

Grade (8) Unit 10

Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(crew – adopting – entertain – turn off – wander)

- 1) This film may you.
- 2) What do you think of a boy or a girl instead of .
- 3) The captain and his served us gently.
- 4)the radio please. I want to sleep.
- 5) She around the house.

Choose the correct answer:

1. I from a sever headache.
a. suffer b. stare c. reuse d) adopt
- 2) What will you do with this bird?
a. accidental b. urban c. rare d) common
- 3) Do you believe in?
a. bruises b. fictions c. charities d) charity
- 4) Experiments are done tofacts.
a. entertain b. cry out c. prove d) reuse

A. From a, b and c choose the right answer:

1. We go to the science lab three times a week to do ----
a- tapes b- experiments c- bruises d- fictions
2. Edison was the ----- of the electric light bulb.
a- rudder b- vaccine c- refraction d- inventor
3. We should ----- water taps after washing or drinking.
a- turn off b- take away c- taste d- burn down

4. This gold watch is very -----.

a- dramatic b- expensive c- sticky d- accidental

5. Some students lose marks ----- because they don't read the question properly.

a- directly b- accidentally c- simply d- highly

6. Doctors worried that there won't be enough ----- for everyone who needed it.

a- speed b- evolution c- illness d- vaccine

7. The room was filled with smoke, and it was becoming difficult to -----.

a- breathe b- cope c- suffer d- entertain

8. Teachers have been attacked for killing ----- in their pupils.

a- charity b- refraction c- creativity d- manuscript

9. You can enjoy a sport without ----- in a team.

a- involving b- breathing c- boiling d- adopting

10. I didn't ----- him to stay so long.

a- peel b- expect c- progress d- combine

11. Snakes can see ----- light.

a- expensive b- immune c- infrared d- sticky

Structure

Had to & didn't have to

(had to) It is used for necessity in the past.

Examples:

1. It was raining so I **had to** take a taxi.
2. The questions were difficult so I **had to** ask my teacher.

(didn't have to) it is used for unnecessary in the past.

Examples:

1. I didn't have to take a taxi because I wasn't far from my house.

2. I didn't have to buy food because my friend prepared some.

Choose.

1. We were so late so weto take a taxi.
a. had to b. didn't have to c. has to d) doesn't have to
2. We got into the museum free. Wepay.
a. had to b. didn't have to c. has to d) have to

somebody something somewhere

we usually use these words in the affirmative sentences .

Examples:

1. **Somebody** broke the camera.
2. **Something** strange is happening now.
3. Ali wants to live **somewhere** in the country. He loves animals and plants.

Anything - anybody - anywhere

They are oftenly used in the negative forms and questions.

Examples:

1. I didn't see **anybody** there.
2. have you seen my camera **anywhere?**
3. have you got **anything** to eat? I am hungry.

Everybody - everything - everywhere

Examples:

1. Before camping you have to buy **everything** you need.
2. I looked for my book **everywhere** but I couldn't find it.
3. **Everybody** must listen to his teacher's advice.

Nobody - nothing - nowhere

Examples:

1. **Nobody** came to the party yesterday.
2. We have to go shopping. We've got **nothing** in the fridge.

3. There's **nowhere** in my town where you can buy these books.

Must - can't - could

تستخدم عندما نريد ان نوضح ان شيء من الممكن ان يحدث. Could

تستخدم عندما نريد ان نوضح ان شيء ما لا يمكن حدوثه. Can't

نستخدمها عندما نكون متأكدين من شيء ما. Must

Examples:

1. He **could** be the thief. He was at the museum last night.
2. He **can't** be clever at all.
3. He **must** be very active and clever. All his answers are right.

Use (could – can't – must:

1. He be very angry. He ordered too much food.
2. Ali be very fit. He can only run a few metres.
3. The murderer Be arrested. The police was everywhere.

Language functions

What would you say in the following situations:

1. your brother suffers from some bruises.

2. Your friend wants to cut down a tree.

Set-book questions

Answer the following questions:

1. What is astronomy?

Astronomy is the science that studies the sun, the moon and the earth.

2. Who is the astronomer?

He is the person who studies astronomy.

3. Who uses the telescope?

The astronomer.

4. What is the telescope used for?

It helps the astronomer to see the stars in the sky clearly.

5. What is a microscope used for?

It is used for seeing very tiny things.

6. What is a compass used for?

It is used for showing us the directions.

7. How can you entertain yourself?

I can entertain myself by practicing a hobby.

8. What does "fiction" mean?

It is a story that isn't true.

9. What does the explorer do?

He travels around the world and discovers new things.

10. How can we reuse paper and plastic bags?

We can reuse them by taking them to a recycling centre.

11. What do charities aim to?

Charities aim to help the poor.

12. How can we take part in saving energy?

By turning off the lights we don't need.

Grade (8)Unit 11

Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces:

(burnt down – outdoor – handle – inventor – expensive)

1. Thomas Edison is really a famous
2. The building was
3. Can't you see it broken
4. I am interested in practicing activities.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1.A: Some vegetables must bebefore eating.
a. peeled b. invented c. expected d) burnt down
- 2are often performed on animals first.
a. Rainbows b. Light bulbs c. Experiments d) Progress
3. You shouldpress this button.
a. lovingly b. simply c. accidentally d) quietly
4. It is on theof that table.
a. edge b. refraction c. infrared d) inventor

Structure
Future simple

Key words: (tomorrow, next, soon, in the future, in 2010)

Form : *Will + infinitive / *be (am-is-are) + Going to + infinitive

Examples"

1. **I'm going to** travel to London **next** month.
2. She **will** visit us **tomorrow**.

