

مراجعة نهائية شاملة المفردات والقواعد والمواضيع وفق الهيكل الوزاري



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:

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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

عرض بوربوينت حل مراجعة القسم الكتابي وفق الهيكل الوزاري مع القواعد

1

حل مراجعة نهائية Revision Final وفق الهيكل الوزاري

2

مراجعة نهائية Revision Final وفق الهيكل الوزاري بدون الحل

3

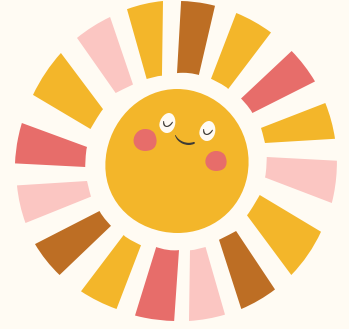
حل نموذج تدريبي للاختبار النهائي وفق الهيكل الوزاري

4

نموذج تدريبي للاختبار النهائي وفق الهيكل الوزاري

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Murbah Girls school c2



Term 3- G8 final revision

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Section 1

Grammar

القواعد وملخص لجميع القواعد Rules and Summary

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01

Present Perfect

زمن المضارع التام

Definition of concepts

- ★ used when talking about something that happened in the past and still has an effect on the present.

المضارع التام يُستخدم عند الحديث عن شيء حدث في الماضي وله أثر بالحاضر.

ماهو؟



Have / Has + Past Participle (التصريف الثالث للفعل)

القاعدة



I / You / We / They → **have**

He / She / It → **has**



استخدامات Present Perfect

- تجربة بدون وقت محدد : I have visited Dubai.
- حدث له أثر الآن : She has broken her phone.
- مع كلمات مثل : ever, never, just, already, yet

◆ *She has never eaten sushi.*



Present Perfect - تكوين الجملة

الكلمة	نوعها
She	Subject ضمير فاعل
has	Auxiliary Verb فعل مساعد
eaten	(Past participle / Verb 3) التصريف الثالث للفعل الرئيسي
lunch	Object مفعول به

She has eaten lunch.



التصريف الثالث لبعض الأفعال Past Participle

المهمة

Base Form	Past	Past Participle
go	went	gone
eat	ate	eaten
see	saw	seen
write	wrote	written
take	took	taken
do	did	done
make	made	made
play	played	played
study	studied	studied
clean	cleaned	cleaned

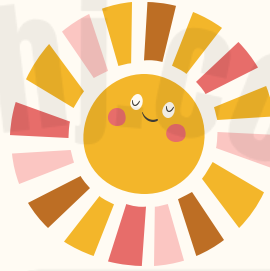
02

Present Continuous for Future

المستقبل بالمضارع المستمر

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Definition of concepts

to talk about a **planned or arranged action in the near future**.

للحديث عن خطط شخصية مؤكدة في المستقبل القريب، وغالبًا تكون هناك نية واضحة أو ترتيب مسبق.

ماهو؟



Subject + am/is/are + verb-ing

القاعدة

I → **am**

She+ He+ It → **is**

They + you + we → **are**



Future with Present

Continuous

الكلمة	نوعها
He	Subject ضمير فاعل
is	Auxiliary Verb فعل مساعد
playing	ing-فعل بصيغة
football	Object مفعول به
this evening	(وقت مستقبلي) ظرف زمان

Subject Auxiliary Verb V+ing object

He is playing football this evening.



أمثلة: Examples:

نستخدمه للتحدث عن خطة مستقبلية مؤكدة:

I am meeting my friend tomorrow.

She is flying to London next week.

They are having a party tonight.

We are visiting grandma on Friday.



03

Past Continuous

الماضي المستمر

Definition of concepts

- ★ We use the past continuous to talk about an action that was ongoing in the past.

نستخدم الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن حدث كان مستمرًا في الماضي.

