

هاتف

60090309

مذكرة اقرأ في اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف الثامن - ف 1

8.B

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كود قناة اقرأ لتجرام



كود صفحة اقرأ انستجرام



كود واتساب مذكرات اقرأ



كود حل كتاب
Student BOOK
الصف الثامن



كود حل كتاب
WORK BOOK
الصف الثامن

للتوصيل - ٦٠٠٩٠٣٠٩

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سلسلة مذكرات اقرأ {متوسط و ثانوي}

مذكرة اقرأ



صفوة معلمى الكويت

UNIT 1

Life Experiences

Vocabulary

Words	Parts of Speech	Meanings	Examples
sprinting	(N)	الركض - الجري بسرعة	- The groundbreaking athlete Usain Bolt broke many world records in sprinting . - Cheetahs have a unique hunting strategy that involves sprinting after their prey at high speeds.
extremely	(Adv)	للغاية	- Farmers are extremely busy during the harvest. - Some mushrooms are extremely poisonous.
resistance	(N)	مقاومة	- Taking vitamin C builds up your resistance to infection.
flexible	(Adj)	مرن	- The rubber band is flexible and can stretch without breaking. - The clay is flexible and can be molded into any shape.
session	(N)	جلسة - نشاط	- The music session was amazing. - Let's begin our yoga session .
regimen	(N)	نظام غذائي	- After his heart attack the doctor put him on a strict regimen .
cool down	(Ph.V)	يهدئ	- I drank a lemonade to cool down . - I'm going to take a dip in the pool to cool down on this hot day.
promise	(V)	يوعد	- I promise to be there on time. - I promise to do my best.
arrow	(N)	سهم	- The archer pulled back the bowstring and released the arrow , hitting the target with precision.
strict	(Adj)	شديد - صارم	- The school has a strict dress code that students must adhere to. - The company has a strict policy.
risk	(N)	مخاطرة	- You should take a risk and try something new.
obesity	(N)	سمنة	- Lack of exercise can cause obesity . - Eating too much junk food can cause obesity .
gain	(V)	يحصل علي	- We gain knowledge by learning. - By being honest, you gain trust.
amount	(N)	كمية	- I have a limited amount of candy.
lack	(V)	ينقص	- I lack the energy to run a marathon.
adequate	(Adj)	كاف - مناسب	- The teacher gave us adequate time to finish the test.

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

1- She has a weekly at the health club on Saturdays.

- a) sprinting b) resistance c) arrow d) session

2- He faithfully to call me every week.

- a) gained b) lacked c) promised d) cooled down

3- Rubber is a/an substance.

- a) strict b) flexible c) voluntary d) adequate

4- You need a/an powerful microscope to see something so small.

- a) extremely b) personally c) faithfully d) eventually

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

obesity - gain - sprinting – adequate - risk

5) Giving up smoking reduces the of heart disease.

6) She failed to admission to the university of her choice.

7) We had food and drink for a week's journey.

8) Overeating is surely the main cause of

B) Reading Comprehension (16Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

Have you ever heard of an animal called a leopard? Maybe you've seen one at the zoo or learned about it at school. These big cats have light-colored fur that is covered in dark spots. They are known for being the strongest of the big cats. Sometimes they are mixed up with cheetahs, but they are not the same!

Leopards can be found in many parts of the world like India, China, and Africa. They can live anywhere from deserts to tropical places. Their dark spots help them blend with their surroundings. This is good because leopards are hunters. Their spots help them hide while they search for prey. The leopard's main food source is meat. It hunts weaker animals in order to have food. It will even hunt for fish and crabs in the water because unlike most cats, leopards love the water.

