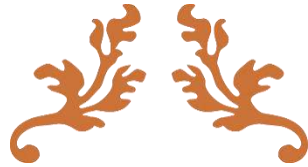


Ministry of Education
Farwaniya Educational Area
Ruqayya Bint Mohammed School
School Year 2020 - 2021

First Period Written Work



8 GRADE 8



Student's Name:

Grade: 8 /

Words to remember

Unit 1

Word	Meaning
sprinting	جري بأقصى سرعة
extremely	جداً - للغاية
resistance	مقاومة
flexible	مرن - لين
regimen	نظام متبع
session	جلسة
cool down	يهدئ - تهدئة
promise	يعد

Word	Meaning
arrow	سهام
strict	صارم - قاسي
risk	مخاطرة - مجازفة
obesity	بدانة - سمنة
amount	كمية
gain	يكتسب
lack	يفتقر إلى - يحتاج
adequate	مناسب - كاف

Unit 2

Word	Meaning
lead / led	يؤدي إلى
theme	موضوع - فكرة
provide	يعطي - يزود - يمد
cavern	كهف - مغارة
voluntary	تطوعي
native	أصلي
recently	مؤخراً
achieve	يحقق
improve	يطور - يحسن
master	يتقن

Word	Meaning
frequently	كثيراً - بشكل متكرر
infection	عدوى - تلوث
sight	حاسة النظر
determination	تصميم - عزم
overcome	يتغلب على
barrier	عائق - حاجز
inspire	يلهم - يؤثر في
incredibly	بشكل مذهل
capable	قادر على

Unit 3

Word	Meaning
separate	منفصل
employ	يوظف
wage	أجرة - راتب
instead of	بدلاً من
trap	فخ - مصيدة
drop out	يقع من
jobless	بلا عمل
inhale	يستنشق
stingy	بخيل
furious	غاضب جدا

Word	Meaning
hearty	مشبع (طعام)
justice	عدالة - إنصاف
crowd	حشد - جمع من الناس
unfairly	بشكل غير عادل
dispose of	يتخلص من
float	يخلق في الهواء
package	عبوة - طرد
gravity	الجاذبية
casual	غير رسمية (ملابس)
specialised	متخصص - خاص

Module 1**Unit 1****Grade Eight****(Pages 15, 17)****Vocabulary****Date: / / 201**

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
1		جري بأقصى سرعة	6		جلسة
2		جداً – للغاية	7		يهدئ – تهدئة
3		مقاومة	8		يعد
4		مرن – لين	9		سهم
5		نظام متبع			

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:*arrows – flexible – extremely – resistance – promised – sprinting*

1. I am sorry for troubling you.
2. Follow the green to the exit.
3. The mechanic me the car would be ready on Monday.
4. is running over a short distance in a limited period of time.
5. NIKE shoes have rubber soles.

(Page 19)**Vocabulary****Date: / / 201**

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
10		صارم – قاسي	14		يكتسب
11		مخاطرة – مجازفة	15		يفتقر إلى – يحتاج
12		بدانة – سمنة	16		مناسب – كاف
13		كمية			

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:

1. Is the parking area for fifty cars?
 - a) strict
 - b) adequate
 - c) flexible
 - d) homeless
2. It's better to cook vegetables in a small of water.
 - a) regimen
 - b) session
 - c) risk
 - d) amount
3. Salim's real problem is that he confidence.
 - a) gains
 - b) cool downs
 - c) lacks
 - d) promises
4. Fast food usually leads to and lung diseases.
 - a) obesity
 - b) resistance
 - c) sprinting
 - d) arrow

Gerund (v. + ing) (إسم الفعل)	Infinitive (to + b.v.) (المصدر)
1. Subject (في بداية الجملة) 2. Preposition (بعد حرف الجر) (<i>for, at, in, ...</i>) 3. Verbs (بعد أفعال معينة) (<i>like, enjoy, prefer, love, avoid, stop, suggest, ...</i>)	1. Purpose (بيان الغرض) 2. Adjectives (بعد الصفات) (<i>happy, hard, ...</i>) 3. Verbs (بعد أفعال معينة) (<i>want, hope, decide, try, advise, help, promise, ...</i>)

- * **Swimming** is good for your heart.
- * Ali is good at **playing** tennis.
- * I **enjoy watching** football matches.
- * Students go to schools **to learn**.
- * *It's necessary* **to study** your lessons.
- * I can *help* you **to do** your homework.

Underline the suitable choice between brackets:

My brother enjoys (1) (**walk – walking – to walk**) to school. He is very interested in (2) (**do – does – doing**) physical activity. He has decided (3) (**join – joining – to join**) a health club. He believes that it is very important (4) (**to have – have – having**) an exercise session at least twice a week.

Present Simple (المضارع البسيط)	Present Continuous (المضارع المستمر)
I v. (always) He / She / It v. + s (sometimes) We / You / They v. (every)	I am -ing (now) He / She / It is -ing (Look!) We / You / They are -ing (Listen!)

