

## مراجعة شاملة وفق الهيكل الوزاري متبوعة بالحلول



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج الإماراتية ⇨ الصف الثامن ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الثالث ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 22:23:34 2025-06-01

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل  
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة  
لغة انجليزية:

### التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثامن



صفحة المناهج  
الإماراتية على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

### المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثامن والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثالث

مراجعة Samples Maze اختبار منهج بريدج	1
أسئلة اختبار نهائي كتابة Samples Writing منهج بريدج	2
مراجعة Samples Writing اختبار كتابة منهج بريدج	3
أوراق عمل مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري	4
الدليل الإرشادي (الهيكل الوزاري 2025) للقواعد المقررة في الامتحان النهائي المسار المتقدم	5

مراجعة حسب الهيكل الفصل الدراسي الثالث - لغة انجليزية الصف الثامن العام

العلم والعلوم Science

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
blood	The red liquid that moves through the body	دم	Doctors took a sample of her blood for testing.
heart	The organ that pumps blood through the body	قلب	He has a strong heart from regular exercise.
lungs	Organs used for breathing	رئتان	Smoking can damage your lungs.
bones	The hard parts inside your body that form the skeleton	عظام	She broke two bones in her arm.
temperature	measurement of hotness or coldness	درجة الحرارة	The temperature is very high in summer.

## People الناس

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
determination	The quality of trying hard to do something	الإصرار	With great determination, she finished the race.
amazing	Very Surprising or impressive	مدهش	The magician's trick was amazing!
deaf	Unable to hear	أصم	He was born deaf and uses sign language.
communicate	To share ideas or feelings	يتواصل	We communicate by email at work.

## الرجوع للماضي Looking Back

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	Example Sentence
history	The study of past events	التاريخ	We learned about ancient Egypt in history class.
discovery	Finding something new or unknown	اكتشاف	The discovery of electricity changed the world.
dangerous	Likely to cause harm or injury	خطير	The journey through the mountains was dangerous.
interesting	Something that catches your attention or curiosity	ممتع / شيق	That book is very interesting.

## Vocabulary

1. The doctor said my \_\_\_\_\_are healthy, and I'm breathing well.

- a) lungs
- b) bones
- c) heart

2. She broke two \_\_\_\_\_when she fell from the bike.

- a) lungs
- b) bones
- c) blood

3. He showed great \_\_\_\_\_and never gave up, even when things were hard.

- a) history
- b) determination
- c) heart

4. The magician's trick was so----- that the whole crowd clapped loudly.

- a) deaf
- b) amazing
- c) dangerous

5. Scientists made an exciting----- about a new kind of energy.

- a) communicate
- b) history
- c) discovery

6. The book about World War II was really----- and full of surprising facts.

- a) dangerous
- b) interesting
- c) amazing

7. He was born -----but learned to read lips very well.

- a) deaf
- b) lungs
- c) discovery

8. The explorer's journey through the jungle was very----- .

- a) amazing
- b) dangerous
- c) communicate

9. In school, we studied the----- of ancient Greece.

- a) history
- b) blood
- c) determination

10. We use phones and computers to ----- with friends.

- a) deaf
- b) discovery
- c) communicate

## Model Answers

- 1.a) lungs
- 2.b) bones
- 3.b) determination
- 4.b) amazing
- 5.c) discovery
- 6.b) interesting
- 7.a) deaf
- 8.b) dangerous
- 9.a) history
- 10.c) communicate



## Grammar

Choose the correct answer (a, b, or c) to complete each sentence.

