

الصف الثامن  
مذكرة تفاعلية

08



# English

SEMESTER TWO

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2



# تفوق مع مذكرات النجاح

طريقة سهلة ومميزة لعرض الدروس والتمارين



اختبارات الكترونية  
لكل درس  
لكل وحدة

مجانا  
بدون  
اشتراك



ما يميز مذكراتنا !



- شاملة ومختصرة تحوي جميع معلومات الكتاب
- ملونة ومرتبة بشكل جذاب
- يسهل الدراسة
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- نماذج اختبارات محلولة

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صفحة ميمى الكومبيوتر



# مذكرات النجاح

طريقك للنجاح

69398804

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صفوة معلمى الكويت





## Vocabulary

Words	P. S	meaning	Words	P. S	Meaning
obsessed	Adj	مهووس	Feature	N	ميزة
confuse	V	يربك / يشوش	Necessarily	Adv	بالضرورة
addiction	N	إدمان	Worth	Adj	ذو قيمة
unrealistic	Adj	غير واقعي	Fortune	N	حظ / ثروة
arrangement	N	ترتيب / تنظيم	Gather	V	يجمع / يجني
ban	V	يحظر/يحرم	Recount	V	يحكي / يعدد
defend	V	يدافع	application	N	تطبيق
product	N	منتج / إنتاج	Handy	Adj	ملائم / في المتناول

**A: Choose the correct answer:**

1- The pupils suggested some solutions but they are all .....

- obsessed
  handy
  unrealistic
 worth

2- Oil is the main ..... in Kuwait.

- application
  product
 feature
  media

صفوة معلمة الكويت

3- Smoking should be ..... in public places.



defended



gathered



confused



banned

4- My sister is ..... by computer games.



obsessed



worth



unrealistic



handy

### **B: Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

(fortune – necessary – confuse – addiction – defend)

1- Some people suffer from addiction to drugs.

2- I am sorry. I was confused with time 9 am or 9pm.

3- My grandfather has an old watch. It worth a fortune.

4- Our great army is ready to defend our country.

## Grammar



تدرب  
وتعلم  
اختبار  
الالكتروني

### Although/ However

Both words are used to join two opposite sentences.

تستخدم للربط بين جملتين كاملتين بينهما تناقض بالمعنى

Although: بالرغم من

However: ومع ذلك

غالباً تكون Although في بداية الجملة.

ex: - It was raining. However, we decided to go out.

- Although the watch was expensive, he bought it.



**Complete the following sentences using although /however:**

- 1- **Although** the exam was hard, he solved all of it.
- 2- He passed the test; **however**, he didn't get the job.
- 3- **Although** my mother doesn't like pizza, she makes it very well.
- 4- This man looks very old; **however**, he is very active.
- 5- **Although** I was sick, I went to school yesterday.

**Present continuous**

One of its usages is to express about future arrangements.

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن الخطط المستقبلية ويتكون من:

Subject + am/ is/ are + (V + ing)

الفاعل + am/ is/ are + (V + ing)

**ex:** - Sara is buying a new computer next week.

**الكلّات الدالة**

يستخدم مع تعبيرات تدل على المستقبل مثل:

يوم ..... On Monday – .....القادم..... next.....- الليلة tonight – غدًا Tomorrow



**Do as shown between brackets:**

1- Hamad is watching TV tonight. (Make negative)

**Hamad isn't watching TV tonight.**

2- Noha is going to travel to Australia in May. (Ask a question)

**What is Noha going to do in May?**

3- Ahmed and Huda (have) a wedding party next Friday. (Correct)

**Ahmed and Huda are having a wedding party next Friday.**

4- I (study) English next year. (Correct)

**I am studying English next year.**

## Reading Comprehension

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

The computer has become one of the wonders of the world. It is clear that it affects all our lives. The computer systems are developing all the time in the future, you will probably drive your smart car from a city to another. you don't have to worry during this long journey. If something goes wrong with your car engine, the computer in your car will help you. It will find out what is wrong and do what should be done. It will connect to the internet to find the nearest garage that can fix your car problems. This can be done by sending an email. It will be easy to know the problem. Your computer will also help you know the way if you get lost by using satellites. Really it is a great wonder!



**A: Answer the following questions:**

1- What do you think of the computer?

- I think the computer is an important modern invention.

2- How will the computer help drivers in the future?

- If something goes wrong with the car engine, the computer will find out what is wrong and do what should be done. It will also help the drivers know the way if they got lost by using satellites.

3- What does the underlined word "it" refers to?

- "It" refers to the computer in your car.