ماهو؟



Subject + was /were + verb-ing

القاعدة



I/ He/ She / It →

was

They + you + we →

were



Examples

أمثلة - Past Continuous

● للتحدث عن فعل مستمر في الماضي:

At 5 pm, I was doing my homework.

I was watching TV when the phone rang.

It was raining, and people were running home.

She was reading a book at 8 o'clock.

They were playing football when it started to rain.



تكوين الجملة - Past Continuous

الكلمة	نوعها
He	ضمير فاعل Subject
was	فعل مساعد (للمفرد) Auxiliary verb
eating	فعل بصيغة Verb-ing
dinner	مفعول به Object

subject Auxiliary verb (singular) V+ing object

He was eating dinner

04

Comparatives

الصفات المقارنة



Definition of concepts

We use comparative adjectives when comparing two things.

نستخدم الصفات المقارنة عند المقارنة بين شيئين.

ماهي؟



1. صفات قصيرة نضيف er → tall → taller
2. صفات تنتهي بـ e نضيف حرف r فقط → large → larger
3. اذا انتهت الصفة بحرف متحرك (vowel) + حرف ساكن (consonant)، يجب ان نضاعف الساكن ثم نضيف er = big → bigger
4. صفات طويلة، نضيف كلمة more قبل الصفة (adj) = more beautiful

القاعدة



الحروف المتحركة: (Vowels)

UAEUIO

ثم نضع بعد صفة المقارنة كلمة than

الحروف الساكنة: (Consents) باقي الحروف



ملاحظات + أنواع الصفات المقارنة :جدول

نوع الصفة	القاعدة	مثال
صفة قصيرة (مقطع واحد)	نضيف -er	tall → taller
تنتهي بـ e	نضيف -r فقط	large → larger
تنتهي بحرف متحرك + ساكن	نضاعف الساكن + er	big → bigger
صفة طويلة (أكثر من مقطع)	نضيف more قبل الصفة	beautiful → more beautiful
ملاحظة	الحروف المتحركة (Vowels): UAEUIO الحروف الساكنة (Consents): باقي الحروف	

Example: مثال على جملة مقارنة

الكلمة	نوعها
This car	اسم Subject
is	فعل مساعد (to be)
faster	صفة مقارنة Comparative Adjective
than	أداة مقارنة
that one	الشيء المُقارن معه

This car is faster than that one.



ملخص مقارنة لجميع القواعد Summary

القاعدة	النوع / الزمن	التكوين	أمثلة
Present Perfect	حدث في الماضي له أثر الآن	have/has + V3	I have eaten.
Future (Present Continuous)	خطة مستقبلية قريبة	am/is/are + V-ing	We are going tomorrow.
Past Continuous	حدث مستمر في الماضي	was/were + V-ing	She was sleeping.
Comparatives	مقارنة بين شيئين	Adj + -er / more + Adj	Ali is taller than Omar.

Review Questions



أسئلة مراجعة



Maze Paragraph – Grammar Review

Yesterday evening, Sara ____ (has done / did / has do / has doing) her homework before dinner. She ____ (is / was / were / are) very focused because she had a test today. While she ____ (study / was studying / studying / studies), her brother ____ (watched / was watch / was watching / watching) TV in the living room.

Today, Sara feels happy because she ____ (have finish / has finished / finished / has finishing) early. She ____ (is going / go / going / are going) to the doctor tomorrow for a check-up. Her mom said, “You are ____ (tall / taller / most tall / more taller) than last year!”

Sara ____ (have / has / is / was) never missed a check-up before. She always takes care of her health and studies. We asked her, “____ (Did / Has / Was / Have) you ever seen a tiger?” and she said, “No, I ____ (haven’t / hasn’t / didn’t / don’t), but I want to.”