1. I have lived in this city ----- ten years.

- a) since
- b) for
- c) by

2. She ----- English when she was a child.

- a) learns
- b) learned
- c) learning

3. They are ----- to the beach tomorrow.

- a) going
- b) go
- c) went

4. We were watching a movie when the lights----- .

- a) go out
- b) went out
- c) going out

5. He ----- to London twice in his life.

- a) has been
- b) was
- c) is being

6. I have had this phone -----last summer.

- a) from
- b) during
- c) since

7. The soup is ----- than the salad.

- a) hotter
- b) more hot
- c) hot

8. I ----- to the store because we needed milk.

- a) am going
- b) go
- c) went

9. Right now, they----- for the test.

- a) studies
- b) are studying
- c) studied

10. She is ----- a doctor next year.

- a) becoming
- b) becomes
- c) become

11. She is ----- a doctor next year.

- a) becoming
- b) becomes
- c) become

**Model Answers**

1. b) for
2. b) learned
3. a) going
4. b) went out
5. a) has been
6. c) since
7. a) hotter
8. c) went
9. b) are studying
10. a) becoming

Part 1: Opinion Question

Write your answer below . Use full sentences

Do you like team sports or individual sports more? Why?

---

---

---

---

---

---

Part 2: Write a plan for your essay below.

Please note – this question asks for a plan, not a full essay. You will write the full essay in the next question

- What is your favorite sport and why do you like it?
- How do sports help you stay healthy?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Part 3: Write essay about ways to protect environment.

Discuss the following ideas

•

What is your favorite sport and why do you like it?

•

How do sports help you stay healthy?

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

## TEST \_SAMPLE

### Part 1: Opinion Question (5 marks)

Write at least one sentence giving your opinion.

Prompt: Do you think science has made life better for people? Why or why not?

---

---

---

---

---

### Part 2: Essay Plan (5 marks)

Plan your answer to this question: "What are the most important inventions that have helped people?" Use bullet points or a list.

- Invention 1:
- Invention 2:
- Why they are helpful:
- Personal experience:

---

---

---

---

### Part 3: Extended Writing (25 marks)

**Write a short essay (about 70 words). Use the ideas below to help you. Prompt:**

**Write about someone from the past who made an important discovery.**

- Who the person was
- What the discovery was
- How it changed the world

Almanani.com/عبد  
2025 2024  
المنافسة

Part 4: Inference and Justification (5 marks)

Read the text and answer the questions.

Text: Marie Curie was one of the most important scientists in history. She was born in Poland in 1867 and later moved to France. She discovered two new elements: polonium and radium. These discoveries were important in the study of radioactivity. Her work helped doctors to use radiation to treat diseases like cancer. Sadly, she became ill because of her long exposure to radiation, but she continued to work until the end of her life. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and she is still remembered today.

Questions:

1. Why do you think Marie Curie continued to work even when she was sick? (2 marks)

---

---

---

---



2. How do we know Marie Curie made a big difference in science? (3 marks)

---

---

---

---

---

Part 5: MAZE

Read the short text and choose the correct word

The human body is amazing. It has many parts that work together. Your heart ----- blood around your body. Your lungs help you to breathe. Bones support your body and----- you move. If your body gets too hot, your skin changes to control your body-----

1. a) pumps    b) eat    c) stop
2. a) tell    b) help    c) cut
3. a) bone    b) water    c) temperature

## Part 6 :Maze

### Cleaning Up the Beach

Every summer, people in our town join together to clean the local beach. It's an event that many families enjoy, especially those who(1) ----by the sea. Children, parents, and even tourists (2) -----to help remove rubbish from the sand and sea.

Last Saturday, over 200 people (3)----- part in the clean-up. The event started early in the morning, and by 10 a.m., groups (4)----- large bags full of plastic and other waste.

One of the organisers said, "It's important that we (5) ----- care of our environment, especially our oceans." Volunteers also put up signs to remind others not to (6) ----- their rubbish behind. They gave out reusable bags and gloves to everyone who came. Some of the rubbish (7) -----by the local council later that day. Many students said the clean-up was fun and educational. They (8)--- ----- more about the dangers of pollution and what they can do to help.

At the end of the day, everyone felt tired but happy. "We'll come again next year!" one girl said,

as she (9) -----her sandy gloves into the bin.

