
Ministry of Education
Language
Directorate of Education
Al-Montalaq Academic
School
Subject: English
Class: 8th grade

Date: \ \ 2018

SUMMERY BOOK

Consist of:

Vocabulary

Reading

Grammar

Worksheet

Student name

Prepared by Esraa Haimour



UNIT ONE: THE WWW PROJECT

Vocabularies:

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Access		الوصول الى
Respond	Reply	استجابة
Deadline	The latest time or date	الموعد النهائي
Conference	A formal meeting for discussion	مؤتمر
Monitor	Keep on eye	مراقبة
Available	Able to be used	متاح
Promptly	Immediately	حالا
Worldwide	Global /universal	عالمي
Perspective		انطباع
Monologues	A long speech by one actor in a play or movie	مونولوج
Partner		زميل
Session	Meeting	جلسة
Leaflet	A printed sheet of paper containing information	منشور
Co-ordinate	Organize	تنظيم
Essential	Basic	اساسي
Confusion		ارتباك
Supervisor	Manager	مسؤل
Discussion	Conversation	نقاش
Thoroughly		شاملة
Afraid	Scared	خائف
Maintenance		اعمال الصيانة

GOOD LUCK



Reading:

1- *What is the name of the project?*

.....

2- *Who is the leaflet for?*

.....

3- *What does it give them advice about?*

.....

4- *Which people are important?*

.....

5- *How many teams will work on each subject area?*

.....

6- *How many different time zones are the teams in?*

.....

7- *What is the advice about copying files?*

.....

8- *Find out from the text:*

*Present continuous verb *Present Simple Verb

*Preposition *Plural Noun

*Adjective

*Proper noun

*Modal verb

*Imperative verb

9- A Word that mean improve?

Grammar:

Present Simple

We use the present simple to talk about:

-Something that **happens regularly in the present**:

Example: I **play** football every weekend.

-There are some verbs which are normally only used in the simple form.

(e.g. **like, love, understand, want, remember, need, prefer, know, mean, sound, think, have, hate**)

Example: I **understand** the whole text.

-We can use the present simple for fixed and certain events in the future.

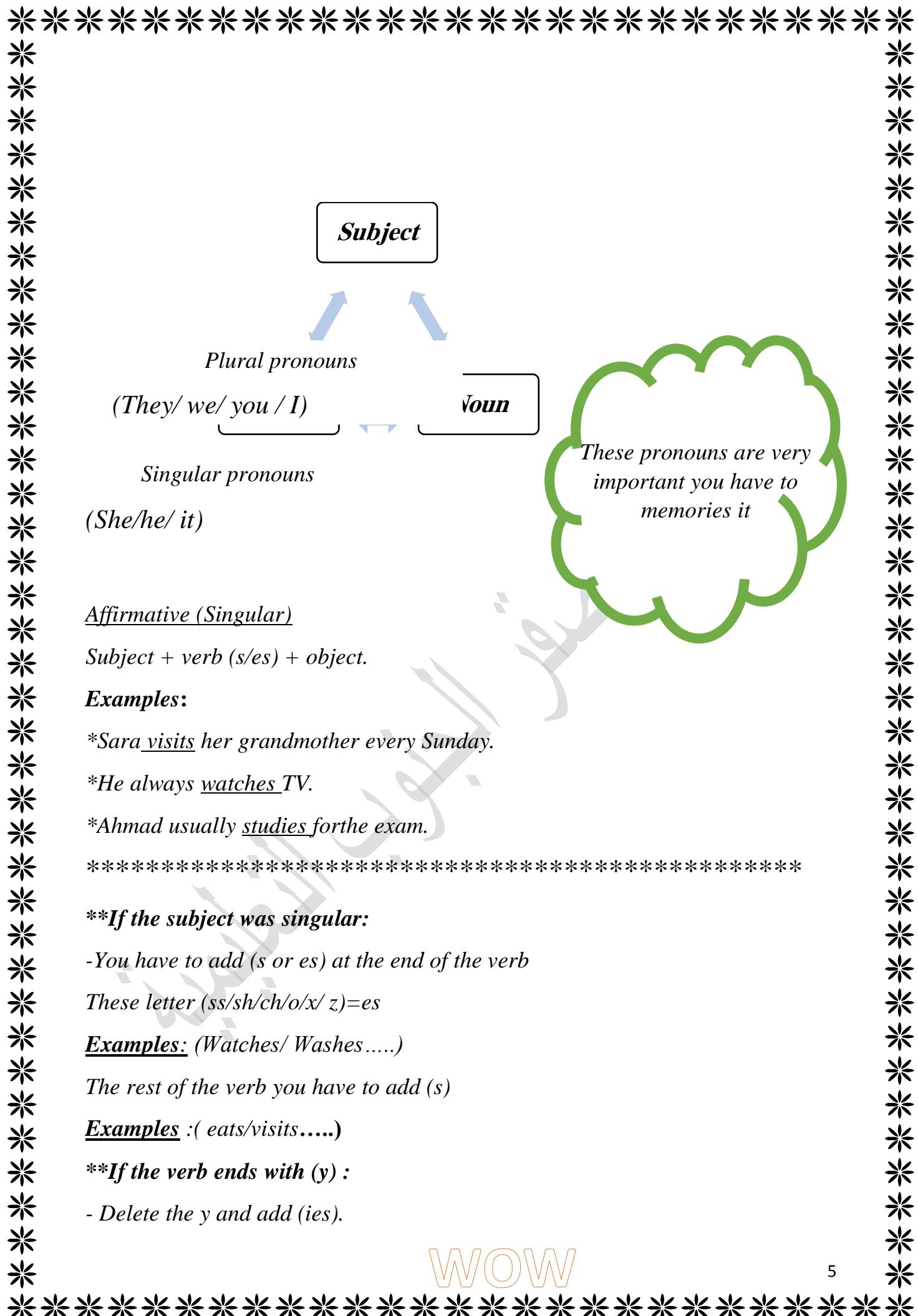
***Statements about the calendar: Today is Monday so tomorrow is Tuesday.**