الإجابات النموذجية Answer Key

- did – was – was studying – was watching – has finished – is going – taller – has – Have – haven't

Section 2 — Reading & Maze task

Reading Section – Tips & Hacks

Maze + MCQs: نصائح لقسم القراءة

فهم النص - Understand the Text

- - Skim the text to get the main idea
- - Read the questions before reading in detail
- - Look for keywords

- اقرأ النص بسرعة لفهم الفكرة العامة -
- اقرأ الأسئلة أولاً ثم ارجع للنص -
- حدد الكلمات المفتاحية في النص والسؤال -



نصائح الأسئلة الاختيارية – Multiple Choice Tips

- - Eliminate wrong answers first
- - Watch out for similar options
- - Use only what is in the text

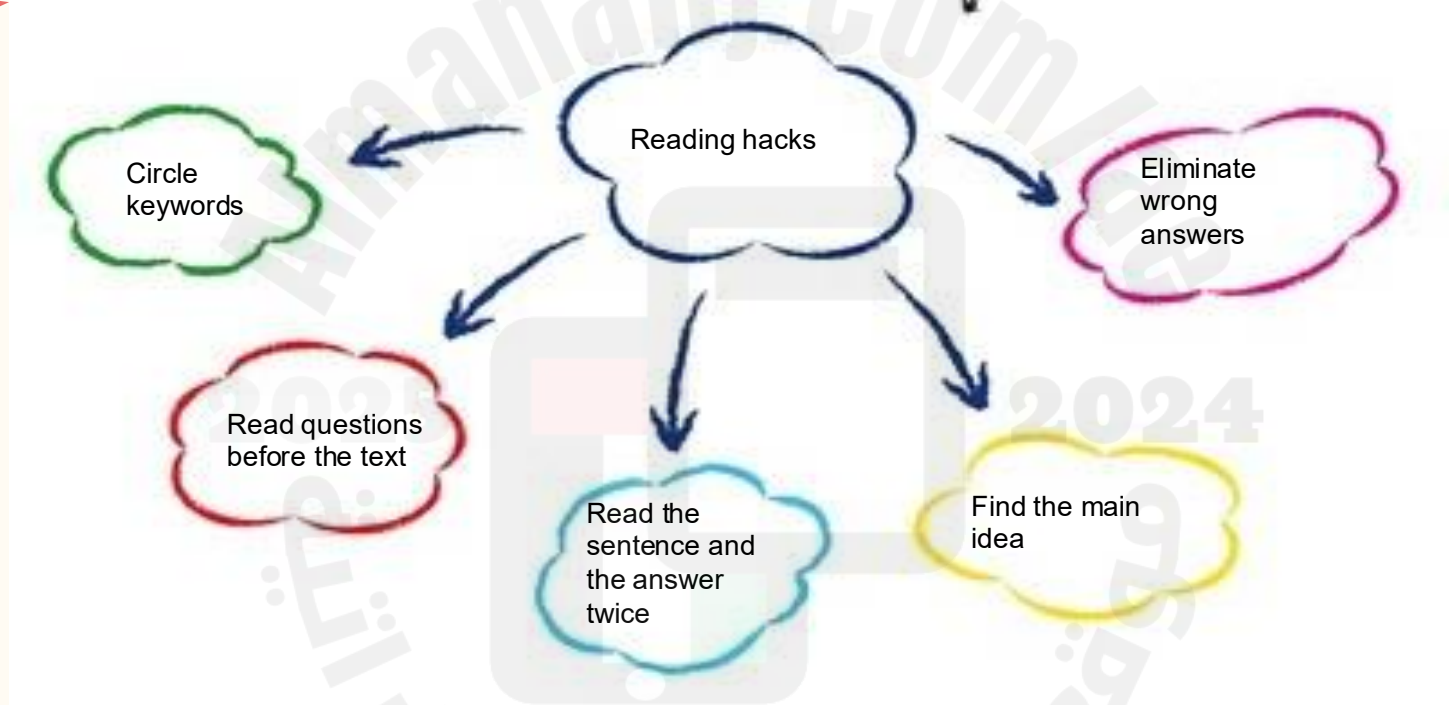
- احذف الخيارات الغلط أولاً -
- انتبه للخيارات المتشابهة -
- لا تستخدم رأيك الشخصي، فقط ما في النص -



