

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج البحرينية



الملف Grammar for Revidion

موقع المناهج ← ← الصف الثامن ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← الملف

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثامن



روابط مواد الصف الثامن على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

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

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Revision for Grammar

Units 5 - 6 - 7 - 8

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UNIT 5

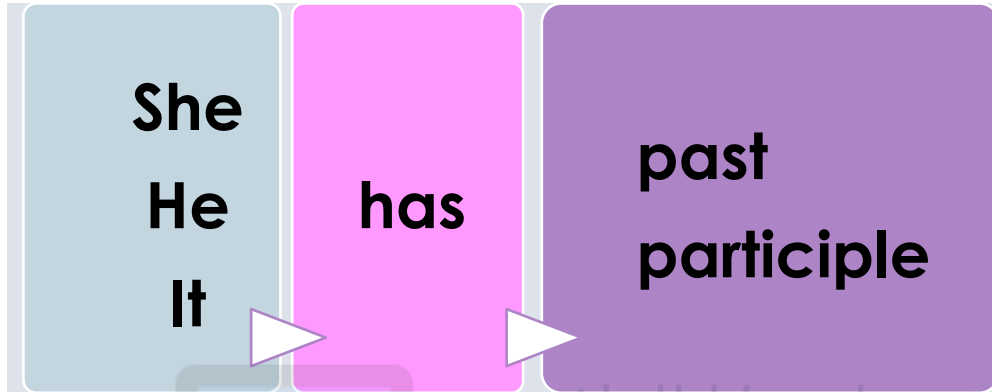
Present Perfect

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Affirmative

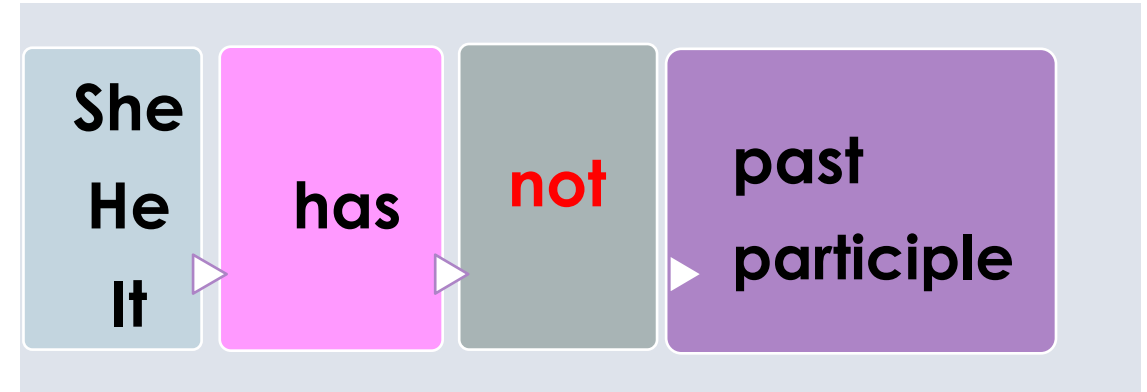


Example: She **has** had a cold for a week.

auxiliary

Past
participle

Negative



Example: He **has not** travelled since 1999.