***Events which cannot change: When is next full moon?**

***Planned, fixed events: What time is the football match?**

***With verbs such as (arrive, come, leave, start.)**

Subject + verb + object





Study => *studies*

Consonant



Play => *plays*



-The children read the story all together.

-They eat pizza every day.

Plural => keep
the verb as it

Negative:

-Subject + verb + not + object.

Examples:

-I don't like cold weather.

-It doesn't snow in August.

Interrogative:

Helping verb (does/do) + subject +verb + object?

Examples:

-**Does** Sara **read** book every Sunday?

Yes, she **does**

No, she **doesn't**



-Do they sing songs?

Yes, they do

No, they don't

-Wh word + helping

Worksheet

What + verb + object?

Examples: What does she do after school?

Fill in the brackets with the correct verb given

1. The plane at 6.30. (arrive)

2. I will phone you when he back. (come)

3. Unless we now we can't be there on time. (start)

4. The sun in the east. (rise)

5. The next term on Monday. (begin)

6. She an engineer. (be)

7. They our relatives. (be)

8. When does the train? (depart)

9. Let's wait till he his work. (finish)

10. Please ring me up as soon as he (arrive)



Past Simple:

We use the past simple for actions which were completed in the past.

Examples:

-Philippe **entered** the square. (Regular verb)

-When Philippe **saw** the man, he **became** suspicious. (Irregular verb)

Subject + simple past verb+ object

(Regular verb) play- played – played

(Irregular verb) see _saw _seen

Affirmative:

Subject + verb (simple past) + object

Examples:

*People **lived** in caves a long time ago.

**She played the piano when she was a child.*

Negative.

Subject + helping verb (did+not) + infinitive verb.

Examples:

**He didn't go to bed early last night.*

*They **didn't** give John their new address.

Interrogative:

Helping verb (did) + subject + infinitive verb?

Examples:

*Did he **come** to your party last week?

Yes, he did

No, he didn't

**Did they go to the cinema last night?*

Yes, they did

No, they didn't

WH+ helping verb (did) + subject + infinitive verb?

Example:

**Where did they go yesterday?*

They visited their cousin.

Key words



Question 1: Correct the verb between brackets.

1. Last year I (go) to England on holiday.
2. It (be) fantastic.
3. I (visit) lots of interesting places. I (be) with two friends of mine.
4. In the mornings we (walk) in the streets of London.
5. In the evenings we (go) to pubs.
6. The weather (be) strangely fine.
7. It (not / rain) a lot.

Question 2: Write the past forms of the irregular verbs.

	<i>Infinitive form</i>	<i>Simple Past</i>
1	meet	
2	Give	
3	Keep	
4	Know	
5	Let	
6	Drive	
7	sleep	

Question 3: Write sentences in simple past.