- * I sometimes go to school on foot.
- * She usually gets up at 6 o'clock.
- * We visit our uncle every Friday.
- * I **am watching** TV in my room now.
- * He **is waiting** for you there at the moment.
- * Listen! They **are singing** a nice song.

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. Look, Salim (**train**) hard for the race. 1.
2. Saad often (**do**) his homework in the evening. 2.
3. She sometimes (**take**) the bus to work. 3.
4. We (**practise**) athletics right now. 4.

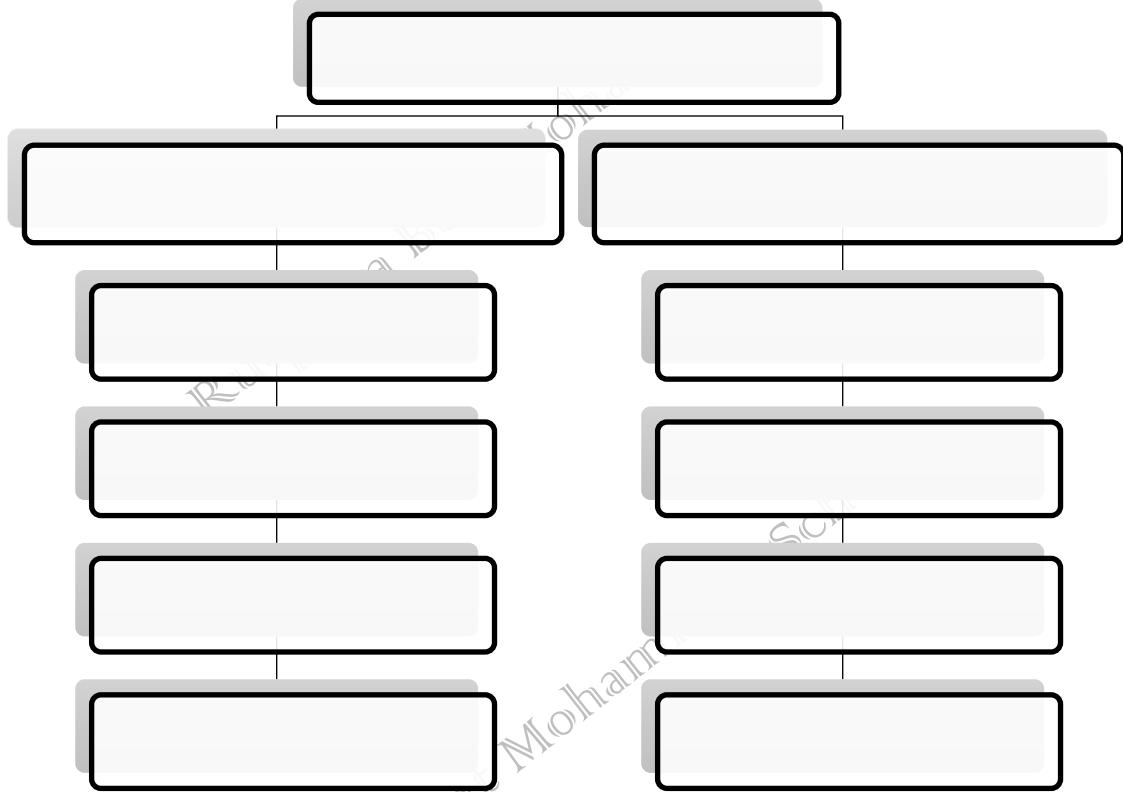
Underline the suitable choice between brackets:

My friend, Abdul Rahman, is very good at (1) (**play – played – playing**) chess. He always (2) (**goes – go – going**) to the chess club to play it at the weekend. At the moment, he (3) (**practise – practised – is practising**) it on his computer. He has promised us (4) (**win – to win – winning**) the chess competition in the club.

Write a report about 'doing exercise', stating (its importance and kinds of exercises).

You may use the following guidewords:

/ fit – healthier – brain – body – better – three – aerobic – resistance – stretching /



“Doing Exercise”

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Module 1**Unit 2****Grade Eight****(Pages 21,22,23)****Vocabulary****Date: / / 201**

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
1		يؤدي إلى	5		تطوعي
2		موضوع – فكرة	6		أصلي
3		يعطي – يزود – يمد	7		مؤخراً
4		كهف – مغارة			

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:*theme – recently – voluntary – provides*

1. I have started learning French.
2. This book's is the conflict between good and evil.
3. This hotel good services for guests.

(Page 24)**Vocabulary****Date: / / 201**

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
8		يحقق	11		كثيراً – بشكل متكرر
9		يطور – يحسن	12		عدوى – تلوث
10		يتقن			

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:*improve – infection – frequently – achieve*

1. You should take some antibiotics for that wound
2. My father goes to Starbucks. He likes having drinks there.
3. This is a good course for students who want to their English.