auxiliary

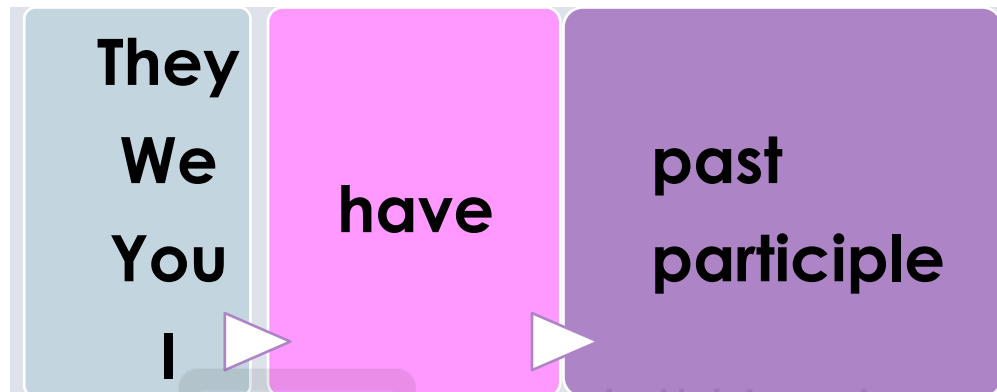
not

past
participle

Unit 5 - Present Perfect



Affirmative

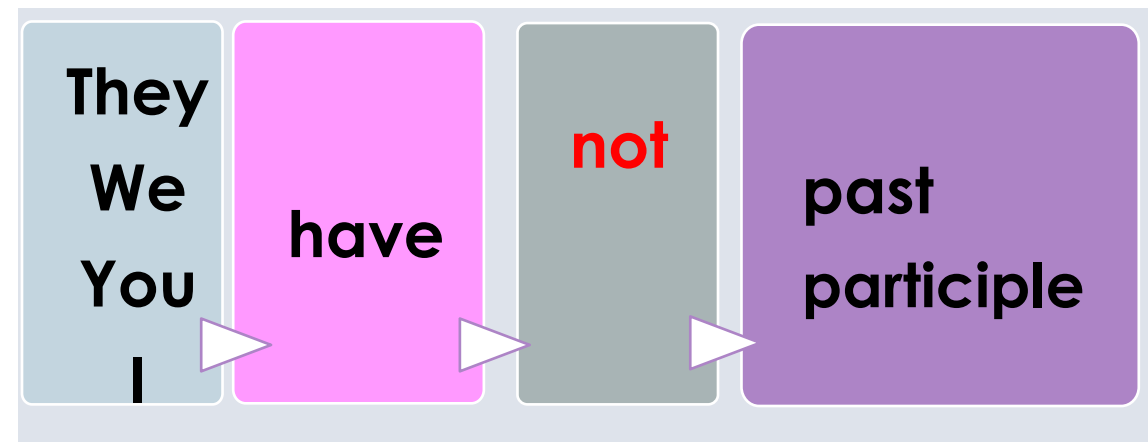


Example: They **have** lived in London since 1990.

auxiliary

past
participle

Negative



Example: I **have not** seen Mary this month.

auxiliary

not

past
participle

Unit 5 - Present Perfect



Rule: Yes/No questions:

1. *Have* you *read* this book about a sea creature?

auxiliary

Main verb
(Past participle)

2. *Has* she *ever visited* Spain?

auxiliary

Main verb
(Past participle)



We use expressions of time with the present perfect tense:

Time expressions	Usage	Examples
already	In positive statements	She has already taken the sick cat to the vet. They have already gone to the museum.
never	In positive statements	He has never visited Alaska.
ever	In questions	Have you ever climbed a mountain?
yet	In questions and negative statements	I haven't gone to the library yet . Hasn't Richard arrived yet ?
since	In positive and negative statements	They have been here since 1994. She hasn't visited Kuwait since May.
for	In positive and negative statements	We have learned English for five years. They haven't travelled for years.

We use “**since**” with:



a fixed time in the past (2004, April 23rd, last year, etc.)

Example: I've known Karen **since** 1994.

The **fixed time** can be another action, which is in the past simple (**since I was at school, since I arrived**).

Example: I've liked chocolate **since** I was a child.

We use “**for**” with:

a period of time (two hours, three years, six months, etc.)

Example: She's had a cold **for** a week.

I've known Julie **for** 10 years.

I've been hungry **for** hours.

UNIT 5

Comparative of equality (as as)

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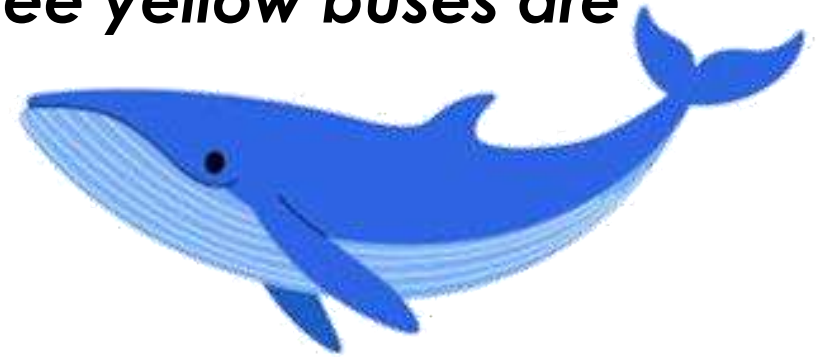
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The phrase **'as as'** means that both things are equal in the way described.



