

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف مذكرة إثرائية محلولة من علا

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [المناهج الكويتية](#) ← [الصف الثامن](#) ← [لغة انجليزية](#) ← [الفصل الثاني](#)

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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ENGLISH

SEMESTER TWO

8



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شلون تتفوق بحراستك

طريقة علا المتكاملة للدراسة تشمل الاستفادة من المذكرة و الفيديوهات و الاختبارات



⚠ علا تخلي المذكرة أقوى

تبي أعلى الدرجات؟ لا تعتمد على المذكرة بروحها - ادرس صح من الفيديوهات و الاختبارات

اختبارات ذكية تدريك

حل الاختبارات الالكترونية أول بأول عشان ترفع مستواك



فيديوهات تشرح لك

تابع الفيديوهات و انت تدرس المذكرة عشان تضبط الدرس



اشترك بالمادة

احرص على تفعيل اشتراكك عشان تستفيد كثر ما تقدر



اكتشف عالم التفوق مع باقات علا ادرس جميع مواد مرحلتك باشتراك واحد بسعر خيالي

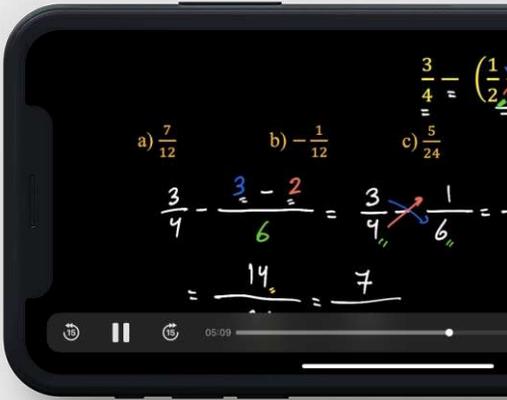
المنقذ

أقوى مذكرة صارت الحين أقوى و أقوى مع خاصية
المنقذ للمساعدة الفورية

شنو المنقذ؟

امسح الباركود بكاميرا تلفونك
وتعرف على طريقة استخدام المنقذ

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شنو فائدة هالخاصية؟

أول ما تحتاج مساعدة بالمادة , المنقذ بينقذك .

امسح الباركود بكاميرا التلفون أو اضغط عليه إذا كنت فاتح
المذكرة من جهازك و يطلع لك فيديو الشرح.

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IRREGULAR VERBS - تصاريف الأفعال

- 74 IRREGULAR VERBS - تصاريف الأفعال

Reading Comprehension:



Social media has become a huge part of everyday life. Some people see this constant use as an addiction to social media, but others defend it as a normal part of modern life and communication. The biggest problem is that using social media makes us less social in real life. We can become obsessed with checking notifications or messages. This can lead us to ignore the people around us. Often, people confuse social media with reality.

Having lots of Facebook friends doesn't mean having a connection with those people in real life, and we forget that somebody's 'image' online doesn't always reflect that person's real life. Lots of people only post positive things, so we believe their lives are perfect, and we spend a lot of time trying to live up to those unrealistic images.

Nobody can deny that these problems exist. However, social media has opened up many new possibilities, especially to young people. It allows us to stay in touch with friends around the world, see their pictures and hear about their adventures. Social media is also a great way to raise enormous amounts of money for Charity. In my opinion, social media is not necessarily a bad thing. Although using technology excessively is unhealthy, using it in the right way is a huge benefit of living in modern times.

Q Which paragraph argues for social media and which one is against? How can you tell?

Paragraph one and two are for social media, while paragraph three is against it. We know from the language and the words used



Q What does the author think the greatest problem with social media is?

The greatest problem with social media is that it makes us less social.

Q What does the writer think about social media?

The writer thinks that social media is not a necessarily a bad thing.

Q What conclusions do you draw after reading this text?

We can conclude that social media can be good or bad.

Q Are you for or against social media?

- I am for social media because it keeps me connected with my friends.
- I am against social media because what people post on it is not real.



Q Do you think that mobile phones are a good invention? Why?

- I think they are a good invention because they keep us in touch with family and friends.
- I think they are a bad invention because it wastes teenagers' time.

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Reading Comprehension:



Omar:

“ I can’t live without my smartphone. I think I’m addicted to it. In fact, I post over ten images a day and send at least thirty text messages. I just like to be in touch with all my friends. I wouldn’t give it up for all the money in the world, it’s worth a fortune to me.”

Mariam:

“ I have a mobile, but I try not to use it excessively. I worry about its harmful effects on my health. I read that a lot of studies suggest a possible link between frequent headaches and smartphones. I always keep it away from my children. ”

Jaber:

“ I think smartphones, tablets and computers have a very bad effect on people. They seem to be stuck to those devices all the time. I miss the old days when grandparents and grandchildren gathered to recount their favourite memories and family history.”

Jassim:

“ I think they’re really useful. It’s great to be able to call or text an employee for an important meeting. The other day my car broke down on the highway and it was great to be able to phone for help. Another time, I got lost on the way to a friend’s house and I just looked up the directions on my Maps application. That was really handy. ”

Omar	His phone is worth a fortune to him, and he is addicted to it
Mariam	She is worried about its harmful effects on her health.
Jaber	Smartphones, tablets, and computers have effects on people.
Jassim	They are very useful and handy.

Grammar: Contrastive Connectors



Although / However

Although using technology excessively is unhealthy, using it in the right way can make life much easier.

Using technology excessively is unhealthy, **however**, using it in the right way can make life much easier.

You have failed the test, **although** you have studied hard.

You have failed the test, **however** you have studied hard.

Although it was raining, the garden looks dry.

It was raining, however, the garden looks dry.

Although she knew she was wrong, she didn't apologize.

She knew she was wrong, **however**, she didn't apologize.

Although I didn't like the movie, I watched it until the end.

I didn't like the movie, **however**, I watched it until the end.

Grammar: Present Continuous For Future Plans

Keywords: tomorrow – soon – next (month, year, week)

am / is / are + V (ing)



Q I am travelling next Sunday.

I am not travelling next Sunday.

(Negative)

When are you travelling?

(Question)

Q Maryam is joining the team next September.

Maryam is not joining the team next September.

(Negative)

When is Maryam joining the team?

(Question)

Q The government is applying the new traffic law tomorrow.

The government is not applying the new traffic law tomorrow.

(Negative)

What is the government applying tomorrow?

(Question)

Q The technicians are performing an upgrade to the system next week.



The technicians are not performing an upgrade to the system next week. (Negative)

When are the technicians performing an upgrade to the system? (Question)

Q My sisters are buying that watch for my brother tomorrow.

My sisters are not buying that watch for my brother tomorrow. (Negative)

What are my sisters buying for my brother tomorrow? (Question)

Q The teams are playing in the tournament next month.

The teams are not playing in the tournament next month. (Negative)

Where are the teams playing next month? (Question)

Cloze Practice:

Q They said that tomorrow could be rainy, (**however** / although) we still plan on going on a picnic. We (is preparing / **are preparing** / are prepared) delicious sandwiches tomorrow so we can enjoy them in the park. My father (**is fixing** / is fixed / are fixing) the car himself early next morning (however / **although**) he is not a mechanic. (**However** / although), he thinks he understand some of the basic mechanics.



Q Next week, I (is travelling / are travelling / **am traveling**) to Spain for a workshop about time management. Many people think it is a waste of money and time to travel for such a workshop. (**However** / Although), people must know that time management is a very serious issue. Many experts (is giving / **are giving** / am giving) a presentation about the techniques of time management. (However / **Although**) most people think they know how to manage their time, it was found in a study that only 16% of people use their time effectively.

