

قواعد الصف الثامن وتدريبات عليها من اختبارات سابقة

شرح القواعد

Although , however

تستخدم كلمة Although + however وهما بمعنى على الرغم من، تستخدم للربط بين جملتين كاملتين بينهما تناقض بالمعنى. كما هو موضح بالأمثلة ، وغالباً تكون كلمة Although في بداية الجملة.

So tired Amina was very tired, however , she came to school today.



Although they raised a lot of money, they couldn't build a new mosque.

Choose the right word from a, b, and c:

- (Both - Although - However) Khalid is kind and helpful, he doesn't have any friends.

Do as shown in brackets:

- Ali worked very hard. He didn't with the competetion. [Join with however]
Ali worked very hard howeve he didn't with the competetion

قاعدة المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن الخطط المستقبلية؛ صياغة الفعل تكون بإضافة (, is , are , am) ثم إضافة ing على الفعل. ويستخدم عند وجود مفاتيح الزمن المستقبل مثل .tomorrow , next, tonight, this afternoon, this evening

Present
Continuous for
future
arrangements



Hajer is buying a new computer next week.

Naser is visiting his friends this evening.



They are camping in the desert tomorrow.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Basam (is travelling - travels - travelling) to Abu Dhabi this weekend.

You can also
use will +
inf. To
express the
future



Do as shown in brackets:

- Mr. Hussein (sell) his old car tonight. [Correct]
Mr Hussein is selling his old car tonight. OR (will sell)
- I am visiting my friend tonight. [Ask a question]
What are you doing tonight?

قاعدة الماضي التام: في حال وجود أحد مفاتيح الزمن مثل (before, after, by the time...) نجد بأن هناك فعلين في الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر ، الفعل الأقدم نضعه في الماضي التام وهو عبارة عن (had + التصريف الثالث) والفعل الاحداث نضعه في الماضي البسيط.

Past Perfect

We use the past perfect to talk about an action that happened before another one in the past. The keywords are: { after , by the time , when , where, because..... }



By the time we arrived, she had started to paint the wall.



They went to bed **after** they had eaten a good meal.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- It started to rain when Salim (drives - **had driven** - driving) to his house.

Do as shown in brackets:

- She sent a text message after they (ask) her to reply. [Correct]
_____ **after they had asked her to reply** _____

Both and

قاعدة (Both ..and) كلاهما أو كلاً من: وهي أداة ربط تجمع بين كلمتين للاضافة ، اذا كانت في بداية الجملة نستخدم الفعل المساعد are معها كما هو موضح بالأمثلة.

Both Sara and Mona are good swimmers.

Fatma **is both kind and** helpful.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Both Nadia (**and** - with - or) Laila play the piano very well.

Do as shown in brackets:

- Ali can speak English. He can speak French, too. [Join]
Ali can speak both English and French.

قاعدة (look + prep.) : نضيف حروف الجر على الفعل look تغير معنى الفعل فلا بد من التأكد من فهم المعنى لاختيار الإجابة الصحيحة بالاختبار:

Phrasal Verbs (Look + preposition) :



Look out = be careful
Look after = take care of
Look for = search for
Look up = search in a reference book

- Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

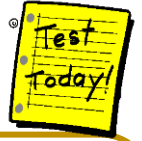
My mother asked me to look (up - for - **after**) my younger sister. I wanted to give her the new toy but I couldn't find it although I looked (**for** - after - out) it everywhere. She almost broke the new glasses but I asked her to look (up - **out** - for)!

Reported Speech - Imperatives

قاعدة تحويل فعل الأمر الى الكلام المنقول: ويكون بإضافة to أو not to في حال النفي ثم تغيير أي ضمير بالشكل المناسب كما هو موضح بالأمثلة:

"Close the door." → She asked me to close the door.

"Don't forget your snack." → Mom asked me not to forget my snack.



Change into passive:

- Ms. Dana: "Don't chat in my class!"
Ms Dana asked us not to chat in her class.
- Father : "Go home directly !"
Father told me to go home directly.
- Eman: "Help your friends."
Eman asked me to help my friends.

Choose the right alternative:

My uncle asked me (helps - helping - to help) him in the office.

قاعدة الضمائر الانعكاسية: لكل ضمير فاعل يوجد ضمير انعكاسي كما هو موضح بالجدول مثال: she ضميرها الانعكاسي هو herself

Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns are objects that refer to the subject. They usually end with ..self or ..selves).



My little sister can dress herself.

They painted the wall themselves.

Subject	Reflexive Pronoun
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you (plural)	yourselves
they	themselves

Choose the right word from a, b, and c:

- Salim taught (myself - himself - yourself) how to play the piano.
- The dog returned to the house by (ourselves - yourself - itself)
- She spent hours looking at (herself - themselves - himself) in the mirror.

