Ruqaya middle school

first semester 2024/2025

English pamphlet

Grade 8



Name:.....

Class: 8/.....

Ms: Fatma Al-Adwani

PROGRESS CHECK

Date/unit	notes	Parents signature
	Excellent 👏 Complete and correct 😩	
	Excellent 👏 Complete and correct 😩	
	Excellent 👏 Complete and correct 😩	
	Excellent 👏 Complete and correct 😩	
	Excellent 👏 Complete and correct 😩	
	Excellent 👏 Complete and correct 😩	

Quizzes	Grades
Vocabulary quiz	/2
Grammar quiz	/2
Reading quiz	/4
Writing quiz	/4
Dictation	/2
Project	/8

صفوة معلمي الكويت

UNIT: 1
VOC

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
sprinting	Noun	جري باقصى سرعة
extremely	Adverb	جدا - للغاية
resistance	Noun	مقاومة
flexible	Adjective	مرن - لين
regimen	Noun	نظام متبع
session	Noun	جلسة
cool down	Phrasel verb	يهدئ
promise	Verb	يعد
arrow	Noun	سهم
strict	Adjective	صارم - قاسي
risk	Noun	مخاطرة
obesity	Noun	سمنة مفرطة
amount	Noun	كمية
gain	Verb	يكتسب
lack	Verb	يفتقر إلى
adequate	Adjective	مناسب - كاف

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 1

Date:……

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

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

arrow - extremely - sprinting - flexible - promised

1- I'm ……sorry for troubling you.
2- You need to shoot the ……to the middle of the target.
3- Stretching everyday can make you …… .
4- She …… to do well on her next exams.

Date:……

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

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

1- You should eat small ……of chocolate each day.
a. regimen. b. session c. amount d. lacks

2- Skydiving is a very …… .
a. session b. strict c. obesity d. risky

3- She …… experience that qualifies her for this job.
a. strict b. lacks c. amount. d. obesity

Ms. Fatma Aladwani

Date:.....

GRAMMAR

Gerund	Infinitive
هو عبارة عن فعل مضاف له (ing) و يستخدم كاسم	هو حالة الفعل في التصريف الأول مسبوقا بـ (to)
▪ Stretching keeps your body flexible. ▪ I enjoy playing football. ▪ Nora is good at cooking many dishes. ▪ My brother prefers drinking milk. ▪ I try going on a diet.	▪ We need to train hard for the race. ▪ It is important to eat fruit and vegetables. ▪ I try to go on a diet. ▪ It is easy to practise a sport. ▪ I study hard to get high marks.
يضاف للفعل (ing) بعد: am / is / are / was / were / like / enjoy / go / prefer / on / in / for / about / try / look forward to	يأتي الفعل بدون إضافة بعد: to / can / could / will / would / may / might/ shall / should / do / does / did

A: Choose the correct verb:

1- Students go to school to (learn / learning / learns – learned) many subjects.
2- I dream of (am / be / being) a famous scientist.
3- (Read / Reads / Reading / To read) is my favourite hobby.
4- Shoug loves (listen - listening - listenins) to podcats.
5- I need to (do - doing - does) my homework tonight.
6- (To practise - Practising - Practices) sports is healthy for the body and mind.

B: Correct the verbs between brackets:

1- (Eat) proteins is very important for athletes. _____
2- It is preferable to (drinking) a lot of water. _____
3- He likes to (went) out with his friends. _____
4- I like to (eating) cereal for breakfast. _____
5- She could (does) her hoemwork online. _____
6- (Eat) breakfast is important when you start your day. _____

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date:.....

GRAMMAR

Present simple

- يتكون المضارع البسيط من التصريف الأول ويعبر عن:

1– عاده (habit)

- I pray at the mosque every day.

– We always get up early.

-OBJ OBJAli always reads the Quran.

-She usually swims in the see

2- حقيقه (fact)

- Ice melts in hot weather.

- It gets cold in winter.

يضاف للفعل (s)إذا جاء بعد (he / she / it) أو أي اسم مفرد:

He / (Ali)

She / (Mona) Verb + (s / es)

It / (Cat)

Key words:
every/sometimes/usually/
often/rarely/always

Present Continuous

I	am	+ verb + ing
He / She / It (اسم مفرد)	is	
You / We / They	are	

- I am reading English now.
- Look, he is watching TV.
- Listen, they are playing music.

Key words:
Now / look / listen
at the moment / still

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
صفوة تعلمي الكويت

Date:.....

GRAMMAR

A: Choose the correct verb:

1. Now, we (eat – were eating – are eating) our lunch.
2. Look, they are (run – runs – running – ran) quickly.
3. Listen, Abeer (speaks – is speaking – are speaking) English.
4. What are you (do – does – did – doing) now?
5. They (watch – are watching - watches) TV at that moment.
6. Sarah usually (goes - go -going) for a walk in the morning.
7. Farah (study - studies - studying) every afternoon.
8. He rarely (like – likes – liked) drinking milk.
9. My friend (eats – eat – ate) ice cream daily.
10. They (like – likes – liked) to repair cars.
11. She (drink – drinks – drank) tea every day.
12. Children (suffer – suffers – suffered) from diseases in poor countries.

B: Correct the verbs between brackets:

1.Sara (sleep) now. .....
2.I'm (read) English now. .....
3.Where are they (pray)? .....
4.Look, the boys (write) their lessons. .....
5.Listen, Faten (cry) in her room. .....
6.They usually (play) football at school. .....
7.Hamad (visit) his uncle every day. .....
8.We (go) to the club every Friday. .....
9.She always (eat) chocolate. .....
10.The boy often (come) here. .....

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date:.....

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the follwing text to answer the questions:

Once, there were two little mice. One of the mice was a very hard worker. Every morning, she would go outside and fill her basket with beans and nuts. If she was feeling sick, she would still gather food.

