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# GRADE 8

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## MODULE 5



2022

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## Get the message across

Kiss	يقبل
Wave	يلوح
Bow	ينحني
Hug	يعانق
shook hands	صافح
smile	يبتسم
Nod	يومي
point	يشير
out of this world	مدهش - رائع
grab a bite	يحصل على شيء لياكله / قطعة صغيرة
a bit tricky	صعب الى حد ما
get the hang of it	يتعلم كيف يفعل شيء ما
get a move on	يسرع

## ion-ation-ment

collect	يجمع	collection	مجموعة من
discuss	يناقش	discussion	نقاش
invent	يخترع	invention	اختراع
create	ينشئ	creation	إنشاء
celebrate	يحتفل	celebration	احتفال
invite	يدعو	invitation	دعوة
inform	يُخبر / يُعلم	information	معلومة
prepare	يعد / يجهز	preparation	تحضير
organize	ينظم	organization	منظمة
imagine	يتصور / يتخيل	imagination	خيال
argue	يجادل	argument	جدال
improve	يحسّن	improvement	تحسين
advertise	يُعلن	advertisement	الإعلانات
achieve	ينجز	achievements	الإنجازات

**C Circle the correct options.**

1. Mohammed sent me **an invite / invitation** to his exhibition.
2. Let's sit down and **discuss / discussion** the problem.
3. Aisha's got a very good **imagine / imagination**.
4. Jack wants to **improve / improvement** his Spanish.

**Answers:**

1. invitation    2. Discuss    3. Imagination    4. Improve

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in capitals. All the missing words are in the text.**

1. This museum has a large .....of coins. **COLLECT**
2. The teacher asked us to find some.....about the National Museum of Qatar. **INFORM**
3. They were very proud of their son's .....in sports. **ACHIEVE**

**Answers:**

- 1)collection    2) information    3) achievement

## Abbreviations

### الإختصارات

St	Street	شارع
Rd	Road	طريق
Min	Minutes	دقائق
hr	Hour	ساعة
tel	Telephone	هاتف
Dr	Doctor	طبيب
Feb	February	شهر فبراير
Mon	Monday	الاثنين
Asap	as soon as possible	في أسرع وقت ممكن
Pls	Please	لو سمحت
thx	Thanks	شكرا

Busy	مشغول
Ring	يتصل
Answer	يرد
Dead	البطارية فارغة
Signal	الإشارة



## Grammar

so / too / neither / either

الفكره من استخدام so و too هو أنها تساعدك على عدم تكرار الجملة.

so + affirmative auxiliary verb + subject = (so do I)

or

subject + affirmative auxiliary verb + too = (I do too)

A: I play football.

أنا لعب الكره.

B: So do I. / I do too.

كذلك أنا \ أنا أيضا.

A: Hamad has read this book.

قد قرأ حمد هذا الكتاب

B: So have I. / I have too.

كذلك أنا \ أنا قد فعلت أيضا

باختصار (so) تجي في البداية , و (too) في النهاية.

## either و Neither

الأولى **neither** نستخدم معها فعل مساعد مثبت.

والثانية **either** نستخدم معها فعل مساعد منفي.

**neither** + affirmative auxiliary verb + subject

or

subject + negative auxiliary verb + **either**

نستخدم **neither** + الفعل المساعد المثبت + الفاعل

أو

نستخدم الفاعل + فعل مساعد منفي + **either**

A: Hamad **can't** swim.

لا يستطيع حمد أن يسبح

B: **Neither** can I. / I **can't either**.

ولا أنا أستطيع \ أنا لا أستطيع كذلك

A: Hamad **won't** go to school today.

لن يذهب حمد إلى المدرسة اليوم.

B: **Neither** will I. / I **won't either**.

لن أفعل كذلك (ولا أنا) \ أنا كذلك لن أذهب

لاحظ:

To express disagreement

للتعبير عن اختلاف في الرأي

subject + affirmative auxiliary verb

نستخدم الفاعل + الفعل المساعد المثبت

عندما لا نتفق مع ( عبارة نفي ) ولا نريد أن نعيدها.

A: I **can't** play football. لا يمكنني أن ألعب الكرة.

B: I **can**. أنا أستطيع. أو (أنا يمكنني).

