

Revision Grade 8-Second Term

Word List Unit 7

Word List Unit 8

<i>The word</i>	<i>Part of speech</i>	<i>The meaning</i>
<i>hug</i>	<i>V</i>	يحضن
<i>Mud</i>	<i>N</i>	طين
<i>Lovingly</i>	<i>Adv.</i>	بمودة
<i>Mighty</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	قوي
<i>Forcefully</i>	<i>Adv.</i>	بقوة
<i>Head for</i>	<i>Phrv.</i>	يتوجه الي
<i>Advisor</i>	<i>N</i>	ناصح
<i>Plea</i>	<i>v.</i>	يتوسل / توسل
<i>Whip</i>	<i>V</i>	ينطلق بسرعة
<i>Courage</i>	<i>N</i>	شجاعة
<i>Destructively</i>	<i>Adv.</i>	بشكل مدمر
<i>Rejoice</i>	<i>V</i>	يبتهج
<i>Sacrifice</i>	<i>N</i>	تضحية
<i>Council</i>	<i>N</i>	مجلس
<i>Excited</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	مبتهج
<i>Book</i>	<i>V</i>	يحجز
<i>Keen</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	مشتاق
<i>Gymnasium</i>	<i>N</i>	صالة الالعب
<i>Weight lifting</i>	<i>N</i>	رفع الاثقال
<i>Communication</i>	<i>N</i>	الاتصال / التواصل
<i>Share</i>	<i>V</i>	يشارك
<i>Exchange</i>	<i>V</i>	يتبادل
<i>Carve</i>	<i>V</i>	ينحت
<i>Health</i>	<i>N</i>	صحة
<i>Imitate</i>	<i>V</i>	يقلد
<i>Feeling</i>	<i>N</i>	مشاعر
<i>Memory</i>	<i>N</i>	ذاكرة
<i>Improve</i>	<i>V</i>	يطور / يحسن

<i>The word</i>	<i>Part of speech</i>	<i>The meaning</i>
<i>Giant</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	عملاق
<i>Link</i>	<i>V</i>	يوصل
<i>Store</i>	<i>V</i>	يخزن
<i>Distribute</i>	<i>V</i>	يوزع
<i>Pass</i>	<i>V</i>	يعبر
<i>Complex</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	معقد
<i>Satellite</i>	<i>N</i>	قمر صناعي
<i>Cable</i>	<i>N</i>	كابل
<i>Powerful</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	قوي
<i>Ancestor</i>	<i>N</i>	السلف
<i>Method</i>	<i>N</i>	طريقه
<i>Capture</i>	<i>v.</i>	يأسر
<i>Bonfire</i>	<i>N</i>	نار في الهواء الطلق
<i>Messenger</i>	<i>N</i>	مراسل
<i>Flag</i>	<i>N</i>	علم
<i>Telegraph</i>	<i>N</i>	تلغراف
<i>Post</i>	<i>Adj.</i>	بريد
<i>Globally</i>	<i>Adv.</i>	عالمي
<i>Tap</i>	<i>v.</i>	يخبط برفق
<i>Neuron</i>	<i>N</i>	الخلية العصبية
<i>Tissue</i>	<i>N</i>	نسيج الخلية
<i>Skull</i>	<i>N</i>	جمجمة
<i>Fluid</i>	<i>N</i>	سائل
<i>Cerebrum</i>	<i>N</i>	الجزء الامامي للمخ
<i>Brain stem</i>	<i>N</i>	جزع المخ
<i>Cerebellum</i>	<i>N</i>	المخيخ

Word List Unit 9

Words	Part of speech	Meanings
Tropical	(Adj.)	استوائي
Erupt	(v)	يثور-ينفجر
Cut down	(phrv.)	يقطع
Sail	(v)	يبحر
Destroy	(v)	يدمر
Native	(adj.)	محلي-قومي
Extinct	(adj.)	ينقرض
Migrate	(v)	يهاجر
Enormous	(adj.)	ضخم
Amazing	(adj.)	مذهل
Navigate	(v)	يبحر
Magnetic	(adj.)	مغناطيسي
Breed	(v)	ينتكاثر
Landmark	(n)	علامة بارزه
Tern	(n)	طائرا الحرشنة
Lifetime	(n)	مدى الحياه
Ecology	(n)	علم البيئه
Ecosystem	(n)	النظام البيئي
Shellfish	(n)	المحار
Seaweed	(n)	العشب البحري
Tiny	(adj.)	صغير جدا
Pressure	(n)	الضغط
Grassland	(n)	مرعي-مرج أخضر
Vast	(adj.)	واسع
Apart	(adv.)	بعيد عن- ما عدا