(Page 25)**Vocabulary****Date: / / 201**

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
13		حاسة النظر	17		يلهم – يؤثر في
14		تصميم – عزم	18		بشكل مذهل
15		يتغلب على	19		قادر على
16		عائق – حاجز			

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

1. Her to be the top student made all teachers like her.
a) sight b) cavern c) barrier d) determination
2. They could their enemy after a long war.
a) inspire b) overcome c) master d) require
3. I don't think Saleh is of cheating at the test. He is very honest.
a) capable b) voluntary c) native d) strict

Present Perfect (وقت الحدوث غير محدد)

Past Simple (وقت الحدوث محدد)

He/She/It ⇒ **has** + P.P. (تصريف ثالث)
I/We/You/They ⇒ **have** + P.P. (تصريف ثالث)

I/He/She/I/We/You/They ⇒ v. + **ed**
(*yesterday, in the past, last ..., ... ago*)

- * **Have** you ever **been** to London? ⇒ Yes, I have.
- * When **did** you **go** there? ⇒ I **went** there *last year*.

Do as shown between brackets:

- Has your brother (**finish**) his homework? (*Correct the verb*)
- We (**watch**) the match in the stadium yesterday. (*Correct the verb*)
- Yes, I have eaten sushi. (*Ask a question*)
-
- Salim stayed in a five-star hotel. (*Ask a question*)
-

Expressing purpose (ذكر الغرض)

1. **to** (b.v.) ⇒ People go to the Fun City **to** have fun.
2. **so that** (sentence) ⇒ People go to the Fun City **so that** they can have fun.
3. **for** (-ing) ⇒ People go to the Fun City **for** having fun.

Underline the suitable choice between brackets:

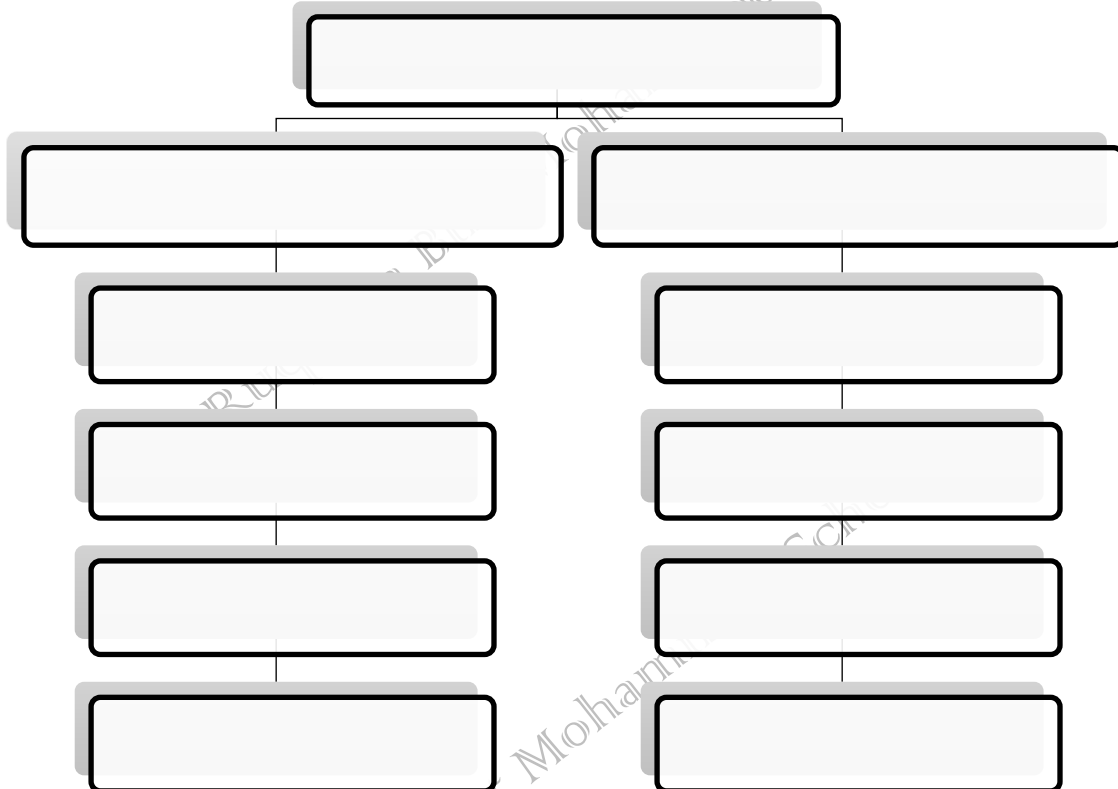
There are many places at the airport. You can go to the café to (1) (**get – getting – got**) a drink. You can also go to the information disk (2) (**to – for – so that**) asking about flights. You can go to the departure lounge (3) (**to – for – so that**) you can wait for your flight. You can go to the baggage reclaim for (4) (**collect – collecting – collected**) your bags.

