

شرح قواعد الصف الثامن للاختبار النهائي



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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

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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: هدى أبوزايد

التواصل الاجتماعي حسب 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

نموذج تدريبي شامل تحضير لامتحان نهاية الفصل 2026

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مواصفات اختبار نهاية الفصل 2026

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مفردات الوحدة التاسعة الرحلات العظيمة

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النسخة العربية لدعوة متحف الاتحاد للجولات الافتراضية

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اعداد المعلمة : مس هدى أبوزايد
مرخصة من وزارة الموارد البشرية والتوطين
Grade 8.term 3 Grammar for the Final exam. 0502859524

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لا تتردد بالسؤال عن جروبات التحضير و الدروس الخصوصية

○

○



شرح قواعد الصف الثامن الموجودة ضمن الهيكل للاختبار النهائي 2026
الفصل الثالث

G.2.8 Adverbs of Degree & Extreme Adjectives

Adverbs of Degree (ظروف)

.. هي كلمات تُستخدم لتوضيح مدى أو درجة الصفة تستخدم مع الصفات البسيطة

Adverb

very

really

quite الى حد ما

extremely

fairly نوعا ما

Examples:

The book is very interesting.

She is really happy.

.The test was quite easy.



Extreme Adjectives (الصفات القوية جداً)

هي صفات تحمل معنى "جداً" بداخلها، لذلك لا نستخدم معها

Very

Adjective	Extreme Adjective
big	huge
small	tiny
good	excellent
bad	terrible
tired	exhausted
hungry	starving
scared	terrified
dirty	filthy
hot	boiling
cold	freezing

خطأ: ✗

very exhausted

very freezing

very starving

صحيح: ✓

absolutely exhausted

absolutely freezing

absolutely starving



كلمات تستخدم مع Extreme Adjectives

Adverb

مثال

absolutely

absolutely exhausted

completely

completely terrified

totally

totally amazed

really

really huge

أمثلة

I am absolutely exhausted after the game.

The weather is freezing today.

We were absolutely terrified during the storm..

The cake was excellent.





استبدل الصفة العادية بالصفة القوية:

very tired → _____

very hungry → _____

very cold → _____

very big → _____

very good → _____





Future Time (simple future (will and shall))

Future Time (future time (present continuous))

G.15.3 Future Time

1. Simple Future (Will / Shall)

We use will (and sometimes shall) to talk about the future.

Form:

Subject + will + base verb

Examples:

I will visit my grandmother tomorrow.

She will study for the test tonight.

They will play football next week.

Negative:

Subject + will not (won't) + base verb

He won't come to school tomorrow.

Questions:

Will + subject + base verb?

Will you help me?



Using "Shall"

Shall is mainly used with I and we for suggestions or offers.

Examples:

Shall we go to the park?

Shall I open the window?

2. Future Time with Present Continuous

We use the present continuous to talk about future plans or arrangements that have already been decided.

Form:

Subject + am/is/are + verb-ing

Examples:

I am visiting my aunt tomorrow.

We are traveling next Friday.

She is meeting her teacher after school.

Time Words:

tomorrow

next week



next month

tonight

on Saturday

I will go to Dubai someday.

I am going to Dubai next Friday.

She will call you later.

She is calling the doctor tomorrow.

Will = prediction, promise, instant decision.

Present Continuous = a planned future arrangement.

Look at those dark clouds! It _____ soon.

a) will rain

b) is raining tomorrow



We _____ our grandparents next weekend.
Everything is already planned.

- a) will visit
- b) are visiting

_____ we start the meeting now?

- a) Shall
- b) Are

My brother thinks he _____ a famous scientist one day.

- a) will become
- b) is becoming next week

I _____ my dentist on Tuesday at 4:00 p.m. I have an appointment.

- a) will see
- b) am seeing

Don't worry. I _____ you carry those books.

- a) will help
- b) am helping tomorrow



We _____ to Dubai next Friday. The tickets are already booked.

- a) will travel
- b) are traveling

_____ I open the window for you?

- a) Shall
- b) Am

I think our team _____ the match.