Word List Unit 10

Words	Part of speech	Meanings
Notice	(v)	يلاحظ
Pass by	(phrv.)	يمر ب
Wander	(v)	يتجول
Accidentally	(Adv.)	يبحر
Suffer	(v)	يعاني
Bruise	(n)	خدش - بقع زرقاء
Cry out	(phrv.)	يصرخ
Stare	(v)	يحدق
Entertain	(v)	يسلي
Prove	(v)	يبهرن
Voyage :	(n)	رحلة بحرية
Fiction :	(n)	قصة خيالية
Manuscript	(n)	مخطوطة يدوية
Steer:	(v)	يوجه
Crew :	(n)	طاقم
Rudder :	(n)	دفة السفينة
Turn off:	(phrv.)	يطفئ
Reuse :	(v)	يعيد استخدام
Urban:	(adj.)	مدني
Rainwater :	(n)	مياه الأمطار
Charity :	(n)	مؤسسة خيرية
Adopt :	(v)	يتبنى
Directly :	(adv.)	مباشرة
Rare	(adj.)	نادر

Word List Unit 11

Meanings	Part of speech	Words
Wind up	Adj.	مدار باليد
Swimming pool	N	حمام سباحه
Illness	N	مرض
Expensive	Adj.	غالي الثمن
Simply	Adv.	ببساطة
Handle	V	يدير بمقبض
Invent	V	يخترع
Experiment	N	تجربة
Rainbow	N	قوس قزح
Edge	N	حافة
Fall of	Phrv.	يسقط
Progress	V	يتقدم
Break up	Phrv.	ينقسم / ينكسر
Infrared	N	الاشعة تحت الحمراء
Refraction	N	انكسار الضوء
Inventor	N	مخترع
Expect	V	يتوقع
Peel	V	يقشر
Outdoor	N	في الهواء الطلق
Burn down	Phr.v	يحترق
Fictional	Adj.	خيالي
Light bulb	N	مصباح كهربائي

Word List Unit 12

Meanings	Part of speech	Words
Creativity	N .	الإبداع
Creative	Adj	مبدع
Evolution	N	تطور
Dramatic	Adj.	دراماتيكي - مفاجئ
Combine	V .	يضم
Involve	V.	يورط
Approach	V .	يتعامل بطريقة خاصة
Slow down	Phrv.	يبطئ
Take away	Phrv.	يخفي - يزيل
Breathe	V .	يتنفس
Chew	V	يمضغ
Taste	V	يتذوق
Damage	V .	يدمر
Boil	V	يغلي
Explode	V	ينفجر
Speed	N	سرعه
turn round	Phrv.	يدور
accidental	Adj.	بالصدفة / مصادفة
Vaccine	n.	مصل / تطعيم
cope	v.	يتعامل
Sticky	Adj.	لاصق
dissolve	v	يذوب
Take off	Phrv.	يزيل
immune	Adj.	مناعي / ذو مناعة
tape	n.	شريط لاصق

16-Mention the main three parts of the brain.

***1-cerebrum**

2-cerebellum

3-brain stem

17- The brain is very important for many reasons. Discuss

***It is the boss of the body .**

18- What are the three parts which protect the brain from injury.

***1-skull**

2-fluid

3- tissue

19-How can we keep our brains healthy?

***By eating healthy food**

doing sports.

20- Which is more important : your heart or your brain? Why?

***My brain because it is the boss of my body.**

21-Mention three famous islands .

*** Failaka Island**

Green Island

Kubbar.

22- Would you like to live on an island or not? why?

***Yes, it's fantastic.**

23-Why do animals migrate ?

***for food**

breed

warmth

24-How do animals migrate ?

*** by following the moon and the sun**

25-Why is water in the oceans cold ?

*** Because it's far from the sun.**

26-There are many kinds of ecosystem in the world . mention two

***a- Grass land**

b- forest

c- desert

27-What does an astronomer do ?