Do as shown between brackets:

1. We should eat fruit and vegetables to (*Complete*)
2. My father bought a tent so that (*Complete*)
3. Some people use the internet for (*Complete*)
4. Saad (**already visit**) the Avenues. (*Correct the verb*)
5. People (**live**) in caves long time ago. (*Correct the verb*)

Write a report about 'Juri Al-Azmi', stating (information about her and her achievements). You can use the following guidewords:

/ Kuwait – 16 – blind – reading – sight – first place – Challenge – 16000 Arab – Braille /



“Juri Al-Azmi”

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No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
1		منفصل	5		فخ – مصيدة
2		يوظف	6		يقع من
3		أجرة – راتب	7		بلا عمل
4		بدلاً من			

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:

employs – separate – wage – instead of

1. Can I have an orange juice Pepsi?
2. His job is not very good, but he earns a good
3. That company 2000 people all around the world.

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
8		يستنشق	12		عدالة – إنصاف
9		بخيل	13		حشد – جمع من الناس
10		غاضب جدا	14		بشكل غير عادل
11		مشبع (طعام)			

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:

stingy – crowds – inhale – unfairly

1. Workers in the factory are paid. Some get more money than others.
2. Jim is too to give money to charity.
3. During summer time, of people go to the beach.

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
15		يتخلص من	18		الجازبية
16		يخلق في الهواء	19		غير رسمية (ملابس)
17		عبوة – طرد	20		متخصص – خاص

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

1. Can you deliver a large of books?
 a) package b) wage c) justice d) gravity
2. He watched the balloon up into the sky.
 a) dispose of b) drop out c) inhale d) float
3. Don't try to fix the mobile. It needs a technician.
 a) casual b) specialised c) furious d) hearty

Module 1**Unit 3****Grade Eight****(Page 28)****Grammar****Date: / / 201**

Present Perfect (مضارع تام)	How long? (سؤال عن المدة الزمنية)	for / since
I/We/You/They have + P.P. He/She/It has + P.P.	How long have you ... PP ...? How long has he ... PP ...?	<i>for</i> ⇨ (مدة زمنية) <i>since</i> ⇨ (تاريخ/توقيت)

- * How long **have you lived** here? ⇨ I **have lived** here *since* 2003.
 * How long **has she taught** English? ⇨ She **has taught** English *for* 10 years.

Do as shown between brackets:

1. I have learned English for 8 years. (Ask a question)

.....

2. I (**work**) for that company since 2011. (Correct the verb)

.....

3. My father has worked in Kuwait since 2008. (Rewrite using "for")

.....

(Page 29)**Grammar****Date: / / 201**

Intensifiers (too ... to/so ... that)	
too (adj.) to (base verb)	⇨ The shelf was too high to reach .
so (adj.) that (sentence)	⇨ The shelf was so high that he didn't reach it .

Do as shown between brackets:

1. Salman is very short. He can't play basketball. (Join using 'so ... that')

.....

2. That tea is very hot. I can't drink it. (Join using 'too ... to')

.....

3. The cake tasted very delicious. I ate it all. (Join using 'so ... that')

.....

4. I was very scared. I couldn't sleep. (Join using 'too ... to')

.....

(Revision 3)**Grammar****Date: / / 201****Underline the suitable choice between brackets:**

Ahmed is a bank manager. He (1) (**has – have – having**) worked in Burqan Bank (2) (**since – for – ago**) twelve years. The bank is (3) (**too – so – for**) far to go there on foot. He has a Mercedes Car. It is so new (4) (**to – very – that**) he doesn't want to buy another one.

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

Twenty-five years ago, communication between people was very different from communication today. To call friends quickly, we used a telephone to ring them. If time was not important, we wrote a letter and sent it by post. For fast written communication, people sent faxes. Although many people still use these ways of communication, they are becoming less widespread because of the new technology. Today, the most common forms of personal and business communication are mobile phone calls, text messages and e-mails. Many people now use smart phones with computers which can connect to the Internet and send e-mails.

In the future, the only thing that we can be sure of is that technology is not going to stand still. Scientists are going to continue inventing new, more complex ways of communication. Some experts predict that the next big development will be in visual communication. Small mobile computers with fast Internet connections will probably be the first mobile devices that give us high-quality visual communication, so that we can see the people we are talking to. Further in the future, who knows what will happen? By the year 2023, scientists predict that we will be able to send text messages by the power of thought. A special helmet connected to our brain will turn what we are thinking of into a digital form enabling us to communicate to other people that we know.

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

1. The best title for this passage could be:

a) Digital Thinking.	b) Visual Communication.
c) Communication Development.	d) The Importance of Communication.
2. The underlined pronoun "it" in line 3 refers to:

a) letter	b) time	c) telephone	d) communication
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3. The underlined word "widespread" in line 6 means:

a) weak	b) common	c) modern	d) different
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4. How did people communicate in the near past?

a) They used smart phones.	b) They sent faxes and letters.
c) They used mobile computers.	d) They sent text messages and e-mails.
5. According to the text, all the following statements are NOT TRUE except:

a) Technology is going to stand still in the future.
b) We can't connect mobile computers to the Internet.
c) Communication in the past was the same as nowadays.
d) Smart phones are one of the most popular means of communication.
6. The purpose of the writer in writing the passage is to:

a) compare between past and modern computers.
b) inform us about how people can call each other.
c) explain how communication changes over time.
d) persuade people to use modern means of communication.

b. Answer the following questions in reference to the passage:

7. Why aren't old means of communication used as before?

.....