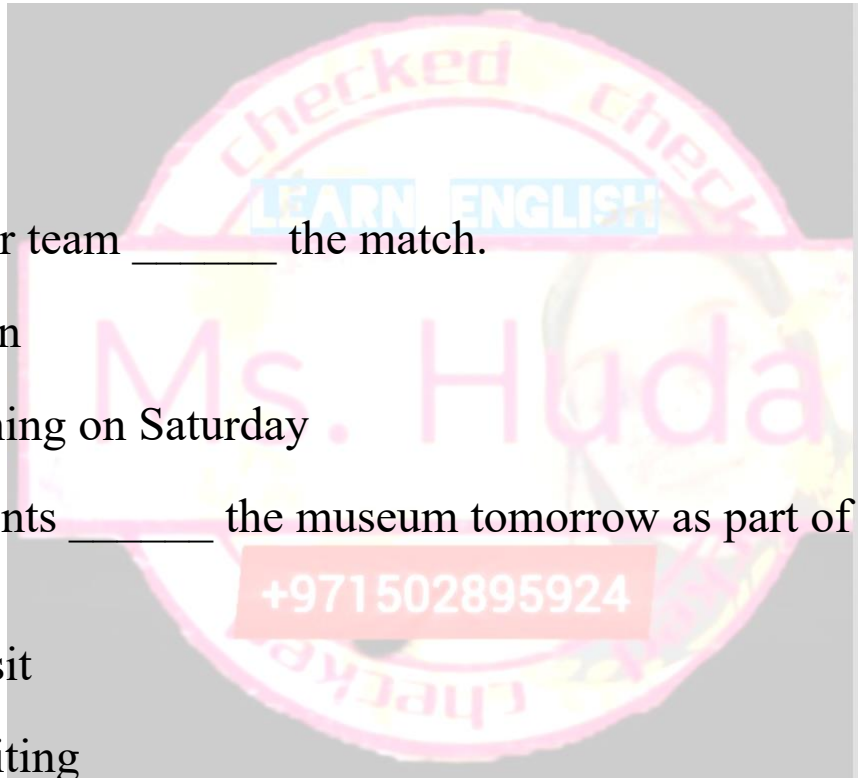
- a) will win
- b) is winning on Saturday

The students _____ the museum tomorrow as part of a school trip.

- a) will visit
- b) are visiting

My family _____ dinner with our relatives tonight. The arrangement has already been made.

- a) will have
- b) are having





I forgot my notebook! I _____ get it now.

a) will

b) am getting tomorrow

We _____ a new project next month.

a) will start

b) are starting

I think people _____ on Mars in the future.

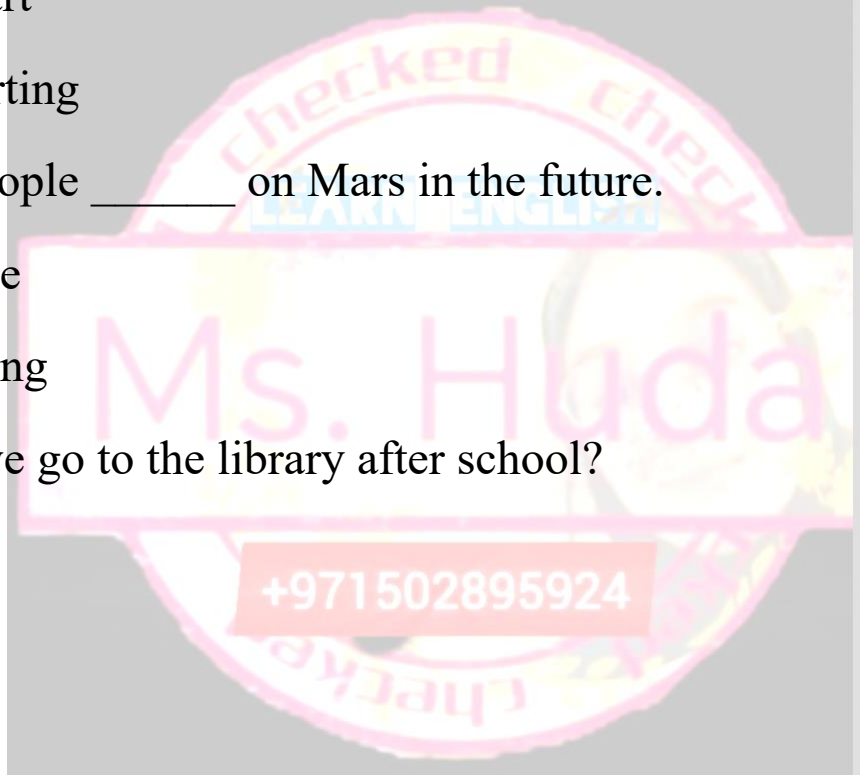
a) will live

b) are living

_____ we go to the library after school?

a) Shall

b) Are





Grammar Revision Notes

G.14.1 Adjectives (Comparatives)

When do we use comparatives?