أو

subject + negative auxiliary verb

نستخدم الفاعل + فعل مساعد منفي

عندما لا نتفق مع ( عبارة مثبتة ) , ولا نريد أن نعيدها.

A: I **'ve** been to Madrid twice. ذهبت إلى مدريد مرتين

B: I **haven't**. أنا لا. أو أنا لم أفعل.

C Complete using **so**, **neither**, **too**, **either** and an auxiliary verb.

1. A: I'm going to Peru this summer. B: .....Ammar.

2. A: I didn't know people in Japan bow to greet each other.

B: I .....

3. A: My sister can speak English and Italian. B: Hala .....

4. A: My little brother always hugs me when he sees me.

B: .....mine.

5. A: Saeed's never been abroad. B: .....I.

**Answers:**

1. So is      2. didn't either      3. can too

4. So does      5. Neither have



## 'So' and 'Neither'

### 'So' and 'Neither' Exercise

1. Sarah loves chocolate. Me: \_\_\_\_\_
2. I can't play the piano. Me: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Catherine is English. Me: \_\_\_\_\_
4. She isn't coming to the party. Me: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Hamad will come early tomorrow. Me: \_\_\_\_\_
6. I have to study this weekend. Me: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Dan lives in Madrid. Me: \_\_\_\_\_
8. She doesn't have any brothers or sisters. Me: \_\_\_\_\_
9. I've been to Mexico. Me: \_\_\_\_\_
10. I'm going home now. Me: \_\_\_\_\_
11. I didn't pass the exam. Me: \_\_\_\_\_
12. She hasn't brought her laptop. Me: \_\_\_\_\_
13. David is living in Mumbai. Me: \_\_\_\_\_
14. I won't have a cake just now. Me: \_\_\_\_\_
15. I'm not an engineer. Me: \_\_\_\_\_

16. John went to the lecture yesterday. Me: \_\_\_\_\_

17. I'm studying Spanish now. Me: \_\_\_\_\_

18. I'd like a cup of coffee. Me: \_\_\_\_\_

19. John wouldn't drive in the snow. Me: \_\_\_\_\_

20. Emma can speak French. Me: \_\_\_\_\_

### Answers:

1. Sarah loves chocolate. Me: **So do I.**

2. I can't play the piano. Me: **Neither can I.**

3. Catherine is English. Me: **So am I.**

4. She isn't coming to the party. Me: **Neither am I.**

5. Lucy will come early tomorrow. Me: **So will I.**

6. I have to study this weekend. Me: **So do I.**

7. Dan lives in Madrid. Me: **So do I.**

8. She doesn't have any brothers or sisters. Me: **Neither do I.**

9. I've been to Mexico. Me: **So have I.**

10. I'm going home now. Me: **So am I.**

11. I didn't pass the exam. Me: **Neither did I.**

12. She hasn't brought her laptop. Me: **Neither have I.**

13. David is living in Mumbai. Me: **So am I.**

14. I won't have a cake just now. Me: **Neither will I.**

15. I'm not an engineer. Me: **Neither am I.**

16. John went to the lecture yesterday. Me: **So did I.**

17. I'm studying Spanish at the moment. Me: **So am I.**

18. I'd like a cup of coffee. Me: **So would I.**

19. John wouldn't drive in the snow. Me: **Neither would I.**

20. Emma can speak French. Me: **So can I.**

**(The)**

نستخدم (the) في

1) قبل شيء محدد أو سبق ذكره

I must go to **the** dentist.

I bought two T-shirts and a dress. **The** dress is white.

2) مع الأشياء الفريدة

**The** sun

**the** moon

3) قبل الأشياء المعروفة

The house which is next to ours is 300 years old.

4) مع صفات التفضيل ( مقارنة شخص مع مجموعة )

Ali is *the* best student of all.

