



English Language Booklet

Eighth Grade

Second Semester



(Recovery Stage)

Stage 2



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Introduction

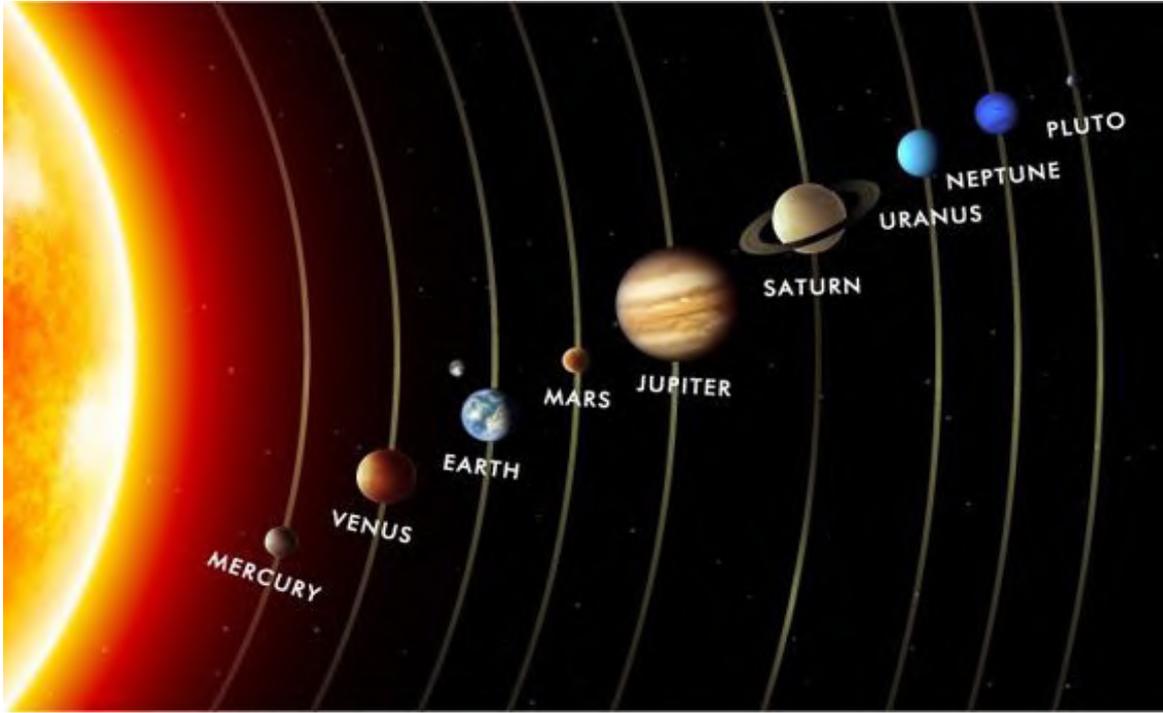
This booklet is provided by the Ministry of Education (MOE) to the students of the Eighth Grade with an essential summary of English language textbook (Action Pack 8) for the second semester. This summary is designed to reinforce self-learning and to compensate what students in Jordan schools missed for varied reasons.

Self-learning is defined as an acquisition of knowledge, skills, and experiences for individuals in a self-process way by relying on themselves. It aims at improving and developing the autonomous learners' personality, abilities and skills by practicing a collection of instructional activities.

Module 4

Lesson one

We will travel to the stars



No.	Word	English meaning
1	Astronaut	(noun) a scientist who studies the stars and planets
2	Galaxy	(noun) a large group of stars
3	scrapyard	(noun) a place where rubbish is collected before being recycled or reused
4	Orbital debris	(noun) waste matter travelling in another planet's or star's orbit
6	Screwdriver	(noun) a tool used to turn short metal pins
7	Solar system	(noun) the system of planets that travel around the sun

***Complete these sentences with suitable word from the chart.**

1. The Earth is one of the eight planets in our _____.
2. Neil Armstrong is my favourite _____ because he was the first man to walk on the Moon.
3. Our old car will be taken to the _____ because it cannot be driven anymore.
4. You will need some screws and a _____ to fix the table.

The biggest scrapyard in the solar system

*Read the following article and answer the questions.

Do you think that scrap or rubbish is a problem on Earth? Well, it is also a problem in the sky. On a clear night, look up into the sky. What will you see? You will see the Moon, the stars and the satellites. Although you won't see it, you will also be looking at the largest scrapyard in the solar system.