We use comparatives to compare two people, animals, places, or things.

Rules

1. Short adjectives

Add -er + than

tall → taller than

fast → faster than

small → smaller than

Examples

A lion is faster than a turtle.

My bag is smaller than yours.



2. Long adjectives

Use more + adjective + than

more beautiful than

more interesting than

more expensive than

Examples

Science is more interesting than history.

This dress is more expensive than that one.

Irregular Comparatives

Good. : better

Bad :worse

Far :farther/further

Examples

Math is better than guessing.

Today's weather is worse than yesterday's.



G.14.1 Past Simple (including verb "to be")

When do we use it?

For actions that started and finished in the past.

Verb To Be

Was/were

Examples

I was tired yesterday.

They were at school.

Regular Verbs

Add -ed

play → played

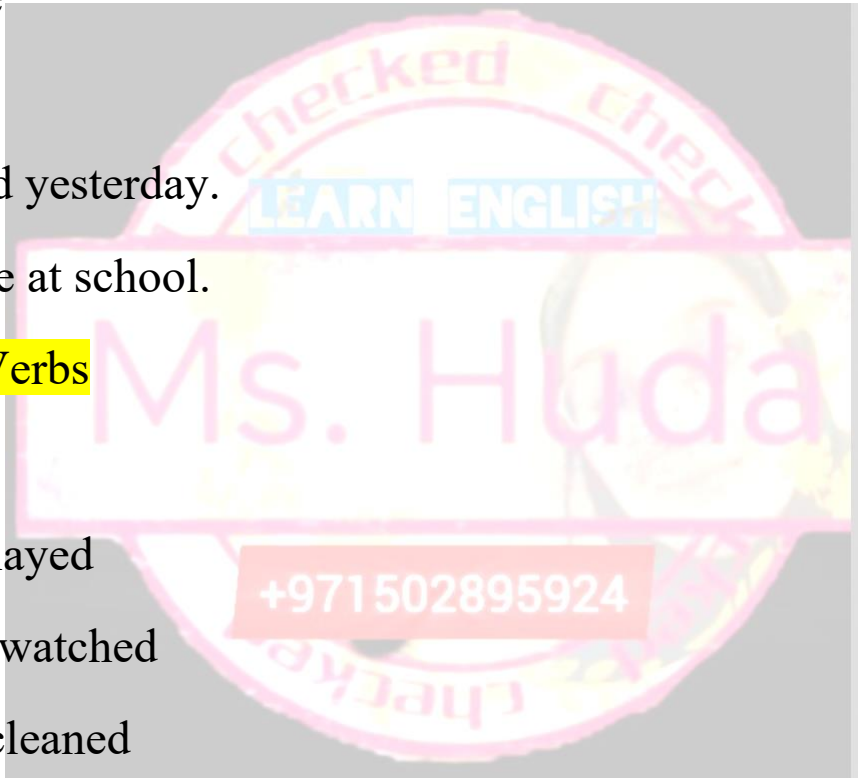
watch → watched

clean → cleaned

Examples

She played tennis yesterday.

We watched a movie last night.





Irregular Verbs

go → went

eat → ate

see → saw

have → had

Examples

They went to Dubai.

I ate breakfast early.

Time Expressions

yesterday

last week

last year

ago

in 2024





G.14.3 Past Continuous

When do we use it?

1. An action in progress at a specific time in the past

Examples

I was studying at 8 p.m.

They were playing football at 5 o'clock.

Form

Subject + Verb

I/he/she/it

was + verb-ing

we/you/they

were + verb-ing

Examples

She was reading a book.

We were watching TV.



Past Continuous + Past Simple

An action was happening when another action happened.

Examples

I was sleeping when the phone rang.

They were playing when it started to rain.

G.10.6 Present Perfect Simple Passive

Form

has/have + been + past participle

When do we use it?

When the action is important, but the person who did it is unknown or not important.

Examples

The homework has been completed.

The classroom has been cleaned.

The books have been delivered.



Active:

The students have completed the homework.

Passive:

The homework has been completed.

G.6.2 Subordinating Conjunctions

What are they?

Words that connect a main clause and a dependent clause.

Common subordinating conjunctions

because

although

when

while

before

after

since

if



unless

Examples

I stayed home because I was sick.

Although it was raining, we played outside.