5) قبل أسماء البحار والمحيطات والأنهار والقنوات ،السواحل والخلجان والصحاري ومجموعات الجزر ، سلاسل الجبال

*the Black Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Thames, the Panama Canal, the Blue Coast, the Gulf of Mexico, the Kalahari Desert, the Azores, the Alps, the USA*

6) قبل الجنسيات عندما نشير إلى الشعب ككل

*The Chinese invented paper thousands of years ago.*

7) قبل ألقاب الأشخاص عندما نشير إلى كل العائلة

*The Simpsons came to see us last night*

8) مع المباني مثل الفنادق والمطاعم والمسارح والمتاحف والمؤسسات

*the Hilton, the Pasta House, the National Theatre, the Museum of Modern Art, the British Council*



9) مع الصحف والخدمات والمنظمات

*the Washington Post, the police, the United Nations*

10) مع الصفات التي تشير إلى فئات من الناس

*the old, the blind, the poor*

11) قبل الآلات الموسيقية

*My son plays the drums.*

لا تستخدم (the) قبل

1) قبل الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة التي تشير إلى شيء عام أو لم يذكر من قبل

*He loves chocolate.*

*Whales are mammals.*

2) قبل أسماء الناس والشوارع والمدن ، والبلدان والقارات والجزر والجبال

*Maggie Smith, Park Street, London, Italy, Asia,*

*Corsica, Mount Everest*

3) قبل أيام الأسبوع والأشهر

*on Monday, in June*

4) قبل أسماء الساحات والمتنزهات والبحيرات والشلالات

*Madison Square, Central Park, Lake Winnipeg,*

## Niagara Falls

5) قبل أسماء المجلات ، الرياضة ، الألعاب ، والألوان والمواد المدرسية واللغات (عندما لا language) يأتي بعدها كلمة

Newsweek, tennis, bingo, white, maths, Spanish

6) مع وجبات (فطور ، غداء ، عشاء)

What did you have for breakfast?

لكن: عندما نتحدث عن وجبة معينة ، فإننا نستخدمها

I didn't enjoy the dinner on the plane prison

7) قبل كلمات home, court, bed, school, university, work

عند استخدامها للغرض من وجودهم

Ali went to university to study engineering.

9) قبل أسماء شركات الطيران أو الشركات

Delta, BMW

B Complete the sentences with the or -.

1..... Pacific Ocean is..... largest ocean In..... world.

2. ....Majed usually meets his friends in .....evening

after..... work

3. Kids! Go and wash your hands because.....dinner is ready.

4. Everybody knows that we can't live without.....food and  
.....water for long

5. A: Have you finished reading .....book I gave you?

know I'm not very fast. B: I love reading .....books, but you

6. ....Lake Titicaca is high in..... Andes mountain range in  
.....South America

### Answers:

1. The, the, the      2. -, the,      3. -      4. -, -

5. the, -      6. -, the, -

• Have to / Don't have to / Need (to) /  
Needn't / Don't need to / Must / Mustn't

نستخدم **must** و **have to** للتعبير عن (واجب) أو التزام. في (الحاضر) أو (المستقبل).

I **must** buy Hamad a present for his graduation.

**يجب** أن أشتري لـ حمد هدية لـ تخرجه.

You **have to** wear a helmet when you go go-karting.

**يجب** عليك أن ترتدي الخوذة عندما تذهب لسباق الكارتينج.

نستخدم **need to** عندما يكون من الضروري لنا أن نعمل شيئاً ما. (وليس لدينا أي خيار آخر).

**احتاج** أن أتحدث إليك. I **need to** talk to you.

نستخدم **don't have** و **don't need** عندما لا يكون من الضروري لنا عمل شيء ما.

**لا يجب** عليك أن تخرج إن لم تريد. You **don't have to** go out if you don't want to.

**لا تحتاج** أن تعيد المال إلي. You **don't need to** give me back the money.

**لم يتوجب** عليه \ أو **لم تحتاج** أن تشتري لي هدية. He **needn't** buy me a present.

نستخدم **mustn't** عندما لا يُسمح لنا بفعل شيء ما.

You **mustn't** use your mobile phone inside the building.

**لا يجب** عليك أن تستخدم هاتفك النقال (الجوال) داخل البناية. ( يعني غير مسموح لك .. )



ملاحظة

الزمن الماضي من كلمتي **have to** و **must** هو: **had to**  
ومعناها كان من الواجب أن , وجب عليك أن ..

**need**

لاحظ:

1) تستخدم **need** كـ ( فعل أساسي ): في ( كل الأزمنة ) بكل أشكال الجملة ( مثبتة ) و ( منفية ) و ( سؤال ).  
في هذه الحالة يأتي بعدها **to** ثم يأتي بعدها مصدر ( الفعل بدون إضافات ) **go**

I **need to go**.