Maze Text Tips

- - Read until the blank, then predict the word
- - Check grammar and meaning
- - Re-read the sentence after choosing
- - اقرأ حتى الفراغ وتوقع الكلمة المناسبة -
- - راجع القواعد والمعنى معاً -
- - اقرأ الجملة بعد اختيار الكلمة للتأكد من منطقتها -

ملخص سريع : كيف أتعامل مع قراءة الامتحان؟



Section 3 – Writing task

Exam Hacks & Writing Tips

لقسم الكتابة الأسئلة وكتابة المقال

أسئلة الرأي - Opinion Questions

- - Start with: I think / In my opinion
- - Give 1–2 reasons + examples
- - Use real-life examples

- - ابدأ ب: أعتقد أن / في رأيي
- - أعط سببًا أو سببين + مثال
- Hack: اختر أسهل رأي وادعمه بجملة واقعية

2. Inference Questions - أسئلة الاستنتاج

- - Look for clues in the text
- - Think: what is understood but not said?
- - Eliminate wrong answers

• اجاب على هذا السؤال من فهمي للنص ولا انقل الجمل من الفقرة.

• -ابحث عن تلميحات في النص

• -ما الذي فهمته دون أن يُقال؟

• Hack: -اقرأ الجمل قبل وبعد لفهم المعنى المخفي

3. Justification Questions – أسئلة التبرير

- - Write: The sentence that proves this is...
- - Copy from the text exactly

• في هذا السؤال انقل الإجابة بالضبط من الفقرة (الجملة التي ساعدتني في فهم إجابة السؤال الأول

القبلي)

• - الجملة التي تثبت ذلك هي: ثم انقل الجملة بالضبط من الفقرة من النقطة للنقطة.

• - انسخ من النص فقط، لا تفسر

• Hack: - ابحث عن نفس الكلمات في النص / keyword

4. Essay Plan – تخطيط المقال

- - **Structure: Intro, Body1, Body2, Conclusion**
- - Write short notes before writing
- You can draw a **mind map** and fill it with **full sentences**, not just single words. Place the **title in the center**.
- You can **answer the guiding questions** in the prompt and use them in your plan.
- **Hack:** Expand your points later when writing.

Q3: Essay Plan (5 marks)

Write a plan about you 'Leisure Time Activities'. Use below questions to help you.

•The activities you enjoy (indoor or outdoor)

•How often you do them

•Why they make you happy

•If you prefer to be alone or with friends

•Example activities: playing football, watching movies, drawing, swimming, reading, cycling, playing video games.

• -الهيكل :مقدمة، فقرتين، خاتمة

• -خطط بجملة واحدة لكل جزء

• بإمكانك رسم خريطة ذهنية ثم تعبئتها بجمال وليس كلمة واحدة فقط ،نضع العنوان في المنتصف

• بإمكاننا الإجابة على الأسئلة المرفقة في تعليمات السؤال واستخدامها في المخطط

• Hack: -وسّع النقاط لاحقًا عند الكتابة

Example : How to plan your essay

Introduction :

Paraphrase + opinion
Today I will talk about Idea 1, Idea 2 and Idea 3.

Body 1:

Topic sentence (First, I will talk about (idea 1)
Example + Explain

Body 2:

Topic sentence (Second, I will talk about (idea 2)
Example + Explain

Body 3:

Topic sentence (Third, I will talk about (idea 3)
Example + Explain

Conclusion:

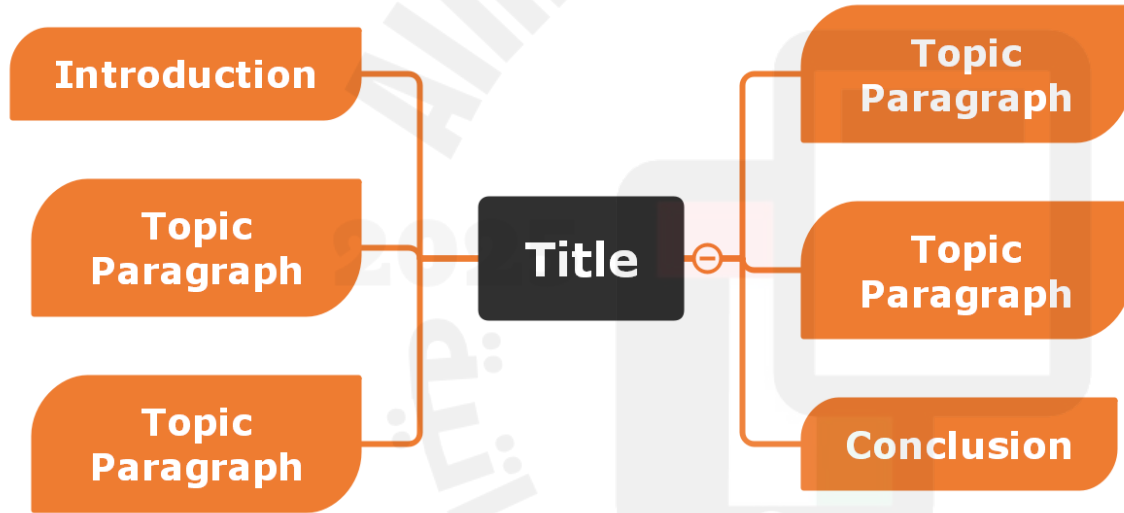
Finally, / Eventually / In conclusion / To conclude...
Opinion / Summarization Idea 1 + sum. Idea 2



Q3: Essay Plan (5 marks)

Write a plan about you ' Leisure Time Activities' . Use below questions to help you.

- The activities you enjoy (indoor or outdoor)
- How often you do them
- Why they make you happy
- If you prefer to be alone or with friends
- Example activities: playing football, watching movies, drawing, swimming, reading, cycling, playing video games.



5. Essay Writing – كتابة المقال

- - Use linking words: Firstly, Also, However, In conclusion
- - Check spelling and grammar
- Don't forget capital letter and full stops.




- -استخدم الروابط: أولاً، أيضاً، ولكن، في الختام
- -لا تخرج عن الموضوع، وراجع الكتابة في النهاية
- لا تنسى الكبتل لتر في بداية الجملة والنقطة في نهاية الجملة
- Hack: اترك 3 دقائق للمراجعة النهائية

Section 4 – Vocabulary

Vocabulary

المفردات

Vocabulary list

 Science			
Word	Definition	Arabic meaning	Example sentence
blood	The red fluid that circulates in the body.	دم	Blood carries oxygen to the body.
heart	The organ that pumps blood through the body.	قلب	The heart beats around 100,000 times a day.
oxygen	A gas that humans need to breathe.	أوكسجين	We need oxygen to stay alive.
temperature	The measure of how hot or cold something is.	درجة الحرارة	The temperature dropped below zero.

Vocabulary list

🧑 People			
Word	Definition	Arabic meaning	Example sentence
survive	To continue living after a dangerous situation.	ينجو	He managed to survive the accident.
deaf	Unable to hear.	أصم	She was born deaf.
strength	The quality of being strong.	قوة	She has great physical strength.
speed	The rate at which someone or something moves.	سرعة	The car reached a speed of 120 km/h.

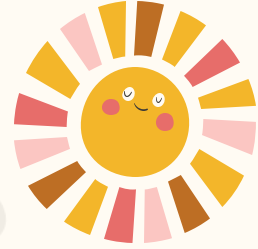
Vocabulary list

🧠 Looking Back			
Word	Definition	Arabic meaning	Example sentence
dangerous	Able to cause harm or injury.	خطير	Climbing without ropes is dangerous.
interesting	Something that catches attention or curiosity.	مثير	This is a very interesting book.
knowledge	Facts, info, and skills learned through experience or education.	معرفة	She has a lot of knowledge about history.
destroy	To damage something so badly that it cannot be repaired.	يُدمّر	The fire destroyed the building completely.