1. The blue whale is **as long as** three yellow buses!

In the first sentence, the blue whale and three yellow buses are **equally long**.



2. Gazelles **can't run as fast as** cheetahs.

The negative **'can't'** means that the two things are **not equal**.
Gazelles run less fast, or slower, than cheetahs.



**Drag and drop words to rearrange them
and form correct sentences.**



<https://wordwall.net/play/28554/276/895>

Unit 5 - Comparative of equality (as as)

UNIT 6

Future tenses (will - going to - present continuous)

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Getting started

We can talk about the future using different ways:

1. We can use “will” (or the future simple).

Example: This dress is very comfortable. I'll buy another one.

2. We can use “going to”.

Example: I'm going to prepare dinner.

3. We can use the present continuous.

Example: I'm visiting my cousin tomorrow.

FUTURE



Future will rule

On the spot decision
(at the moment of speaking)

subject + will + infinitive verb

Examples:

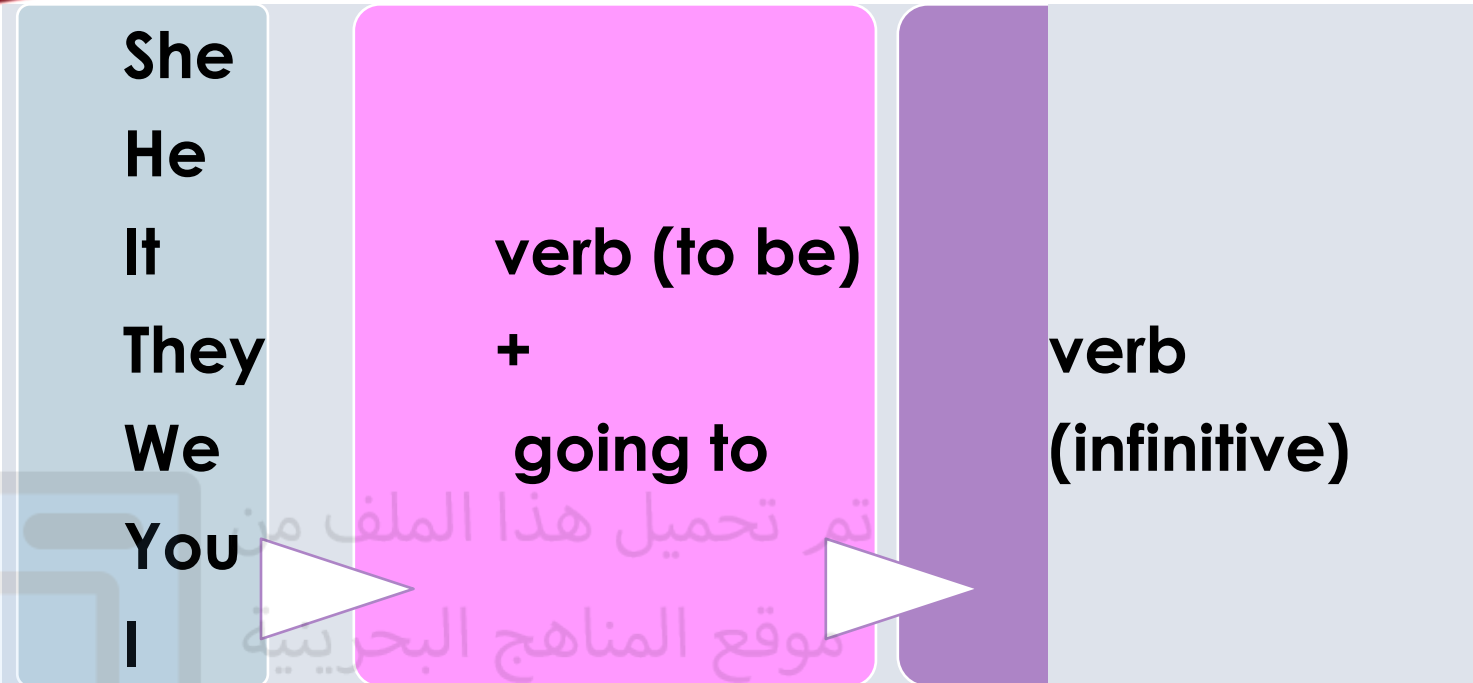
1. My room is messy, I will clean it today.

