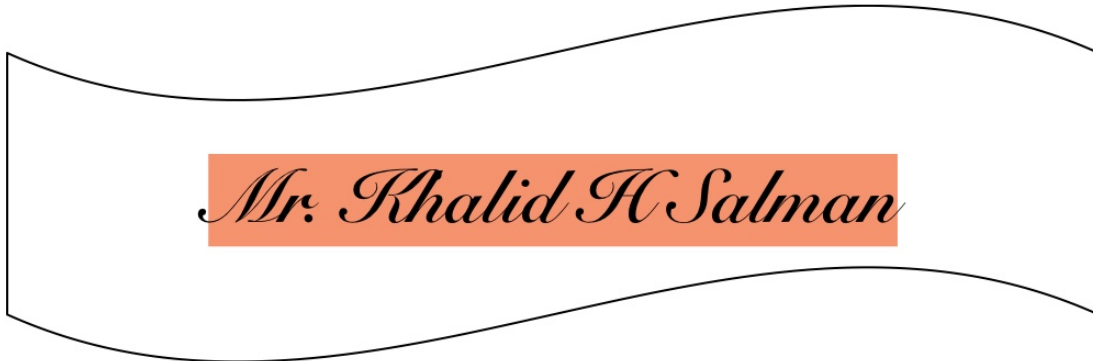
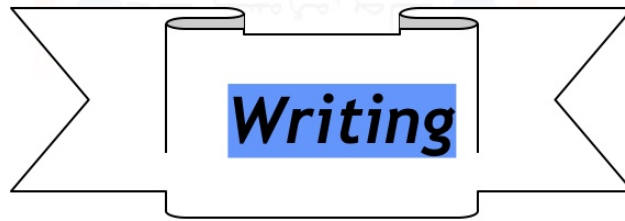


- مذكرة الصف الثامن ●
- الرائعة الكورس الاول ●
- كفايات المنهج الجديد ●
- للاستفسار المتابعه علي ●
- الخاص مع مستر خالد ●

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Unit 1 .New Voc. ☀️ Healthy living ☀️ كلمات الوحدة الاولى

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
sprinting	الركض / الجري	arrow	سهم
extremely	جدا / للغاية	strict	صارم
resistance	مقاومة	risk	مخاطرة
flexible	مرن	obesity	سمنة
session	جلسة	gain	يحصل علي
regimen	نظام غذائي	amount	كمية
cool down	يهدئ	lack	ينقص
promise	يوعد	adequate	دقيق

100% (a) Amr **always** eats lunch at school.

90%- 99% (b) Mona **usually** eats lunch at school.

75%- 90% (c) Ahmed **often** eats hamburgers.

25%- 75% (d) Noha **sometimes** eats lunch at school.

5%- 10% (e) Reem **seldom** eats lunch at school.

1%- 10% (f) Rahaf **rarely** washes her car.

0% (g) soha **never** goes to the zoo.

frequency adverbs





The infinitive المصدر of the verb التصريف الاول للفعل

🌻 ➡️ Third person singular: He, she, it: always ends in- **s** نهايه

He wants a book 🌻 she needs 🌻 he gives 🌻 she thinks.

He wants a new shirt. 🌻 Does he want a new mobile? 🌻 He doesn't want...

🌻 ➡️ verbs ending in:- **ss, -o, -x, -sh, -ch:** Add **-es**

He passes, 🌻 she catches, 🌻 he fixes, 🌻 she goes

🌻 ➡️ Verbs ending in -y : the third person changes the -y to **-ies**

fly **flies** / cry **cries** Study / **studies**

Exception معادا : if there is a (**vowel**) متحركة before the -y:

Play **plays**, / pray **prays**

verb 'Be, do & have'

Examples:

☄️ Third person singular with **S** or **-es**

🌻 . He **goes** to school every morning.

🌻 . It **mixes** the sand and the water.

🌻 . She **enjoys** playing the piano.

🌻 . She **understands** English.

🌻 . He **tries** very hard.

Example: to **think**, present simple

Affirmative الاثبات Interrogative السؤال Negative النفي

🌻 I think

🌻 Do I think ?

🌻 I **do not** think.

🌻 He, she, thinks.

🌻 Does he, she, think?

🌻 He, she, **doesn't** think.

🌻 we think

🌻 Do we think?

🌻 We **don't** think.

🌻 you think

🌻 Do you think?

🌻 You **don't** think.

🌻 They think

🌻 Do they think?

🌻 they **don't** think

☄️ To give 🌻 instructions تعليمات or directions اتجاهات 🌻 habit عادات 🌻 facts. حقائق

You **walk** for two hundred metres then you turn left.

