

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



MANAF

الملف ملخص القواعد تشمل بشرط if من النوع الأول والضمائر الانعكاسية والربط للتباين وصيغ المستقبل المختلفة والتمييز بين الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

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روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثامن



روابط مواد الصف الثامن على تلغرام

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثامن والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

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## الصف الثامن (قواعد)

8TH GRADE



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## UNIT 5

### If conditional (Present Simple)

If + V1 (Present simple tense)  $\implies$  will + Infinitive

Present simple is the verb in the 1<sup>st</sup> form of the verb

He	↘		Fareed plays Padel on Friday.
She	→	<b>plays</b>	She flies a kite.
It	↗		It climbs the tree.
I	↘		I sometimes drive a big car.
You	↘		You plan the new trip.
We	→	<b>play</b>	We visit the zoo every week
They	↗		They usually record the phone call.

Infinitive: is the verb without additions which are

(s - ed - ing)

I will (**watch**-  
watched-  
watching-  
watches) the movie tomorrow.

If **he needs** the tools, he will **ask** his neighbour.

↓  
V1

↓  
infinitive

If They **go** to Failaka island, they will **have** fun.

↓  
V1

↓  
infinitive

### Negative

He	↘		
She	→	plays	doesn't play
It	↗		
I	↘		
You	↘		
We	→	play	don't play
They	↗		

If Shadia sends the boxes, her brother will receive them next week.

### **Negative**

If Shadia **doesn't send** the boxes, her brother **won't receive** them next week.

If the farmers plant the lettuce early, we can eat them soon.

### **Negative**

If the farmers **don't plant** the lettuce early, we **can't eat** them soon.

## **Verbs Followed by Gerunds (-ing)**

**Admit/Deny:** She admitted stealing the money. He denied breaking the window.

**Avoid/Escape:** Avoid making mistakes. He escaped being caught.

**Consider/Imagine/Suggest:** I can't imagine living on the moon. He suggested eating outside

**Enjoy/Dislike/:** I enjoy reading stories. Would you mind closing the door?

**Finish/Quit/Stop/Postpone:** I finished working. They stopped playing on Tuesday.

**Keep/Practice/:** She Keeps going to the gym. She practices playing the piano.

## UNIT 6

### GRAMMAR

#### Reflexive Pronouns

Subject Pronoun	Reflexive Pronouns
<b>I</b>	Myself
<b>He</b>	Himself
<b>She</b>	Herself
<b>It</b>	Itself
<b>You</b>	Yourself/ Yourselves
<b>We</b>	Ourselves
<b>They</b>	Themselves

#### Examples:

I taught **myself** how to play the guitar.

She looked at **herself** in the mirror before leaving.

They enjoyed **themselves** at the party last night.

## **Reported speech:**

Reported speech is how we represent the speech of other people or what we ourselves say.

### **Present simple - Past simple**

try

tried

write

wrote

### **Present continuous-Past continuous**

am walking

was walking

is driving

was driving

are playing

were playing

### **Present perfect-Past perfect**

has written

had written

have travelled

had travelled

### **Reported speech:**

There are some pronouns, words, and adverbs of time and place which change in the sentences.

I      he      she      my ---      his      her

We      they                      our -----      their

**Yesterday      the day before**

**Tomorrow      the day after**

**Now              then**

**Here              there**

**This              that**

**These              those**

### **Examples:**

“I play football”. He said he played football.

“I’m playing football”. She said she was playing football.

“I have played football”. He said he had played football.

## Unit 7

### GRAMMAR

#### Linkers of Contrast

<b>but</b>	He works long hours, but he loves his job.	Use a <b>comma (,)</b> before <b>but</b>
<b>however</b>	We didn't like the hotel; <b>However</b> , we had a good time.	Use a <b>comma (,)</b> after <b>However</b> .
<b>although</b>	<b>Although</b> he was happy in his new apartment, he missed his former neighbours.	Use a <b>comma (,)</b> after the <b>although clause</b> if it comes first. Use a <b>comma (,)</b> before <b>although</b>
<b>In spite of/despite of</b>	<b>In spite of</b> being terrified, he jumped into the lake.	Use a <b>comma (,)</b> after the " <b>in spite of</b> " <b>phrase</b> if it comes first.

**Present continuous**  
**(for Future arrangements)**

**I + am (V + ing)**

He she It

**is + (V+ ing) (meeting-preparing-taking)**

you We they

**are + V (walking-reciting-baking)**

Salman is holding a meeting tomorrow.

We are travelling to Abha next Friday.

**Negative:**

Jihad **isn't getting** married next month.

Jihad **isn't getting** married next month.

**Question:**

My brothers **are staying** at home tonight.

**Who** are staying at home tonight?

**When** are your brothers staying at home?

## Simple Future (will be going to)

### **Will+ infinitive**

1-**Prediction without evidence:** It is a great play; you will like it.

2-**Quick decision:** It's raining, I will run fast to reach home.

He will write a short email tomorrow

### **Negative:**

He **will not (won't)** write a short email tomorrow

### **Question:**

**What** will he write tomorrow?

**When** will he write the short email?

## Simple Future (be(am-is-are+ going to)

### **Be +going to + infinitive**

I + am + going to

(He – she – it) + is + going to

(You – We – They) + are + going to

1-**Future plans:** Sameera is going to visit her aunt next weekend.

2-**Prediction with evidence:** Clouds are dark, it's going to rain heavily tonight.

### **Negative:**

They are not(**aren't**) going to travel to Canada next summer.

### **Question:**

When are they going to travel to Canada?

Where are they going to travel next summer?

## Unit 8

### GRAMMAR

#### **Expressing Purpose (to, for, so that)**

**We use them to show the purpose and explain why we do something.**

##### **To + infinitive:**

She went to the pharmacy **to get** a painkiller.

We used the GPS **to find** our way to the theater.

##### **For + Noun:**

We went out **for a pizza**.

She went to the store **for some bread**.

##### **So that + subject +can/could/will/would:**

He is learning judo so that he can defend himself. (Present time)

He learned judo so that he could defend himself. (Past time)

## Countable nouns

## Uncountable nouns

Singular	Plural	Mass	Liquid
Table	tables	flour	milk
Driver	drivers	salt	juice
Bottle	bottles	sugar	coffee

**a few**

**many**

**a little**

**much**

I have a few stories.

They have many blue bikes.

**a**

**an**

words start with **Consonants** (b-c-) words start with **Vowels** (a-e-i-o-u)

book

account

newspaper

eagle

**some**  
**uncountable** nouns

**any**

with both **countable** and

There is some yoghurt in the fridge. **Affirmative**

There isn't any yoghurt in the fridge. **Negative**

There are some students in the classroom. **Affirmative**

There aren't any students in the classroom. **Negative**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Few</b></p> <p>It means “<b>not many,</b>” almost none, less than expected.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A few</b></p> <p>It means “<b>some,</b>” a small number, but enough.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Little</b></p> <p>It means “<b>not much,</b>” almost none, less than expected.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A little</b></p> <p>It means “<b>some,</b>” a small amount but enough.</p>
<p><b>I have a few friends.</b></p> <p><b>(I have almost no friends.)</b></p>	<p><b>I have a few friends.</b></p> <p><b>(I have some friends.)</b></p>	<p><b>I have little money.</b></p> <p><b>(I have almost no money.)</b></p>	<p><b>I have a little money.</b></p> <p><b>(I have some money.)</b></p>