The cousin of the hardworking mouse was the opposite. She slept half the day, played and ate her beans and nuts. Soon she **realized** and became aware of the fact that she would not have any food left for the long winter. She went to her hardworking cousin and asked for food. “Why don't you have any food," the hardworking mouse asked. "I've been busy playing and sleeping", the lazy mouse said. "Well, here's a basket, stop being lazy and gather some food for yourself," said the hardworking mouse.

While the lazy mouse was gathering food, she came across a grasshopper playing happily in the fields. "Hey mouse," said the grasshopper. "Come and play with me instead of wasting your time gathering food! “I only have a few days to collect food," said the lazy mouse. "You should be gathering **some** too." "Oh please," said the grasshopper. "I have **plenty** of grass, corn and leaves, I'd rather have fun. “The lazy mouse said goodbye and continued to gather her own food.

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

1- Which of the following is the title for this story?

a. Having Fun b. The Lazy Mice
c. Gathering Food for Winter d. The Value of Hard Work

2- What is the meaning of the underlined word "realized" in the 2nd paragraph?

a. went out b. found out
c. looked out d. dropped out

3-The underlined word ‘some’ in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

a. food b. days
c. time d. fields

4.According to the story, mice eat:

a. corn b.leaves
c. beans d.grass

5.What lesson did the grasshopper learn in this story?

a. Winter comes fast.
b. Don’t eat or play in summer.
c. Keep today’s work till tomorrow.
d. Plan ahead and prepare for days of need.

b) Answer the following questions:

6.Why did the grasshopper look very weak?

.....

7.What made the lazy mouse feel proud and happy at the end of the story?

.....

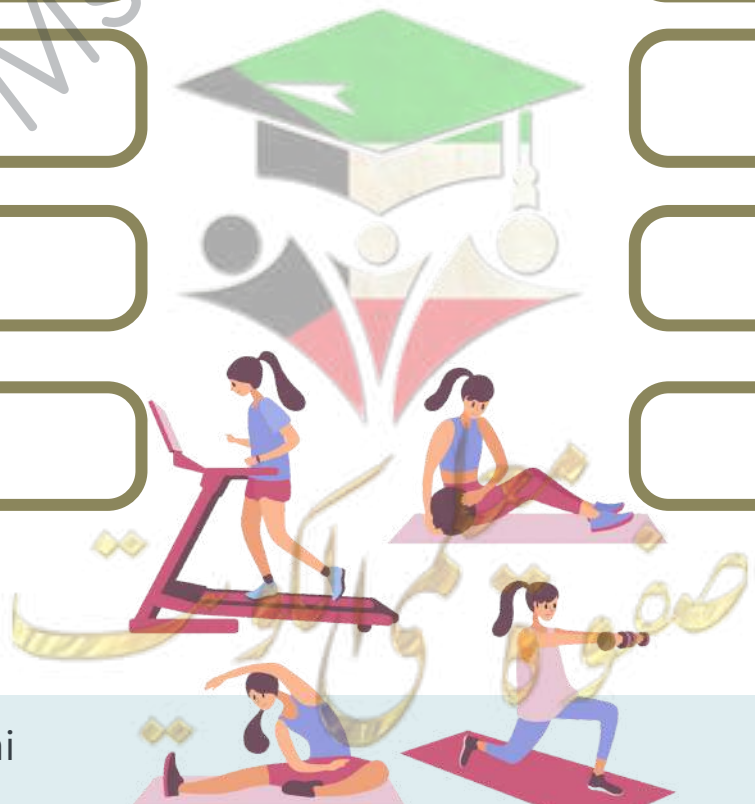
Ms. Fatma Aladwani
معلمي الكويت

Date:.....

WRITING

Write a report about “doing exercise” stating it’s importance and kinds of exercises.

Ms. Fatma Aladwani



Ms. Fatma Aladwani



صفوة معلمي الكويت



Dictation

.....

.....

.....

.....

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
صفوة معلمي الكويت

UNIT: 2
VOC

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
lead/led	Verb	يؤدي الي
theme	Noun	موضوع- فكرة
provide	Verb	يعطي
cavern	Noun	كهف - مغارة
voluntary	Adjective	تطوعي
native	Adjective	محلي
recently	Adverb	مؤخراً
achieve	Verb	يحقق
improve	Verb	يطور - يحسن
master	Verb	يتقن
frequently	Adverb	بشكل متكرر
infection	Noun	عدوى- تلوث
sight	Noun	بصر
determination	Noun	تصميم
overcome	Verb	يتغلب على
barrier	Noun	عائق - حاجز
inspire	Verb	يلهم
incredibly	Adverb	بشكل مذهل
capable	Adjective	قادر على

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
معلمتي الكويت صفوق

Unit 2

Date:.....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

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

lead to - theme - recently - voluntary

1- I.....bought a new car.

2- The .....of the ceremony will be about the color pink.

3- Eating clean will ..... better health.

Date:.....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

***Choose the correct answer from a,b,c and d**

1- I'm so proud of you, you have .....your grades since last year.

a. improve . b. infection c. achieve d. frequently

2- Skydiving is a very ..... .

a. session b. strict c. obesity d. risky

Date:.....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

***Match the word with the definition.**

1- barrier ( ) the ability of seeing things.

2- sight ( ) a thing that blocks one's way.

3- overcome ( ) succeed in dealing with a problem or difficulty.

Ms. Fatma Aladwani

GRAMMAR

Present Perfect (ever)

▪ يعبر المضارع التام عن احداث تمت و لكن اثرها موجود و لا نذكر وقت حدوثها و يتكون من:

I / You / We / They	have	+ verb 3
He / She / It (اسم مفرد)	has	

I have lived in that house for 10 years.
Nora has helped her mother since morning.

