

## قواعد الصف الثامن وتدريبات عليها من اختبارات سابقة

## شرح القواعد

قاعدة المضارع البسيط ، اذا كان الفاعل مفرد (she, he, it) او  
أي اسم مفرد نضع (s) على الفعل ، والنفي يكون باستخدام  
doesn't أو don't وبعدها الفعل في المصدر

## Present Simple Tense



We **stay** at the farm on weekends.

My mother **cooks** fish every Friday.



Do as shown in brackets:

1. Salim ( take ) the iPad to school every Monday. [correct]  
Salim **takes** the iPad to school every Monday.
2. I play tennis with my friends at the weekend. [ Ask a question ]  
**What do you do at the weekend?**
3. The teacher collects our books every Thursday. [ Make negative ]  
The teacher **doesn't collect** our books every Thursday.



قاعدة المضارع المستمر وهي عبارة عن ( is, are, am ) قبل الفعل ثم  
نضع مع الفعل (ing) ، نستخدم هذا الزمن اذا كان في الجملة  
كلمة now أو at the moment.

## Present Continuous Tense



She **is painting** pictures now.

They **are studying** English at the moment.



Note that ( We, you, they and plural names) take **are**. But ( she, he , it and singulars ) take **is**.

مع ( I ) نستخدم am وال ing على الفعل. مع  
she او he او it نستخدم is وال ing على الفعل.  
ومع we أو they أو you نستخدم are مع ال ing



Choose the correct alternative:

- My friends \_\_\_\_\_ ( **are working** - worked - working )  
on the school project at the moment.

Do as shown in brackets:

1. She ( write ) a short story at the moment. [ Correct ]  
**She is writing a short story at the moment.**
2. They ( sleep ) in their rooms now.  
**They are sleeping in their rooms now.**
3. We are practising tennis at the moment. [ Make negative ]  
**We are not practising tennis at the moment.**
4. Salim is working on his school project at the moment. [ Ask ]  
**What is Salim working on at the moment?**

قاعدة الفعل المصدر واسم الفعل: نستخدم اسم الفعل بإضافة ing على الفعل بعد الكلمات مثل ( enjoy, good at, interested in...) وغيرها.  
ويكون الفعل مصدر بدون إضافات بعد الكلمات مثل ( need to, want to, ) وغيرها من الكلمات (It's important to,

**Infinitive & Gerund**

- **The Gerund:** Sometimes we use the gerund ( v+ing) as the Subject in the beginning of a sentence or after these words: { **enjoy, good at , good for, interested in .... etc** }

Example: Sara enjoys playing monopoly.



- **The infinitive:** We use the infinitive ( to+ base verb ) after these verbs or adjectives: { **promise, need, want, decide, It's important, It's easy, It's good ..... etc** }

Example: We need to change the furniture this year.

It's important to listen to your mother's advice.

**Note:** There are some words which you can use gerund or infinitive: { **like , hate, try , prefer ..** }

Examples: I prefer drinking tea. **OR** I prefer to drink tea.

**Choose the right answer:**

1. I need ( studies - **to study** - studying ) tonight.
2. We enjoy ( to cook - cooked - **cooking** ) Italian food.
3. ( **Stretching** - Stretched - To stretch ) is good for cooling down.
4. It's important ( sleeping - **to sleep** - sleeps ) early in a school night.



قاعدة أفعال التكرار: نستخدم الزمن المضارع البسيط مع أفعال التكرار ( always, usually, sometimes, often, never ), وتكوين سؤال عن أفعال التكرار نستخدم ( How often ).

## Adverbs of Frequency

How often does she play the piano?

She usually plays the piano.

She never plays the piano.

