answer the following questions:

7- According to the passage, how do the Japanese eat their food?

.....
.....

8- What would happen if the water around the Japanese islands was cold?

.....
.....

Writing

Everyone has his own favourite sport and of course you have yours.

Plan and write a report of **two** paragraphs (in **not less than 10 sentences**) about

“The importance of sports in your life and what your favourite sport is”

Your writing should include (a **topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion**)

Write your plan here

Diagram for writing a plan:

- Topic Sentence
- Supporting Details (Left side: 4 boxes, Right side: 4 boxes)
- Conclusion

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Write your topic here

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Write on the following topic:

Sports are the answer to children obesity.

Plan and write a composition of **two paragraphs** of not less than **(10 sentences)** about the reasons why children are overweight and how sports and diet help to solve the problem of obesity.

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

Write your plan here

Write your topic here

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

إجابة سؤال الكلمات – Vocabulary

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 sprinting | 7 extremely | 13 arrows | 19 risk |
| 2 risk | 8 promise | 14 strict | 20 resistance |
| 3 session | 9 amounts | 15 obesity | 21 obesity |
| 4 flexible | 10 regimen | 16 gain | |
| 5 resistance | 11 lack | 17 adequate | |
| 6 cool | 12 cool down | 18 promised | |

إجابة سؤال القواعد – Grammar

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 24- meeting – playing – to watch | 32- climb | 53- You don't sleep late. | 77- I am not working hard. |
| 25- to talk | 33- to join | 56- They never study in the library. | 78- He isn't travelling by plane. |
| 26- fishing | 34- surfing | 58- Yes, I do. / No, I don't. | |
| 27- to take | 35- listening | 60- Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't. | |
| 28- to read | 36- finishing | 63- Where do they work to earn money? / Why do they work in the factory? | |
| 29- eating | 49- She doesn't read newspaper daily. | 64- Where does she go by bus? / How does she go to school? | |
| 30- to be | 50- Sami doesn't watch cartoon. | 72- We are studying at the moment. | |
| 31- to come | 52- They don't study with Islam. | 73- She is playing basketball now. | |

إجابة سؤال القطعة – Reading Comprehension

- 1- d 2- c 3- b 4- c 5- b 6- a
- 7- They use wooden chopsticks.
- 8- They would not cultivate pearls.

إجابة سؤال التعبير – Writing

My favourite sport

The importance of sport in your life

keep fit / healthy life / healthy body / be active

Sport is important in my life. It helps to keep fit. It makes my life healthy. It helps to build muscles. It makes my body more flexible.

My favourite sport is sprinting. I do sprint once a week. I practice sprinting in the park. I do sport in the morning. I practice with my friends.

What your favourite sport is

do sprinting / once a week / in the park / practice with my friends

Children Obesity

The reasons why children are overweight

unhealthy food/ sleep late/ don't practice sport/ eating too much

How sports and diet help to solve the problem of obesity

healthy body/ keep the body fit/ active body/ feels well

Nowadays, we hear about children obesity problems. There are many reasons lead to overweight. First, most of children eat unhealthy food. Second, they sleep late. Third, they don't practice sport regularly.

Sports and healthy diet are they key to solve that problem. Sport will help children to have healthy body. It will keep their body fit. They will be active. It is recommended to do sport and eat healthy food to have a healthy body.