PRACTICE

Smart Quizzes



WRITING



مكونات الفقرة:

Q Topic Sentence:

Q Supporting Details:

Q Concluding Sentence:

Q Report / Story:

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Q Email:

To: _____

Subject: _____

Dear _____,



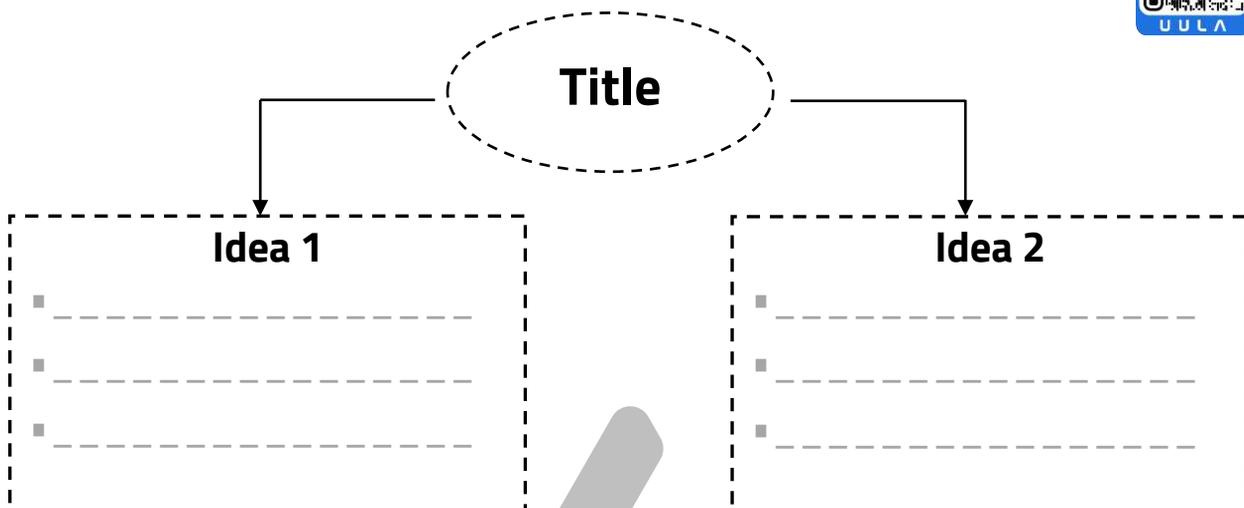
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Yours,

U U L A

Planning



Q Introduction: _____

Body (1): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Body (2): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____

Introduction:



Topic Sentence 1 :

- -----
- -----
- -----

Topic Sentence 2 :

- -----
- -----
- -----

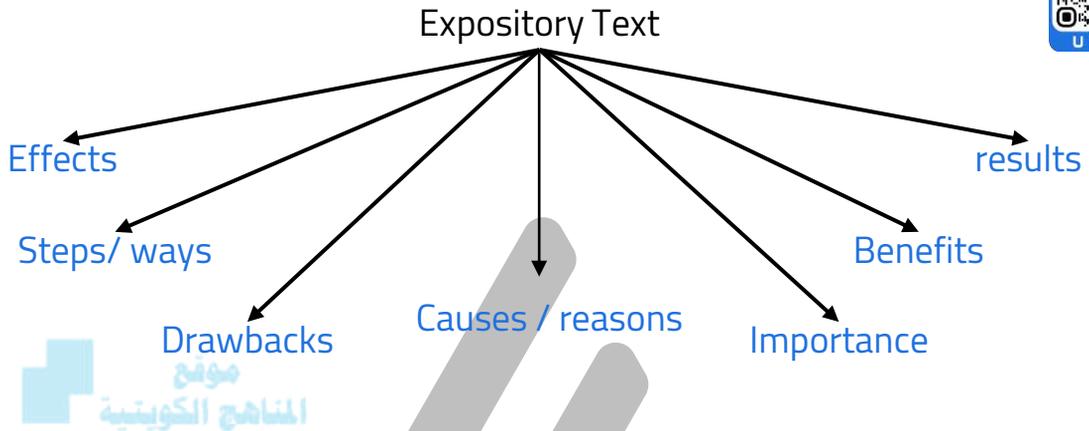
Concluding Sentence:

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LESSON IDEAS:



Read the text and match the paragraphs with their headings:

Paragraph 1	(3)	Modern communication
Paragraph 2	(2)	Communication in the Past
Paragraph 3	(4)	The importance of Communication
Paragraph 4	(1)	Development of Communication

VOCABULARY :

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
convey	ينقل	gradually	يوصل
exchange	يتبادل	reaction	ردة فعل
efficiently	فاعلية/ كفاءة	Means	وسائل
Sensitive	حساس	Talented	موهوب
Skilful	ماهر	Wearable	قابل لللبس
Bracelet	سوار	Skin	جلد
Access	دخول	Activate	يفعل
Various	متنوع	Directly	بشكل مباشر

Reading Comprehension:



We all have ideas, feelings and opinions that we want to communicate to other people. Communication helps us convey information, but the process of human communication has improved over the years as the ways we communicate have changed gradually.

Oral culture was very important in the past. People had to store all their knowledge in their memories before writing was invented. Older people told stories and facts to the younger generations. Later, people learned to carve and paint pictures on stones. They used these to exchange ideas. After writing was invented, people were able to write down everything they knew.

The inventions of printing, telephone, radio, television and computer in the last century changed the way we communicate. Nowadays, we get a lot of our information from the internet. Today, communication satellites send signals across the globe. Consequently, we can experience world events as they happen. Now, communication happens much more efficiently.

Today's technology has made communication faster and easier. We can watch news stories from all over the world, learn facts and information and talk to our families and friends even from miles away. However, we must remember to talk to people face to face because communication is more than just words. Meeting in person allows us to show our true personalities, emotions and reactions.

Q Why is communication important?

Because communication helps us convey our emotions, opinions, and reactions.



Q What was the main source of information in the past?

The main source of information are facts and stories.

Q Explain how technology has made communication easy and fast.

We can watch news from all over the world, get information from the internet and talk to our families and friends through the internet.

Q Why should we talk to people face to face?

Because it allows us to show our real personality, emotions, and reactions.

Q What is the author's purpose for writing this text?

To inform the reader about the importance of communication.

Q Identify the topic sentence, the supporting details and the concluding sentence in the third paragraph.

- **Topic Sentence:** The inventions of printing, telephone, radio, television, and computer in the last century changed the way we communicate.
- **Supporting details:**
 - 1-Nowadays, we get a lot of our information from the internet.
 - 2-Today, communication satellites send signals across the globe.
 - 3-Consequently, we can experience world events as they happen.
- **Conclusion:** Now, communication happens much more efficiently.



Grammar: (Past Perfect)



Had + p.p

- The garden was muddy, because it had rained.
- When I came here, they had already eaten dinner.
- I had spoken to them before their father became ill.
- The thieves ran after the police had arrived.

Q The garden was muddy, because it had rained.

The garden was not muddy, because it had not rained. ----- (Negative)

Q They had eaten dinner.

They had not eaten dinner. ----- (Negative)

Q I had spoken to them.

I had not spoken to them. ----- (Negative)

Q The police had arrived.

The police had not arrived. ----- (Negative)

Grammar: Both ... And



▪ **Both** the telephone **and** the telegraph were invented in the 19th century.

Q The baby is smart. The baby is sensitive.

The baby is both smart and sensitive.

Q Actors are skillful. Actors are talented.

Actors are both skillful and talented.

Q Skydiving is exciting. Skydiving is dangerous.

Skydiving is both exciting and dangerous.

Q American people speak English. British people speak English.

Both American and British people speak English.



Q Books give us information. The internet gives us information.

Both Books and the internet give us information.

Q Amal likes reading. Her sister likes reading.

Both Amal and her sister like reading.