8. How will communication change in the future?

.....

Words to remember

Unit 4

Word	Meaning
hire	يؤجر - يستخدم
raise	يجمع
community	مجتمع
demote	ينزل درجة
harsh	قاسي - فظ
quit	يترك - يتخلى عن
wound	جرح
compelled	مجبور - مكره
astonished	مندموش
plunge in	يقفز في

Word	Meaning
beg	يتوسل - يلتمس
exceptionally	بشكل استثنائي
humble	متواضع
hardship	صعوبة - معاناة
generation	جيل
securely	بشكل آمن
throughout	طوال
tug on	يشد - يسحب
heritage	إرث - تراث

Unit 5

Word	Meaning
equator	خط الاستواء
unique	فريد - لا مثيل له
glow	يتوهج - يلمع
reflect	يعكس
antiquity	أثار - أنتيكات
bargain	صفقة - اتفاق
atmosphere	أجواء - شعور عام
sightseeing	زيارة معالم المدينة
destination	وجهة سفر
counting	العد

Word	Meaning
height	طول القامة - ارتفاع
skill	مهارة
collection	مجموعة
pleasure	سرور - سعادة
house	يحيوي - يأوي
impressive	مثير للإعجاب
sculpture	فن النحت
exhibit	معرض
illusion	خداع - وهم

Unit 6

Word	Meaning
fictional	خيالي
thrilled	يشعر بسعادة غامرة
schedule	جدول مواعيد
actually	في الواقع - حقا
conduct	يؤدي - يدير
spoil	يفسد - يتلف
luxury	رفاهية - ترف
spectacular	مذهل
donate	يتبرع - يمنح

Word	Meaning
carpet	سجادة
return	عودة - رجوع
oval	بيضاوي الشكل
countless	لا يحصى - لا يعد
royal	ملكي
pure	نقي - صافي
marble	رخام
import	يستورد
chandelier	ثريا

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
1		يؤجر – يستخدم	5		قاسي – فظ
2		يجمع	6		يترك – يتخلى عن
3		مجتمع	7		جرح
4		ينزل درجة	8		مجبر – مكره

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:

raising – community – compelled – hire

1. We were all to leave the place because of the smoke.
2. People are money to build a new hospital.
3. I am going to a driver to take my sister wherever she wants to go.

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
9		مندھش	12		بشكل استثنائي
10		يقفز في	13		متواضع
11		يتوسل – يلتمس			

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:

exceptionally – humble – beg – plunged in

1. Messi is talented. He is amazing.
2. My brother the water and started swimming.
3. Sam is very poor and lives in a area of the town.

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
14		صعوبة – معاناة	17		طوال
15		جيل	18		يشد – يسحب
16		بشكل آمن	19		إرث – تراث

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

1. Bader is suffering from a big financial in his company nowadays.
a) generation b) heritage c) hardship d) wound
2. After finishing his dive, he started to the rope to be pulled up.
a) tug on b) beg c) demote d) quit
3. You can learn about the cultural of Kuwait in that museum.
a) generation b) heritage c) hardship d) wound

The Passive Form (Past)

Singular (مفرد)	was	P.P.	(by.....)
Plural (جمع)	were	P.P.	(by.....)

- * Fahd **opened** the window. ⇨ The window **was opened** by Fahd.
- * Amal **wrote** two letters to Huda. ⇨ Two letters **were written** to Huda by Amal.

Change into passive:

- The housemaid watered the flowers yesterday.
.....
- My father sold the old mobile last week.
.....
- Sara sang a nice song.
.....
- A thief stole my car two days ago.
.....

Past Continuous (الماضي المستمر)

Past Continuous (while / when)

I/He/She/It	⇨ was + ing
You/We/They	⇨ were + ing

While	⇨ (Past Continuous) (ماضي مستمر), ⇨ (Past Simple) (ماضي بسيط)
When	⇨ (Past Simple) (ماضي بسيط), ⇨ (Past Continuous) (ماضي مستمر)

- * While I **was doing** my homework, my friend **phoned** me.
- * When the light **went** out, we **were watching** TV.