Choose the correct alternative for this gap:

- \_\_\_\_\_ do you watch the news? I always watch the news.
- a) How far                      b) How much                      c) How often                      d) How long



Do as shown in brackets:

- Khalid usually ( eat ) a banana in the afternoon. [correct]  
Khalid usually eats a banana in the afternoon.
- Sometimes, We work on the project with the teacher. [ Ask ]  
How often do you work on the project with the teacher

قاعدة المضارع التام: وهي عبارة عن has أو have مع التصريف الثالث للمفعول. ونستخدم هذا الزمن إذا كان عندنا since أو for أو ever أو never في الجملة.

## Present Perfect Tense

has  
or + P.P.  
have

We use the present perfect to talk about past events that happened recently ( He/ She/ It or a singular noun takes has. I/ you/ They/ We or plural nouns take have )



Have you ever seen a horror movie?

Yes, I have

No, I haven't.

My friend has eaten Italian food.



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

- She \_\_\_\_\_ her expensive watch in the airport recently.
- a) have lost                      b) loses                      c) has lost                      d) losing



Do as shown in brackets:

- No, I haven't eaten Chinese food before. ( Ask )  
Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
- 2. Salih ( act ) in a Kuwaiti play with Tareq Al-Ali. [Correct]  
Salih has acted in a Kuwaiti play with Tareq Al-Ali.

Ms. Dalal Al-Mutairi

It's important  
to know the  
Past Participle  
of a verb



2022 /2023

**Expressing Purpose**

قاعدة ابداء الأسباب: نستخدم ( to ) أو ( in order to ) لتوضيح السبب، ويكون الفعل بعدها في المصدر بدون إضافات، ونستخدم ( so that ) أيضاً لتوضيح السبب ويكون بعدها جملة كاملة تحتوي على الفعل المساعد could

we use (to , in order to, so that.) to express the purpose and answer questions with **WHY**.

To / in order to + infinitive ( base verb )

Examples:

She saved money **to buy** a new mobile phone.  
They created a blog **in order to raise** money for charity.

So that + Clause: ( Subject + modal )

Example:

Farah joined the gym **so that she could** lose weight.

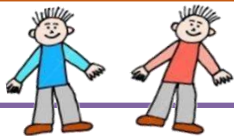
قاعدة المضارع التام: has أو have مع التصريف الثالث للفعل، نستخدم since اذا كان بعدها زمن محدد، ونستخدم for اذا كان بعدها فترة زمنية، والسؤال على هذا الزمن باستخدام ( How long ).

**Present perfect with since & for**

فترة زمنية ← ← زمن محدد

We use the present perfect tense with these two keywords ( since ) ( for ) - and we can ask using "How Long"

**How long** have you used this iPad? → I have used it for three years.



Fahed **has waited** to meet his friend for two hours.



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

- She \_\_\_\_\_ the bags for the trip since this morning.
- a) have packed    b) packing    **c) has packed**    d) packs
- We have known Mariam and her family \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.
- a) since    b) just    c) while    **d) for**

Do as shown in brackets:

1. Ms Dalal has worked in this school since 2019. ( Ask a question )  
**How long has Ms Dalal worked in this school?**
2. Salim (move) to America since 2013. ( Correct the verb )  
**Salim has moved to America since 2013.**
3. We ( wait ) at the airport for many hours. ( Correct the verb )  
**We have waited at the airport for many hours.**

قاعدة التأكيد: نستخدمهم بالترتيب التالي: too وبعدها صفة وبعدها to  
 وبعدها نضع الفعل في المصدر، أو نستخدم so وبعدها صفة وبعدها that  
 وبعدها جملة كاملة يكون فيها الفعل المساعد could أو couldn't .

**Intensifiers**

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.

**Choose the correct alternative for this gap:**

- 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 ☹️.

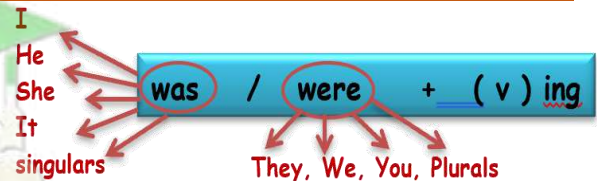


**Do as shown in brackets:**

- This question is difficult. I can't answer it. [Join with so .. that]  
 This question is **so** difficult **that** I can't answer it.
- He is very poor. He can't buy a car. [Join with too .. to]  
 He is **too** poor **to** buy a car.