Choose the right answer:

1. I..... more busy next year.
will be going to have been

Correct:

My father (build) a new house soon. (Correct)

Note: نستخدم going to للتعبير عن أحداث تم التخطيط لها قبل الكلام.

Ex. **I'm going to** do some exercises this afternoon.

Note: نستخدم will للتعبير عن أحداث قررناها لحظة الكلام.

Ex:

I'll write down your advice.

وكذلك نستخدمها للتعبير عن التنبؤ بالمستقبل.

Ex:

He **will** be a good footballer. He likes football very much.

Note: نستخدم ...? **shall we** ...? ..? **shall** | **we'll**... عندما نعرض على شخص ما عمل شيء ما.

Ex: I'll help you with your homework.

Shall I carry this heavy bag for you?

Use (will or going to) with the verbs between brackets:

1. A: What will they do now?

B: I think theyhome. (**go**)

2. A: What is Ali going to study at university?

B: HeHistory.

3.A: Where are you going to live?

B: Wein Kuwait City. (**live**)

4.A: What will you have to eat?

B: Ia sandwich, please. (**have**)

Unit 11

Set-book questions

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do people go to the swimming pools?

To enjoy swimming.

2. Where do scientists do their experiments?

In the laboratory.

3. Why do scientists do experiments?

To prove a fact or discover a new thing.

4. When does the rainbow appear?

Where there are both sun and rain.

5. Why is the electricity important?

It is important because machines need it to work.

6. Mention two of Edison's important inventions.

a. the first machine for playing music.

b. The cinema.

(Sing or work)

1) Why did the dad employ a foreman for the garage?

2) In your opinion, is the mechanic's job important? Why? Why not?

3) Why was Don the rising star among the mechanics?

4) What was Antonio's Job at the garage?

5) What was Antonio's job in the workshop?
.....

6) How was Don an example of a bad worker?
.....

Grade (8) Unit 12

Fill in the spaces :

(slow down – boil – creative – dissolve – dramatic)

1. Sugar in water easily.
2. It is healthy to all drinking water for five minerals.
3. We need somethinking to solve the problem.
4. The opening scene of the film was really.
5. you at the corner.

Choose the correct answer:

1. The roof was By the storm.
a. damaged b. boiled c. turned off d) involve
2. I've gotfingers after eating that ice-cream
a. creative b. sticky c. immune d) dramatic
3. Please, don't..... me in your family argument.
a. involve b. chew c. explode d) dissolve
4. A: Do you find it difficult to With math problems.
a. take off b. slow down c. cope d) boil

Grade (8)Unit 12

If + present simple , present simple

نستخدم هذه الحالة من if للتعبير عن حقائق

Examples:

1. If you heat water, it boils.
2. if it doesn't rain, plants don't grow.
3. Plants don't grow if it doesn't rain.

If + present simple , will + infinitive

نستخدم هذه الحالة من if عندما نريد ان نعبر عن فعل يكون هناك احتمالية كبيرة لحدوثه.

Examples:

1. **if** you **tell** your teacher the problem, he **will** help you.
2. it **will** be expensive **if** we **take** a taxi.

Complete.

1. If you study hard,
2. If you eat too much,
3. If you sleep early,
4. If you don't play sports,

Correct.

1. If the lesson is difficult, I (ask) my teacher.
.....
2. You (catch) the bus if you leave soon.
.....

Choose the correct answer.

1. **A:** I looked my book everywhere but I didn't find it.
a. for b. at c. after d) on
2. **A:**the TV. I'd like to see the match.
a. turn round b. turn on c. turn off d) turn right
3. We shouldn't trees.
a. cut down b. cry out c. build up d) take off
4. Ali is keenoutdoor activities.
a. in b. at c. on d) for

What would you say in the following situations:

1. Your friend wants to be a famous scientist.
.....
2. Your father says, "Boiling drinking water is important."
.....

=) Choose the correct word from a, b ,c or d :

1. People have learnt to pictures on stone.
a. carve b. share c. imitate d. erupt
2. Our soldiers had a lot of while fighting the enemy.
a. memory b. courage c. vaccine d. evolution
3. He wandered through the old part of the city and fell.....into a deep well.
a. accidentally b. lovingly c. carefully d. excitedly
-

=) Fill in the spaces with words from a list:

(destroyed – reuse – destructively – communication)

- 1- Means of have made the world look smaller.
2- The earthquake many villages in the country.
3- To protect the environment , we should many materials.

Grammar

A) From a, b or c choose the correct answer:

1. You can either have an orange juice a Cola
a. yet b. nor c. or d. and
- 2 . The telephone.....by Alexander Graham Bell.
a. were invented b. was invented c. is invented d. has invented
3. we were tired, there was no time to stop.
a. Although b. Both c. Neither d. Ever

B) Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1 - In 1963, a volcano (erupt).....off the coast of Iceland.
- 2 - Many animals that (find)on islands are in danger.
- 3 - A radio (not need) a lot of power.

C) Do as shown in brackets:

- 1. I lost my ring. My mother gave it to me. (Join using which)
-
- 2. The sailors had to avoid large modern ships. (Ask Question)
-
- 3. If you look directly at the sun , you (damage) your eyes. (Correct)
-

Language Functions

B) Write what you would say in the following situations:

- 1. Your friend asked you about the benefit of trees.
.....
- 2. Your friend has invented something good.
.....
- 3. You saw a man hurting some animals.
.....

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