Correct the verb between brackets:

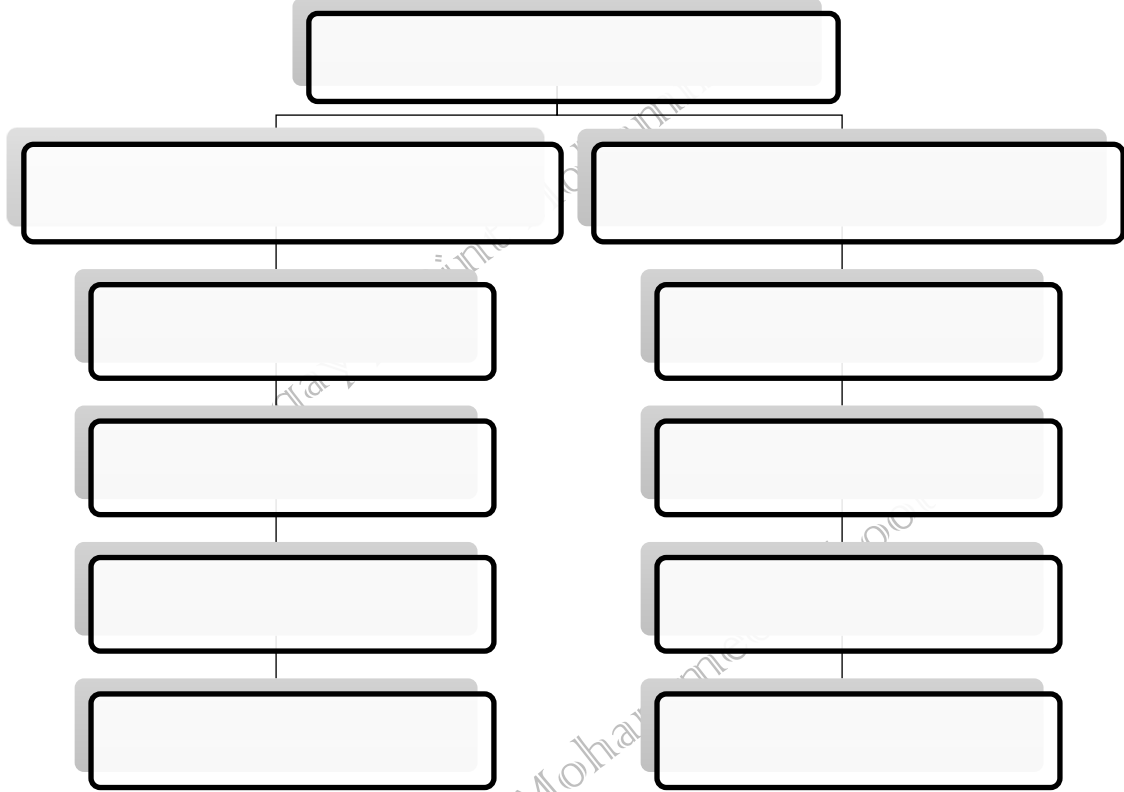
- My brother (**fall**) down while he was playing. 1.
- Saad (**talk**) on his mobile when he had an accident. 2.
- While they (**plant**) a tree, it started to rain. 3.
- She (**drop**) the vase when she was putting flowers in it. 4.

Underline the suitable choice between brackets:

Our garage doors (1) (**were broken – was broken – break**) down and my father’s car (2) (**steal – stole – was stolen**) yesterday. We were so busy that we didn’t notice that. My big sister (3) (**work – worked – was working**) on her computer when my father found out about that. My brothers were playing chess when he (4) (**calls – called – was calling**) for them.

Write a report about (pearl diving). You may use the following guidewords:

/ main source – important – generations – died – heritage – hardships – methods – Boom /



“Pearl Diving”

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No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
1		خط الاستواء	5		آثار – أنتيكات
2		فريد – لا مثيل له	6		صفقة – اتفاق
3		يتوهج – يلمع	7		أجواء – شعور عام
4		يعكس	8		زيارة معالم المدينة

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:

reflected – atmosphere – sightseeing – equator - unique

- Each person's fingerprints are
- We bought some souvenirs and then went around London.
- Sara saw her face on the water.
- The at home is very bad because my grandpa died yesterday.

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
9		وجهة سفر	11		طول القامة – ارتفاع
10		العد	12		مهارة

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:

destinations – counting – height – skills

- My little brother can do the up to 100 now.
- Dubai is one of the best holiday for Kuwaitis.
- Reading and writing are two important for students.

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
13		مجموعة	17		فن النحت
14		سرور – سعادة	18		معرض
15		يحيوي – يأوي	19		خداع – وهم
16		مثير للإعجاب			

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

- My uncle has a nice stamp in that album.
a) pleasure b) collection c) illusion d) exhibit
- Our school library a lot of English books.
a) houses b) glows c) reflects d) counts
- Most children get a lot of when they play video games.
a) collection b) bargain c) equator d) pleasure

Adjective (صفة) ⇨ Comparative (مقارنة) ⇨ Superlative (تفضيل)

(صفة قصيرة) fat	⇨ fatter than	⇨ the fattest
(صفة طويلة) difficult	⇨ more difficult than	⇨ the most difficult

- * Ali is taller **than** his brother.
- * Bananas are **more** delicious **than** oranges.
- * Saleh is **the** tallest boy in class.
- * Apples are **the most** delicious fruit.