***He studies stars and planets.**

28- What does an astronomer use for his studies ?

*** telescope .**

29-What's a telescope used for ?

*** To see stars and planets**

30-What's a compass used for ?

***To show directions .**

31-Would you like to be an astronomer or not? Why?

***Yes, it is fantastic.**

32-How can you entertain yourself?

***By playing computer games.**

33-We can help the environment. Explain

*** Turn off light**

***Turn off taps**

34-Mention two of the problems that our planet faces nowadays ?

***a- Pollution**

b- dirty water

35-How can we save water?

*** Turn off taps**

36-What do charities aim to?

*** Helping the poor.**

37- How does a wind-up radio work?

*** by handle without electricity.**

38-How many colors does the rainbow have?

*** seven**

39-What do you need for making a rainbow?

***A glass of water , paper, a table, a window, and sun**

40- Edison invented many inventions. Mention two.

***a)-The cinema**

b)- music machine.

41- Edison improved many machines. Mention two.

***a)- The telephone**

b) The light bulb.

41-If you were an inventor, what would you invent?

***Mobile phone.**

42- Would you like to be an inventor? Why?

***Yes, to help people.**

43-How can you be creative?

a)- invent new things

b)- use things in another way

44-Why shouldn't we look at the sun directly?

***It's bad for eyes.**

45- Why do people wear white clothes in the sun?

***To become cooler .**

46- What does a vaccine do to the person's body?

***It makes the body immune**

Literature Time

1- If you were Professor Lidenbrock, would you start such a journey? Why ? why not?

*** No , because it is dangerous .**

2- How do you think the Centre of the earth is like?

*** It is very hot .**

3- Why do people like to make journeys?

***It is fun**

4- What dangers may people face while going in a journey?

***They may lose money . They may lose food .**

5- There are many things you can take to start a journey . Mention two.

*** Money , food , water and map .**

6- Which places in the world would you like to explore. Why?

*** The sea . It is very strange .**

7- How can you get ready for a long journey?

*** I pack my bag . I prepare food and water .**

MS. RASHA RADDY



Composition

A spring break in Al Khiran

Last week , I went to Al Khiran . I went with my family . We went by car . We stayed in a hotel . We stayed there for a week .

We did many things there . My mother walked along the beach . My brother swam in the new swimming pool . I played tennis with my father . We enjoyed there very much .

.....

Migration

Migration is important for animals . Animals migrate to find food . They migrate to breed . They look for warm place .

They make long journeys .They follow the sun and moon . Penguins migrate by swimming . Birds migrate by flying .

Trees

Trees are important . They give us food . They give us shade .We get wood from trees .They clean the air .

We should keep trees . We should grow more trees . We should water them . We shouldn't cut down trees .

Communication

Communication is important .It helps to share ideas. It was hard in the past .people carved on the stones .They told stories.

Today , It is easy .We use the net . We use the telephone . We use the TV. It's easy and fast.

The Importance of the internet

The internet is important .It's easy to use.Computers are linked by a network. It's very big. It's easy and fast.

The internet is very useful .We use it to get information. We also play games. I chat with my friends. I send e-mails.

Helping the environment

Our world suffer from many problems . Pollution is dangerous. Many animals die..The water is dirty. We waste energy. We waste water.

We should help our country . We should save water . We should save energy . We should reuse things . We should plant trees . We should adopt animals

The brain

Brain is the most important part in our body . It controls the whole body . It's the boss of the body . It helps us to do everything.

The brain has got three parts .They are ; Cerebrum , cerebellum and brain stem .Cerebrum is the largest part .Cerebellum is smaller than the cerebrum .Brain stem is the part that controls actions that happen without thinking.

Ecosystem

There are six kinds of ecosystems .The two main kinds are ocean depth and the grass land . The ocean makes the largest ecosystem .Here , the water is very cold . Because the sun light can't reach there . There are many fish and shell fish live there .

Grass lands are also important . They cover 25% of the land on the Earth . There are many animals live there . They eat plants . There are also some hunters like lion .

Creativity

Creativity means the ability to invent new things. You will be Creative when you find a new use for things . creativity helps us to change our ways of solving problems .

There are many tips to be a creative person . Always carry a notebook and a pen . Read a lot of books . Don't watch a lot of TV. Exercise your brain . You should be positive. If you follow these tips , you will be creative .