1-Sara / miss/ the bus=>

2-She / tidy / her bedroom =>

3-Ahmad /watch/ not / TV=>



Present continuous:

1-We use the present continuous for things that are happening now.

Examples:

-The boys **are playing** ball now.

-Marc **is making** pizza now.

-Frances **is talking** on the phone at the moment.

2-We can use the present continuous for future events which the result of plans or arrangements in the present.

Examples:

-She **is going** to the game tonight.

-We **are leaving** for the beach tomorrow morning.

Subject + helping verb (is /are / am) + verb.ing + complementally

Singular pronoun (she, he, it) with is

Plural pronoun (they, we, you) with are

Plural pronoun (I) with am

Affirmative:

Subject+ helping verb (is /are) +verb (ing)

Examples:

-Sara is studying for her exam next week.

-He is talking to his friend.

Negative:

Subject +helping verb (is/are /am)+not+ verb (ing).

Examples:

-The children are not playing football on Sunday.

-I am not going to the meeting after work

Interrogative:

**Helping verb +subject (is /are /am) +verb (ing)?*

Example: Are you going on holiday tomorrow?

Yes, I am

No , I am not

**Wh word+ helping verb +subject (is / are/ am) +verb (ing)?*

Example: What are you doing tomorrow?

I am visiting my grandmother.



Past continuous:

**We use the past continuous for actions which continued for some time in the past.*

Example:

The man was taking photos.

**We can use past simple and past continuous in one sentences when a short, sudden action interrupts a longer continuing action. Use when and while.*

Example:

- *He was waiting at home all day when she sent him the message.*

Subject + helping verb (was/were) + verb.ing + complementally

Singular Pronouns (she, he, it, I =>was)

Plural Pronouns (they, we, you=>were)

Affirmative:

Subject + helping verb (was/were) +verb.ing + complementally.

Examples:

-Sara was visiting her grandmother.

- I was having a great conversation with him when his mother interrupted it.

Negative:

Subject + helping verb (was/were) +not + verb.ing

Examples:

-I was not making dinner when he arrived at the house this evening.

-She played the piano while Ann was not singing on stage.

Interrogative:

Helping verb+ subject + verb.ing ?

Example:

- *Were you calling me when I emailed you this afternoon?*

Wh word+ helping verb +subject +verb.ing ?

Example:

- *What was she doing this time yesterday when I called you?*



Worksheet

Question1: choose the right answer.

1-I when the light went out

-were reading -was reading -am reading

2-She the clothes while her sons were playing in the garden.

-was washing -washed -washes

3-He in Italy at the moment.

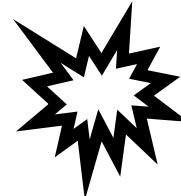
-works -is working was working

4-I dinner when the visitors arrived.

-are cooking -was cooking -cooked

5-I Jane tomorrow.

-see -am seeing -seeing



Question2: Choose “Was “or “Were”.

1-The teachers teaching English.

2-The boy cleaning his room.



3-Ahmadcomplaining from his car.

Question3: Write about anything you want using present continuous?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Future Simple:

Will

1-We use will+ verb for actions which happen in the future.

Examples:

- *It will rain tomorrow.*
- *The concert will take place on Sunday.*



Affirmative:

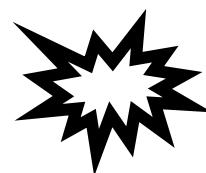
Subject + will + verb.

The shop will open in an hour.

Negative:

Subject + will +not + verb.

The train will not arrive on time.



Interrogative:

Will + subject + verb.

Will you pass your exam?

2-Be going to

We use be going to +verb.

_When talking about plans and intentions.

John is going to be a doctor.

_When a situation in the present means that an actions is sure to happen in the future.

Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain.

Affirmative:

Subject + helping verb (is/are/am)+going to +verb.

I am going to study harder next year.

Negative:

Subject + helping verb (is/are/am)+not +going to +verb.

They are not going to play football next week.

Interrogative:

Helping verb (is/are/am)+subject +going to + verb.

Is she going to visit her friend tomorrow?



Present perfect:

We use the present perfect simple:

An action or situation that started in the past and continues in the present. **I have lived in Bristol since 1984 (= and I still do)*

An action performed during a period that has not yet finished. **She has been to the cinema twice this week (= and the week isn't over yet).*

**An action happened in the past and we can see the result of that action now.*

Look! Someone has broken the window.

**With just for actions which happened a very short time ago.*

Harry has just gone to school.