I **don't need to go**.

Do I **need to go**?

ما هو الفعل المساعد في الأمثلة السابقة؟

هو **do** وليس **need**

2) تستخدم **need** كـ فعل مُساعد فقط في ( النفي ) و ( السؤال ) في ( المضارع البسيط ).

ويأتي بعدها باقي صيغة الجملة ( بدون ) فعل مساعد .. يعني بدون **do** ولا **did** ولا أي من الأفعال المساعدة.

I **needn't go**.

ما احتاج أن أذهب. ( صيغة نفي في زمن المضارع البسيط )

**Need** I go

هل أحتاج أن أذهب ( صيغة سؤال في زمن المضارع البسيط )

الفعل المساعد في الأمثلة السابقة؟ هو **need**

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### Affirmative المثبت

I	need to go
He/She/It	needs to go
We/You/They	need to go

### Negative النفي

I	don't need to go	I	
He/She/It	doesn't need to go	He/She/It	needn't go
We/You/They	don't need to go	We/You/They	

### Questions الأسئلة

Do	I	I	
Does	he/she/it	Need	he/she/it go?
Do	we/you/they		we/you/they

Put in 'mustn't' or 'don't / doesn't have to':

1. We have a lot of work tomorrow. You \_\_\_\_\_ be late.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell anyone what I just told you. It's a secret.
3. The museum is free. You \_\_\_\_\_ pay to get in.
4. Children \_\_\_\_\_ tell lies. It's very naughty.

5. John's a millionaire. He \_\_\_\_\_ go to work.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ do my washing, because my mother does it for me.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ rush. We've got plenty of time.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke inside the school.
9. You can borrow my new dress but you \_\_\_\_\_ get it dirty.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ miss the train, it's the last one tonight.

**Answers:**

1. We have a lot of work tomorrow. You **mustn't** be late.
2. You **mustn't** tell anyone what I just told you. It's a secret.
3. The museum is free. You **don't have to** pay to get in.
4. Children **mustn't** tell lies. It's very naughty.
5. John's a millionaire. He **doesn't have to** go to work.
6. I **don't have to** do my washing, because my mother does it for me.
7. We **don't have to** rush. We've got plenty of time.
8. You **mustn't** smoke inside the school.
9. You can borrow my new dress but you **mustn't** get it dirty
10. We **mustn't** miss the train, it's the last one tonight.

## can/could/may/will/would

لماذا اسمها أفعال ناقصة؟

لأنها لا تأتي لوحدها. يجب أن يأتي معها فعل آخر. كما ستري في الجمل التالية الفعل الرئيسي الآخر مثل  
go , help, have

Can I...?, Could I...?, May I...?

يمكننا أن نستخدم كل من (Can I) أو (Could I) أو (May I) في:

to ask for, give and refuse permission.

(1) لطلب اذن أو للسماح أو لرفض الإذن:

Can/Could/May I go to the park?

هل يمكنني أن أذهب للمنتزة؟

Yes, you can/may.

القبول

No, you can't/may not

الرفض

(2) لعرض المساعدة أو تقديم طلب

Can/Could/May I help you?

هل يمكنني أن أساعدك؟

Can/Could/May I have some more cake? هل يمكنني الحصول على المزيد من الكعك؟



3) طلب مُهذب أو طلب خدمة

Can/Could/Will/Would you help me with my homework?

هل يمكن أن تساعدني في واجبي المنزلي؟

لاحظ:

(Could) و (Would) أكثر تأدبا من (Can) و (Will)

may, might and could

نستخدم (may) و (might) و (could) :

1) للتعبير عن الإمكانية في الحاضر والمستقبل.

It may/ might/ could rain today.

قد تُمطر اليوم

ملاحظة:

تُعبّر (Might) عن احتمال خفيف.

Hamad may not/ might not go out with me tonight.

فريد قد لا يخرج معي الليلة

# 5 Round-up

## 1. Vocabulary

**A Circle the correct options.**

- I couldn't find Haya until she started **waving / nodding** her arms over her head.
- Jassim's nervous about his **communication / interview** tomorrow. He really wants to get the job.
- Did you **pick up / dial** the phone? I heard it ringing.
- We have to work hard if we want to **achieve / arrange** our goal of saving up money to go abroad.
- In my family, we have a **tradition / difference**: we have a picnic every year on the first day of May.
- I called Latifa twice, but the line was **wrong / busy**.