▪ لنفي جملة في زمن المضارع التام نضع (not) بعد (have / has) كما يلي:

Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النـــفي
I have visited the museum.		I have **not** visited the museum.	
Nora has acted in a play.		Nora has **not** acted in a play.	

▪ لعمل سؤال (Yes/No Question) نبدأ السؤال بـ (have / Has) كما يلي:

Question	السؤال	
Have you ever eaten Italian food?	**= Yes, I have.**	**= No, I haven't.**
Has she ever visited a museum?	**= Yes, she has.**	**= No, she hasn't.**

▪ يعبر المضارع التام عن احداث تمت و لكن اثرها موجود و لا نذكر وقت حدوثها ويأتي مع:

since	منذ	for	لمدة	just	حالا
already	من قبل	not….yet	ليس.....بعد	ever	ذات مرة

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date:.....

GRAMMAR

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

1- Dana ..... to the museum.

a) were
b) has been
c) been just ever
d) have been

2- My relatives..... together for the Hajj.

a) travelling
b) have travelled
c) has travelled
d) travels

3- We ..... the Queen in the celebration.

a) are met
b) meeting
c) has met
d) have met

4- I ..... my long hair.

a) cutting b) have cut c) has cut d) was cut

B: **Change into negative:**

1- I have met my favourite movie star.

.....

2- We have talked to the manager.

.....

3- Salwa has seen a flying saucer.

.....

Ms Fatma Aladwani
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date:.....

GRAMMAR

to / in order to – so that

- تأتي كل من (to / in order to) بمعنى (لكي) وتعبر عن الغرض ويأتي بعدها فعل بدون إضافة:

Nasser studies hard **to** achieve his dreams.
Mona got up early **in order to** help her mother.

- تستخدم (so that) بمعنى (لهذا السبب) وتعبر عن الغرض من فعل الشيء و يأتي بعدها فاعل وفعل مثل (can/could):

Nasser studies hard **so that** he can achieve his dreams.
Mona got up early **so that** she could help her mother.

- **Correct the verbs between brackets:**

1-Sara took her camera. She wanted to take some photos. (so that)
.....
2-Omar opened the window. He wanted to let fresh air in. (in order to)
.....
3-Fawaz studied hard. He wanted to get better marks. (in order to)
.....
4-Remas learns French. Her aim is to live in France. (to)
.....
5-I've collected money. I will buy a new car. (so that)
.....
6-Hoor attends to a course. She wants to learn English. (to)
.....
7-Sara turned on the lights. She wanted to see better. (so that)
.....
8-I will come with you. I want to help you. (in order to)
.....
9-We are going to cinema. We will watch a horror film. (to)
.....
10-You must take your umbrella so that you won't get wet. (in order)
.....

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
معلمتي الكويت

Date:.....

READING COMPREHENSION

- **Read the following passage then answer the questions below**:

Organic food is very **popular** these days. It can also be very expensive. Some organic food costs twice as much as non-organic food. Parents of young children, and even some pet owners, will pay high prices for organic food if they think it's healthier. But many others think organic food is just a waste of money.

There is one main difference between organic and non-organic food. Organic farms do not use agricultural chemicals such as pesticides that stop insects from damaging crops. In many countries, foods that claim to be organic must have special labels that guarantee they're grown organically.

Some people think organic also means "locally grown", and originally this was true. But over time organic farming has become big business, with many organic foods now being grown by large agricultural companies that sell their products far from where they're grown. Processed food made with organic ingredients has also become more popular. At first, only small companies produced these products. But as demand overtook supply, big food companies that had been selling non-organic products for many years also began selling organic products. Small organic food companies found it difficult to compete with these big companies, and many didn't stay in business much longer.

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

1. What is the best title for this passage?
a. agricultural chemicals. b. Organic and non-organic food
c. Locally grown food d. heart diseases

2. What is the " antonym" of the underlined word " **popular**"?
a. unknown b. uneasy
c. unbelievable d. unsafe

3. What is the main difference between organic and non-organic food?
a. the use of pesticides b. the size of companies
c. the location of farms d. the waste of money

4. The writer's purpose of writing this passage is to:
a. make big companies to sell organic food.
b. call for producing more agricultural chemicals.
c. encourage us to eat organic food.
d. convince us to have pet animals.

5. According to the passage, all the following statements are NOT True Except:
a. Processed food made with organic ingredients is no longer in the markets.
b. Many small organic food companies can't do business easily.
c. Pet owners never pay high prices for organic food.
d. Insects usually help the crops to grow well.

B)Answer the following questions:

6. Scientists advise us to eat organic products rather than as non-organic food. Why?
.....

7. What are the dangers of using agriculture chemicals in growing crops?
.....

Ms Fatma Aladwani

Date:.....

WRITING

"We read many inspiring stories about people who are facing difficult challenges in life." Plan & write a report of two-paragraph about an inspiring challenegd / disabled person you admire and the difficulties they face in their daily life, not less than 10 sentences.

Ms. Fatma Aladwani



Ms. Fatma Aladwani





Dictation

Ms. Fatma Aladwani

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Ms. Fatma Al-Adwani

UNIT: 3
VOC

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
separate	Adjective	منفصل
employ	Verb	يوظف
wage	Noun	راتب
instead of	Adverb	بدلا من
trap	Noun	فخ
drop out	Phrasel Verb	يقع من
jobless	Adjective	بلا عمل
inhale	Verb	يستنشق
stingy	Adjective	بخيل
furious	Adjective	غاضب جداً
hearty	Adjective	مشبع
justice	Noun	عدالة
crowd	Noun	حشد
unfairly	Adverb	غير عادل
dispose of	Phrasel Verb	يتخلص من
float	Verb	يطفو
package	Noun	طرد
gravity	Noun	الجاذبية
casual	Adjective	غير رسمي
specialised	Adjective	متخصص

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
معلمي الكويت صفوق

Unit 3

Date:.....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

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

separate - instead of - wage - employs

1- Each villa has a ..... sitting room.