Section 5 – examples

Writing examples

نماذج كتابة للمستوى المتوسط و المبتدأ



Examples of writing for each topic.

In the Exam:

- you are asked to write around 70 words.
- Use capital letters & fullstops.
- Check your spelling and grammar
- Organize your writing.

The Heart and Our Health

The heart is a strong and important muscle in our body. It works all day and night without stopping. The heart pumps blood to all parts of the body. This blood carries oxygen and food to the organs and muscles. Without the heart, our body cannot work. It is like a pump that keeps everything moving and alive.

Oxygen is very important for our health. We get oxygen from the air when we breathe. It goes into our lungs and then into the blood. The heart sends this oxygen-rich blood to every part of the body. Oxygen gives us energy and helps the brain and muscles work well. If we do not get enough oxygen, we can feel tired or sick.

Heart disease is a problem that can happen when the heart or blood vessels do not work properly. It can be dangerous and cause pain or tiredness. Also, the heart helps control our body temperature. If the blood does not move well, the body can get too hot or too cold. To stay healthy, we should eat healthy food, do exercise, rest well, and avoid smoking. A healthy heart keeps the whole body strong and safe.

People Who Survive with Strength

Many people in the world have hard lives, but they try to survive. Some people are deaf, which means they cannot hear. This can be difficult, but deaf people can still live happy and strong lives. They learn to use their eyes and hands more. They use sign language to talk. They also read lips and use phones with text to speak to others.

Being deaf does not stop people from living a good life. They can go to school, play sports, work, and have fun. Some deaf people are very smart and strong. They use their strength every day. They do not give up. Some deaf people are fast runners or swimmers. They use their speed to win races and become champions.

Speed is not only about running fast. It is also about thinking fast and doing things quickly. Many deaf people learn how to do this. They are fast in learning and doing their jobs. Their strength is not just in the body, but also in their hearts and minds. People who survive with problems show the world how strong they are. We can all learn from them. With strength, speed, and hope, we can survive anything.

Looking Back at the Past

Looking back at the past helps us learn many things. We can learn from old stories, books, and people's lives. The past is full of interesting events. Some things were good, and some were bad. But every event teaches us something. When we remember the past, we grow in knowledge and understand life better.

Some things in the past were dangerous. People had to fight in wars, live without hospitals, or walk long distances for food and water. Many people got hurt or died because life was not safe. Looking back at these times shows us how lucky we are today. We have schools, phones, and medicine. This knowledge helps us to protect ourselves now and in the future.

We must also learn not to destroy what we have. Some people in the past destroyed nature or old buildings. Today, we try to take care of the earth. We plant trees and clean our cities. If we destroy our world, life will be harder for the next people. Looking back helps us remember our mistakes and try to do better. It is interesting to learn from the past and use that knowledge to make a safer, better future.

I Want to Talk About This Topic

This topic is very important to me. I think it is good to learn more about it. When I read or talk about it, I feel happy and interested. I can learn many new things. It helps me to understand the world and other people. I like to think about it and share my ideas. This topic is not always easy, but I try my best. I want to get better and learn more every day.

تحت المستوى

برقراف بشكل عام ينفع لأي موضوع في حال لم يتمكن الطالب من الكتابة (قد لا يحصل على العلامة الكاملة) .

This topic is easy and fun to learn. I like it because I can understand it well. I enjoy reading, writing, or speaking about it. It helps me learn new words and ideas. I think this topic is good for students. It is not boring, and I always learn something new. I feel happy when I talk about it. I want to keep learning and get better. This topic is nice and helps me in my life.

تحت المستوى

برقراف بشكل عام ينفع لأي موضوع في حال لم يتمكن الطالب من الكتابة (قد لا يحصل على العلامة الكاملة) .