1. a) live  
b) living  
c) lives
2. a) comes  
b) come  
c) coming
3. a) took  
b) take  
c) taken
4. a) had collected  
b) have collect  
c) collect
5. a) take  
b) taking  
c) took
6. a) left  
b) leave  
c) leaves
7. a) was removed  
b) were removed  
c) removed
8. a) learn

- b) learning
  - c) learned
  - 9. a) throw
  - b) throws
  - c) threw
- 

### Part 7: Reading Comprehension

Alexander Graham Bell is best known for inventing the telephone. He was born in Scotland and later moved to Canada. Bell worked with people who were deaf, including his wife and mother. He wanted to help them communicate. In 1876, he made the first telephone call. His invention changed the way people talked to each other Bell didn't stop working after that. He also studied flying machines and worked on many science projects

Questions:

1. Where was Bell born?
- a) Canada

b) Scotland

c) France

2. Why did Bell want to help people who were deaf?

a) He was deaf too

b) He wanted to sell telephones

c) His wife and mother were deaf

3. What did Bell invent?

a) Radio

b) Television

c) Telephone

4. What else did Bell study?

a) Music

b) Flying machines

c) Farming

5. What year did he make the first phone call?

a) 1976

b) 1876

c) 1867

6. What is the main idea of the text?

a) Bell liked to travel

b) Bell was a great inventor

c) Bell became famous in Scotland

---

### Part 8: Reading

In the 1800s, people didn't know much about germs. Doctors often didn't wash their hands before helping patients. Then, a man named Joseph Lister started using something called antiseptic to clean tools and hands before surgery. This helped stop the spread of infections. At first, other doctors didn't believe him. But soon, they saw that his patients lived longer. Thanks to Lister, hospitals became much safer.

Questions:

1. What did Joseph Lister use to clean tools?
    - a) Soap
    - b) Antiseptic
    - c) Water
  2. What changed other doctors' minds?
    - a) His patients lived longer
    - b) He became famous
    - c) He was the boss of the hospital
- 

### Part 9: Reading Comprehension

The human body is full of important systems. The lungs bring in air and send out carbon dioxide.

The heart pumps blood to every part of the body.

Blood carries oxygen and nutrients that your body needs. Bones give the body shape and protect the organs. Without bones, you couldn't stand or move.

Science has helped us learn more about how these systems work together. Today, machines like X-rays and MRI scans help doctors see inside the body without cutting it open.

Questions:

1. What do the lungs do?
  - a) Pump blood
  - b) Bring in air
  - c) Send food
2. What does the heart pump?
  - a) Oxygen
  - b) Bones
  - c) Blood
3. What do bones protect?
  - a) Skin
  - b) Organs
  - c) Lungs only
4. What does blood carry?
  - a) Muscles

- b) Temperature
- c) Oxygen and nutrients

5. Why are X-rays useful?

- a) They help us see inside the body
- b) They clean the bones
- c) They make the heartbeat faster





## Part 10: Reading Comprehension

**Text:** Thomas Edison is remembered as one of the most important inventors in history. He created the electric light bulb, which changed how people live and work. Before light bulbs, people used candles or oil lamps. Edison worked hard and tried many times before he made a light bulb that worked well. His success showed that failure is part of learning. Edison continued to invent other useful things during his life.

### **Questions:**

1. What is the main idea of the text?
  - a) Edison never failed
  - b) Edison worked hard and changed the world
  - c) Edison didn't like using candles
  
2. What did Edison invent?
  - a) The washing machine
  - b) The telephone
  - c) The electric light bulb
3. What lesson can we learn from Edison's story?
  - a) Don't work at night
  - b) Failure helps you learn
  - c) Oil lamps are better

## Model Answers

### Part 1: Opinion Question

- Answer: Yes, I believe science has made life better for people. Thanks to scientific advances, we have improved healthcare, better living conditions, and innovations that help solve many of the world's problems, such as clean energy and technology.

### Part 2: Essay Plan

- Invention 1: Telephone
- Invention 2: Electricity
- Why they are helpful: The telephone allows instant communication across long distances, and electricity powers almost everything in our daily lives, from lighting to entertainment.
- Personal experience: I use a phone every day to stay connected with family and friends, and electricity makes my life comfortable by powering essential devices.

-

### Part 3: Extended Writing

- Answer: Marie Curie was a famous scientist who made important discoveries in the field of radioactivity. She discovered polonium and radium, elements that advanced the study of radiation. These discoveries have helped doctors treat diseases like cancer using radiation therapy, which has saved countless lives worldwide.