Grammar-Unit 7

زمن المضارع المستمر The Present Continuous Tense

Affirmative sentences الجملة المثبتة	Negative Sentences الجملة المنفية	السؤال Questions
1-Iam studying English now	1-Iam not studying English now.	-What are you studying now ?1
2-He is studying English now.	2-He isn't studying English now.	2- What is he studying now?
3-They are studying English now.	3-They are not studying English now.	3-What are they studying now?
4-Yes, my mother is cooking.	4- No, my mother isn't cooking.	4- Is your mother cooking?
5-Yes, they are playing	4- No, they aren't playing.	4-Are they playing

I	→	am	} + infinitive +ing (المصدر)	التكوين
He-She-It	→	is		
You-They-We	→	are		

Usage:- الاستخدام
It refers to an action which is happening now. يستخدم للتعبير عن احداث تحدث الآن

Key Words الكلمات الدالة:-
Now , look , smell , listen , At present , at this moment , still

***Exercises :-**

A-Do as shown between brackets :-

- 1- She is crying because she broke her leg. (Ask)
*
- 2- They are playing tennis. (Negative)
*
- 3-Ali (be study) in his room, but his brothers (be watch) TV now (Correct
*
- 4-Listen! Someone (cry)(Correct

The Present Continuous Tense as future المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل زمن المضارع

Affirmative sentences الجملة المثبتة	Negative Sentences الجملة المنفية	الأسئلة Questions
1-I am taking my exam next month..	- I am not taking my exam next 1 month...	1-When are you taking your exam?
2-They are playing football tomorrow.	2-They aren't playing football tomorrow.	2- What are they playing tomorrow ?
3-Yes , Mona likes tennis.	3-No, Mona doesn't like tennis.	3-Does Mona like tennis?
Usage :- الاستخدام talking about future plans يستخدم للتعبير عن الخطط المستقبلية والترتيبات		
Key Words الكلمات الدالة :- tomorrow , soon , next week , tonight , this evening.....etc		

Exercises :-

A-Correct the verbs between brackets :-

- 1- She (have)..... an English exam next Sunday .
- 2- The family (build)..... a new house next year .
- 3- I (do)..... my homework this afternoon .
- 4- We (swim)in the new pool tomorrow .

B- Choose the right word:-

- 1- They (head – heads – are heading -heading) for the airport in two hours .
- 2- What are you (do – does – doing-did) next weekend ?
- 3-I (go – am going – goes-went) to the school open day this afternoon

Adjectives & Adverbs الصفات والاحوال

	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>
<u>Regular Adjectives</u>	*The turtle is a slow animal	*The turtle walks slowly.	*The children are happy	*The children play happily
	Happy	Happily	Kind	Kindly
	Quick	Quickly	Beautiful	Beautifully
	Foolish	Foolishly	Quiet	Quietly
	Fluent	Fluently	Careful	Carefully
	Sudden	Suddenly	Clear	Clearly
<u>Form</u>	للصفة ly يتكون الظرف عن طريق اضافة We form adverbs by adding ly to adjectives			
<u>Irregular Adjectives</u>	*Mahais good at English	*Mahaspeaks English well	*The rabbit is a fast animal	*The rabbit walks fast.
	Fast	Fast	Hard	Hard
	Good	Well		

A-Choose the correct answer

1-Ali won the race. He trained.....for it.

- a)good b) best c) well d) better

2-My father speaks English and French -----

- a)fluent b)fluently c)fluency d)as fluent

B-Do as shown between brackets:

1-I can't understand you. Please speak (slow). (Correct)

.....

2-The train stopped (sudden) and I fell over (Correct)

.....

3-The man was driving the car too (quick) (Correct)

.....

4- Please hold this vase (careful). It's fragile. (Correct)

.....