2. I forgot to submit my homework, I will do it tonight.

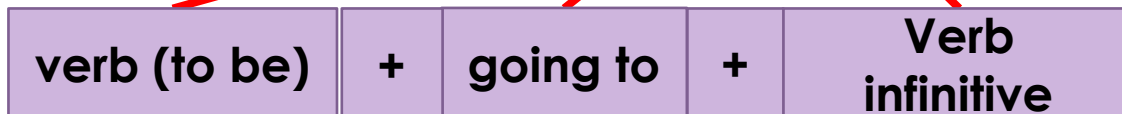
3. They are travelling, but they will not leave now.

(won't)

Future “going to” rule



Example: She is going to go to the cinema.



Note

An infinitive is the **base** form of a verb (the simple form of the verb that you would find in the dictionary).

Future present continuous rule is used for
a definite arrangement in the future

subject + verb (to be) + verb (ing)

Examples:

1. I am meeting my friend for dinner at 6:00 pm.
2. She is flying to Dubai tomorrow night. (she's got a ticket)
3. They are having an exam on Thursday morning.

UNIT 6

Conditionals

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Conditionals are used to show a cause and an effect.
What is the difference between a **cause** and an **effect**?



A **cause** is something that makes something else happen.

An **effect** is what happens as a result.

If I **forget** my lunchbox, I will buy some food from the canteen.

If I **can't finish** my lunch, I eat it as a snack later.

Forgetting your lunchbox and not finishing your lunch are causes.

What happens as a result are the effects.

There are 3 conditional forms

Cause

1. *if + present form of verb,*

If you don't finish your dinner,

2. *if + present form of verb,*

If the fruit is old,

3. *if + present form of verb,*

If you put less food on your plate,

Possible cause / condition

Effect

imperative form of verb

save the rest for tomorrow.

present form of verb

we use it to make smoothies.

future form of verb

you will not waste so much food.

Probable result

UNIT 7

Past simple Vs Present perfect

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What's the difference between the past simple tense and the present perfect tense?

Before he *came* to our town, Sami *has been* in a village.

His mum *started* to work in a new job last year.



It's all about the timing...

Simple past tense is used for activities or events that started and finished in the past.

What's the difference between the past simple tense and the present perfect tense?

We **have been** best friends all that time.



He **has taken** extra English classes recently.



It's all about the timing...

Present perfect tense is used for activities that started in the past but are still true now, or have an effect on what is happening now.

<https://wordwall.net/play/5701/972/11134>



Wordwall

They're still on holiday. They
_____ back home yet.

dian't

come

haven't

come

hasn't

come

came

not

Unit 7 - Past simple Vs Present perfect

UNIT 7

Indefinite Pronouns

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Self-
learning

WHY DO WE **USE** INDEFINITE PRONOUNS ?

To talk about people, places or things without saying exactly who or what they are.



Talking about people, places, and things without giving details

	every	some	any	no
one	everyone	someone	anyone	no one
Where	everywhere	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere
Thing	everything	something	anything	nothing

Each indefinite pronoun is a combination of a word at the top of the column and one on the left.