Correct the adjectives between brackets:

- This house is (**large**) one in the area. 1.
- Playing football is (**enjoyable**) than playing basketball. 2.
- Driving cars is (**easy**) than driving buses. 3.
- I think "Spiderman" is (**exciting**) film ever made. 4.

as as (تشابه) / not as as (اختلاف)

Ahmed is <u>13 years old</u> . Ali is <u>13 years old</u> .	⇨ (Ahmed is as old as Ali.)
Salim is <u>70 kilos</u> . Bader is <u>65 kilos</u> .	⇨ (Bader is not as heavy as Salim.)

Do as shown between brackets:

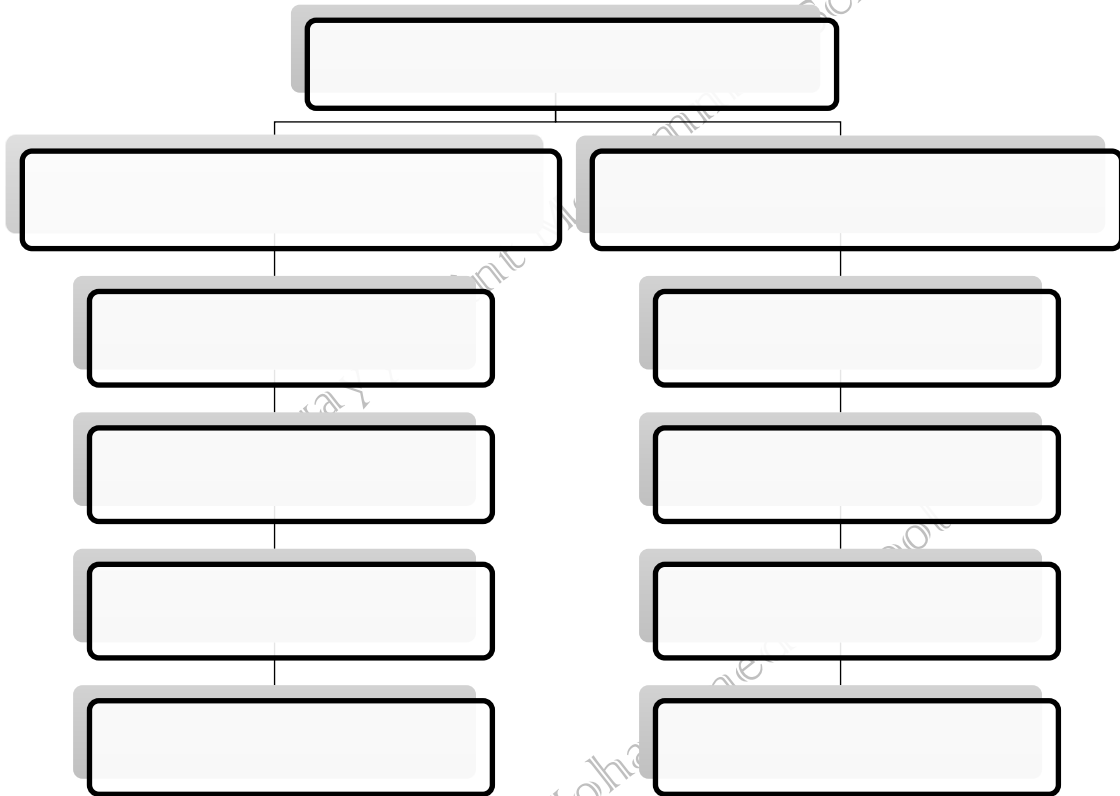
- Saad has one million dollars. Bader has one million dollars. (Join using 'as ... as')
.....
- Kuwait is 17.820 km². Qatar is 11.437 km². (Join using 'not as ... as')
.....
- Nick is brave. Kevin is brave. (Join using 'as ... as')
.....
- Silver is heavy. Gold is very heavy. (Join using 'not as ... as')
.....

Underline the suitable choice between brackets:

Although Ahmed and Omar are twins, they are different in many ways. Although Ahmed is as (1) (**tall – taller – tallest**) as Omar, he is (2) (**heavy – heavier – heaviest**) than him. Omar is the (3) (**fast – faster – fastest**) student in his class, whilst Ahmed is not (4) (**as – like – also**) fast as Omar.

Write a report about (Souq Al-Mubarakiya). These guidewords may help you:

/ amazing – oldest – 200 – traditional – Safat Square – visitors – hours – shopping – eating/



“Souq Al-Mubarakiya”

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No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
1		خيالي	5		يؤدي - يدير
2		يشعر بسعادة غامرة	6		يفسد - يتلف
3		جدول مواعيد	7		رفاهية - ترف
4		في الواقع - حقا			

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:

actually - thrilled - spoils - luxury - schedule

1. Jimmy's grandmother him with toys and candy.
2. I've got a very busy today. Let's meet tomorrow.
3. Abdullah looks young but he is 48.
4. We were so to hear about your new baby.