Leopards are night animals. This means they prefer to sleep during the day and move around at night. They have amazing eyesight and can see much better in the dark than a human. While most leopards have light fur with dark spots, there is a different type called the black leopard. It has dark fur with dark spots. It can be hard to see the spots because they blend into the rest of the fur. Unfortunately, the leopard population has been going down in recent years. This means there are fewer leopards being born. This is especially true in the countries outside of Africa.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d: (6×2=12 marks)

9. The best title for the passage is:

- a) The Strongest Big Cat
b) Leopard Population
c) The Hunter Animal
d) The Dark Spot

10. The word “mixed up” in the 1st paragraph means:

- a) search
b) confused
c) found
d) covered

11. The underlined word “they” in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

- a) countries
b) deserts
c) spots
d) furs

12. Leopards are night animals because they:

- a) sleep during the day and move at night.
b) have light fur with dark spots.
c) hunt for fish and crabs in water.
d) hunt weaker animals.



13. Leopards hunt for fish and crabs because:

- a) they blend with the surroundings.
b) they have light-colored fur.
c) they love the water.
d) they have dark spots

14. The writer’s purpose of this text is to:

- a) tell us about strong cheetahs.
b) show life in tropical places.
c) explain how special leopards are.
d) teach us how to hunt leopards.

B) Answer the following questions: (2×2=4 marks)

15. Where can leopards be found?

.....
.....

16. How can the spots help leopards?

.....
.....

Simple Present Tense

* We use the Simple Present Tense to talk about routines, habits, facts, and generalities.

* يتكون زمن المضارع البسيط من التصريف الأول للفعل (المصدر)

* **Keywords** (الكلمات الدالة والمستخدمه مع زمن المضارع البسيط)

always	دائماً
usually	عادة
often	غالباً
sometimes	أحياناً
every day, week,	كل يوم, أسبوع نادراً
rarely	نادراً
never	أبداً

Examples:

- * I usually play video games with my friends.
- * They often watch English movies.
- * We rarely stay up late.
- * You always get full marks.

* إذا كان الفاعل اسم مفرد أو ضمير مفرد (He/She/It) نضيف للفعل (s/es)

* إذا انتهى الفعل بإحدى النهايات الآتية (sh/ch/ss/o/x) نضيف للفعل (es)

* visit → visits

* wash → washes

* drink → drinks

* watch → watches

* read → reads

* cross → crosses

* hear → hears

* go → goes

* swim → swims

* fix → fixes

* إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) مسبق بحرف متحرك (a/e/i/o/u) نضيف للفعل (s)

* **play** → **plays**

* **obey** → **obeys**

* إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) مسبق بحرف ساكن نحذف حرف (y) ونضيف (ies)

* **try** → **tries**

* **fly** → **flies**

مذكرات اقرأ

Examples:

* **He usually plays** video games with his friends.

* **She often watches** English movies.

* **It rarely rains** in summer.

Negative

Negative

He She It	+	does not ----- doesn't	+	start
« 1st form of verb »				

You We You They	+	do not ----- don't	+	start
« 1st form of verb »				

Example: She does not (doesn't) start new diet.
Example: You do not (don't) start new diet.

Make Negative:

1- He **visits** his grandpa on Fridays.

* He **doesn't visit** his grandpa on Fridays.

2- They **study** French at school.

* They **don't study** French at school.

Wh. Questions

Wh. + do/does + S + inf +?

* Ask a question:

1- He visits his grandpa on Fridays.

* When does he visit his grandpa?

2- They study French at school.

* Where do they study French?

مذكرات اقرأ

Yes/No Questions

Do/Does + S + inf +?

The diagram shows two rows of question structures. The first row uses 'Does' followed by 'He', 'She', or 'It', then a plus sign, and the first form of a verb (e.g., 'start'). The second row uses 'Do' followed by 'I', 'You', 'We', 'You', or 'They', then a plus sign, and the first form of a verb (e.g., 'start'). Below each row, an example sentence is shown with arrows pointing to the question form. For the first row, the example is 'Ex: She starts new diet.' with arrows pointing to 'Does she start new diet?'. For the second row, the example is 'Ex: You start new diet.' with arrows pointing to 'Do you start new diet?'.

* Ask a question:

1- Yes, he visits his grandpa on Fridays.

* Does he visit his grandpa on Fridays?

2- No, they don't study French at school.