So-Neither (agreement)

	So	Neither
Examples	A: I am doing my homework this afternoon B: So am I	A: I am not going out tomorrow B: Neither am I .
	A: I am doing my school project this evening B: So am I .	A: I am not going to the bookshop. B: Neither am I .
Usage الاستخدام	We use " So " with affirmative to indicate ** agreement نستخدم so مع الجمل المثبتة لتعبير عن الموافقة	We use " neither " with negative to ** indicate agreement نستخدم neither مع الجمل المنفية للتعبير عن الموافقة

#Exercises :-

A-Choose the correct answer

- 1- A: I like pizza very much.
B: (So am I – So do I –Neither am I-So I am)
- 2- A: I am not visiting Ali tonight.
B: (So am I – Neither am I-So do I-So I am)

Grammar-Unit 8

The Present simple Passive

زمن المضارع البسيط المبني للمجهول

	<i>Present Simple Active</i> المضارع البسيط المبني للمعلوم	➔	<i>Present Simple passive</i> المضارع البسيط المبني للمجهول										
1	I write short stories	➔	Short stories are written										
2	They build a new house.	➔	A new house is built.										
Form	(He-She-It) Verb + (s) (I-You-We- They) Verb + (/)		<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">I</td> <td style="text-align: center;">→</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">am</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">} +PP</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(He- She-It)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">→</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">is</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(They-We-You)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">→</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">are</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">التصريف الثالث للفعل</p>	I	→	am	} +PP	(He- She-It)	→	is	(They-We-You)	→	are
I	→	am	} +PP										
(He- She-It)	→	is											
(They-We-You)	→	are											

Exercises :-

A-Correct the verbs between brackets :-

- 1-Once a week, the house (clean)..... by John.
- 2-Photos (take)..... by tourists.
- 3-The housework (do)everyday by the servant.

B-Do as shown between brackets :-

- 1-The people speak English . (Change into passive)
*

- 2-He writes text messages. (Change into passive)
*

الماضي البسيط المبني للمجهول The Past simple Passive

<i>Present Simple Active</i> الماضي البسيط المبني للمعلوم		<i>Present Simple passive</i> الماضي البسيط المبني للمجهول
1	The police caught the thief.	The thief was caught.
2	Sam repaired the car.	The car was repaired.
3	He broke the glasses.	The glasses were broken.
Form	It takes the second form of the verb. Verbs usually ends with (ed) except irregular verbs. الثاني للتصريف الثاني للفعل	(I-He- She-It) → was +pp (They-We-You) → were

#Exercises :-

A-Correct the verbs between brackets :-

- 1-The flowers (water) yesterday afternoon .
- 2- The best student (give) a present last week .

B-Do as shown between brackets:-

- 1-She bought four apples . (Change into passive)

- 2-The man stole the red car . (Change into passive)

- 3-Grandmother told good stories. (Change into passive)

Grammar-Unit 9

ضمائر الوصل Relative pronouns:

	Examples without relative pronouns	Examples with relative pronouns
Who	1-This is the girl. She is from Canada	2-This is the girl who is from Canada.
	2-This is the man. He tells funny stories.	2- This is the man who tells funny stories.
	مع الاشخاص who نستخدم :who is used with people	
Which	1-This is the dress .I bought it yesterday	1-This is the dress which I bought yesterday.
	2-I have lost the pen .My father gave it to me.	2-I have lost the pen which my father gave to me.
	مع الحيوانات والاشياء which نستخدم Which: is used with animals and objects.	
that	1-This is the man. He tells funny stories.	1- This is the man that tells funny stories.
	2-I have lost the pen .My father gave it to me.	2-I have lost the pen that my father gave to me.
	مع الحيوانات والاشياء والاشخاص that نستخدم That: is used with animals and objects and people.	
Where	1-This is the city .I was born in it	1-This is the city where I was born.
	مع الاماكن where نستخدم Where: is used with places	

Exercises :-

A-Choose the correct pronoun :-

- 1-The house (who-where – which-when) they rented is in the centre of the city .
- 2-This is the boy (who-where – which-when) had an accident .
- 3- Can I talk to the girl (who-where – which-when) is sitting on the bench ?

B- Join the two sentences :-

1-This is the girl . She comes from Spain .

2-That is the building . I work there .

C-Do as shown between brackets:

1-I've lost the ring ,my father gave it to me.

(Join)

2- This is the place. I lost my glasses.

(Join)

3- This is Kuwait City. I was born in Kuwait City.