**With yet in questions and negative sentences.*

Have you finished your homework yet?

I haven't written my composition yet.

*With ever and never

She hasn't ever been a broad.

**For actions that happened at an indefinite time in the past.*

My uncle has been to China.

Subject + helping verb(have /has)+ past participle (V.3)

Affirmative:

Subject + (has(she he, it)/have(they ,we, you, I))+ V.3

Examples:

She's been to the cinema three times this week

I've visited Russia several times.

Negative:

Subject + (has/have) + not + V.3

Examples:

I haven't cleaned my room yet.

She hasn't gone home yet.

Interrogative:

Has/have + subject + V.3?

Examples:

_Have you been to London recently?

_Has the plane landed yet?

Key words

Just so far

Yet up to now

Never recently

Already since

Ever for

Present perfect continuous

We use present perfect continuous:

1-When an action started in the past and is still continuing now.

_She **has been waiting** for you all day (= and she's still waiting now).

^ ^ WE OFTEN USE A TIME PHRASE TO SHOW HOW LONG THE ACTION HAS BEEN COUNTINUING.

Since 3 o'clock.....For a long time

2- When the result of a past action is visible now and that action continued for some time.

Sara eyes are red .I think she **has been crying**.

Subject + helping verb (has/have)+ been + verb.ing

Affirmative:

Subject + has/have +been +v.ing

Examples:

_They have been travelling since last October

_She has been running for 3 hours

Negative:

Subject + has/have + not+ been+ V.ing ?

Examples:

_I haven't been feeling well lately. (And I am still sick now.)

_Salma hasn't been visiting us since March.

Interrogative:

Has/have + subject +been+V.3?

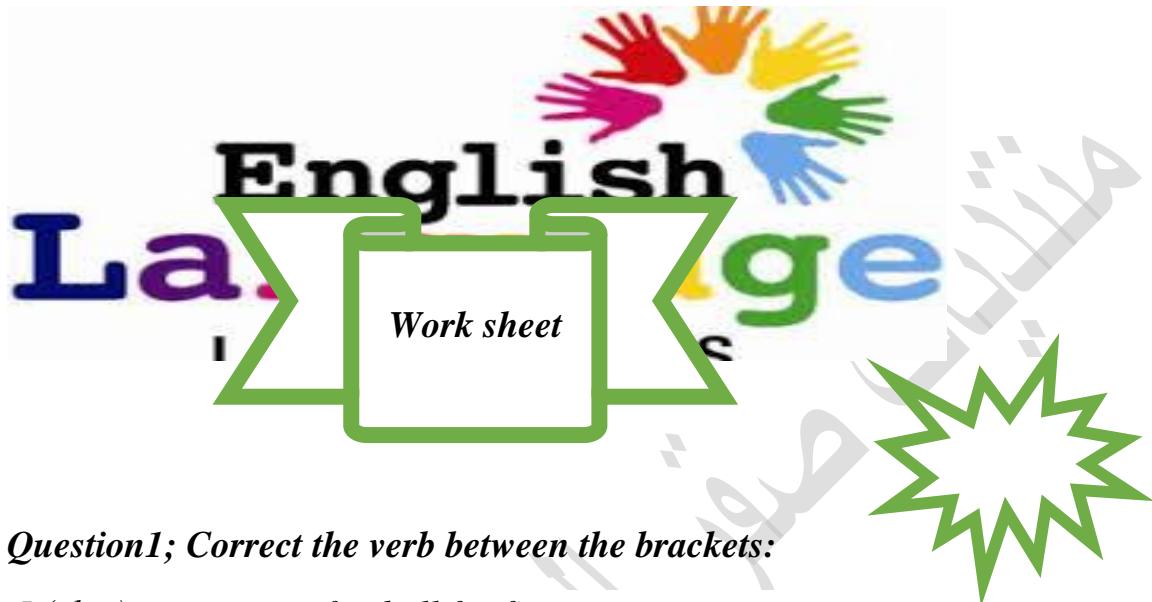
Examples:

- *Has he been playing football recently?*
- *Have the children been learning English?*

For and Since with Present Perfect Continuous tense: ^ ^

We often use *for* and *since* with perfect tenses:

- We use **for** to talk about a **period** of time: *three hours, two months, one decade*
- We use **since** to talk about a **point** in past time: *9 o'clock, 1st January, Monday*

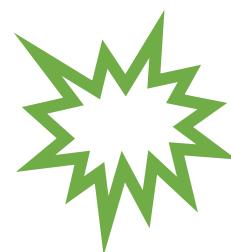


Question1; Correct the verb between the brackets:

1. I (play) football for five years.
2. My team (win / only) two matches so far.
3. Are we not there yet? We (walk) for hour
4. I (finish/just) my homework.
5. I (work) on this essay since two o'clock.
6. How long (wait / you) for us?