* Do they study French at school?

Adverbs of indefinite frequency



100%	Always	I always get up early.
90%	Usually	She usually leaves home at 7.
80%	Normally/Generally	We generally go swimming after work.
75%	Frequently	Check the equipment frequently.
70%	Often	They often go to the theatre.
50%	Sometimes	He sometimes goes to bed late.
30%	Occasionally	I see her occasionally in the street.
10%	Seldom/Rarely	She seldom [=rarely] eats meat.
5%	Hardly ever	He hardly ever goes to the library.
0%	Never	We never wear jeans at work.

More Examples:

I always study after class
I usually walk to work
I normally get good marks
I often read in bed at night
I sometimes sing in the shower
I occasionally go to bed late
I seldom put salt on my food
I hardly ever get angry
Vegetarians never eat meat

مذكرات اقرأ

* Choose the correct answer

- 1- My mother usually dinner at 7 p.m.
a) cook b) cooks c) cooked d) cooking
- 2- My friends always Football after school.
a) play b) plays c) played d) playing
- 3- Tom often the piano.
a) play b) plays c) played d) playing
- 4- I and my brother usually the same books.
a) read b) reads c) reading d) were reading
- 5- He coffee twice a week.

- a) drink b) drinks c) drank d) drinking
- 6- I always so great in Spring.
- a) feel b) feels c) felt d) feeling
- 7- My parents Milk very often.
- a) drink b) drinks c) drank d) drinking
- 8- They rarely in the evening.
- a) swim b) swims c) swam d) swimming

*** Make questions:**

1- She often plays chess.

.....

2- They work in the USA.

.....

3- He sometimes watches TV shows.

.....

4- My uncle usually gets up at 7 a.m.

.....

5- Tom and Mary speak English and French.

.....

6- I always drink coffee in the morning.

.....

7- We drive very carefully.

.....

8- He usually gets up at 6:00 a.m.

.....

9- She cleans her room on Thursday.

.....

10- We visit our grandpa on Fridays.

.....

11- She always go to Dubai for shopping.

.....

12- My brother studies Medicine in London.

.....

* Make Negative:

1- Students always complain about school.

.....

2- Our TV set often breaks.

.....

3- My mum works at school.

.....

4- He meets his friends at home.

.....

5- We surf the net on Saturday.

.....

6- They go shopping on Friday.

.....

7- He likes eating pasta.

.....

8- She speaks Spanish.

.....

9- They go to the cinema on Monday.

.....

10- I like classical music.

.....

مذكرات اقرأ

Gerund

Gerunds: introduction

Learning is awesome.



Gerund as subject

I am good at playing volleyball.



Gerund after prepositions

They enjoy listening to music.



Gerund after certain verbs

-ing form

no progressive

Gerund

as subject

يأتي في بداية الجملة

Ex:

- * Learning is awesome.
- * Reading is interesting.
- * Teaching is enjoyable.

after certain verbs

بعد أفعال معينة

like – enjoy – prefer – go

Ex:

- * They enjoy swimming.
- * He likes watching TV.
- * We go shopping weekly.

after prepositions

بعد حروف الجر

at / in / on / of / for

Ex:

- * I'm good at shooting.
- * He's interested in playing video games.

* Correct the verb:

1- (Eat) outside in the summer makes me feel good.

2- I like (read) in bed.

3- I'm thinking of (buy) a new car.

4- They enjoy (listen) to music.

5- They never apologize for (be) late.

6- We are interested in (watch) English movies.

7- They go (swim) in summer.

8- (Play) video games is enjoyable.

9- (Speak) English isn't difficult.

10. They are afraid of (lose) the match.



INFINITIVES

Usage

Examples

To indicate the purpose of an action

- He bought some flowers **to give** to his wife.
- I will lock the door **to prevent** theft.

As subject of the sentence

- **To wait** seemed foolish when decisive action was required.
- **To swim** in that sea may be dangerous.

As direct object of the sentence

- I like **to write** in English.
- Everyone wanted **to go**.