(Join)

الروابط Conjunctions

	Examples without conjunctions	Examples with conjunctions
Both.....and	1-Nadia lives in Kuwait. Lubna lives in Kuwait	1- <u>Both</u> Nadia <u>and</u> Lubna <u>live</u> in Kuwait
	2-I met Jane .I met her husband.	2- I met <u>both</u> Jane <u>and</u> her husband
	*"both and" relates two subjects and is stronger than and.	
Either..or	1-You can eat pizza .You can eat hamburger.	1-You can have <u>either</u> pizza <u>or</u> hamburger .
	"Either or" is used in sentences giving a positive sense.	
Neither..nor	1-She doesn't speak English. She doesn't speak Arabic.	1- She <u>speaks</u> <u>neither</u> English <u>nor</u> Arabic
	2- Hamad doesn't play tennis .Naif doesn't play tennis.	2- <u>Neither</u> Hamad <u>nor</u> Naif <u>plays</u> tennis .
	The expression "neither ...nor" gives negative meaning to the sentence and relates two things	
Although	1-She went out .It was raining.	1-She went out <u>although</u> it was raining .
	2-I finished my work on time .I was very tired.	2-I finished my work on time <u>although</u> I was very tired
	التناقض Although refers to contradiction	
-After	1-I finish my homework . I watch TV.	1-After I finish my homework , I watch TV
	2- I pray. I have my lunch.	2- I have my lunch <u>after</u> I pray.
	after: to indicate sequence of two events	

A-Do as shown between brackets:

- 1-He can have pizza. He can have burger. (Use: eitheror)

- 2- My sister plays the piano. My brother plays the piano. (Use: bothand)

- 3- She doesn't speak English. She doesn't speak Arabic. (Use: neither)

- 4- I can offer you tea. I can offer you coffee. (Use: eitheror)

B-Choose the correct answer :

- 1-Mary is.....intelligent and kind.
a) either b) neither c) both d) nor
- 2-I never expected to meet you here I thought you were in Germany.
a)although b)because c) however d) but
- 3- My brother is not going out tomorrow and.....am I .
a) either b)so c)neither d) nor

Grammar-Unit 10

Every	some	any	no
Everybody agrees with the judge	There is somebody in the house.	Is there anybody in the house?	No one told them the story.
Everything is ready.	Someone told them the story.	There isn't anybody in the house.	There isn't anybody in the house.
Everybody	somebody	anybody	nobody
Every person	some person	any person	no person
Everyone	someone	anyone	no one
Everything	something	anything	nothing
Everywhere	Some where	anywhere	No where
to talk about all people, things or places. تستخدم بمعنى كل	in positive sentences تستخدم في الجمل المثبتة	in negative sentences and questions. تستخدم في الجمل المنفية والسؤال	The negative forms تستخدم للتعبير عن النفي لكن الفعل معها يكون مثبت

Exercises :-

A) Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- He bought some books last Friday. (Negative)

- 2- Everyone is happy (Negative)

- 3- I didn't see anybody there. (Use **nobody**)

B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c & d :

- 1 - Is there-----at home?
a- anybody b- everyone c- something a- someone
- 2- -----wants to go to school. They're too lazy.
a- Nobody b- Everyone c- Anything a- someone
- 3 - There isn't----- in the bottle.
a- anybody b- anything c- anyone a- something
- 4- I haven't seen It was dark.
a- somebody b- anybody c- everybody a- everything

التعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي *Expressing necessity in the past*

	Expressing necessity in the past (had to+ inf.) التعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي	Lack of necessity in the past (didn't have to+inf) التعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي
1	She had to add salt to food .	She didn't have to add salt to food
2	It was raining so I had to take a taxi.	They didn't have to take a taxi because it wasn't far from their house.
3	The questions were difficult so they had to ask their teacher.	We didn't have to buy food because my friend prepared some.
	نستخدم +tohad المصدر (الفعل بدون اضافات) للتعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي	نستخدم +didn't have to المصدر (الفعل بدون اضافات) للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي

Exercises :-

A-Choose the correct answer:-

- 1-My fathergo the dentist last Monday
a- had to b- have to c- has to d- haven't
- 2- Did youtidy his room yesterday?
a- have to b- had to c- has to d- have
- 3-I hurry up because I wasn't late.
a- don't have to b- didn't have to c- doesn't have to d- had to
- 4-We got into the museum free. Wepay.
a- has to b- have c- didn't have to d- had to