There are tens of millions of pieces of rubbish. Scientists call this "orbital debris." You will find the most unusual things floating around the Earth: a camera, a screwdriver, and even a glove! Most of this rubbish comes from satellites and rockets that stopped working and fell apart.

This scrapyard could cause serious problems. In August 2008, when a space shuttle returned to Earth, it had small but dangerous holes in it made by pieces of space debris.

1. What is the problem discussed in this article?

2. Where is the biggest scrapyard found? _____

3. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to _____

4. There are some examples of orbital debris. Write down two of them.

1. _____ 2. _____

5. "This scrapyard could cause serious problems." Is this a/an

a. fact b. opinion

Enrichment Activity

Students work together in pairs to make a solar system model.

Lesson Two

The Future Simple (Predictions)

Fadia: Let's have a trip to the Dead Sea!



Leen: That's a good idea. We **will** enjoy.

- Read the following about future simple.

*We use the future simple for predictions.

*We use will + infinitive to form the future

*We use will + not + infinitive to form the negative

Won't >> Will not

* We put will before the subject + infinitive to form a Yes or No Question

*We put an interrogative word at the beginning of the question to form a Wh-question

Now, look at these examples.

1. What do you think you will do with it?

Ali: -I think I will read it.

Salem: -I think I will write notes in it.

Nader: -I think I will study it.

2. There won't be life on Venus.

3. Tourists won't need special training.

4. Will people live on Mercury?(Yes or No question)

5. What will life be like in 3000?(Wh- question)



1 Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ Jordan ever have astronauts in space in the future?

1. Will

2. Won't

3. Would

2. Next year _____ ten years old.

1. will I be

2. will be I

3. I will be

3. Messi _____ for Real Madrid next year.

1. will play

2. play

3. plays

Enrichment Activity

Students work together in groups to make predictions about life in 2030.

What will it be like?

Will there be more technology or less?

Will life be the same as now or different?

Module 5

Lesson 1

Making rules

The goalkeeper **can pick** the ball up.

We use **can + infinitive** to say that something is possible or allowed.

You **can't kick** the ball in the basketball.

We use **can't + infinitive** to say that something is not possible or not allowed.

The goalkeeper **has to stand** in the goal.

We use **have to / has to + infinitive** to say that something is necessary or obligatory.

You **don't have to do** it if you think it's dangerous.

He **doesn't have to do** it if he thinks it's dangerous.

We use **do/does + not have to + infinitive** to say that something is not necessary or not obligatory.

1 Choose the correct answer.

1. A football player _____ wear a shirt, footwear, pads and socks. (has to / have to)
2. The two teams _____ wear different kits to be differentiated. (has to / have to)
3. In our school we _____ eat in the classroom. (can / can't)
4. In our school we _____ eat in the break. (can / can't)
5. She _____ stay at home. (don't have to / doesn't have to)

2 Write three of your school rules by using (have to / don't have to / can / can't).

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Enrichment Activity

Students work together in groups to make a poster about the rules of a game they like using have to/don't have to, can/can't. Each group should write about a different game.

Lesson two Identifying ancient and modern Olympic Games



Vocabulary

No.	Word	English meaning
1	Athletics	(noun) the sport of competing in field events such as running and jumping
2	Chariot racing	(noun) an ancient sport in which two-wheeled vehicles pulled by horses, would race around a road
3	Fencing	(noun) a game in which opponents fight with long, thin swords
4	Gymnastic	(noun) a set of exercises that test physical strength and skill
5	Medal	(noun) a piece of metal given to the winner of a competition

The Olympic Games

The modern Olympic Games began in 1896. Many of the sports we see today were at the original games. The modern Olympic Games happen every four years just as they did in Ancient Greece. In Ancient Greece, winners received a crown of olive leaves to put on their heads. The modern Olympic Games started to give medals – gold, silver and bronze – in 1908. In Ancient Greece, the games lasted five days. Now they last for about 16 days. Four sports were at the first modern Olympic Games and are still there now. They are athletics, swimming, fencing and gymnastics.

1. When did the modern Olympic Games start?.....
2. The modern Olympic Games are held every(16 days , five days , year , four years).
3. Write down the sentence which indicates a point of similarity in the schedules of the ancient and modern Olympic Games.

.....

.....

Enrichment Activity

Go to the library to find out information about sporting events and then make a list of medal winners at the summer Boxing Games.



Debating:1. Read the conversation and think about who do you agree with and why?

Should technology be introduced into football?



A: We need technology in football! Too many serious mistakes are made where the best team has victory taken away from them.

B: I don't think so. Technology could ruin football! Referees watch games to make sure players follow the rules.