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
8		مذهل	11		عودة - رجوع
9		يتبرع - يمنح	12		بيضاوي الشكل
10		سجادة			

Fill in each space with the suitable word from the list below:

donated - oval - carpet - spectacular

1. My father bought a beautiful new for the living room.
2. During Hala February Festivals, fireworks are displayed.
3. Last year, my father 1000 KD for cancer research.

No	Word	Meaning	No	Word	Meaning
13		لا يحصى - لا يعد	16		رخام
14		ملكي	17		يستورد
15		نقي - صافي	18		ثريا

Choose the suitable completion from a), b), c) and d):

1. Is this ring made of gold?
 - a) countless
 - b) royal
 - c) pure
 - d) fictional
2. Have you seen the statue in the museum?
 - a) marble
 - b) carpet
 - c) return
 - d) chandelier
3. Many countries oil from Kuwait.
 - a) donate
 - b) conduct
 - c) spoil
 - d) import

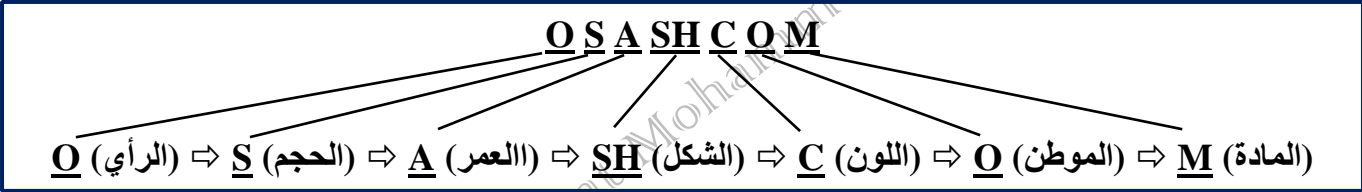
Question Tags (Past Simple)

- * Salim **bought** a new car, **didn't** he?
- * Sara **didn't** stay at home, **did** she?
- * The dog **chased** the thief, **didn't** it?
- * Ali and Saad **didn't** come, **did** they?

Add question tags:

1. She left the party very early,?
2. My brother never liked English,?
3. Her new book sold thousands of copies,?
4. The new workers **didn't** ask for a salary raise,?

Order of Adjectives (ترتيب الصفات)



Put the adjectives in the correct order:

1. I bought (**large, blue, nice, cotton**) socks.
.....
2. My uncle has a (**black, big, rectangular**) mobile.
.....
3. They live in a (**old, small, mud**) house.
.....
4. My uncle is a (**tall, young, good-looking**) man.
.....

Underline the suitable choice between brackets:

Your father bought a villa, (1) (**did he – does he – didn't he**)? I have heard a lot about it. I think it is a (2) (**big, nice, 3-storey – nice, big, 3-storey – 3-storey, nice, big**) villa. However, he didn't sell your house, (3) (**did he – didn't he – doesn't he**)? I know it is a (4) (**old, small, wooden – small, wooden, old – small, old, wooden**) house.

(General)

Reading Comprehension

Date: / / 201

Read the following passage, then do as required below:

Jerry was the kind of person you can never hate. He was always in a good mood and always had something positive to say. He was a unique manager and had several waiters who had followed him around from restaurant to restaurant. **They** followed Jerry because of his attitude. He was a natural motivator. If an employee was having a bad day, Jerry was there telling the employee how to look on the positive side of the situation.

Seeing this style really made me curious, so one day I asked Jerry, "How can you be a positive person all of the time?" Jerry replied, "Each morning I wake up and say to myself, Jerry, you have two choices today. You can choose to be in a good mood or to be in a bad mood.' I choose to be in a good mood. Each time something bad happens, I can choose to be a victim or to learn from it. I choose to learn from it. Every time someone comes to me complaining, I can choose to accept their complaining or to point out the positive side of life. I choose the positive side of life."

Jerry added. "Life is all about choices. You choose how you **react** to situations. You choose how people will affect your mood. You choose to be in a good or in a bad mood. Finally: It's your choice how you live life."

a. Choose the suitable completions from a), b), c) and d):

- The best title for this passage could be:
 a) **Two choices** b) **Complaining** c) **Bad Mood** d) **Positive Attitude**
- The underlined pronoun "**They**" in the line 3 refers to:
 a) **situations** b) **waiters** c) **restaurants** d) **sides**
- The underlined word "**react**" in line 13 means:
 a) **have a job** b) **be bad** c) **do something** d) **make a choice**
- The writer's purpose of writing this passage is to:
 a) **persuade us to be positive** b) **ask us to work in restaurants**
 c) **encourage us to be victims** d) **tell us how to be curious**
- The waiters followed Jerry from restaurant to restaurant because he:
 a) **hated them** b) **had a positive attitude**
 c) **was a bad manager** d) **didn't have a choice in life**
- According to the passage, Jerry is a:
 a) **hateful person** b) **bad person**
 c) **successful person** d) **negative person**

b. Answer the following questions in reference to the passage:

7. How can you describe Jerry's lifestyle?

.....

8. What was Jerry's brief advice to the writer about life?

.....