B-Do as shown between brackets:-

- 1-I had to study hard last night. (Negative)
*
- 2-We had to take a taxi because it was raining. (Ask a question)
*
- 3-She had to go to the dentist yesterday. (Ask a question)
*

Grammar-Unit 11

المستقبل Future Simple

	Affirmative sentences الجملة المثبتة	Negative Sentences الجملة المنفية	Questions السؤال					
1-Will	1-Someone is knocking on the door. I'll go to open it.	1- I won't open the door	1- Will you open the door?					
	2-I'm sure he will win the race.	2-I'm sure he won't win the race.	2- Will he win the race?					
	3-I ll help you with your homework.	3-I' won't help you with your homework.	3- Will I help you with your homework?					
	He-She-It-We-They-I-You) → will+inf. (He-She-It-We-They-I-You) → won't+inf		(-: التكوين Formation)					
	1-talk about a decision made at the time of speaking 2-to predict the future 3-to make and accept offers			Usage -1: الاستخدام.				
2-Going to	1- He is going to study medicine next year.	1- He isn't going to study medicine next year	1- What is he going to study next year					
	2-They are going to travel next May.	2-They aren't going to travel next May.	2-When are they going to travel ?					
	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">I → am</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="3" style="padding-left: 10px;">Formation + going to + inf.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(He- She-It) → is</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(They-We-You) → are</td> </tr> </table>		I → am	}	Formation + going to + inf.	(He- She-It) → is	(They-We-You) → are	
I → am	}	Formation + going to + inf.						
(He- She-It) → is								
(They-We-You) → are								
for future plans we have decided to do before we speak. قررنا القيام بها مسبقا			Usage * : الاستخدام.					
3-Shall	1- Shall I open the door?.	2- Shall I see you next week?	3- Shall we go to the club tomorrow?					
	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(I - We) →</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">→</td> <td rowspan="2" style="padding-left: 10px;">shall + inf. التكوين Formation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(I - We) →</td> <td>shan't + inf.</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">مع I و we فقط نستخدم we can use shall (with I and we only)</p>			(I - We) →	→	shall + inf. التكوين Formation	(I - We) →	shan't + inf.
	(I - We) →	→	shall + inf. التكوين Formation					
(I - We) →	shan't + inf.							
1-to make and accept offers questions asking about decisions			Usage : الاستخدام					

A-Do as shown in brackets:

- 1-They (be not going) to send postcards. (Correct)
*
- 2- I'm going to visit Egypt to see the Pyramids. (Ask)
*
- 3- I will study Arabic tonight. (Negative)
*

B-Correct the verbs between brackets :-

- 1- I to open the door as doorbell is ringing.
a- am going b- can c- would d-will
- 2-we go to the cinema?
a-When b- Are c-should d- Shall
- 3- We.....travel to Egypt so we packed our bags.
a- are going to b- could c- would d-can

Grammar-Unit 12

**Conditional sentences

usually consist of two parts: الجملة الشرطية
عبارة الشرط a conditional clause & جواب الشرط a result clause

The Zero Conditional

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.
Form	If + present simple , present simple
Usage	<u>نستخدم هذه الحالة من if للتعبير عن حقائق</u>

##Exercises :-

A-Correct the verbs between brackets :-

1-If you (not water)..... the plants, they die very quickly.

2- If you (add)..... sugar to water, it melts.

B-Do as shown between brackets :-

1-If we heat water, it boils. (Make negative)

.....

2-We put wood on water. It floods (Join with (If))

.....

The First Conditional

Examples	1. if you tell your teacher the problem, he will help you.
	2. It will be expensive if we take a taxi.
Form	(If + present simple ----- will/won't + infinitive)
Usage	The first conditional refers to actions possible in the future.

##Exercises :-

A-Correct the verbs between brackets :-

1. If the weather is nice, we (go) camping.

2- If it rains, I (stay)..... stay at home.

3- If I meet Ahmed, I (call)you.