Cloze Practice:

Q Life changed after people (**had discovered** / was discovering / has discovered) technology. Computers (are be / **had been** / has been) powerful machines with very practical applications. Programmers (had create / having created / **had created**) a large selection of useful programs which made life easier. Many computer users (**had begun** / had begin / had begun) communicating with other computer users around the world when the internet was discovered. In short, the simple, individual machines of the past (evolving / **had evolved** / have evolving) into an international World Wide Web of knowledge.



Q In our house, we are 6 siblings with difference interests. Both Hiba (or / nor / **and**) Eman enjoy baking together every afternoon. On the other hand, both Mona and Nasser (reading / reads / **read**) books about nature. Ahmad and I are the only two who love sports. (neither / either / **both**) Ahmad and I (has / having / **have**) joined a football club last summer. Both him and I (is / are / am) fast and we both (**play** / plays / playing) as midfielders.

PRACTICE

Smart Quizzes



Question Formation:



WH-Questions:

What

When

Where

Why

Helping Verbs:

V(be)

V(have)

Modals

My teacher will explain the lesson tomorrow on social media to help us.

Q What:

Q When:

Q Where:

Q Why:

I am doing my homework right now in my room because I have other things to do later.

Q What:

Q When:

Q Where:

Q Why:

No helping verbs:

Do

Does

Did



My parents bought a new house near the beach because they want to enjoy the lovely view.

Q What: _____

Q Where: _____

Q Why: _____



My father walks in the neighbourhood every morning to lose some weight.

Q When: _____

Q Where: _____

Q Why: _____



U U L A

WRITING



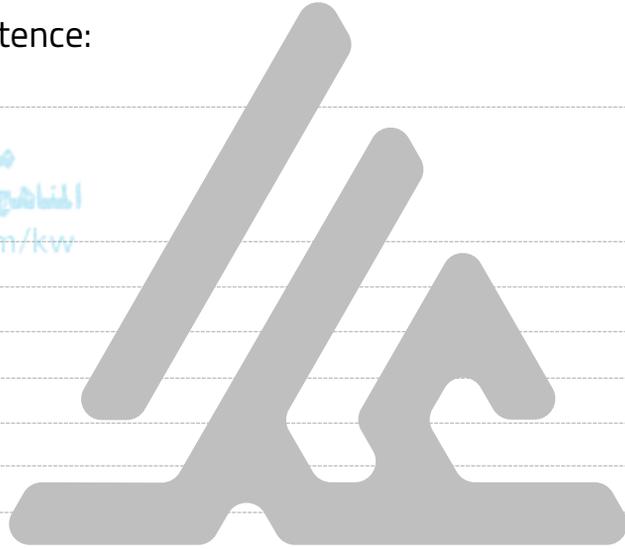
مكونات الفقرة:

Q Topic Sentence:

Q Supporting Details:

Q Concluding Sentence:

Q Report / Story:



Q Email:

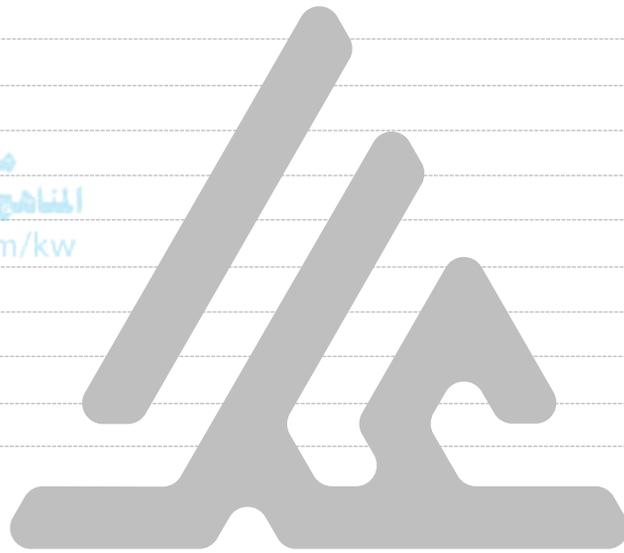
To: _____

Subject: _____

Dear _____,



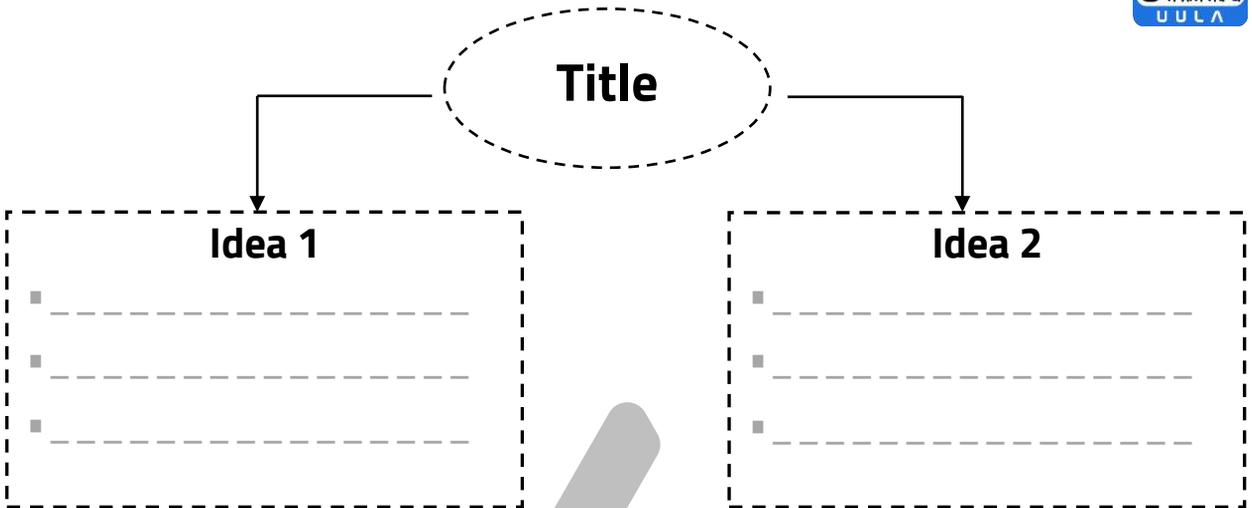
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Yours,

U U L A

Planning



Q Introduction: _____

Body (1): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Body (2): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____

Introduction:



Topic Sentence 1 :

- -----
- -----
- -----

Topic Sentence 2 :

- -----
- -----
- -----

Concluding Sentence:

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U U L A

UNIT NINE: STORYTELLING AND COMMUNICATION

LESSON IDEAS:



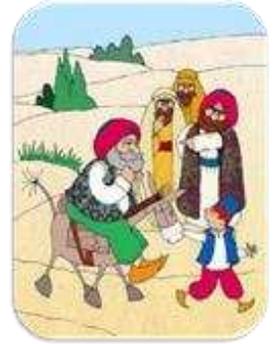
Q Narrative Text

It is a text that retells a story through the style of narration.
The purpose of the narrative text is to entertain the reader.

Q Look at the picture and guess what the story is about.

Maybe this is the story of Joha , his son , and the donkey.

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VOCABULARY :

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
grown-ups	البالغين	innocent	برئ
outwit	يتفوق	alongside	بجانب
passed	يمر علي	cruel	قاسي
reach out	يصل	deliver	يوصل
ancestors	الاجداد	wisdom	حكمة
trust	ثقة	engage	يشغل
tool	وسائل / ادوات	Nearby	قريب
Please	يرضي أو يُسعد	Proud	فخور
Ladder	سلم	alley	ممشى
Modest	متواضع		

Reading Comprehension:



Joha used to be famous in many Arab countries. He is known by lots of different names, Joha, Hodja, Mollah and Nasreddin. He was loved by grown-ups and children alike. Whatever people call him, he appears as an innocent or even a fool, but sometimes the fool turns out to be wise and to outwit those who call him a fool.