2- The company ..... a range of engineers

3- I want to keep fit so I walk everywhere ..... driving.

Date:.....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

***Choose the correct answer from a,b,c and d**

1- He's very ..... about lending money.

a. stingy b. unfairly c. crowd d. justice

2- She prepared a hearty stew for dinner.

a. justice b. strict c. hearty d. inhale

Date:.....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

***Match the word with the picture.**

1- package

2- float

3- gravity





Ms. Fatma Aladwani

Date:.....

GRAMMAR

Present Perfect (since / for)

- يعبر المضارع التام عن احداث تمت و لكن اثرها موجود و لا نذكر وقت حدوثها و يتكون من:

I / You / We / They	have	+ verb 3
He / She / It (اسم مفرد)	has	

Keywords: already-just-recently-since-for-ever -never- Yet with (questions & negative)

Examples:

1. Sara **has seen** that movie twenty times.
2. I **have already** met him before.
3. There **have been** many earthquakes in Japan..
4. He **has just finished** his homework.
5. I **haven't met** Ali **yet**.
6. **Have** you **read** the book **yet**?

Since منذ	For لمدة
• since 9 o'clock • since Monday • since January • since 1997 • since yesterday • since last...Week/month/year • since last night • since I left school	• for 20 minutes • for three days • for 6 months • for 4 years • for a long time • for ever • For a period

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
معلمي الكويت صفوة

Date:.....

GRAMMAR

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

1. I ..... English for 7 years.
a. Have learned. b. learned.
b. Has learned d. learning.

2. Noura has studied ..... three hours. Now she is tired.
a. for b. since
b. from d. has

3. He..... A holiday since last summer.
a. Have b. has
b. Haven't had d. hasn't had

B:Do as shown in brackets:

1. Mrs. Muneera has worked in this school since 2019. (Ask a question)
.....

2. She has sent an e-mail for a month. (Ask a question)
.....

3. Mariam (move) to America since 2013. (Correct the verb)
.....

4. We (wait) at the airport for many hours. (Correct the verb)
.....

5. I have this I phone since last November. (Ask a question)
.....

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
صفوة تعلمي الكويت

Date:.....

GRAMMAR

Intensifiers (too....to/ so.....that)

we use (too..... to / so ..... that.) to support and explain an adjective.

Too ..(adj) to + base verb (infinitive).

Example:
Farah was too tired to finish her work.

So (adj) that + Clause: (Subject + modal)

Example:
Farah was so tired that she couldn't finish her work.

A: Choose the correct answer:

It's too late _____(to – that – with) start packing your luggage. You will miss the plane. Anyway I think your bags are ____ (too – very – so) heavy that you need someone to carry them for you.

B:Do as shown in brackets:

1. This question is difficult. I can't answer it. [Join with so .. that]
_____
2. He is very poor. He can't buy a bag. [Join with too .. to]
_____
3. Maha was very tired. She couldn't finish the housework. [Join with so .. that]
_____
4. The room was very dark. We couldn't see anything. [Join with too .. to]
_____
5. My shoes are very tight. I couldn't wear them. [Join with so .. that]
_____

Ms. Fatma Aladwani

Date:.....

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

So many tales have been told about the Arabian Desert. It is a great desert region of extreme south-western Asia that occupies almost the entire Arabian Peninsula. It is the largest desert area on the continent covering an area of about 2,300,000 square km and the second largest on Earth, surpassed in size only by the Sahara, in northern Africa. A large part of the Arabian Desert lies within the modern kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Vegetation at first seems non-existent, but as you walk through the desert, you can find scattered patches of growth on the surface, or bits of green where shrubs strive to survive. Date palm trees, rose flowers and ghaf trees are some of the plants you may find. The Sun and Moon are bright in clear skies, although dust and humidity may lower visibility.

Before the takeover of industrial development in Arab countries, Arabs lived a totally different life. Humans have lived in the Arabian Desert as far back as early Pleistocene times, approximately 2.6 million years ago. Artifacts have been found across the desert, showing that humans lived in different areas at that time. Back then, people who were living in the Arabian Desert are known as Bedouins. Bedouins were nomads, they had no fixed place to live. **They** travelled from place to place earning a living as tradesmen, stockbreeders, and transporters. Some Bedouins moved seasonally, while others moved all the time. The main reason behind being nomadic is to look for grassland, especially when water isn't plentiful. Technological development has changed the way of living in the region, and yet Arabs still hold on strongly and proudly to their traditions and certain practices.

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

1. The most suitable title for this passage is:

a. The Land of the Bedouins b. Industrial Development in Arabia
c. Agricultural Problems d. The History of Saudi Arabia

2. The underlined pronoun "**they**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:

a. Camels b. Bedouins c. Lands d. Sheep

B: Answer the following questions in full sentences:

3. What is considered the largest desert in the world?

.....

4. Why were Bedouins nomadic?

.....

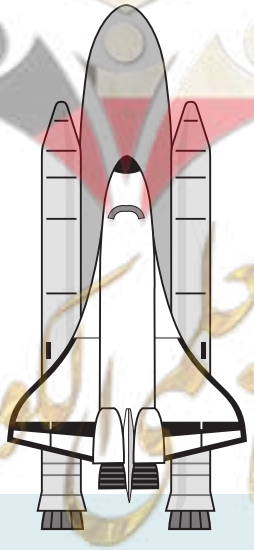
Ms. Fatma Aladwani

Date:.....