Score:  / 6

**B Complete with the correct form of the words in capitals.**

- We are very busy with the \_\_\_\_\_ for the end-of-the-year play. **PREPARE**
- This magazine is full of \_\_\_\_\_ for summer holidays abroad. **ADVERTISE**
- After having a long \_\_\_\_\_ with my parents, I have realised that the best thing for me is to go to university. **DISCUSS**
- Jack and I had an \_\_\_\_\_, and now he's not talking to me. **ARGUE**

Score:  / 4

## 2. Grammar

**C Complete the sentences with the or -.**

- A:** Did you see \_\_\_\_\_ documentary about \_\_\_\_\_ Dead Sea last night?  
**B:** No. You know I hate \_\_\_\_\_ documentaries.
- My cousins have just moved to \_\_\_\_\_ south of \_\_\_\_\_ France. We're going to visit them in \_\_\_\_\_ August, and my parents are planning a big trip to \_\_\_\_\_ Pyrenees Mountains.
- My grandfather wasn't feeling well, so my dad took him to \_\_\_\_\_ hospital.
- I want to learn \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese. However, \_\_\_\_\_ people say that Chinese language is very difficult to learn.

Score:  / 11

**D Circle the correct options.**

- You **have to / don't have to** answer the phone. Whoever it is can leave a message.
- Would / Could** you like me to edit that photo for you?
- We **must / might** get thirsty while jogging, so let's take some water with us.
- May / Will** I use your phone, please?
- You **mustn't / needn't** walk on the grass. Look at the sign.

Score:  / 5

## 3. Communication

**E Choose a, b, or c.**

- A:** I've never been to a virtual reality exhibition.  
**B:** \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Neither have I.  
b. So have I.  
c. I have too.
- A:** Salman can speak three languages.  
**B:** \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Hassan can't either.  
b. Neither can Hassan.  
c. So can Hassan.
- A:** My dad loves Japanese food.  
**B:** \_\_\_\_\_  
a. So did mine.  
b. Mine does too.  
c. Mine doesn't either.
- A:** Oops. I didn't see the notice.  
**B:** \_\_\_\_\_  
a. I haven't either.  
b. I didn't either.  
c. I did too.

Score:  / 4

**F Match.**

- What do you think about Mexican food? ☐
- I'm starving! ☐
- This video game isn't very easy. ☐
- Oh no! We're going to be late! ☐
- What do you suggest? ☐

- You'll get the hang of it.
- Let's grab a bite.
- We could watch a DVD.
- Let's get a move on.
- It's out of this world!

Score:  / 5

Total score:  / 35

## Now I can...

- form nouns (ending in *-ion*, *-ation* and *-ment*) from verbs ☐
- use abbreviations ☐
- understand notes and messages ☐
- write a note ☐
- use language related to telephone calls ☐
- express agreement/disagreement ☐
- express obligation, lack of obligation and prohibition ☐
- make requests and offer to help ☐
- ask for, give and refuse permission ☐
- express possibility ☐
- write an email asking for and responding to suggestions ☐

To be most effective, the exercises in the *Round-up* section should be completed and checked in class. Ss should calculate and write down their scores.

## LEARNING STANDARDS

WB: R2.1

### 1. Vocabulary

A

#### KEY

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. waving    | 4. achieve   |
| 2. interview | 5. tradition |
| 3. pick up   | 6. busy      |

B

#### KEY

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. preparations   | 3. discussion |
| 2. advertisements | 4. argument   |

### 2. Grammar

C

#### KEY

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. the, the, -    | 3. -         |
| 2. the, -, -, the | 4. -, -, the |

D

#### KEY

- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. don't have to | 4. May     |
| 2. Would         | 5. mustn't |
| 3. might         |            |

### 3. Communication

E

#### KEY

1. a    2. c    3. b    4. b

F

#### KEY

1. e    2. b    3. a    4. d    5. c

### Now I can

- Draw Ss' attention to the points and get them to read through them.
- Explain any unknown words.
- Get Ss to tick the points they feel confident about. For the points they are unsure of, they should refer back to the relevant sections in the module.