**Past Continuous Tense**

قاعدة الماضي المستمر: نستخدم هذا الزمن مع when و while .  
 حيث نضع was أو were ونضيف على الفعل (ing).



When my mother came home, we were eating dinner.



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

- He \_\_\_\_\_ ( ran - **was running** - runs ) to school when he fell down.
- When the teacher opened the door, they \_\_\_\_\_ ( singing - **were singing** ) in class.

**Do as shown in brackets:**

- While Fahed ( drive ) to work , a car hit him. [Correct th verb]  
 While Fahed **was driving** to work , a car hit him.

قاعدة الماضي المبني للمجهول: خطوات تحويل الجملة للمبني للمجهول: (1) نشطب الفاعل، (2) نبدأ بالمفعول به، (3) نضع was أو were حسب المفعول به اذا كان مفرد أو جمع، (4) نحول الفعل الى التصريف الثالث.

## Past Simple Passive

She **sent** an e-mail to the teacher.

An e-mail **was sent** to the teacher.



To change a sentence to the past passive:

- 1- Start with the OBJECT.
- 2- Use ( was / were )
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle.



Jobbs **invented** smart phones in 1985.

Smart phones **were invented** in 1985.



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

- This network \_\_\_\_\_ the internet.
- a) calls      b) calling      **c) is called**      d) are calling

Do as shown in brackets:

1. She collected the books yesterday. [Change into **Passive**]

**The books were collected yesterday.**

2. They make good cars in Japan. [Change into **Passive**]

**Good Cars are made in Japan.**

## The Comparative &amp; Superlative

قاعدة المقارنة والمفاضلة: لكي نقارن بين شيئين نضيف -er على الصفة القصيرة أو نضع more قبل الصفة الطويلة و than بعدها، ولكي نفاضل شيء نضيف -est على الصفة القصيرة أو the most قبل الصفة الطويلة.

To compare adjectives we add ( -er, -est ) if the adjective is short or we add ( more ... than, the most ... ) if the adjective is long. Exceptions: ( good, better, best ) - ( bad , worse, worst ) - ( far, farther, farthest ).

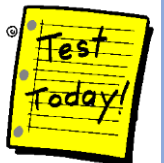
Dana wrote **the most interesting** book about adventures!

The Avenues is **bigger than** the Marina Mall.



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

- Amina is \_\_\_\_\_ girl in my class.
- a) helpful than      **b) the most helpful**      c) helpful      d) more helpful





وكذلك للمقارنة نستخدم ..as ..as نضع  
بينهما الصفة خالية من أي إضافات

as .. adj. .. as  
(not) as ..adj..as

This house is not as big as our house!

Streets in Firdous are as wide as streets in Salmiya.



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

1. This bag is as \_\_\_\_\_ ( smaller - smallest - **small** ) as the red one.

Do as shown in brackets:

1. This car you bought is as expensive as Salim's car. [ Make negative ]  
This car you bought **is not** as expensive as Salim's car.

قاعدة سؤال التأكيد : نضع سؤال التأكيد في نهاية الجملة، لتكوين السؤال: اذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد نبدأ فيه السؤال ونعكس حالة النفي يعني لو كان مثبت ننفيه واذا كان منفي نشيل النفي، ثم نضع ضمير مناسب. أما اذا لم يكون في الجملة فعل مساعد نستخدم ( don't, doesn't, )  
( didn't ) ونضع بعده ضمير مناسب.

## Question Tag

We use question tags at the end of sentences to check information. It can be positive or negative.

### ☺ Main Verbs question tags

- You don't believe her, do you?
- Abeer speaks French, doesn't she?
- We recycle things, don't we?