Joha and his son were on their way to a nearby village. The son rode their donkey while Joha walked alongside. On their way, they passed some people who pointed at Joha and his son. "Look at that boy", they said.

"He is riding the donkey and his poor old father is walking."

When he heard this, Joha said, "You get off the donkey and I'll ride."

"Look at that man. He is riding the donkey and his poor young son is walking," said some other passers-by, pointing at the two of them.

Joha thought about this. "Get on the donkey, we'll both ride it," he said.

Joha and his son passed by more people who pointed at them.

"Look at those people riding that poor donkey. How cruel," they said. Joha thought about this as well.

"Let's both get off the donkey," he said to his son, and so they both walked alongside it.

The next people they passed pointed at them and said, "look at those fools, walking along when they have a donkey they could ride!"

After some thought,

Joha said, "Don't listen to them! I have a good idea"

Q What is the story about?

It's about Joha and his son who tried so hard to make his other people happy.



Q What is the main problem in the story?

The main problem is that Joha and his son were listening to the people.

Q What can you describe Joha? Use evidence from the story to support your answer.

Joha has a weak personality because he changed his mind every time the people commented on him.

Q Write your own ending to the story.

Joha decided to carry the donkey on his shoulders and when people pointed at him, he decided to ignore. Then, he told his son that he should do whatever he wants as long as he doesn't hurt anyone.

Read And identify the main idea of each of the following paragraphs



We all grow up with stories. Stories of our family, stories from our friends and stories we read. There are stories we hear at school, at work, on television and in the movies. Stories are everywhere! They make us feel alive and inspire us. Our interest in stories is a reflection of the basic human need to understand life - not merely as knowledge but as a personal and emotional experience. Stories are a way to reach out to people.

Q Main Idea : The importance of stories.

Stories are the most effective way to communicate and deliver messages from one human being to another. They have been shared since the beginning of time. Our ancestors stood around the fire passing on their wisdom to the next generation through stories. Stories communicate values, not just skills. They help parents teach their children about life.

Q Main Idea : ___ [Stories are used as a way of communication.](#) ___

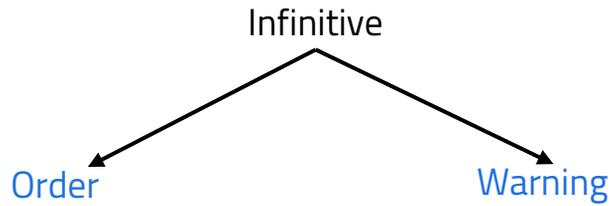
Here are just a few of the reasons why stories are so powerful: They quickly build trust between the speaker and the listener. They increase interest, engage emotions, and allow the listener to be part of the story. They help people understand their world. They shape understanding via the subconscious mind, change behaviour, and give people opportunities to remember and retell messages. Stories are creative tools that engage our senses and emotions as well as our intellect. They help us see the world through someone else's eyes.



Q Main Idea : ___ [The reasons of using stories for communication.](#) ___

U U L A

Grammar: Reported Speech



Order: My teacher told me to come early.

Warning: My teacher told me not to come late.

My friend: “ call me immediately ”

My friend: “ don’t be late ”

Q My father: “ come to me quickly ”

My father told me to come to him quickly.

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Q The teacher: “ collect the workbooks ”

The teacher told me to collect the workbooks.

Q The policeman: “ put your hands up and get out of the car ”

The policeman told me to put my hands up and get out of the car.

Q The judge: “ tell the truth in court ”

The judge told me to tell the truth in court.

Q My sister: “ Don’t speak to me like that ”

My sister told me not to speak to her like that.

Q The manager: “ Don’t be late for the meeting ”

The manager told me not to be late for the meeting.

Q The president: “ Never do anything that can harm your country ”

The president told me not to do anything that could harm my country.

Q Ahmad: “ Don’t touch my belongings or I will tell my mother ”

Ahmed told me not to touch his belongings or he would tell his mother.



Grammar: Phrasal Verbs With “Look”



Phrasal verb = Verb + Preposition

Q Look + at = **ينظر الي**

- Look at this beautiful painting! It is very eye catching.
- Look at me when I talk to you.

Q Look + out = **انتبه**

- Look out! The pan is too hot.
- Look out ! Don't slip.

Q Look + after = **يعتني ب**

- I always look after my ill grandmother when my mother is not at home.
- Looking after new-born babies is not easy.
- I looked after my sister's puppy when she travelled.

Q Look + for = **يبحث عن**

- I am looking for the manager. Where can I find him?
- I looked everywhere for Mona's lost ring, but I couldn't find it.

Q Look + up = **يبحث عن معني كلمة في قاموس**

- Every time I read a new word; I look up its meaning in the dictionary.
- Before you submit your research, look up this piece of information to make sure it is correct.

PRACTICE

Smart Quizzes



Cloze Practice:



Q My father was showing some symptoms of what I suspected to be Diabetes. I was not sure, so I had to (look at / **look up** / look for) the symptoms on the internet. To be sure, I called a doctor and he told me (**to take** / take / taking) my father to the hospital to double-check. I asked the doctor to (seeing / **see** / saw) my father himself in his own clinic. The doctor agreed but told me (not take / to not take / **not to take**) an appointment just yet because he is out of town. He asked me to (look out / look for / **look after**) my father until he comes back from London.

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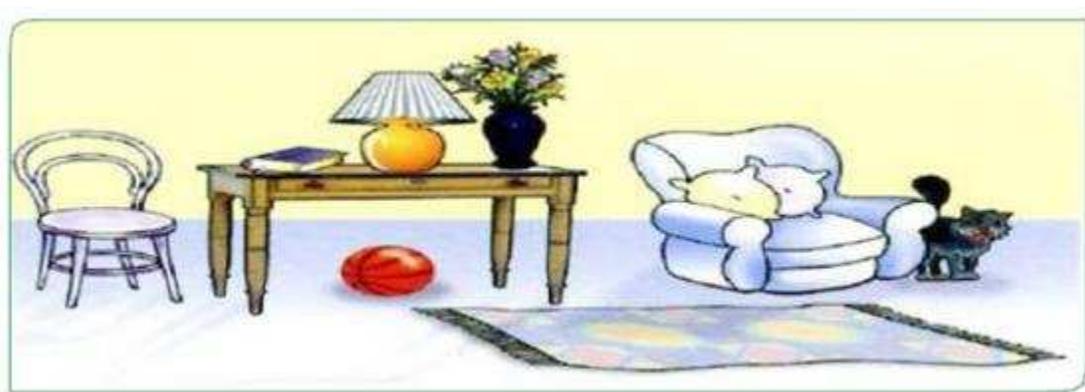
U U L A

GRAMMAR: Prepositions

(on – under - in – next to – between - in front of)

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WRITING



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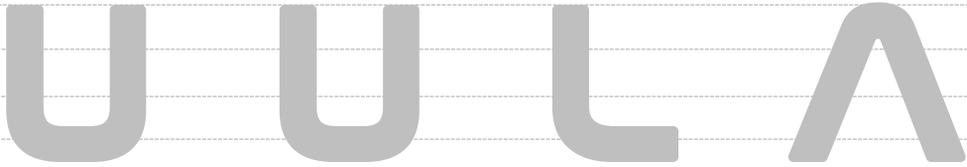
Q Topic Sentence:

Q Supporting Details:

Q Concluding Sentence:

Q Report / Story:

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Q Email:

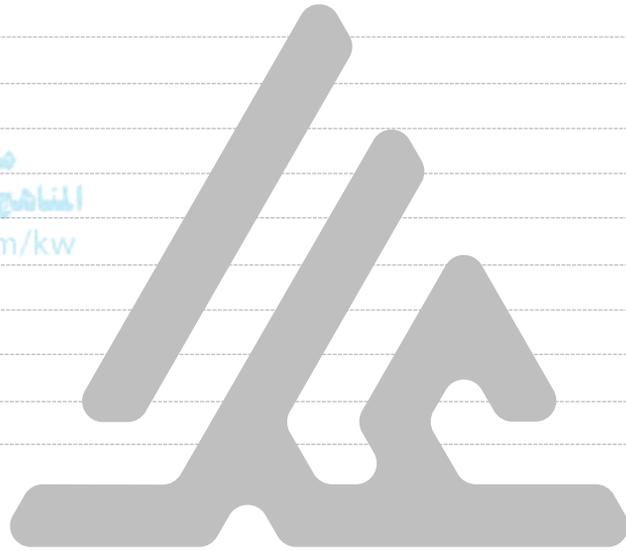
To: _____

Subject: _____

Dear _____,



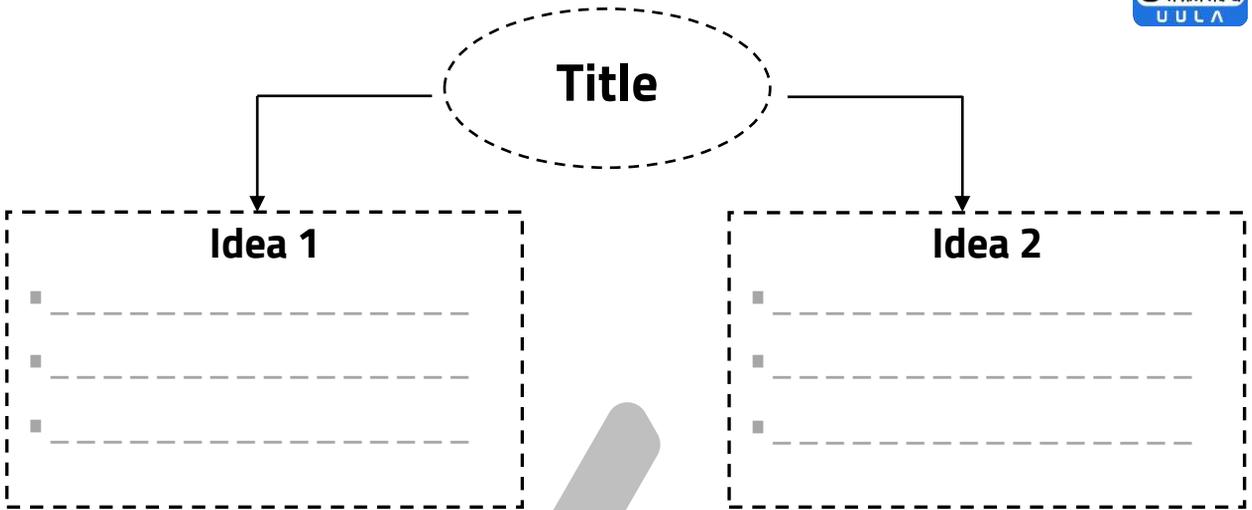
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Yours,

U U L A

Planning



Q Introduction: _____

Body (1): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Body (2): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

Supporting Detail 2: _____

Supporting Detail 3: _____

Concluding Sentence: _____

Introduction:



Topic Sentence 1 :

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Topic Sentence 2 :

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Concluding Sentence:

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U U L A

UNIT TEN: DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

LESSON IDEAS:



Q What do you think is the most useful invention?

The most useful invention in my opinion is the internet.

VOCABULARY :

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
beads	خرز	spread	ينشر
ruins	حطام	electrical	كهربائي
humidity	رطوبة	found	يؤسس
Influential	مؤثر	department	قسم
chairman	رئيس	profitable	مربح
Pot	إناء	Consequence	نتيجة - عاقبة
President	رئيس	Mainly	بشكل عام

Reading Comprehension:

There were inventions in the past that were even more important than TVs and cars. In fact, people started inventing stone tools about 2.5 million years ago. About 100,000 years ago, people invented the wheel, machines for digging, pots and metal tools.

The ancient Egyptians were skilled glassmakers. As far back as 2500 BC, the first glass objects they made were probably beads, for jewellery. The ancient Romans spread the skill of glass making from Egypt to the rest of the world. They made glass bottles and cups, and **they** also discovered how to make clear glass. They were the first people to use glass windows.

The Chinese invented fast food about 3,500 years ago. **They** made noodles from flour and water and sold them, with delicious sauces, in cities around China. Today you can buy chewing gum everywhere in the world. Until 1870, however, it was only known in Mexico. Chewing gum comes from the Sapodilla tree. If you cut in the tree, a thick, milky liquid comes out. This liquid becomes gum and tastes very good. The Mexicans made chewing gum for **themselves**. While searching for sapodilla trees, they found the ruins of many cities from the past.

Complete the table

Place	Invention
Egypt	Glass
Mexico	Chewing Gum
China	Fast Food

Q When did people start inventing stone tools?

People started inventing stone tool about 2.5 million years ago.



Q How was chewing gum discovered?

By cutting the sapodilla tree.

Q 'they' in the 2nd paragraph refers to ...

The ancient Romans

Q 'they' in the 3rd paragraph refers to ...

The Chinese

Q 'themselves' in the 3rd paragraph refers to ...

The Mexicans

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Genius can strike anywhere. On a foggy day in 1902, Willis Carrier had an idea that led to the first air conditioner. He used this idea to invent the first electrical air conditioner. It was not created for people, he wanted to control the humidity at his printing company because the water was ruining paper. In 1915, he founded Carrier Corporation, a company that sells heating and air conditioning systems. In 1998, he was named one of TIME magazine's "100 Most Influential People of the 20th Century".

Sadeq Qasem is a Kuwaiti inventor. He was born on December 6, 1984. Sadeq was given the best invention award and the title of "Arab Inventor" in 2010 by the Stars of Science TV show. He won the award for his invention 'Alchemist', a machine that scientists use to work with chemicals. He has also won many other awards. He is the head of the invention development department at Sabah Al-Ahmed Center for Development and Innovation. He has created over 20 inventions.

Steve Jobs was an American businessman, designer and an inventor. He was born on February 24, 1955. He was the **chairman**, chief executive officer (CEO), and co-founder of Apple Inc. He played a key role in the creation of the Apple II, MacBook, iPod, iPhone, and iPad. When Jobs died, at the age of 50 in 2011, he was worth \$10.2 billion, and Apple was one of the largest, most **profitable** and most influential tech companies on the planet.

Q The writer's purpose is to _____

- compare the three inventors.
- explain how genius can strike anywhere.
- give information about great inventors.**
- describe how people become inventors.

- Q** The underlined pronoun 'it' in the 1st paragraph refers to _____
- genius
 - day
 - idea
 - air conditioner**
- Q** The underlined word 'profitable' in the last paragraph means _____
- powerful
 - advanced
 - helpful
 - beneficial**
- Q** Why did Willis Carrier invent the first air conditioner?
Because he wanted to control the humidity that ruined the papers in his company.
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- Q** What did Sadeq Qasem receive the title of "Arab Inventor" for?
He invented Alchemist which scientists can use to work with chemicals.
- Q** How did Steve Jobs contribute to the development of Apple?
He invented the iPad, iPod, iPhone, and the MacBook.



Grammar: Subject And Reflexive Pronouns



Subject	I	You	He	She	It
Reflexive	Myself	Yourself Yourselves	Himself	Herself	Itself

Subject	They	We
Reflexive	Themselves	Ourselves

- Q I created the App by myself
- Q I had to speak to her by myself
- Q You can walk to school by yourself
- Q You should solve the problem by yourself
- Q The president himself came to our school.
- Q He will go and pick up the food by himself
- Q My sister made a delicious cake by herself
- Q The teacher herself said that she will come to give us our books.
- Q My children do their homework by themselves
- Q The criminals broke into the shop by themselves
- Q We will have to clean the room by ourselves
- Q We painted the house by ourselves and no one helped us.