UNIT 8

Past simple Vs Past continuous

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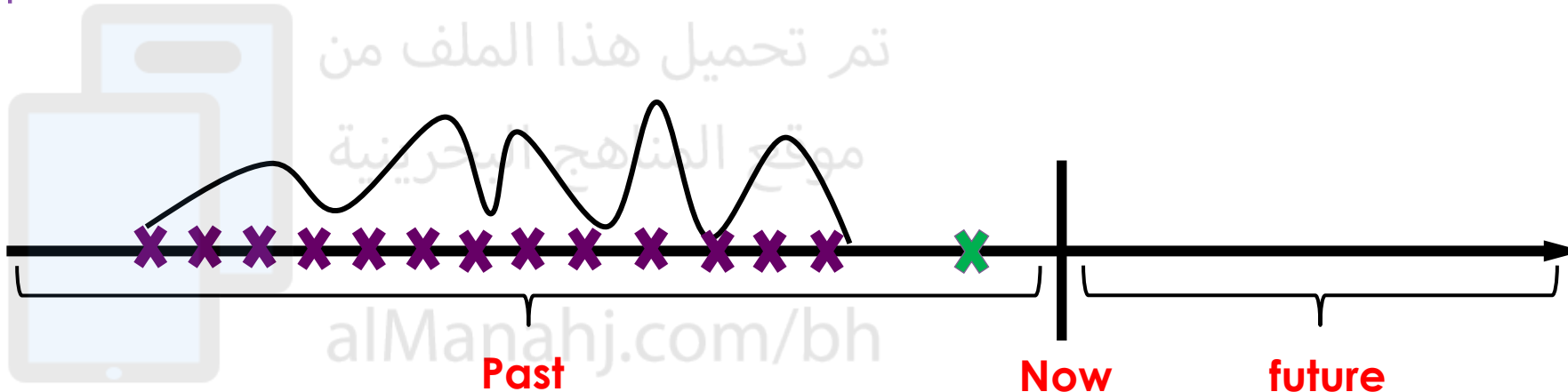
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➤ What is the difference between past simple and past continuous?

I **was looking** in my bag for my passport when I **heard** a shout.

↓
past continuous

↓
past simple



action **x** was in progress when action **x** interrupted it.

Unit 8 - Past simple Vs Past continuous

➤ What is the difference between past simple and past continuous?

Check answers

1. The past simple describes actions that **happened (started and finished)** at a **specific moment** in the past.

Example: I **visited** the National Museum **last year**.

2. On the other hand, the past continuous describes actions that were in **progress (continuous)** in the past.

Example: I **was watching** TV **while** my wife **was sleeping**.

Action in progress in the past

Action in progress in the past

The “past simple tense” describes:

The actions that happened at a specific moment in the past.

Example: I travelled to Paris last summer.

Student's Book - page 150
Work Book – page 133

Rule:	Past Simple			Past Simple		
Pronouns	She	verb + ed (regular)	Pronouns	She	eat(ate) drink(drunk) sleep(slept) (irregular)	
	He			He		
	It			It		
	We			We		
	They			They		
	You			You		
	I			I		

The “past continuous tense” describes:

The actions that were in progress in the past.

Example: Sara **was cooking** while Ahmed **was reading** a newspaper.

Rule:	Past Continuous			Past Continuous		
Pronouns	I	(verb to be) Was	<u>main verb+</u> <u>ing</u>	Pronouns	(verb to be) were	<u>main verb+</u> <u>ing</u>
	She		walking			sleeping running sitting standing
	He		talking			
	It		doing			
			eating			

UNIT 8

Present perfect Vs Present perfect continuous

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Present perfect vs. present perfect continuous:

Expressing the duration of activities

She's **climbed** many mountains since she was a teenager.

She's **been climbing** mountains since she was 15.

She and her father **have been climbing** mountains for seven years.

She's always **known** she wanted to be a firefighter.

Both the present perfect and present perfect continuous are used **to talk about actions that started in the past and continue to the present.**

Both are often used **with *since* and *for*.**

The present perfect continuous **focuses on a continuous activity.**

It is not used with verbs that describe a state of being, like *be*, *love*, and *know*.

Unit 8 - Present perfect Vs Present perfect continuous

The Present Perfect Continuous:

to talk about an action that began in the past and is still continuing now.

has or have + been + gerund verb(v+ing)

The fire **has burnt** 300 km² (186 sq. mi.) since 3rd October.

The fire **has been burning** since three o'clock this morning.

He **has fought** many fires in his career as a firefighter.

He **has been fighting** this fire for several hours.

He **has been** a firefighter for ten years.

He **has** always **loved** his job.