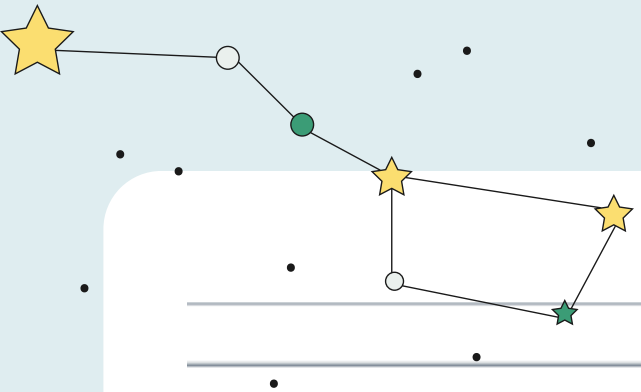
WRITING

Write a report of two pragraphs “not less than 10 sentences” about “ living in space” stating the food astraunats have and the clothes they wear:

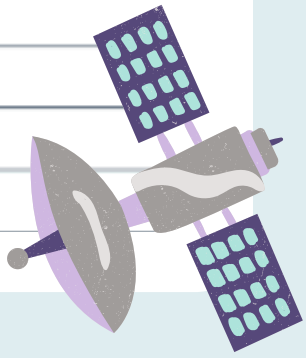




Ms. Fatma Aladwani



Ms. Fatma Aladwani





Dictation

.....

.....

.....

.....

Ms. Fatma Aladwani

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Ms. Fatma Al-Adwani

UNIT: 4
VOC

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
hire	Verb	يؤجر
raise	Verb	يجمع
community	Noun	مجتمع
demote	Verb	ينزل درجة
harsh	Adjective	قاسي
quit	Verb	يترك
wound	Noun	جرح
compelled	Adjective	مجبر
astonished	Adjective	مندهش
plunge in	Phrasel verb	يقفز في
beg	Verb	يتوسل
exceptionally	Adverb	بشكل استثنائي
humble	Adjective	متواضع
hardship	Noun	صعوبة- معاناة
genertation	Noun	جيل
securely	Adverb	بشكل امن
throughout	Preposition	طوال
tug on	Phrasel verb	يشد - يسحب
heritage	Noun	تراث

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 4

Date:.....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

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

raising - community - compelled - hire

1- He was.....to give up his job because of his illness.

2- our school is.....money to build a hospital.

3- Our company is going to.....new workers.

Date:.....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

***Choose the correct answer from a,b,c and d**

1- Ronaldo is.....talented. He is amazing.

a. community b. securely c. exceptionally d. compelled

2- The child.....his father to buy him a new toy.

a. tugging on b. begging c. d. inhale

Date:.....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

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

1- Saudi Arabia has a wonderful.....like their traditional dress.

a.heritage b.future c.generation d.community

2- every student has to work hard.....the school year.

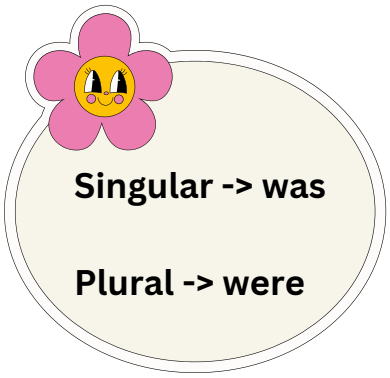
a.hardship. b.throughout c.heritage d.securely

Ms. Fatma Aladwani

Date:.....

GRAMMAR

The Passive Voice (Past Simple)



Object + was/were + Past Participle

The Passive Voice is used to focus on the action rather than who did it.

***Examples*:**

- **Dana opened a small cafe.** → **- A small cafe was opened by Dana.**
- **They took some pictures.** → **- Some pictures were taked taken by them.**
- **He borrowed a book.** → **- A book was borrowed by him.**

A:Choose the right answer:

• In the last few years, electric cars (**was introduced - were introduced**) to global market. Electric technology (**were invented-inventing-was invented**) to help the environment stay clean.

B:Change the following into passive:

1. Amal bought a new set of speakers from the shop.

_____

2. My mother washed the dishes late night.

_____

3. A Japanese scientist invented more than 300 inventions.

_____

4. Magellan discovered many marine routes around the world.

_____

Ms. Fatma Aladwani

GRAMMAR

Date:.....

Past Continuous Tense

It is used to express actions that were going on for a period of time when another event occurred. The keywords are (**When , While**)

(singular) was / (plural) were + (V+ing)

Example:

When my mother **came** home, we **were eating** dinner.

past simple **was/were v+ing**

Choose the correct answer:

• Last night, I bumped into an old friend while I (**walk-was walking-were walking**) down the road. He (**talked-was talking-were talking**) on the phone when I (**see- saw-seen**) him.

Do as shown between brackets:

1.Ms. Sarah (explain) the lesson when the bell rang. (Correct the verb)

.....

2.While Farah(drive) to work , a car hit him. (Correct the verb)

.....

3. I was doing my homework when it suddenly started to rain. (Ask)

.....

4. The kids (play) football in the garden, when their mother called. (Correct the verb)

.....

5. I heard a scream while I was cooking dinner. (Ask)

.....

6. My little sister (sleep), when we ordered food. (Correct the verb)

.....

Ms. Fatma Aladwani

Date:.....

READING COMPREHENSION

- **Read the following passage to answer the questions below:**

Today, Black Friday is well known in all over the world, when stores have big sales to jump start the holiday shopping season. Have you ever wondered why the day is referred to as “Black Friday”?

The term “Black Friday” originally referred to the day the US gold market crashed on Friday September 24th, 1869, after a period of speculation by two unscrupulous financiers. Apart from the fact that this Black Friday too, had to do with money, the two things are not related.

The real history of Black Friday began in the city of Philadelphia in the 1950s, where the Army-Navry football game was held every year on the Saturday after Thanksgiving. Begining on Friday, the city would swell with shoppers , tourits, and sports fans. It was a grueling weekend for the Philadelphia police dubbed the day “Black Friday”.