Question2: Decide whether to use »since« or »for«.

1. I have been waiting 4 o'clock.
2. Sue has only been waiting 20 minutes.
3. Tim and Tina have been learning English six years.
4. Fred and Frida have been learning French 1998.
5. I haven't been on holiday last July.
6. Mary has been saving her money many years.
7. I haven't eaten anything breakfast





UNIT TWO: NEW YORK! NEW YORK

Vocabularies:

WORD	ENGLISH MEANING	ARABIC MEANING
<i>Fascinating</i>	<i>Attractive</i>	ساحر
<i>Address</i>	<i>The particulars of the place where someone lives</i>	عنوان
<i>Investigated</i>	<i>Research</i>	بحث
<i>prehistory</i>	<i>The period of time before written records</i>	قبل التاريخ
<i>Exhibit</i>	<i>gallery</i>	عرض
<i>Nearly</i>	<i>All most</i>	تقريباً
<i>Section</i>	<i>Department</i>	قسم
<i>Roof</i>		سطح
<i>Musical</i>	<i>Harmonic</i>	موسيقى
<i>Bill board</i>	<i>A large outdoor broad for displaying a advertisement</i>	لوحة اعلانات
<i>Powered by</i>		مُشغَّل بواسطة
<i>Solar energy</i>		طاقة شمسية
<i>Flashing</i>	<i>Shine in a bright but brief</i>	وميض
<i>Queued</i>		انتظر دوره
<i>Throne</i>		العرش

<i>Fault</i>	<i>Mistake /error</i>	خطا
<i>Extraordinary</i>	<i>Remarkable /exceptional</i>	استثنائي



Reading

1-Which students went to a place where works of art are kept?

.....

2-What was the name of the place?

.....

3-Which students wrote about The Lion King?

.....

4-What did Laura write about?

.....

5-Who wrote the most?

.....

6-How did Jack and Ali travel to the theater?

.....

7-Find out:

A meaning that mean:

..... _gloomy

..... _Wonder

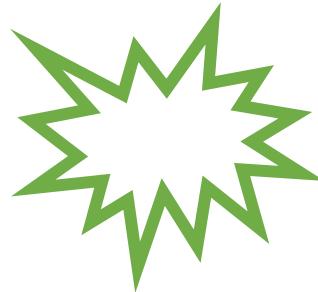
8-Find from the text:

-Simple Past

-Pronoun

-Verb to be

-Preposition



Grammar ((work sheets)) ^ ^

• In English, it is common to use more than one adjective to describe a noun. These adjectives must be used in the proper order. Example: Here is a beautiful, red, cloth flag.

Directions: Choose the correct order of adjectives in the following sentences.

1) The woman is wearing a _____ dress.

A) Yellow long

B) Long yellow

2) He is a _____ man

A) Tall thin

B) Thin tall

3) The company makes _____ products.

A) Excellent farming

B) farming excellent

4) James recently departed on a _____ trip.

A) Camping long



B) Long camping

5) I love eating _____ strawberries.

A) Red big

B) Big red

6) The _____ woman did well on the test.

A) Intelligent young

B) Young

UNIT THREE: THE WHITE GIRAGGE

Vocabularies

WORD	ENGLISH WORD	ARABIC WORDS
Reserve	A place set aside for special use	محمية
Rare	unusual	نادر
Followed	Keep track of	يتعقب
Enough		كافي
Investigation		تحقيق
Previous	Last	السابق
Code	symbol	شفرة رمز
Padlock		قفل
Committing	Obligation	التزام
Heavy	Huge	ثقيل
Chain		سلسلة
Bound		مقيد
Switch		مفتاح كهربائي
Torch		شعلة
Stared		يحدق
Realized	Become fully aware of something	يدرك
Glanced	Take a brief or hurried look.	القى نظرة سريعة
Prevent	Stop	يمنع

<i>Stifled</i>		كبت
<i>Bounded</i>	<i>Surround</i>	محصور
<i>Smacked</i>	<i>Slap</i>	يصفع
<i>Wildly</i>		
<i>Ribcage</i>		القص الصدرى
<i>beam</i>	<i>Ray</i>	شعاع