Call me when you arrive.

I was reading while my brother was sleeping.

You cannot enter unless you have a ticket.

G.19.1 Gerunds

What is a gerund?

A gerund is a verb ending in -ing that acts like a noun.

Examples

Swimming is fun.

Reading improves vocabulary.

Playing football keeps you fit.



Verbs followed by gerunds

enjoy

love

like

dislike

hate

finish

avoid

keep

Examples

I enjoy reading.

She loves painting.

They finished cleaning the room.





Mixed Grammar Quiz (Challenging)

Choose the best answer.

My sister is _____ than me at solving puzzles.

a) more good

b) better

c) best

While we _____ dinner, the lights went out.

a) ate

b) were eating

c) have eaten

The school hall _____ recently.

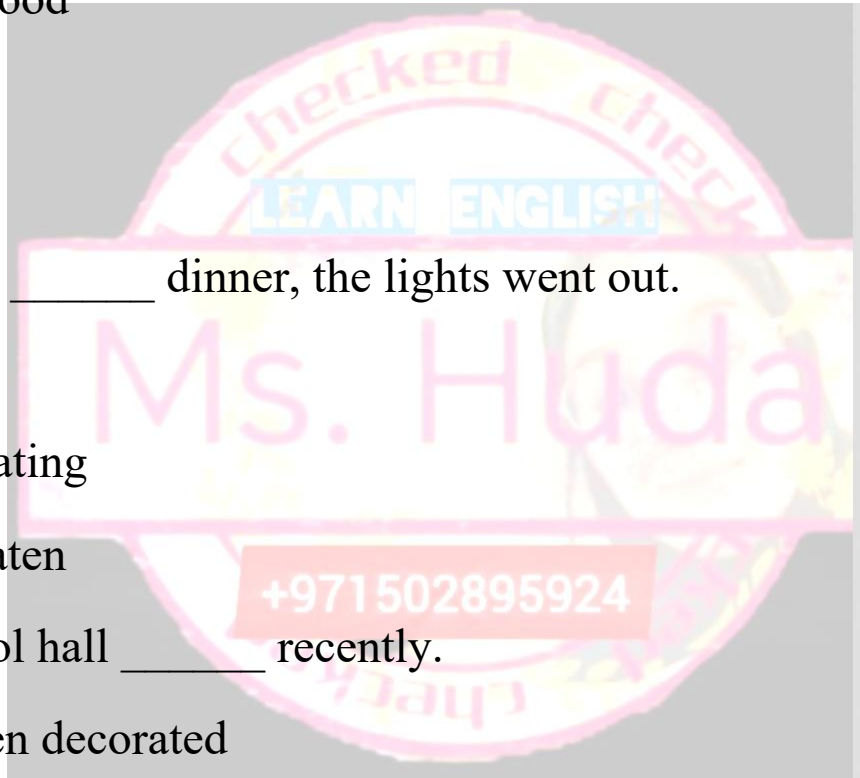
a) has been decorated

b) decorated

c) was decorating

I stayed at home _____ I felt unwell.

a) although





b) because

c) unless

She enjoys _____ science experiments.

a) do

b) doing

c) did

The cheetah is _____ than the lion.

a) faster

b) fastest

c) more fast

We _____ at the beach last weekend.