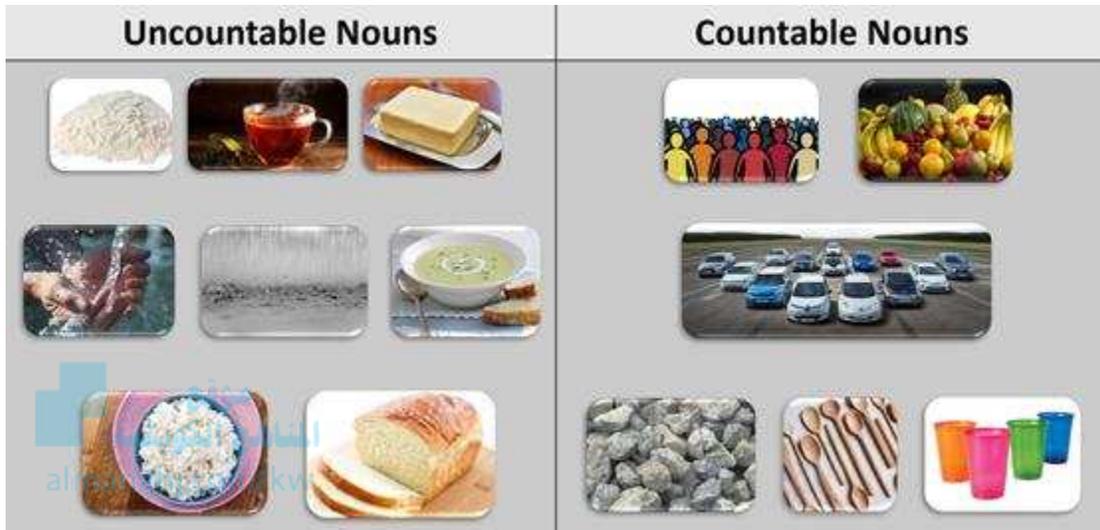


Grammar: A Few / A Little / Much / Many



A little / A few

I know **a few** people that can help us.
You only need **a little** water in the pot



- Q I have [a few / **a little**] kilos of sugar.
- Q Grease the pan with [a few / **a little**] butter.
- Q I bought [**a few** / a little] pairs of shoes.
- Q We only have [a few / **a little**] money for the remaining of the month.
- Q We only have [**a few** / a little] dinars for the remaining of the month.
- Q In [**a few** / a little] months, I will have graduated.
- Q I took [**a few** / a little] pictures when I was on vacation.
- Q There is still [a few / **a little**] sand inside my shoes.
- Q The kid spilled [a few / **a little**] milk on the ground.
- Q I only eat [a few / **a little**] rice so as not to ruin my diet.



Much / Many

I know **too many** people that can help us.
You need **too much** water in the pot.



- Q I have too [**many** / much] kilos of sugar. We have enough for a whole year.
- Q Grease the pan with too [many / **much**] butter. We don't want the cake to stick.
- Q I bought too [**many** / much] pairs of shoes with my first salary.
- Q We have too [many / **much**] money to buy that piano
- Q We have too [**many** / much] dinars for the remaining of the month.
- Q I haven't seen him in too [**many** / much] months.
- Q I took too [**many** / much] pictures when I was on vacation.
- Q There is still too [many / **much**] sand inside my shoes.
- Q The kid spilled too [many / **much**] milk on my shirt.
- Q I eat too [many / **much**] rice everyday

Cloze Practice:

- Q We have planned for a birthday party all by (myself / **ourselves** / themselves). My mother (**herself** / itself / himself) will bake the cake. She asked us to buy (much / a little / **a few**) things from the supermarket. For the cake, she wants us to buy (a little / **a few** / much) strawberries to put into the cake. She will also need too (**much** / many / little) sugar. I thought it will be too sweet, but my mother says she made the cake (itself / himself / **herself**) before and it was delicious. We, then bought the balloons and asked our little brother to inflate them by (herself / themselves / **himself**).



PRACTICE

Smart Quizzes





مكونات الفقرة:

Q Topic Sentence:

Q Supporting Details:

Q Concluding Sentence:

Q Report / Story:

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U U L A

Q Email:

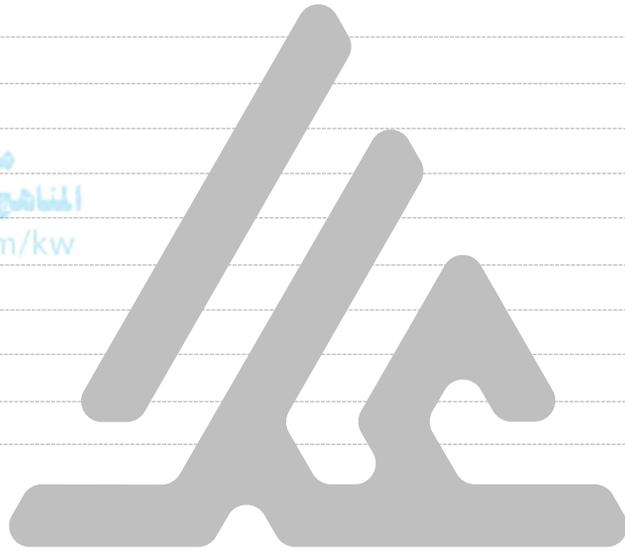
To: _____

Subject: _____

Dear _____,



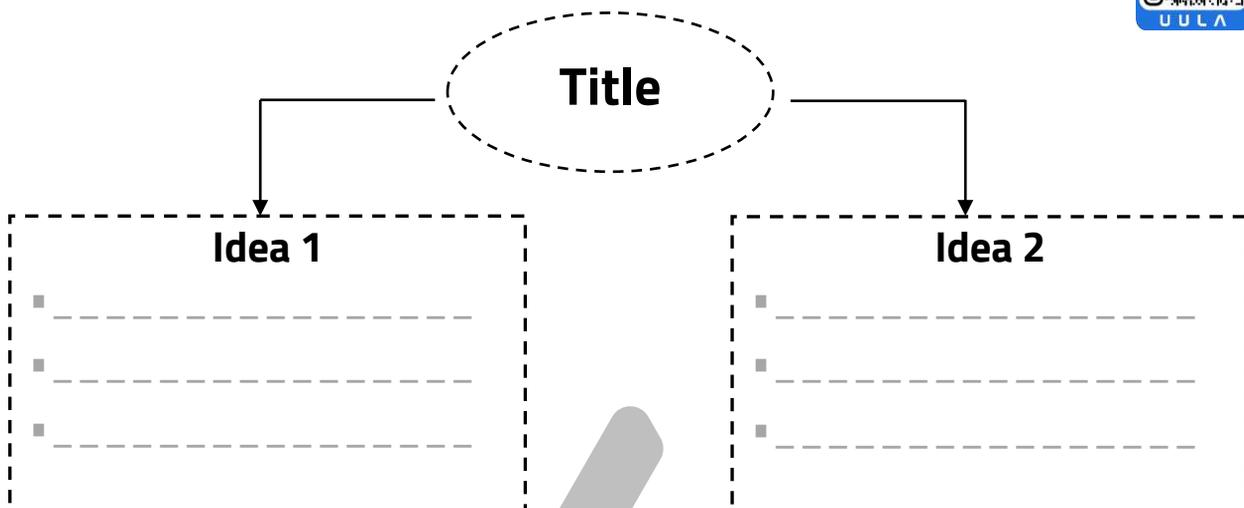
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Yours,

U U L A

Planning



Q Introduction: _____

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Concluding Sentence:

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U U L A

UNIT ELEVEN: INTELLIGENCE AND CREATIVITY

LESSON IDEAS:



VOCABULARY :

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
dramatic	مذهل	improvements	تطور
combine	يدمج	involved	يشمل/يتضمن
approach	طريقة/ينفذ	restriction	الحد/ القيد
unusual	غير عادي	generally	بشكل عام
details	التفاصيل	Intended	مقصود
Original	أصلي	Appearance	مظهر
Expert	خبير	Attitude	تصرف - سلوك
Previously	سابقاً	Assume	يفترض
Vote	يُصوّت - يختار		

Reading Comprehension:

There are many ways of being creative and creativity can help us solve many different problems.