### Part 4: Inference and Justification

1. Why do you think Marie Curie continued to work even when she was sick?
  - Answer: Marie Curie was passionate about her research and believed her work was important for the future of science and medicine. She probably didn't want to stop her valuable contributions despite the risks.
2. How do we know Marie Curie made a big difference in science?
  - Answer: Marie Curie was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and her discoveries in radioactivity revolutionized medicine, particularly in the treatment of cancer. Her legacy still influences science today.

Part 5: MAZE

1. a) pumps
2. b) help
3. c) temperature

Part 6: MAZE

1. a) live
2. b) come
3. a) took
4. a) had collected
5. a) take
6. b) leave
7. b) were removed
8. c) learned
9. c) threw

Part 7: Reading Comprehension

1. b) Scotland
2. c) His wife and mother were deaf

3. c) Telephone

4. b) Flying machines

5. b) 1876

6. b) Bell was a great inventor

1. b) Antiseptic

2. a) His patients lived longer

Part 9: Reading Comprehension

1. b) Bring in air
  2. c) Blood
  3. b) Organs
  4. c) Oxygen and nutrients
  5. a) They help us see inside the body
- Part 10:  
Reading Comprehension
1. b) Edison worked hard and changed the world
  2. c) The electric light bulb
  3. b) Failure helps you learn

## SAMPLES

✎ Writing Exam: Science, People, and Looking Back

### Part 1: Opinion Question

Do you think looking back at the past is important for people and science? Why or why not?

Write at least two full sentences expressing your opinion.

### Part 2: Essay Planning

Write a plan for an essay on the topic: Science, People, and Looking Back.

Include points like:

- Why people look back at history and scientific progress

- How science improves human life
- How studying the past can help the future

### Part 3: Full Essay (70 Words)

Write a short essay (around 70 words) on the topic: Science, People, and Looking Back

Include the following:

- The role of science in helping people
- How past discoveries influence today
- The importance of learning from the past

### Part 4: Inference and Justification Reading Text

Throughout history, science has played a powerful role in shaping human progress. From ancient medicine to modern technology, each generation has built on the discoveries of those who came before. Scientists often look back at earlier research to improve today's methods and solve modern problems. For example, without the invention of the

microscope centuries ago, we wouldn't understand diseases the way we do now.

Looking back doesn't only help scientists; it helps all people. By studying past mistakes—such as environmental damage or health crises—

societies can make smarter choices today.

When people ignore history, they risk repeating it. That's why schools teach both science and history: together, they explain not only what we know, but how we came to know it.

Moreover, people find inspiration by looking back.

Famous figures like Marie Curie or Albert Einstein show us how hard work and curiosity can lead to great discoveries.

Remembering their stories gives young people hope and purpose. In this way, the past is not gone—it is a tool for the present and future.

### Inference Question

Does the author believe that looking back helps both scientists and ordinary people?

Write your answer in one or two full sentences.

### Justification Question

Why is your answer correct? Use details and examples from the text to explain your reasoning.

## Model Answers

### Opinion Question – Sample Answer

Yes, I believe looking back is important. People and scientists can learn from the past to avoid mistakes and make progress.

### Essay Plan – Sample

- Introduction: Looking back connects people and science
- Point 1: Science helps improve lives (medicine, technology)
- Point 2: Past discoveries guide current science
- Point 3: History teaches us not to repeat mistakes
- Conclusion: The past helps shape a better future

### Full Essay – Sample (70 Words)

Science and history are closely connected. People use science to improve health, communication, and the

environment. When scientists look back at past discoveries, they learn new ways to solve problems. People also learn from past mistakes



to make better decisions. Looking back gives us wisdom, hope, and direction. Without history, we cannot understand how far science has brought us—or where it might take us next.

### Inference Answer – Sample

Yes, the author believes looking back helps both scientists and ordinary people.

### Justification Answer – Sample

The text says scientists use past research to solve today's problems and improve methods. It also explains that people learn from history to avoid repeating mistakes and to find inspiration from great scientists. Therefore, the author supports the idea that both groups benefit from looking back.