<i>Waterhole</i>	<i>A small lake</i>	بحيرة صغيرة
<i>Competing</i>		المنافسة
<i>Chorus</i>		جوقة
<i>Far</i>	<i>Widely</i>	بعيد
<i>Horizon</i>	<i>The line at which the earth's surface and the sky appear to meet.</i>	الافق
<i>Dared</i>		تجرا
<i>Soaked</i>		يغرق
<i>Creatures</i>	<i>Animal</i>	مخلوقات
<i>Slithered</i>	<i>Slid</i>	زلق
	<i>Hurry</i>	هرول
<i>Creepy</i>	<i>Scary</i>	مخيف
<i>Crawlies</i>		زاحف
<i>Carnivores</i>	<i>An animal that feeds on flesh.</i>	حيوانات اكلة اللحوم
<i>Edge</i>		حافة
<i>Pinpoint</i>	<i>Locate</i>	تحديد
<i>Disappointment</i>	<i>The feeling of sadness</i>	خيبة امل
<i>Flickered</i>	<i>Flash</i>	وميض
<i>Evilly</i>		بشكل شرير
<i>Boulder</i>	<i>Rock</i>	صخر
<i>Dimmed</i>	<i>Become less bright</i>	خافت
<i>Glow</i>	<i>Light</i>	توهج



Reading

1-Where is Martine living when this story happen?

.....

2-Who is Tendai?

.....

3-What rare animal did Tendai tell Martine about?

.....

4-What did Martine decide to do one night?

.....

5-How did she manage to open the padlock?

.....

6-Why did she turn round?

.....

Find out:

-Adjective

present perfect verb
Adverb
modal verb
Name of animal
Name of place



YOU HAVE TO TRUST
IN YOUR ESLF ^ YOU
CAN DO IT.

Grammar

Past perfect

We use the past perfect for an action which happened before another action in the past.

Example:

- *The train had just left when I arrived at the station.*

Subject + helping verb (had) + past participle (V.3).

Affirmative:

Subject + had + V.3 + complementally

Examples:

- *She had just left the room when the police arrived.*
- *I had just put the washing out when it started to rain.*

Negative:

Subject +had (not) +V.3+ complementally.

Examples:

_He was very tired because he hadn't slept well.

_We were not able to stay overnight at the hotel since we had not reserved a room in advance.

Interrogative:

Had + subject + V.3+ complementally?

Examples:

***Had** you **cleaned** up the mess by the time they came home?*

***Had** Adam ever **spoken** to the CEO before he was fired?*



Past perfect continuous:

We use the past perfect continuous:

1-When an earlier past action continued for some time

When I met Sara, she had been living in Lebanon for 2 years

2-When an earlier past action had been happening around a certain point in the past.

Lucy tried to remember the previous day's events. At one o'clock she had been having lunch with her mother. At three o'clock she had been watching TV.

Subject + helping verb(had)+ been +verb.ing

Affirmative:

Subject + had + been +V.ing

Examples:

_She had been watching the move for 2 hours

_Ahmad has been studying in that university since 2009

Negative:

Subject + had+ not +been+ V.ing

Examples:

_They hadn't been doing their work since 2003.

_I hadn't been listening to music since Thursday.



Interrogative:

Had+ subject +been+ V.ing?

Examples:

_Had the kid been watching cartoon for eight days?



Question 1: Correct the verb between the brackets:

1. We (*sleep*) for 12 hours when he woke us up.
2. They (*wait*) at the station for 90 minutes when the train finally arrived.
3. We (*look for*) her ring for two hours and then we found it in the bathroom.
4. I (*not / walk*) for a long time, when it suddenly began to rain.
5. How long (*learn / she*) English before she went to London?
6. Frank Sinatra caught the flu because he (*sing*) in the rain too long.
7. He (*drive*) less than an hour when he ran out of petrol.

8. *They were very tired in the evening because they (help) on the farm all day.*

9. *I (not / work) all day; so I wasn't tired and went to the disco at night.*

10. *They (cycle) all day so their legs were sore in the evening.*



At the end I hope you will get benefits from this summery book, the reason of making this summery book is to help you how to study and prepare yourself for the exams.

There is no elevator to success you have to take the stairs. You have to believe in yourself that you can do whatever you want, don't give up even if you failed that mean that you are trying and success will come. ^ ^

GOOD LUCK MY DEAR STUDENTS ^ ^