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

4- The computer in your smart car will help you to:

a sell your car

B build a garage

**c know what's wrong with your car**

D lose the way

5- You will never feel .....while driving a smart car.

a happy

b safe

**c worried**

d Relaxed

## Writing

**"Social media has become a huge part of everyday life"**. Plan and write composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about **(Social Media)** explaining **the advantages and the disadvantages of using social media.**

**NB:** (Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion)

### Planning

#### Social Media

##### The advantages of using it

It allows people to connect

For entertainment

To get information and news

You can earn a good income from it

##### The disadvantages of using it

It reduces the ability to communicate face to face

Addiction

Diseases and health issues

Wasting time



## Topic

Social media has become a huge part of everyday life. The true beauty of social media is that it allows people to connect. Social media is a new form of entertainment, and the majority of people use social media to pass the time. It is also a great place to receive the most up-to-date information and news. The big advantage of social media is you can earn a good income from it, by learning digital marketing for example.

On the other hand, one of the worst aspects of social media is that it reduces the ability to communicate face to face. Most people who use it so much become addicted to it. Which can lead to many diseases and health issues. Also, spending too much time on social media is a waste of time. After all, when you're using it correctly, it helps making your life easier instead of taking over it.





## Vocabulary

Words	P. S	Meaning	Words	P. S	Meaning
convey	V	ينقل	skillful	Adj	ماهر/ بارع
gradually	Adv	تدريجياً	wearable	Adj	قابل للارتداء
exchange	V	يتبادل	bracelet	N	سوار
efficiently	Adv	بفاعلية	Skin	N	جلد / بشرة
reaction	N	رد فعل / تفاعل	access	N	مدخل / منفذ
means	N	وسائل / طرق	activate	V	ينشط
sensitive	Adj	حساس	various	Adj	متعدد / مختلف
talented	Adj	موهوب	directly	Adv	مباشرة

**A: Choose the correct answer:**

1- Our talented teacher always ..... information perfectly.



**conveys**



exchanges



imports



donates

2- My mother bought a golden ..... from the jeweler's.



reaction



means



**bracelet**



skin

3- She didn't answer ..... but sat silently for a few moments.



directly



gradually



efficiently



necessarily

4- It was a ..... situation when the poor man lost his little money.



countless



sensitive



royal



skillful

5- Trains ..... both passengers and goods.



active



exchange



convey



gather

**B: Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

(talented – skin – feature – bracelet – various)

1- My skin is very sensitive I can't bear sun rays.

2- Woman and girls are fond of gold necklaces, rings and bracelet.

3- There are various kinds of fish and sea animals in the sea.

4- Ahmed is very talented in playing football, he will be a famous football player.



## Past perfect

عند وقوع حدثين في الماضي فإن الحدث الأول يكون في زمن الماضي التام والذي يحدث بعده في زمن الماضي البسيط.

Had + P.P (V3)

ex: When he went to the airport, the plane had taken off.

الكلمات الدالة

After	before	when	as soon as	by the time	because
بعد	قبل	عندما	بمجرد أن	بحلول الوقت	لأن

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Hassan (feel - **felt** - had felt) better after he (sleep - slept - **had slept**) well.
- 2- By the time he had arrived home, his mother (had celebrated - celebrates - **celebrated**) his success.
- 3- Sara got high marks because she (**had** - has - have) worked hard.
- 4- They (have gone - **had gone** - went) to the airport when I arrived to the house.
- 5- He didn't have any money because he (lost - has lost - **had lost**) his wallet.
- 6- I answered the phone when you (call - called - **had called**) me.
- 7- Salem (goes - **went** - had gone) to the coffee after he had finished his work.

صفوة محمد الكويت

## Both /and

You can join two subjects/objects/or verbs with (both...and).

**Notice:** When joining two subjects, the verb should be in plural form.

تستخدم للربط بين جملتين مثبتتين تشتركان في فاعل أو مفعول أو فعل، ويأتي الفعل بعدها بصيغة الجمع.

**ex:** - Both Ahmed and Ali play football very well.

- Fatima can speak both English and French.

### Join using (both...And):

1- My mother is a good teacher, she is a good house wife.

- My mother is both a good teacher and a good house wife.

2- Famous actors are talented. They are skillful.

- Famous actors are both talented and skillful.

3- Noha is watching TV. Sally is watching TV.

- Both Noha and Sally are watching TV.

4- Hamad is from Kuwait. Salim is from Kuwait.

- Both Hamad and Salim are from Kuwait.

5- I like apple, I like orange.

- I like both apple and orange.

صفوة معلمة الكويت

## Although/ However/ so/ when

Although/ However	So	When
على الرغم من: تستخدم للربط بين جملتين كاملتين بينهما تناقض بالمعنى غالباً تأتي في بداية الجملة *Although	لذلك: بعدها نتيجة	ماضي + when + ماضي تام بسيط
<b>ex:</b> - <u>Although</u> Ali is kind, he doesn't have any friends. - Sara was very tired, <u>however</u> , she came to school.	<b>ex:</b> He has an exam <u>so</u> he studies hard.	<b>ex:</b> He had climbed many mountains <u>when</u> he was a boy.

## Wh. Questions

Forming WH -Questions:

Question word + helping verb + subject + complement+?