a) were

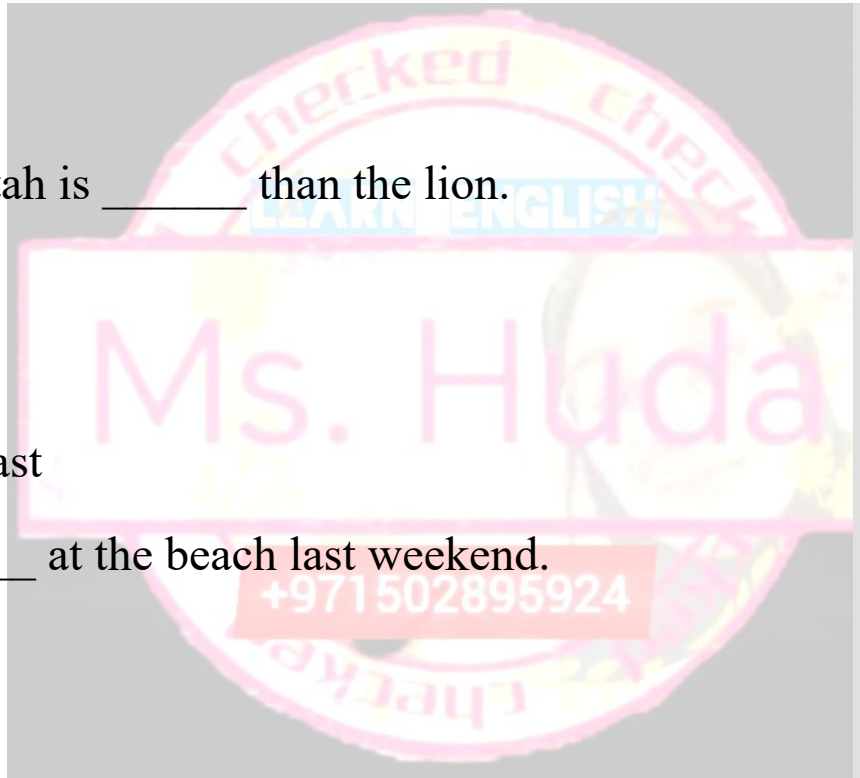
b) are

c) have been

The report _____ by the teacher.

a) has been checked

b) checked





c) was checking

_____ it was late, they continued studying.

a) Because

b) Unless

c) Although

I dislike _____ in crowded places.

a) wait

b) waiting

c) waited

When the teacher entered the classroom, the students _____.

a) talked

b) were talking

c) have talked

This book is _____ than the one I read last year.

a) more interesting

b) most interesting

c) interestinger



The new computers _____ to the school.

- a) have been delivered
- b) delivered
- c) were delivering

They _____ football yesterday after school.

- a) played
- b) were play
- c) playing

We will go swimming _____ the weather is warm.

- a) if
- b) because
- c) although

The children kept _____ during the long journey.

- a) talk
- b) talking
- c) talked



I _____ my homework when my friend called me.

a) was doing

b) did

c) have done

The project _____ by the students this month.

a) has been completed

b) completed

c) was completing

This road is _____ than the old one.

a) wide

b) wider

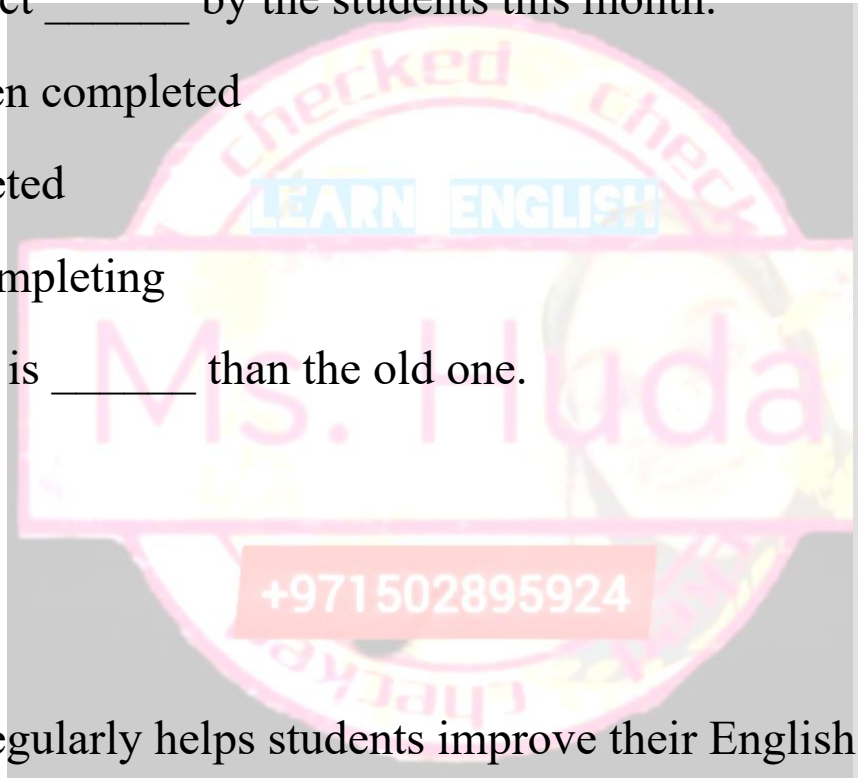
c) widest

_____ regularly helps students improve their English.

a) Read

b) Reading

c) Reads





Challenge: Correct the mistake.

She is more taller than her sister.

They was playing football.

The classroom has been clean yesterday.

I enjoy to read adventure stories.

Because it was raining, but we went outside