A: Choose the correct answer from a, b, or d:

1. The best title of the passage is.....

a.Philadelphia. b. The History of Black Friday
c. US gold market. d. Football Game

2. The real history of Black Friday began in the.....

a.1980s. b.1960s. c.1950’s. d.1970’s

3. The underlined word “related” in the 2nd paragraph means.....

a.connected b.seperated c.different d. unfamiliar

B: Answer the following questions:

1. Where did the real history of Black Friday begin?

.....

2. What does the term “Black Friday” originally referre to?

.....

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
صفوة تعليمي الكويت

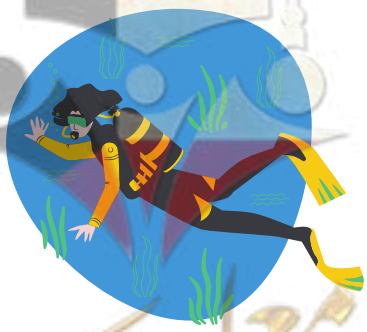
Date:.....

WRITING

Write a report of two paragraphs “not less than 10 sentences” about “pearl diving” stating it’s history and the tools divers use.



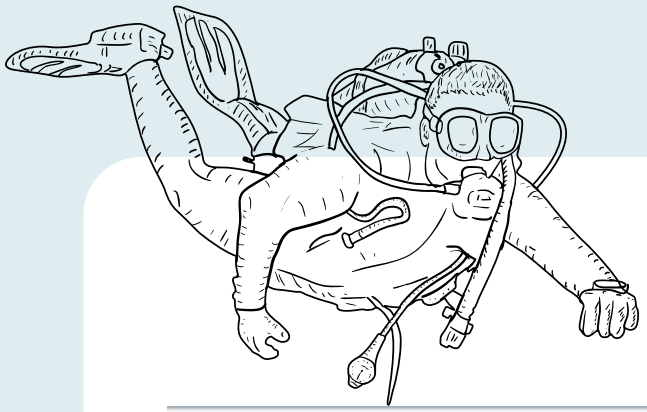








Ms. Fatma Aladwani



Ms. Fatma Aladwani

صفوة معلمي الكويت



Dictation

.....

.....

.....

.....

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
صفوة معلمي الكويت

UNIT: 5
VOC

Word	part of speech	Meaning
equator	Noun	خط الاستواء
unique	Adjective	فريد
glow	Verb	يلمع
reflect	Verb	يعكس
antiquity	Noun	اثار
bargain	Noun	صفقة
atmosphere	Noun	اجواء
sightseeing	Noun	زياره معالم المدينة
destination	Noun	وجه سفر
counting	Noun	العد
height	Noun	ارتفاع
skill	Noun	مهاره
collection	Noun	مجموعه
pleasure	Noun	سرور-متعه
house	Verb	يسكن
impressive	Adjective	عجيب
sculpture	Noun	فن نحت
exhibite	noun	عرض فني
illusion	Noun	خداع

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
معلمي الكويت صفوة

Unit 5

Date:.....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

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

Sightseeing - atmosphere - reflecting - unique

1- the sea was so clear it was .....my face.

2- we had a lot of time to go ..... In London last holiday.

3- experts have noticed changes in the .....

Date:.....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

***fill in the space with suitable word from the list below**

glow- destination - counting - height

1- Dubai is still our most popular .....

2- my little brother can do the .....up to 100 now.

Date:.....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

***Choose the correct answer from a,b,c and d**

1- A samurai must have a great .....

a. Wound b. skill c. theme d. hight

2- Our school library..... a lot of English books.

a. houses b. glows c. Reflects d. counts

3-children get a lot of .....when they play video games.

a.pleasure. b.bargan. c.collection. d.equator

Ms. Fatma Aladwani

Date:.....

GRAMMAR

COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

	الصفات القصيرة	الصفات الطويلة
 Nora	Nora is **tall**.	Nora is **beautiful**.
 Nora Amani	Nora is **taller** than Amani. صفه قصيرة + er + than	Nora is **more beautiful** than Amani. more + صفه طويلة + than
 Nora Amani Mona	Nora is *the* **tallest** girl. *the* + صفة قصيرة + est	Nora is *the* **most beautiful**. *the* + most + صفه طويلة

* عند وصف شخص نأتي **بالصفة كما هي**.

** عند المقارنة **بين اثنين** نأتي بـ **than + er** بعد الصفة القصيرة ونضع **more** قبل الصفة الطويلة .

*** عند تفضيل **واحد** على مجموعة نأتي بـ **the** قبل الصفة و **est** بعدها مع الصفة القصيرة ونضع**most** قبل الصفة **الطويلة**.

Some irregular adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	*worse*	*the worst*
good	*better*	*the best*
far	*farther/further*	*the farthest/furthest*
little	*less*	*the least*
many/much	*more*	*the most*
near	*nearer*	*the nearest/next*



Spelling rules for adjectives

Adjectives ending in (e)	Adjectives ending (y)	Adjectives ending in a vowel + consonant
Put r / st	Change (y) to (i) then add er / est	Double the consonant then add er / est
large– larger	hungry- hungrier	big – bigger
nice- nicest	happy – happiest	fit – fittest
strange - strangest	funny – funniest	hot –hottest

Ms. Fatma Aladwani

Date:.....

GRAMMAR

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

1. Dana is .....him.

a)the oldest. B)much older
c)older than. d)older

2.it is more beautiful..... I thought.

a)as. B)than
c)then. C)That

3.reading books is ..... than watching movies.

a)more enjoyable. b)enjoyable than
C)most. D) not as

B-Do as shown between brackets:

1. Fatima is tall. Sara is short. (Use the comparative form)

.....

2. Noura is (fast) one in the class. (Correct)

.....

3. Driving car is (easy) than driving buses. (Correct)

.....

4. Hadeel is the (tall) one in class. (correct)

.....