As subject complement

- His ambition is **to fly**.
- What is essential is **to maintain** a healthy diet.

As an adjective

- This is the best time **to practice**.
- I have some jeans **to wash**.

As an adverb

- We must carefully observe **to understand**.
- I can't wait **to see**.

After an adjective

- It is important **to be** patient.
- It is wonderful **to have** close friends.



After a noun or pronoun object referring to a person

- Can I ask you **to help** me with something?
- I invited a friend **to attend** the ceremony.

Used with question word

- Do you understand what **to do**?
- Tell me when **to press** the button.

More Examples:

- * I love **to eat** spicy food.
- * She used **to sleep** in the darkness at night.
- * I used this place **to hide** when I was young.
- * She doesn't know how **to use** this gadget.
- * Put your shoes out if you want **to come** inside.
- * I'll try **to do** my best.
- * It is important **to learn** new languages.
- * He decided **to study** Medicine in London.
- * We need **to study** hard to be better.
- * It is good **to be** fit and healthy.

مذكرات اقرأ

*** Correct the verb between brackets:**

1- We have decided (going) to hill station this year.

.....

2- He stopped there (helping) the person caught in an accident.

.....

3- He took a long run (throwing) the javelin.

.....

4- The teacher tells us stories on topics (understanding) better.

.....

5- She uses a recipe book (cooking) food.

.....

6- To run in the Olympics, you **have** (wearing) track shoes.

.....

7- My grandpa uses a walking stick (walking) somewhere.

.....

8- Peter wanted (becoming) a chef after **his studies**.

.....

9- He bought paint (painting) his house this weekend.

.....

10- She is studying hard (scoring) in the exams.

.....

The Present Continuous Tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

The Present Continuous Tense

Usage	For an action happening right now at the moment of speaking يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن شيء يحدث الآن (وقت الكلام)						
Keywords	now / look! / listen! / at the present / at the moment						
Form	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>am + V/ing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>He/She/It</td> <td>is + V/ing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>They/We/You</td> <td>are + V/ing</td> </tr> </table>	I	am + V/ing	He/She/It	is + V/ing	They/We/You	are + V/ing
I	am + V/ing						
He/She/It	is + V/ing						
They/We/You	are + V/ing						
Examples أمثلة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * I'm watching an English movie now. * He is visiting his grandpa at the moment. * Look! They are playing video games. * Listen! The baby is crying. 						
Negative النفى	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * I'm not watching an English movie now. * He is not visiting his grandpa at the moment. * Look! They are not playing video games. * Listen! The baby is not crying. 						
Question السؤال	<div style="border: 2px solid blue; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>1- Wh. Questions (Wh. + is/are + + V/ing ?</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'm watching an English movie now. * What are you watching/doing now? <div style="border: 2px solid blue; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>2- Yes/No Questions (Is/Are + + V/ing ?</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, he is visiting his grandpa at the moment. * Is he visiting his grandpa at the moment? - No, they are not playing video games now. * Are they playing video games now? 						

Correct the verbs between brackets:

- I (leave) to London now.....
- My sister (cook) at the moment.....
- We (prepare) our suitcases now.....
- I (go) to the airport to pick up my cousins at the moment.
.....
- She (study) English now.....
- They (study) for their exams at the moment.....

- 7- We (read) short stories at the moment.....
- 8- Listen! He (sing) a nice song.....
- 9- We (travel) to Paris at the moment.....
- 10- Look! They (dance).....

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- My classmate is playing chess now. (Ask a question)
- 2- Tom is playing video games at the moment. (Make Negative)
- 3- Fahad is reading a short story now. (Ask a Question)
- 4- My brother is studying hard to get high marks. (Ask a Question)
- 5- My dad is travelling to England now. (Ask a Question)
- 6- My mother is making a cake at the moment. (Make Negative)
- 7- No, my sister is not cooking now. (Ask a question)
- 8- Look! The boys are climbing the tree. (Make Negative)
- 9- Yes, they are watching a movie now. (Ask a question)
- 10- I'm going to the airport to pick up my cousins at the moment. (Ask)

Writing

“People of their different ages enjoy practicing their favourite sports.”