### ☺ Helping Verbs question tags

- You will help me, won't you?
- It wasn't raining, was it?
- They have been late, haven't they?



Complete the following sentences by adding tag questions:

1. Jassim is a famous artist, **isn't he**?
2. She teaches English at school, **doesn't she**?
3. Salma and Huda are clever students, **aren't they**?

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. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ the giant planes in the museum?  
a. see                      b. saw                      c. seen                      d. seeing
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the plants regularly keep them healthy and fresh.  
a. Watering              b. waters                      c. water                      d. watered
3. My sister bought this camera \_\_\_\_\_ she could take clear photos.  
a. to                      b. so that                      c. in order to                      d. for
4. Paris is \_\_\_\_\_ city in France.  
a. expensive              b. more expensive              c. the most expensive              d. than expensive

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

5. They have lived in Canada for three years.              (Ask a question)

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6. Cairo is a crowded city. Hong Kong is a crowded city, too.              (Use as .. as )

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7. The clouds always block the sunlight.              ( Make negative )

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ more trees will help clean the air.  
a. Grow                      b. Grows                      c. Growing                      d. Grew
2. Last month, we \_\_\_\_\_ my uncle's farm in Abdaly.  
a. visited                      b. visit                      c. visiting                      d. visits
3. Fatma joined the health club \_\_\_\_\_ lose weight  
a. for                      b. so that                      c. too                      d. in order to
4. When she left the mall, it \_\_\_\_\_ heavily outside.  
a. raining                      b. was raining                      c. rained                      d. rains

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



5. My cousin is very short. He can't reach the shelf. (Join using too...to)

6. The designer decorated the new big villa. (Change into passive)

7. Ali has studied medicine for five years. (Ask a question)

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is my favourite sport as it helps me for a healthy living.  
 a. Swim                      b. Swimming                      c. Swims                      d. Swam
2. While I \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea, I saw a shark with scary teeth.  
 a. dives                      b. dived                      c. was diving                      d. dive
3. Last night, I was so frightened \_\_\_\_\_ I couldn't move.  
 a. that                      b. so                      c. too                      d. for
4. We have seen \_\_\_\_\_ interesting film ever.  
 a. most                      b. the more                      c. more than                      d. the most

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

5. Young people understand technology (**good**) than old people. (Correct)

6. Flowers have bright colours. They attract butterflies. (Join using: **in order to**)

7. My friend has lived in Italy for six years. (Ask a question)

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

1. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ my friends in the weekends.  
 a. meet                      b. meets                      c. meeting                      d. met
2. She is trying to finish the homework \_\_\_\_\_ she could watch the film.  
 a. so that                      b. in order to                      c. to                      d. of
3. They haven't seen Aunt Fatma \_\_\_\_\_ three years.  
 a. since                      b. when                      c. with                      d. for
4. This painting is \_\_\_\_\_ one in the musuem.  
 a. more amazing                      b. the most amazing                      c. amazing than                      d. the more

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

5. My brother is a great composer, .....? (Add a question tag)

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6. While they ( fix ) their car, their brother arrived. (Correct the verb)

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7. The new student wrote an interesting story. (Make a question)

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

1. You should stop using social media \_\_\_\_\_ you can have a real social life.  
a. to                      b. so that                      c. in order to                      d. for

2. It's important \_\_\_\_\_ a healthy life style.  
a. keeps                      b. keeping                      c. to keep                      d. kept

3. She \_\_\_\_\_ a new job as a secretary since November.  
a. finds                      b. find                      c. finding                      d. has found

4. The old iPhone is not as fast \_\_\_\_\_ the new one.  
a. as                      b. with                      c. for                      d. so

5. The teacher started a new lesson yesterday, .....?  
a. is she                      b. isn't she                      c. didn't she                      d. did she

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

6. The referee canceled the match yesterday. (Change into passive)

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7. While she ( sleep ) in her room, a fire started downstairs. (Correct the verb)

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8. The astronauts have worked hard for months. (Ask a question)

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