أداة الاستفهام + فعل مساعد + الفاعل + تنمة الجملة ؟

### أدوات الاستفهام Questions words

What	When	Where	Why	Who
ماذا	متى (الوقت)	أين (المكان)	لماذا (السبب)	من (العاقل)
How	How many	How much	How often	How long
كيف	كم عدد	كم سعر/ كمية	كم عدد المرات	كم المدة



## Helping verbs المساعدة الأفعال

am	Is	Are	Was	Were	can	Could	Will
would	Shall	Should	May	Might	have	Has	Had

- إذا لم تحتوي الجملة فعل مساعد نستخدم:

للمضارع: do/ does - للماضي: did ونضع الفعل بعدهم بالمصدر.

ex: - Ali is eating fish. ⇒ What is Ali eating?

- Sara will sleep at 9 o'clock. ⇒ When will Sara sleep?

- I go by bus. ⇒ How do you go?

- They went to the market. ⇒ Where did they go?

- عند السؤال عن الفاعل نقوم بحذف الفاعل ونضيف who بدون أي إجراءات أخرى:

ex: Sara cleaned the room. ⇒ Who cleaned the room?

## Yes/ No Questions

Forming Yes/No -Questions:

Helping verb + subject + verb + complement+?

فعل مساعد + الفاعل + فعل + تمة الجملة ؟

- إذا لم تحتوي الجملة فعل مساعد نستخدم:

للمضارع: do/ does - للماضي: did ونضع الفعل بعدهم بالمصدر.



- ex: - Yes, Ali is eating fish. ⇒ Is Ali eating fish?
- No, he will not go with us. ⇒ Will he go with us?
- No, we didn't watch this movie. ⇒ Did you watch this movie?
- Yes, they were sleeping. ⇒ Were they sleeping?
- Yes, she saw the snow. ⇒ Did she see the snow?

## Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Nowadays you can find fast food restaurants in almost every big city. Most people prefer fast food restaurants. Speed and price make them the favorite restaurants. Some people don't want to spend a lot of time preparing food. So, they can order what they want and eat it in about fifteen minutes. That's why they are called 'fast food restaurants'. The prices are also cheap because of the large number of meals sold every day.

People like to be comfortable and enjoy their food. The famous fast food restaurants like Hardee's make sure that a beef burger in Kuwait tastes the same as the one in New York and not different from the one bought in London. An example of fast food is beef burgers. They have too much salt, fat and spices. This mixture of fat, sugar and salt set off the pleasure chemicals in the brain. That is why people like having fast food. But, some people say that they are not good for health. They don't have the important food elements **which** our bodies need.

Food experts advise us not to eat tinned food because it is not fresh. Sometimes, fast food is not well protected from dirt, dust, and insects, especially flies. Such food doesn't also have enough proteins and vitamins. So, eating fast food every day leads to **horrible** fatness and causes many dangerous diseases like heart attacks and high blood pressure.



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

1- The best title for this text is:

**A** Fast Food and its Bad Effects

b Dangerous Diseases

C Healthy Food and Restaurants

d Proteins and Vitamins

2- What does the underlined pronoun (which) in paragraph (2) refer to?

A beef burgers

**b** food elements

C sugar and salt

d pleasure chemicals

3- What is the meaning of the underlined word "horrible" in paragraph (3)?

A dirty

b healthy

**c** very bad

d Very slow

4- What makes fast food restaurants favourite for most people?

A people have much time

**b** people like speed and price

C people have a lot of money

d people like to prepare their own food

5- One of the following statements about fast food is NOT true:

A Beef burgers contain unhealthy food elements

**B** It's advisable to eat fast food daily

C Fast food is full of spices

D Fast food is full of fats

6- What is the author's purpose in writing this text?

**A** To warn us of eating fast food

B To encourage people to eat less

C To protect us from dust and dirt

D To state the advantages of fast food

**B: Answer the following questions:**

7- Why are the prices of fast food meals cheap?

- Because of the large number meals sold every day.

8- What does eating fast food every day lead to?

- It leads to horrible fatness and cause many diseases such as heart attacks and high blood pressure.

## Writing

**"We all have ideas, feelings, and opinions that we want to communicate."** a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about **(communication)** explaining **communication in the past and communication nowadays.**

**NB:** (Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion)

### Planning

communication

In the past

Paintings

Signs and symbols

Letters

Slow and needed a lot of time to be delivered

Nowadays

Telephones

Radio

Television

Internet



## Topic

Humans have been using different methods to communicate from the beginning. Paintings are the oldest methods of communicating. Different signs and symbols were used to deliver messages. People also used letters. The problem was that these methods were slow and needed a lot of time to be delivered.

Nowadays, telephones are one of the most common ways to communicate. Radios are a source of news as well as entertainment. Televisions provide us more entertainment and information. Not to forget that every small activity of our lives, business, and education involves the use of the internet. In the past, now and in the future, communication is an essential part of our that develops understanding among people.



لطلب المذكرة **كاملة** مع الحلول  
ونماذج اختبارات تقويمية ونهاية  
مذكرات النجاح



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