قاعدة المعداد وغير المعداد: نستخدم (a few, many) للاسماء المعدادة. ونستخدم (a little, much) للاسماء غير المعدادة أو الكميات.

A few / a little / many / much



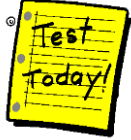
- * There is a little water left in the bottle.
- * There isn't food in the fridge.

ننتبه لطريقة النفي

- * There are a few books on the upper shelf.
- * There aren't many teachers in this school.

Choose the right word from a, b, and c:

- I have (a little - **a few** - much) photos of my friends in my mobile.
- We don't have (many - a few - **much**) time left to finish the project.



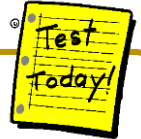
- We used a lot of eggs in the cake. [Make negative]
We didn't use many eggs in the cake.
- There is a lot of money in his pocket. [Make negative].
There isn't much money in his pocket.

Suffixes

A suffix is a word part that we add to the end of the word to make a new word (-ment, -able, -ed, -less, -ful)

Examples: help + **ful**= helpful, fear + **less**= fearless,
Improve + **ment**= improvement, suit + **able**= suitable

قاعدة Suffixes وهي مجموعة أحرف تضاف الى كلمة لتغير نوعها ومعناها كما هو موضح بالأمثلة:

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- The new Marvel film was so (enjoyed - **enjoyable** - enjoyment) .
- This house is so old. It needs a lot of (improves - improved - **improvements**) .

قاعدة صفات المقارنة المزدوجة: مثال (كلما قرأنا عدد أكبر من الكتب ، تعلمنا أكثر) وهي جملتين تكون هناك صفة في كل جملة والصفتين لابد أن تكونا في صيغة المقارنة أي بإضافة (-er) على الصفة القصيرة أو more على الصفة الطويلة.

Double Comparatives

The **more** books I read, the **more** I learn.

The **more** you eat, the fatter you will be.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

1. The (fast - **faster** - fastest) your car is, the more fuel it needs.
2. The more social you are, the (enough - most - **more**) friends you will have.

Rewrite in double comparatives:

1. If you practise English more, your language will be better.
The more you practise English, the better your language will be.

قاعدة ضمائر غير المعرفة: تستخدم في الجملة حسب معنى الجملة
ومعنى الضمير المناسب. كما هو موضح بالأمثلة:

Indefinite Pronouns

Do you know anybody who lives here?

There isn't anything in this box.

Stories are found everywhere around us.

	Person	Place	Thing
every	everybody	everywhere	everything
some	somebody	somewhere	something
any	anybody	anywhere	anything
no	nobody	nowhere	nothing

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- ⊗ (Everybody - Somebody - Nobody) went out. It was raining heavily.
- ⊗ The little baby said (everything - something - anything) but I couldn't understand a word of it.

قاعدة need to: يكون الفعل دائماً في المصدر بعد هذه الكلمة وننتبه لطريقة نفي كلمة
need to في حالاتها الثلاث كما هو موضح بالأمثلة:

need to + inf.

- 1- She needs to sleep now. She doesn't need to sleep now.
- 2- They need to practise. They don't need to practise.
- 3- We needed to go shopping. We didn't need to go shopping.

Do as shown in brackets:

- ⊗ Sara needs to change her school bag. (Make Negative)
Sara doesn't need to change her school bag.



قاعدة الضمائر الموصولة: نستخدم who للتعبير عن العاقل، ونستخدم which للتعبير
عن غير العاقل، ونستخدم where للتعبير عن المكان، ونستخدم when للتعبير عن الزمان

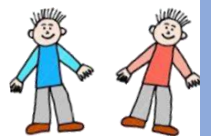
Relative Pronouns

We use them to join two sentences, who with humans- that/which with non-humans, where with places and when with time.

He took the box which was full of chocolates.



Saad went with Ali who lives nextdoor.



The school, where my mother works, is opposite the bank.



Do as shown in brackets:

1. I sold my old car. It broke down last week. [Join the sentences]
I sold my old car which broke down last week.

سؤال القواعد في الاختبار النهائي يكون نوعين فقط : (Choose اختار الإجابة الصحيحة)

و (Do as shown in brackets افعل كما هو مطلوب بين الأقواس)

وفيما يلي بعض الأسئلة التي وردت في اختبارات سابقة:

a)-Choose the suitable answers from a, b, c and d : (4 X 2 = 8marks)

1. Khalid does not have..... time to help others.
a. few b. a lot c. many d. much
2. If needs my help, I am ready and we'll do my best.
a. somebody b. something c. somewhere d. somehow
3. I told my parents to dine out, I will look my little sister.
a. up b. after c. for d. out
4. Playing sports will give a great deal of and happiness.
a. enjoyable b. enjoy c. enjoyment d. enjoyed

b)-Do as shown in brackets : (3 X 2 = 6 marks)