1. The evolution of ideas:

Creativity is not only about dramatic new ideas, it is also about making gradual improvements to existing ideas. Car development is an example of this. If a car designer creates a more comfortable car, he builds on many changes made by designers in the past.

2. Putting ideas together:

Two or more ideas can be combined to create a new idea. If you join the ideas of a computer and a network, you get the Internet.

3. Changing how we do things:

Sometimes new ideas bring about a change in how we do things. In the past, all surgical operations involved cutting into the patient. But now doctors can send a small tube with a camera into a person's body and treat the patient from the inside.



4. Finding a new use for things:

Creativity doesn't always involve inventing something new. If you look at something that exists, you can often think of another use for it.

Some of the best scientific developments have come this way. In the 19th century, plastic was developed for making balls. In 1889, a man discovered that you could use it for photographic film.

5. Changing approach:

When we try to solve a problem, we often use one way to approach it, which may not work. If you change your approach, you can sometimes find a different solution. For example, most city planners slow traffic down with speed restrictions and signs. But one planner proved that if you take all the signs away, cars go slower! This is because drivers have to be more careful.

Type of creativity	Example from text	Your own example
The evolution of ideas	Car development	Touch-screen TVs
Putting ideas together	Computer and network becomes internet	Freezer and car Fridge become ice maker machine
Changing how we do things	Small tube and a camera for surgeries.	Pressure cooker for fast cooking
Finding a new use for things	Plastic for photographic film	Newspapers as gift wrapping
Changing approach	Taking traffic signs off	Taking pictures with phone filters instead of professional cameras.



Creative People

It is very important to know that being creative doesn't equal being perfect. Even the most creative people in the world can have strange or even unusual habits. You'll read below about three creative people that were unusual in their own way.

This English crime novelist, short story writer and playwright didn't write at a desk. She never even had an office! Agatha Christie wrote over sixty books in hotel rooms, on kitchen tables or in her bedroom. Sometimes she started writing before she even had a plot. She generally started with the **details** before moving on.

Stephen King is an American author of horror fiction. Sadly, he suffers from triskaidekaphobia, the fear of the number 13. Can you believe that this very creative man is afraid of the number 13 and its multiples? He also hates adverbs! He can write page after page without using a single **one**.

This is Nikola Tesla, one of history's greatest inventors. Remember his face every time you are showered with the blessings of electricity. But this genius was also called "**mad**" because of the strange things he did. He rarely slept for more than two hours straight. This harmed his physical and psychological health. Once he stayed awake for eighty-four hours! He also loved pigeons so much that he would go out and look for injured ones to take to his home and nurse them back to health.

Q The opposite of the underlined word 'details' in the paragraph is:

- facts
- whole**
- items
- pieces

Q The underlined word ‘one’ in the paragraph refers to _____

- page
- number
- adverb**
- author

Q The underlined word ‘mad’ in the paragraph means _____

- angry
- upset
- crazy**
- strict

Q What was strange about each of the three characters?

Agatha Christie would write starting with details even if she didn't have a plot.

Stephen King has fear of the number 13 and hates adverbs.

Nicola Tesla never slept for more than 2 hours, and he would rescue, and nurse injured pigeons.

Q What is the purpose of the writer?

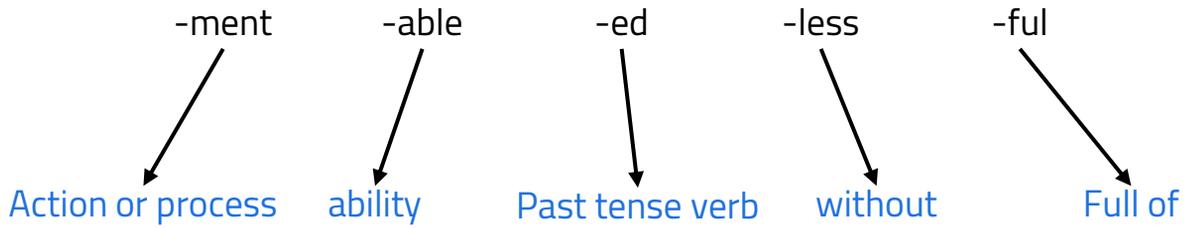
The purpose of the writer is to inform us about the unusual things about the three creative people.



Grammar: Suffixes



Friendly



Q Move + ment = movement

Q Improve + ment = improvement

Q Encourage + ment = encouragement

Q Excite + ment = excitement

Q Adjust + able = adjustable

Q Enjoy + able = enjoyable

Q Fold + able = foldable

Q Love + able = lovable

Q Stay + ed = stayed

Q Play + ed = played

Q Type + ed = typed

Q Try + ed = tried

Q Effort + less = effortless

Q Child + less = childless

Q Bone + less = boneless

Q Home + less = homeless

Q Stain + less = **stainless**

Q Beauty + ful = **beautiful**

Q Joy + ful = **joyful**

Q Respect + ful = **respectful**

Q Stress + ful = **stressful**

Grammar: If Type 1

If you study hard, you get higher grades.

The **harder** you study, the **higher** grades you get.



Comparative Form

Great
High
Small

beautiful
amazing
fantastic

Q If I read more, I learn more

The **more** I read, the **more** I learn.

Q If you spend more time with your family, you will enjoy more.

The **more** time you spend with your family, the **more** you will enjoy.

Q If you exercise hard, you will be healthy.

The **harder** you exercise, the **healthier** you will be.

Q If the weather is nice, I am happy.

The **nicer** the weather is, the **happier** I am.

Q If you are old, you will be wise.

The **older** you are, the **wiser** you will be.

Q If you make few mistakes, it is better for your grade.

The **fewer** mistakes you make, the **better** it is for your grade.

Q If I know him better, I like him more.

The better I know him, the more I like him.

Q If she gets old, her children become nice to her.

The older she gets, the nicer her children become to her.

Q If you drive fast, your car burns more fuel.

The faster you drive, the more fuel your car burns.

Cloze Practice:

Q Last spring, we have visited the (joyed / **joyful** / joyment) Ferrari World in Abu Dhabi. It has many amazing rides, but you must be really (fearful / feared / **fearless**) to try them. When we went on the world's fastest rollercoaster, we were very (**excited** / excitement / exciteful). The (fast / faster / fastest) it went, the (more excited / exciteder / excited) I was. We then watched a few shows by very (loveable / lovement / loveful) kids. The (deep / deepest / deeper) we went to explore the place the (good / better / gooder) the experiences. However, the (longer / long / longest) we stayed, the (worst / worse / bad) we felt because we knew we would have to leave soon.