B-Do as shown between brackets :-

1-My father will buy me a car if I passed the test. (Ask)

*

2- If you study hard, (Complete)

Language Functions

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Realization</i>
1-Your friend says that Kuwait is a wonderful country	<u>موافقة/Agreement:</u> * I agree with you./ You're right.
2- You broke your friend's pen.	<u>اعتذار/Apology:</u> * I'm sorry.
3-Your friend got high marks in the exam	<u>استحسان/Approval :</u> * Well done!
4-Your friend says I can eat forty apples.	<u>عدم التصديق/Disbelief :</u> * I can't believe it ./ Are you joking?/ What a liar!
5- Your brother introduces his friend to you. 6- You introduces your friend to your father. 7- You met a new friend.	<u>التعارف/تقديم شخص/Introduction:</u> * Pleased to meet you. * This is my friend. * How do you do?
8-Your father is carrying a heavy bag.	<u>العرض/Offer:</u> * May I help you? / Can I help you?
9- Your friend says: " I'm sorry."	<u>Release from blame:</u> *Never mind. / That's all right / Don't worry.
10- You want your brother to help you. 11- You want to borrow your friend's camera.	<u>الطلب/Request :</u> * Would/ Can you help me? * Would you lend me your camera, please?
12- Your friend feels bored. 13- You want to go fishing with your friends.	<u>الاقتراح/Suggestion</u> * Let's go fishing. * How about/ What about going fishing? * Why don't we go fishing?
14-Your friend says: " Let's go shopping."	<u>استحسان/Approval :</u> * That's a good idea!
15- Your father gave you a present. 16- Someone helped you. 17- You helped your friend and he thanked you.	<u>الشكر/Thanking</u> * Thank you You're very kind/ It's very kind of you* *Not at all/You're welcome/ Don't mention it
18-Your brother is playing with matches. Your uncle is driving his car very fast.	<u>التحذير/Warning :</u> * Be careful. / Look out!/ Don't play
19-Your friend has an exam tomorrow 20-You see your friend on the first of January. 21-It's your friend's birthday.	<u>التمنى/Wishes:</u> * Good luck. * Happy new year. * Happy birthday to you.

Irregular Verbs

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Past Simple</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
1-Be (am – is – are)	يكون	Was/were	been
2-Have / has	يمتلك	Had	had
3-Do	يفعل	Did	done
4-cut	يقطع	Cut	cut
5-hit	يضرب-يصدم	Hit	hit
6-hurt	يؤذي	Hurt	hurt
7-let	يدع -يترك	Let	let
8-put	يضع	Put	put
9-read	يقرأ	Read	read
10-shut	يغلق	Shut	shut
11-Bend	يثني	Bent	bent
12-build	يبني	Built	built
13-send	يرسل	Sent	sent
14-spend	ينفق-يقضي	Spent	spent
15-bring	يحضر	Brought	brought
16-buy	يشترى	Bought	bought
17-catch	يصطاد-يمسك	Caught	caught
18-fight	يحارب	Fought	fought
19-think	يفكر	Thought	thought
20-burn	يحرق	Burnt	burnt
21-feel	يشعر	Felt	felt
22-keep	يتحفظ	Kept	kept
23-learn	يتعلم	Learnt	learnt
24-leave	يترك	Left	left
25-lose	يقفد	Lost	lost
26-mean	يعنى-يقصد	Meant	meant
27-sleep	ينام	Slept	slept
28-teach	يعلم	Taught	taught
29-win	يفوز	Won	won
30-tell	يخبر	Told	told
31-begin	يبدأ	Began	begun
32-drink	يشرب	Drank	drunk

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Past Simple</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
33-sink	يغوص	Sank	sunk
34-ring	يدق	Rang	rung
35-run	يجرى	Ran	run
36-break	يكسر	Broke	broken
37-speak	يتحدث	Spoke	spoken
38-steal	يسرق	Stole	stolen
39-know	يعرف	Knew	known
40-grow	ينمو	Grew	grown
41-throw	يرمي	Threw	thrown
42-draw	يرسم	Drew	drown
43-fly	يطير	Flew	flown
44-drive	يقود	Drove	driven
45-write	يكتب	Wrote	written
46-eat	يأكل	Ate	eaten
47-give	يعطي	gave	given
48-take	يأخذ	took	taken
49-forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
50-fall	يسقط	fell	fallen
51-see	يرى	saw	seen
52-feed	يطعم	fed	fed
53-make	يصنع - يجعل	made	made
54-find	يجد	found	found
55-stand	يقف	stood	stood
56-			
57-			
58-			
59-			
60-			
61-			
62-			
63-			
64-			
65-			