Plan and write a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about **“my favourite Sport”** explaining the importance of playing sport and favourite sport.

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



Sport is really important in our life. It keeps us healthy. It also keeps us fit. It helps us to be active all the day. It helps us to study better.

My favourite sport is football. I play with my friends weekly. We play at the club. We play twice a week. Really, doing sport is useful for our bodies.

شرح مبسط لقواعد كتابة التعبير (للفص الثامن)

نقاط يجب الالتزام بها عند كتابة موضوع التعبير

- 1- يجب كتابة عنوان الموضوع الموجود بالسؤال بعد كلمة (about)
- 2- نترك فراغ بسيط في بداية السطر الأول
- 3- يحرص الطالب على كتابة 10 جملة متتالية على هيئة فقرتين
- 4- يلتزم الطالب بالفكرتين الرئيسيتين في عنوان الموضوع.
- 5- يراعي الطالب وضع الفكرة الرئيسة في بداية كل فقرة من الفقرتين.
- 6- تبدأ كل جملة بحرف كبير (capital letter)
- 7- نالفترة بوضع نقطة (full stop)

مذكرات اقرأ

غالباً الجملة الموجودة في بداية السؤال يمكن استخدامها كمقدمة عند كتابة التعبير

الفكرة الرئيسية الأولى تكون بعد كلمة **about** أو **discussing** في رأس السؤال، والفكرة الرئيسية الثانية تكون بعد كلمة **and** أو **then** في رأس السؤال وهما:

1. Life in Kuwait in the past
2. How life is different nowadays

مذكرات اقرأ

في الفقرة الأولى تبدأ بجملة المقدمة للموضوع ككل، ثم نكتب الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة الأولى ومعها ثلاث جمل للتفاصيل في هذا الموضوع عن الحياة في الكويت بالماضي. (ليصبح عندنا خمس جمل)

في الفقرة الثانية تبدأ بالفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة الثانية ومعها ثلاث جمل للتفاصيل في هذا الموضوع عن الحياة بالوقت الحالي، وبعدها الخاتمة عن رأي الشخص. (تصبح خمس جمل)

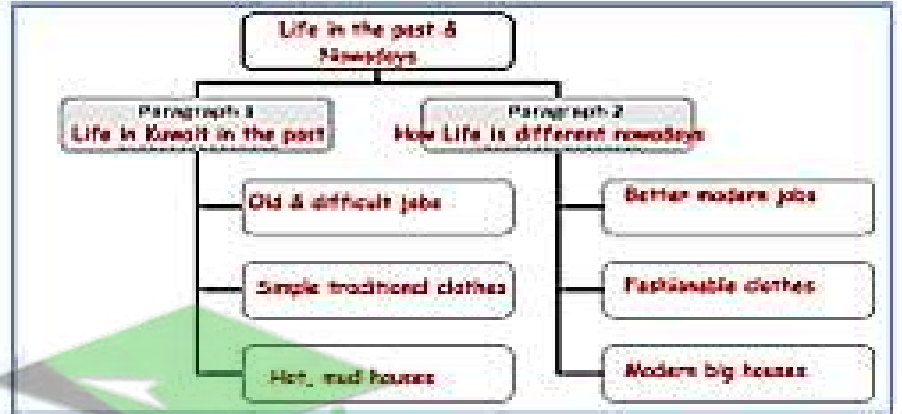
المذكرة - اختبار ترمين نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول - 2021 / 2022 - المنعقد رقم 5

B- Writing (16 Marks)

"Older people often say that life was better in Kuwait in the past than it is now."

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about "Life in Kuwait in the past and nowadays". first write **how** life in Kuwait in the past **was** write about how life in Kuwait is different nowadays.

Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion.



نكتب العنوان

Life in Kuwait

Some people say that life in Kuwait was better in the past. Life in the past was surely simpler but it was not easier. People used to have few jobs like pearl diving which was hard and dangerous. They had simple traditional clothes. Their houses were made of mud, and they had no electricity.