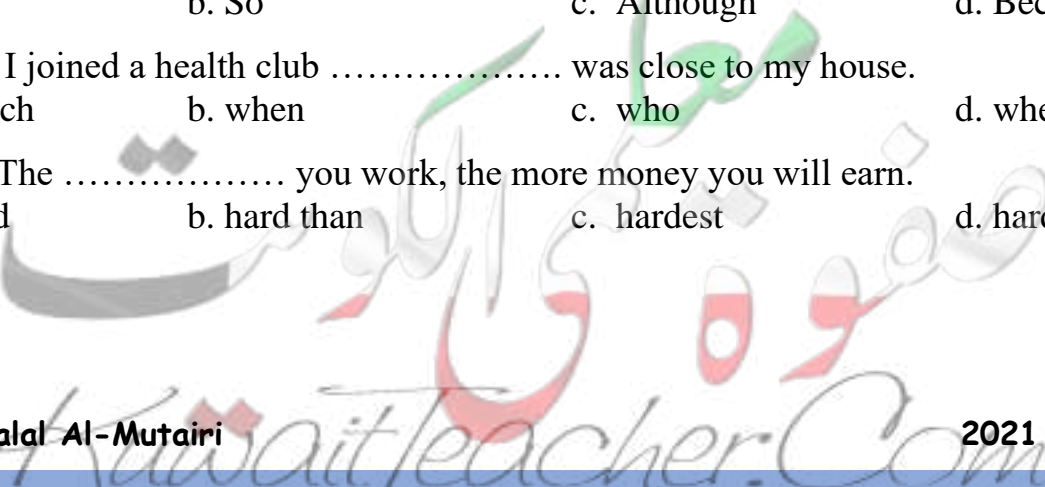
5. That student felt great after he (pass) the final exam. [**Correct the verb**]

6. Ali needed to do this exercise to keep fit. [**Make Negative**]

7. "Don't throw papers on the floor." [**change into reported speech**]

a)-Choose the suitable answers from a, b, c and d : (4 X 2 = 8marks)

1. After I my work, I walked home.
a. finishing b. had finished c. finishes d. finish
2.it was raining heavily, we went to school.
a. But b. So c. Although d. Because
3. I joined a health club was close to my house.
a. which b. when c. who d. when
4. The you work, the more money you will earn.
a. hard b. hard than c. hardest d. harder



b)-Do as shown in brackets : (3 X 2 = 6 marks)

5. "Don't be late again!" said the teacher. [Change into reported]
The teacher asked us _____

6. British people speak English. Canadian people speak English. (Use: **Both..and**)

7. I need to fix my iPad. (make it negative)

a)-Choose the suitable answers from a, b, c and d : (4 X 2 = 8marks)

1. I like tea with a sugar in it.
a. few b. many c. little d. much
2. The more food you eat the you will get.
a. fatter b. as fat c. fatest d. fat
3. I prefer drinking coffee without sugar I like sugary food a lot.
a. so b. although c. because d. already
4. My father advised me late at night. It's bad for the health.
a. to not sleep b. not to sleep c. sleeping d. to slept

b)-Do as shown in brackets : (3 X 2 = 6 marks)

5. I paid them the money after they the order. [correct the verb]
6. This is the car it hit our car from behind. (Join using: **which**)
7. "Tidy your room every day!" (Change into reported speech)
My mother told me _____

a)-Choose the suitable answers from a, b, c and d : (4 X 2 = 8marks)

1. My mother gave me a storybook was very nice.
a. which b. who c. where d. when
2. The teacher took a students with her to the book fair.
a. little b. much c. many d. few
3. She the tickets for the movie before we reached the cinema.
a. buys b. buying c. had bought d. will buy
4. The you speak the better the old lady will hear you.
a. loud b. louder c. loudest d. loud as

b)-Do as shown in brackets : (3 X 2 = 6 marks)

5. Ali speaks French fluently Saud speaks French fluently.
(Join using: Both..and)

6. The writer needed to edit his article. (Make negative)

7. They felt sad after they (lose) the game. (Correct the verb)

a)-Choose the suitable answers from a, b, c and d : (4 X 2 = 8marks)

1. Next week, we to a beautiful country in South Asia.
a. flew b. flies c. are flying d. flying

2. Sara can paint her room I felt so proud of her.
a. myself b. yourself c. himself d. herself

3. He started working in the new company has opened last week.
a. which b. where c. when d. who

4. It's a new film but only a people have seen it.
a. little b. few c. many d. much

b)-Do as shown in brackets : (3 X 2 = 6 marks)

5. If you eat more protein, you will get more energy. Use: the more...the more)

6. The dust storm started after we (go) home. (Correct the verb)

7. My sister needs to water the plants every morning. (Make negative)