☄️ to express fixed arrangements, present or future:

Your exam **starts** at 09.00

Frequency adverbs

everyday	كل يوم	Sometimes	احيانا	Never	ابدا
usually	عادة	always	دائما	often	غالبا



Grammar Unit 1 ↓ **The Present Continuous** → ⚽ ← **زمن المضارع المستمر**

I	}	am	+ Verb فعل ing
(he ☀️ she ☀️ it) المفرد		is	
(we ☀️ you ☀️ they) الجمع	are		



1- يعبر عن حدث مستمر الان , اثناء الكلام

- ☀️ I am reading a book now.
- ☀️ She is doing her homework at the moment.
- ☀️ They are watching the match at present.
- ☀️ Look ! The plane is flying very high.
- ☀️ Listen ! the pupils are singing a beautiful song.

2- يعبر عن خطط مستقبلية . :

- ☀️ - I am buying a car tomorrow.
- ☀️ - Ali is living in Canada next year.
- ☀️ - We are playing in the club tomorrow .
- ☀️ - I'm meeting Mr. khalid at the airport.
- ☀️ - I am leaving tomorrow.
- ☀️ - We're having a staff meeting next Monday.

Affirmative 👉 **الإثبات** ☀️ **Negative** 👉 **النفي** ☀️ **السؤال** **Interrogative**

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ☀️ I am going to cinema 👉 | ☀️ I am <u>not</u> going. | 🌸 Am I going cinema ? |
| ☀️ He, she, is going. | ☀️ He, she, <u>isn't</u> going. | 🌸 Is he, she, going? |
| ☀️ We are going. | ☀️ We <u>aren't</u> going. | 🌸 Are we going? |
| ☀️ You are going. | ☀️ You <u>aren't</u> going. | 🌸 Are you going? |
| ☀️ They are going. | ☀️ They <u>aren't</u> going. | 🌸 Are they going? |

Now	الان	At the moment	في اللحظة	At present	في الوقت الحاضر
Look	انظر	Listen	استمع	Today	اليوم



Formation: 👉 was + v + ing ⬅️ { I ☀️ he ☀️ she ☀️ it }

👉 were + v + ing ⬅️ { we ☀️ you ☀️ they }

☀️ They were watching the match. ☀️ they weren't watching the match 🌸 Were they watching the match

☀️ She was reading ☀️ She wasn't reading. 🌸 Was she reading?

Example: to **play** ☀️ يلعب ☀️ , past continuous

Affirmative 👉 الإثبات

Negative 👉 النفي

Interrogative 👉 السؤال

☀️ I was playing football.

☀️ I wasn't playing.

🌸 Was I playing?

☀️ He was playing football

☀️ He wasn't playing.

🌸 Was he playing?

☀️ she was playing football.

☀️ She wasn't playing.

🌸 Was she playing?

☀️ We were playing football.

☀️ We weren't playing.

🌸 Were we playing?

☀️ You were playing football.

☀️ You weren't playing.

🌸 Were you playing?

☀️ They were playing football.

☀️ They weren't playing.

🌸 Were they playing?

1️⃣ When ☀️ عندما 🌸 ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط 🌸 when the telephone rang. I was taking a bath

2️⃣ While 🌸 بينما ☀️ ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط While I was taking a bath ,the telephone rang.

3️⃣ As ☀️ بينما 🌸 As I was taking a bath ,the telephone rang.

☀️ They were waiting for the bus when the accident happened.

☀️ While Eman was skiing she broke her leg.

☀️ we arrived As he was having a bath.

☀️ When the fire started I was watching television.





The Negation. النفي

كيف ننفي الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية؟

1 : هل يوجد فعل مساعد في الجملة ام لا.

2 : عند وجود فعل مساعد نضع كلمة (not) بعدة ثم نكتب الجملة كما هي دون أي حذف أو تعديل.

🌻 We have watched the match.

👉 We have not watched the match.

🌻 Amr and Ahmed are playing the game.

👉 Amr and Ahmed are not playing the game.

كيف ننفي الجملة اذا لم يكت بها فعل مساعد؟

1 : نحدد زمن الجملة . 2: نأتي بجزء مناسب من **V. to do** ونضعه قبل الفعل

3 : نرد الفعل للمصدر . 4 : نكتب بقية الجملة كما هي دون أي حذف أو تعديل.

🌻 We watch the film

👉 We don't watch the film

🌻 They finished the work.

👉 They didn't finish the work.

🌻 Amr eats the food.

👉 Amr doesn't eat the food.

التحويلات التي تحدث عند تحويل الجملة للنفي :

1 : عند وجود **recently - presently - Just - already** في الجملة تحول الي **yet** وتوضع في نهاية الجملة.

🌻 Kholoud has already passed the exam.