A: The reason why I think technology should be introduced is that referees are only human; they need the help of technology so we can get every decision right.

B: I disagree with you. I don't think technology is necessary because it can be expensive. Also, we would spend too much time watching replays rather than watching the game.

A: With millions of people watching, we cannot allow errors in football!

B: Whether it is played in a park or in front of 90,000 people, football must be played with the same rules. Besides, talking about the mistakes is part of the fun!

I agree with _____ because _____

Before Debating...

Think about these questions:

1. What do you think about the use of technology in other sports?
2. What is your opinion about the use of technology in sports where things happen more quickly than in football, e.g. car racing?
3. What about sports in which people are judged for their creativity, e.g. gymnastics?
4. Write an argument for or against using technology in sports with reasons and evidence from the conversation and add new ideas.

Technology in sports

Advantages	Disadvantages

Enrichment Activity

Students use the above points to organise a debate in class groups. Each group should support a different point of view. The team which has the best argument wins.

Module six

Lesson one

Making comparison



Ancient Jerash

The ancient city of Jerash is around 50km north of Amman, Jordan. People have lived there for over 5,000 years, and the growth of civilisation can be seen by comparing the ancient and modern parts of the city. In its first 100 years as a Roman city, Jerash became very rich because it was on important trade routes. By this time, Jerash had many great buildings, including a forum, two theatres, two baths and a chariot-racing track.

Modern Jerash

Modern Jerash is much bigger than the ancient city. In the last 100 years, it has grown to include many of the villages that used to be outside it. Today, Jerash is one of the most popular tourist sites. Tourists go to see the ruins of ancient Jerash, but they also go to enjoy the entertainments of modern Jerash. Theatre, music, poetry and dance groups perform at the Jerash Festival every year, and are seen by thousands of visitors. When we cross the bridge between ancient and modern Jerash, we move between different ages.

1. The main idea of paragraph one is.....

- a. Tourists go to see ruins of ancient Jerash.
- b. The ancient city of Jerash is around 50 km north.
- c. People have lived in Jerash for over 5,00 years.
- d. Jerash was very rich in the first 100 years of its history.

2. What does the underlined pronoun (they) refer to? _____

3. According to the article, modern Jerash is much bigger than ancient Jerash. What does modern Jerash include?

4. What do you think is the relationship between ancient and modern Jerash?

Enrichment Activity

Find out information about ancient and modern Um Qais and write an article comparing the two for your school magazine.

Lesson 2

Reporting information

Q.1

1. Look at the two photos and think of the similarities and differences.



These are two pictures of Amsterdam's Olympic Stadium. The first picture is from 1928. The second is from the present day. Since it was first used, the Olympic Stadium has gone through several changes.

In 1987, the city government wanted to destroy it. People opposed its destruction, so the government listed it as a national monument. Renovation of the Olympic stadium started in 1996. Prince Willem Alexander reopened it on 13 May 2000. The Olympic Stadium has become modern and has recovered its attractive brick construction of 1928. Once again, it serves as a location for sporting events.

2. Write down one change that has taken in the Olympic Stadium.

.....

3. What has the new Olympic Stadium recovered?

.....

Q.2

Complete the chart by finding the similarities and differences between the old stadium and the new stadium.

Old	New

answer key

Module 4 Lesson 1

Ex.1. 1.solar system 2.astronaut 3.scrapyard 4.screwdriver

Ex.2. 1.The problem of orbital debris.2.In the solar system 3. The largest scrapyard in the solar system 4.a camera, a screwdriver/a glove 5.fact

Module 4 Lesson 2

Ex.1. 1.Will 2.I will be 3.will play

Module 5 Lesson 1

Ex.1, 1.has to 2.have to 3.can't 4.can 5.doesn't have to

Ex.2, Students' own answers. E.g., We have to wear the school uniform.

Module 5 Lesson 2

Ex.1. In 1896 2.four years 3. The modern Olympic Games happen every four years just as they did in Ancient Greece

Module 5 Lesson 3

Q.4.Students' own answers, e.g., Using technology would make the game fairer than before. It will also reduce cheating. The disadvantage is that it makes you lose interest whenever they stop to check the previous incident in the game.

Module 6 Lesson 1

Q.1.1.d 2. Tourists 3. It includes many of the villages that used to be outside it. 4. They are related historically.

Module 6 Lesson 2

Q.1. 1.Students' own answers 2. The Olympic Stadium has become modern. 3.It has recovered its attractive brick construction of 1928.

Q.2. Students' own answers. Example, the old stadium is broken. The new stadium is repaired.

Q.3. Students' own writings.