However, Life has changed a lot in Kuwait nowadays. Kuwaiti people have a better and more modern lifestyle. They can work in better jobs. Modern technology became a main part of our daily life. People nowadays wear fashionable clothes and

Unit 1 Life Experiences

A) Vocabularya) Choose the correct word from a, b, c & d:

- 1- d) session 2- c) promised 3- b) flexible 4- a) extremely

b) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

- 5- risk 6- gain 7- adequate 8- obesity

B) Reading Comprehension:

- 9- a) The Strongest Big Cat 10- b) confused 11- c) spots
 12- a) sleep during the day and move at night.
 13- c) they love the water.
 14- c) explain how special leopards are.
 15- Leopards can be found in many parts of the world like India, China, and Africa. They can live anywhere from deserts to tropical places.
 16- Their spots help them hide while they search for prey. / Their dark spots help them blend with their surroundings.

GrammarSimple Present Tense* Choose the correct answer

- 1- b) cooks 2- a) play 3- b) plays 4- a) read
 5- b) drinks 6- a) feel 7- a) drink 8- a) swim

* Make questions:

- 1- What does she often play? 2- Where do they work?
 3- What does he sometimes watch? 4- When does your uncle usually get up?
 5- What do Tom and Mary speak?
 6- What do you always drink in the morning?
 7- How do you drive? 8- When does he usually get up?
 9- When does she clean her room? 10- When do you visit your grandpa?
 11- Why does she always go to Dubai?
 12- Where does your brother study Medicine?

* Make Negative:

- 1- Students **never complain** about school. 2- Our TV set **never breaks**.
 3- My mum **doesn't work** at school. 4- He **doesn't meet** his friends at home.
 5- We **don't surf** the net on Saturday. 6- They **don't go** shopping on Friday.
 7- He **doesn't like** eating pasta. 8- She **doesn't speak** Spanish.
 9- They **don't go** to the cinema on Monday. 10- I **don't like** classical music.

Gerund * Correct the verb:

- 1- Eating outside in the summer makes me feel good.
- 2- I like reading in bed.
- 3- I'm thinking of buying a new car.
- 4- They enjoy listening to music.
- 5- They never apologize for being late.
- 6- We are interested in watching English movies.
- 7- They go swimming in summer.
- 8- Playing video games is enjoyable.
- 9- Speaking English isn't difficult.
10. They are afraid of losing the match.

to + infinitive

* Correct the verb between brackets:

- 1- We have decided to go to hill station this year.
- 2- He stopped there to help the person caught in an accident.
- 3- He took a long run to throw the javelin.
- 4- The teacher tells us stories on topics to understand better.
- 5- She uses a recipe book to cook food.
- 6- To run in the Olympics, you have to wear track shoes.
- 7- My grandpa uses a walking stick to walk somewhere.
- 8- Peter wanted to become a chef after his studies.
- 9- He bought paint to paint his house this weekend.
- 10- She is studying hard to score in the exams.

مذكرات اقرأ

The Present Continuous Tense

Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- I'm leaving to London now.
- 2- My sister is cooking at the moment.
- 3- We are preparing our suitcases now.
- 4- I'm going to the airport to pick up my cousins at the moment.
- 5- She is studying English now.
- 6- They are studying for their exams at the moment.
- 7- We are reading short stories at the moment.
- 8- Listen! He is singing a nice song.
- 9- We are travelling to Paris at the moment.
- 10- Look! They are dancing.

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- What is your classmate playing now? 2- Tom isn't playing video games at the moment.
- 3- What is Fahad doing/reading now?
- 4- Why is your brother studying hard? / What is your brother doing to get high marks?
- 5- Where is your dad travelling now?
- 6- My mother isn't making a cake at the moment.
- 7- Is your sister cooking now? 8- Look! The boys aren't climbing the tree.
- 9- Are they watching a movie now? 10- Why are you going to the airport at the moment?

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