👉 Kholoud has not passed the exam yet.

2 : عند وجود **some** في الجملة تنفي بطريقتين الأولى ننفي فعل الجملة ونحولها إلي **any**

والثانية نترك الفعل مثبت كما هو ونحول **some** إلي **no**

🌻 Ahmed eats some food everyday.

👉 Ahmed does not eat any food everyday.

👉 Ahmed eats no food every day

The Question السؤال



السؤال في اللغة الانجليزية نوعان :

- 1 : السؤال بهل (Yes or No question) . 2 : السؤال بأداة استفهام (Wh question)
أولا : السؤال بهل (Yes or No question) . عند السؤال بهل نتبع الآتي :

1 : نحذف كلمة (Yes or No) . 2 : نحدد هل يوجد فعل مساعد في الجملة أم لا .

3 : عند وجود فعل مساعد نضعه في بداية السؤال .

4 : ثم نضع الفاعل ثم فعل الجملة بنفس تصريفه ثم بقية الجملة كما هي فعلاية استفهام .

🌻 Yes, they have watched the match. 🙌 Have they watched the match ?

🌻 Yes, they are playing the game. 🙌 Are they playing the game ?

أما عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد فنتبع الآتي :

1 : نحدد زمن الجملة . 2 : نأتي بجزء مناسب من **V. to do** ونضعه في بداية السؤال .

3 : ثم نضع الفاعل ثم مصدر فعل الجملة فبقية الجملة ثم نضع علامة الاستفهام .

🌻 Yes , they finished the work. 🙌 Did they finish the match ?

🌻 Yes , he eats the food. 🙌 Does he eat the food

(**Wh question**) ثانيا السؤال بأداة استفهام

what	ما أو ماذا	how many	كم العدد
when	متى	how much	كم الثمن - كم الكمية
where	أين	how old	كم العمر
how	كيف	how far	ما المسافة
why	لماذا	how long	ما المدة
who	من للعاقل	how often	كم مرة
which	من لغير العاقل	How big	كم الحجم

عند السؤال بأداة استفهام نتبع الآتي :

1 : نحدد الجزء المسئول عنه. 2 : نحدد أداة الاستفهام المناسبة ونضعها في بداية السؤال

3 : نحدد هل يوجد فعل مساعد في الجملة أم لا . 3 : عند وجود فعل مساعد نضعه بعد أداة الاستفهام

4 : ثم نضع الفاعل ثم فعل الجملة بنفس تصريفه ثم بقية الجملة كما هي فعلاية استفهام .

Mr.Khalid will watch the match tomorrow. 🙌 **When** has Mr. Khalid watch the match ?

They are playing the game in the club. 🙌 **Where** are they playing the game ?

أما عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد فنتبع الآتي :

1 : نحدد زمن الجملة . 2 : نأتي بجزء مناسب من **V. to do** ونضعه بعد أداة الاستفهام .

3 : ثم نضع الفاعل ثم مصدر فعل الجملة فبقية الجملة ثم نضع علامة الاستفهام .

Kholoud finished the work last week. 🙌 **When** did Kholoud finish the work ?

Mona eats the food because he is hungry. 🙌 **Why** does Mona eat the food ?

Unit 1 Grammar. Gerund and infinitive

GERUND OR INFINITIVE?

The two groups of verbs below can be followed either by the gerund or by the infinitive. Usually this has no effect on the meaning, but with some verbs there is a clear difference in meaning. Verbs marked * can also be followed by a *that-clause*.

Example: *to prefer*

I prefer **to live** in an apartment.
I prefer **living** in an apartment.

A. Verbs where there is little or no difference in meaning:

allow	deserve	neglect
attempt	fear*	omit
begin	hate*	permit
bother	intend*	prefer*
cease	like	recommend*
continue	love	start

Notes: WWW.KweduFiles.Com

1. *Allow* is used in these two patterns:

a. *Allow* + object + *to-infinitive*:

Her parents allowed her to go to the party.

b. *Allow* + gerund:

Her parents don't allow smoking in the house.

2. *Deserve* + gerund is not very common, but is mainly used with passive constructions or where there is a passive meaning:

a. *Your proposals deserve being considered in detail.*

b. *These ideas deserve discussing.* (= to be discussed).

3. The verbs *hate*, *love*, *like*, *prefer* are usually followed by a gerund when the meaning is *general*, and by a *to-infinitive* when they refer to a particular time or situation. You must always use the *to-infinitive* with the expressions 'would love to', 'would hate to', etc.

Compare:

- *I hate to tell you, but Uncle Jim is coming this weekend.*
- *I hate looking after elderly relatives!*
- *I love dancing.*
- *I would love to dance with you.*