5. Camping is fun. Hiking is fun. (use the comparative form)

.....

6. Spanish is hard. French is hard. (use the comparative form)

.....

Ms Fatma Aladwani

Date:.....

GRAMMAR



We use as ... as to say that things are equal or unequal.

Our house is as big as yours.

It isn't as cold as yesterday.

We use (as..adj..as) or (not as..adj ..as) to compare the similarity of adjectives.



This house is not as big as our house!



A-***Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, d***:

1.Ali is not ..... fast as Ahmed.

a)like. B)also

c)as. D)and

2.Dubai isnt.....Manama.

A)big. C)bigger

c)biggest. D)as big as

3.this red table is as .....small as the brown table.

a)smaller. B)smallest

c)small. C)not small

B-Do as shown between brackets:

1.This bag is heavy.This suitcase is heavy. (Use as.....as)

.....

2. I am brave. My brother is brave. (Join using as.....as)

.....

3. Kuwait Dinar is strong. Emarate dirham is strong.(not as.....as)

.....

Ms. Fatma Aladwani

Date:.....

READING COMPREHENSION

- **Read the following passage to answer the questions 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):

1. The best title for this passage could be:

a) Two choices b) Complaining
c) Bad Mood. d) Positive Attitude

2. The underlined pronoun "They" in the line 3 refers to:

a) situations b) waiters c) restaurants d) sides

3. The underlined word "react" in line 13 means:

a) have a job b) be bad c) do something d) make a choice

B: Answer the following questions in reference to the passage:

5. How can you describe Jerry's lifestyle?

.....

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

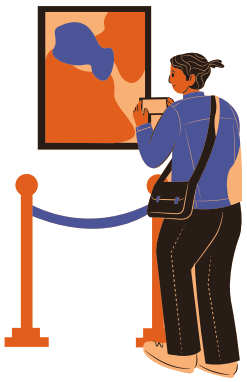
.....

Ms. Fatma Alnajjar

Date:.....

UNIT 5

Plan and write a two- paragraph report (10 sentences) about “Famous Museums" mentioning some famous museums around the World and the importance of museums for countries ":
Put your plan here! Write your topic here! "Famous Museums”



Ms. Fatma Aladwani



Ms. Fatma Aladwani





Dictation

.....

.....

.....

.....

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
صفوة معلمي الكويت

UNIT: 6
VOC

Word	Partof speech	Meaning
Fictional	Adjective	خيالي
thrilled	Adjective	يشعر بسعادة غامرة
schedule	Noun	جدول مواعيد
actullay	Adverb	في الواقع
conduct	Verb	يدير
spoil	Verb	يفسد
luxury	Adjective	رفاهيه
spectacular	Adjective	مذهل
donate	Verb	يتبرع
carpet	Noun	سجادة
return	Adjective	رجوع
oval	Adjective	بيضاوي الشكل
countless	Adjective	لايحصى
royal	Adjective	ملكي
pure	Adjective	نقي
marble	Noun	رخام
import	Verb	يستورد
chandelier	Noun	ثريا

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit 6

Date:.....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

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

luxury - schedule - spoils - thrilled

1- I am so ..... to hear about your new baby.

2- she got a very busy ..... This week, you can meet her next week.

3- Sara loves .....jewelry, she has many expensive earring.

Date:.....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

***fill in the space with suitable word from the list:**

return- carpet - donated - marble

1- my mother ..... 200 KD for children cancer hospital .

2-this castle has got a wonderful Italian..... floor.

3- grandmother has the most expensive..... from Iran.

Date:.....

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

***Choose the correct answer from a,b,c and d**

1- Alsabah ..... family lives in Kuwait Dasman palace.

a. Pure b. oval c. royal d. countless

2- this earrings made of ..... Gold.

a. fictional b. chandelier c. pure d. Marble

Ms. Fatma Aladwani

Date:.....

GRAMMAR

Question Tags

Question tags are the short questions at the end of sentences.

- Hani finished it, **didn't he**?
- Salma worked hard, **didn't she**?
- They didn't leave, **did they**?
- We had to go, didn't we?
- I said that, **didn't I**?

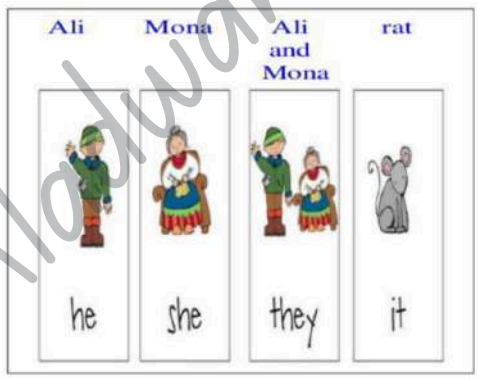
Positive ⟷ Negative

Examples

She studied hard, didn't she?

Ali bought a new car, didn't he?

The weather was hot yesterday, wasn't it?



A: Complete the question tags:

1.You found your last bag,.....?

2. They were working hard,.....?

3. My friend passed all his exams,.....?

4.She was at home yesterday,.....?

5.Ali played football with his friend,.....?

6.Noor finished her project,.....?

Ms. Fatma Alodwani
صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date:.....

GRAMMAR

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

عند وضع مجموعه من الصفات سويا قبل الاسم يجب ان نلتزم بالترتيب التالي :

Opinion الرأي	Size الحجم	Age العمر	Shape الشكل	Color اللون	Origin المنشأ	Material مادة الصنع
beautiful	narrow	old	oval	white	Kuwaiti	wooden
fantastic	large	New	square	black	English	plastic
nice	huge	Modern	triangle	red	German	sandstone

Ms. Fatma Aladwani

A: Re-order these adjectives:

1.My sister keeps her bags in an (red-old-wooden) box.

.....

2.This is a (read-fantastic-leather) bag.

.....

3. She is a (Kuwaiti- beautiful) girl.

.....

4.He gave her six (large-beautiful-red) roses.

.....

5.I bought a (French- silver-new) car yesterday.

.....

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Date:.....

READING

* Read the following passage and answer the following questions:-

Fast food restaurants are almost everywhere in big city. In many big cities all over the world, fast food restaurants are open every day. But why do people prefer fast foodrestaurants to more comfortable restaurants where you can sit quietly at a table and watch the world go by?!

There are many reasons make fast food restaurants popular. **They** are the peed and price. People's time is valuable. They do not want to waste a lot of time eating or preparing food. The pricest are inexpensive as well. Because of large numbers of meals sold everyday costs are kept low.

On the other hand, many people think that fast foods are not healthy because they contain too much salt, and fats, people everywhere prefer eating fast foods because they find it tasty and also economical way to eat.

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

1-What is the best title for this passage?

a. Big Restaurants b. Fast Food c. Healthy Food d. Kinds of Food

2-The underlined pronoun " they " in the 2nd paragraph refers to:

a. people b. reasons c. restaurants d. homes

5-What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?

a. Fast food is healthy b. Time is valuable for people

c. Restaurant serve good food d. Fast food restaurants are popular

3-According to the passage, all the following statements are NOT TRUE except:

a. The village is full of fast food restaurants.

b. Homemade food is popular.

c. Some people think that fast food is unhealthy.

d. It is good to eat in restaurants

B) Answer the following questions:

4-Why do some people prefer eating home- made food?

.....

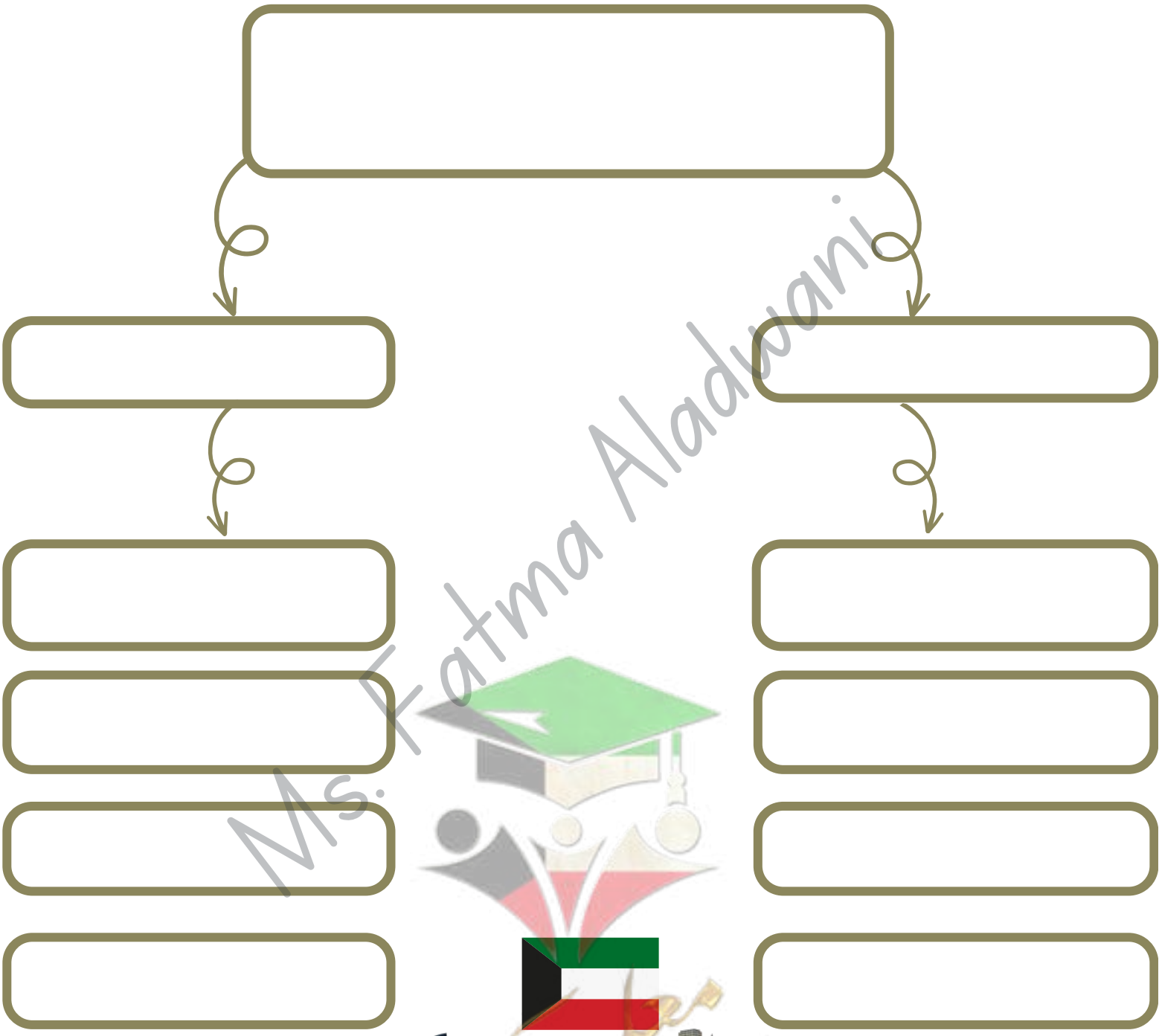
5-What makes fast food meals popular?

.....

Ms Fatma Alwdwani

UNIT 6

— Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (10 sentences) about "Kuwait's Impressive Buildings" including The National Library of Kuwait and Al- Hamra Tower:



Ms. Fatma Aladwani

Ms. Fatma Aladwani





Dictation

.....

.....

.....

.....

Ms. Fatma Aladwani
صفوة معلمي الكويت