U U L A

WRITING



مكونات الفقرة:

Q Topic Sentence:

Q Supporting Details:

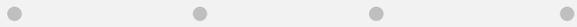
Q Concluding Sentence:

Q Report / Story:



PRACTICE

Smart Quizzes



Q Email:

To: _____

Subject: _____

Dear _____,



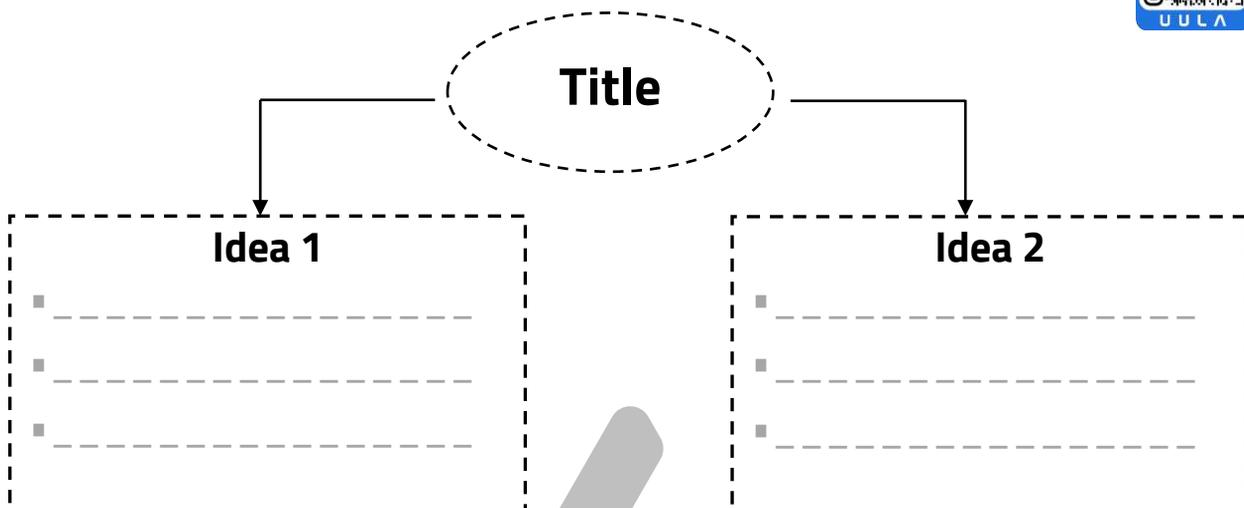
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Yours,

U U L A

Planning



Q Introduction: _____

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Body (2): _____

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Detail 1: _____

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Concluding Sentence: _____

Introduction:



Topic Sentence 1 :

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Topic Sentence 2 :

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Concluding Sentence:

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U U L A

UNIT TWELVE: EXPLORE AND PRESENT

Reading Comprehension:

Mankind has long looked to the sky, trying to understand the universe. Astronomy is defined as "the study of stars, planets and space." Historically, astronomy has focused on observations of what appears in the sky. Unlike most other fields of science, astronomers are unable to observe a system entirely from birth to death. The life of stars and galaxies is millions to billions of years.

In the past, it was very difficult to study astronomy because people didn't have advanced technology or the necessary equipment to see distant things. Inventing the telescope helped us discover our universe, solar system and galaxies. Early astronomers noticed patterns in the sky and attempted to organise them in order to follow the stars and planets and predict their motion. The movement of the stars and planets was studied by people around the world, but was widespread in China, Egypt, Greece, Central America, and **Malawi**.

Most astronomy today is done by using remote telescopes - on the ground or in space - that are controlled by computers, with astronomers somewhere far away studying data and images. Since the beginning of digital photography, astronomers have provided amazing pictures of space. Astronomers and space flight programmes have also contributed to the study of our own planet. When missions travelled to the Moon and beyond, they looked back and snapped great images of The Earth from space.

Q What did astronomy focus on in the beginning?

Q How can satellites help us to study our planet?

How to Make a Good Presentation



Preparation is the most important part of making a successful presentation. When you are designing a presentation, you need to plan ahead.

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1. First you need to decide what your presentation is trying to achieve. Select a topic that is interesting to your audience and to you. Once you have selected a topic, decide on how much information you can present in the amount of time **allowed**. Setting a time limit will help you focus on the **main point** that is most important. Then you need to understand what material you have. Think about what you need to show so that your audience will understand your message.
2. During the opening of your presentation, it's important to attract the audience's attention and build their interest. The body of the presentation is where you present your content. Research your content using the best sources and make sure it is **suitable** for your audience. Pictures and charts will help your audience to understand more. Text can help to **emphasise** important points. The most important part should be in your **narration**. Your slides should only be there to illustrate what you are going to say. Don't read your slides.
3. During the conclusion of your presentation, **reinforce** the main ideas you communicated.
4. Remember to consider copyright. You must not use images or any other media that belong to other people.

Q What are the key points to preparing a good presentation?

Q What details in the text support the idea that you need to focus on your narration?

Q Who needs to give presentations?



VOCABULARY :

ملغى

Vocabulary	Meaning	Vocabulary	Meaning
universe		entirely	
advanced		notice	
motion		widespread	
remote		ahead	
allowed		content	
suitable		emphasise	
narration		Reinforce	
Audience	جمهور	Quality	صفة - ميزة

Grammar: Indefinite Pronouns



	Person	Place	Thing
Every-	Every body	Every where	Every thing
Some-	Some body	Some where	Some thing
Any-	Any body	Any where	Any thing
No-	No body	No where	No thing

Every-

Everybody needs this Smart-Watch to keep track of their heart rate.

I looked **everywhere** for my lost ring, but couldn't find it.

Everything is expensive in this store.

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Some-

Somebody stole my purse! I saw him running out that door.

Let's go **somewhere** nice.

Something is wrong with my phone. It's not working.

Any-

Anybody can play this game. It's easy!

Is **anybody** in here?

Is there **anywhere** for women to pray in this complex?

Anywhere you choose to live in, should be comfortable for you.

Anything you say to me is priceless.

Did you say **anything**?

No-

Nobody is here.

Nowhere is as beautiful as this place.

Nothing you say to me is reasonable.

Grammar: Need To



Present Tense

I **need to** buy a new laptop. Mine is broken.

I **don't need to** buy a new laptop. My sister will lend me hers

The boys **need to** stay home to watch their little sister. No one else is with her.

The boys **don't need to** stay home to watch their little sister. Their father is there with her.

We **need to** clean the house. Our friends will visit us in the evening.

We **don't need to** clean the house today. No one will visit us.

My mother **needs to** go to the doctor to check on her blood sugar level.

My mother **doesn't need to** go to the doctor to check on her blood sugar level.

This student **needs to** study hard if he wants to pass the exams.

This student **doesn't need to** study hard. He has already passed.

He **needs to** be honest to earn his wife's trust.

He **doesn't need to** be honest with his wife, because she is not honest with him.

Past Tense

I **needed to** buy a new laptop last week because mine was broken.

I **didn't need to** buy a new laptop last week because my sister lent me hers.

The boys **needed to** stay home to watch their little sister yesterday because no one was with her.

The boys **didn't need to** stay home to watch their little sister yesterday because their father was with her.

We **needed to** clean the house 2 hours ago because our friends will visit us in the evening.

We **didn't need to** clean the house 2 hours ago. No one will visit us tonight.

My mother **needed to** go to the doctor yesterday to check on her blood sugar level.

My mother **didn't need to** go to the doctor yesterday to check on her blood sugar level.

This student **needed to** study hard because he wanted to pass the exams.

This student **didn't need to** study hard. He has already passed.

He **needed to** be honest to earn his wife's trust.

He **didn't need to** be honest with his wife, because she was not honest with him.

Cloze Practice:

Q (**nobody** / somebody / nothing) knows what it's like to be a mother. Being a mother is a full-time job that requires that a woman does (**everything** / everybody / everywhere) all by herself. All mothers (**need** / needs / needing) to (**stay** / stays / staying) with the newborn baby at all times. Some fathers do not want to help their wives with (anybody / anywhere / **anything**) at all. This means that the women's job will be even harder.



Q Last night, I (**need** / needing / **needed**) to (changes / changing / **change**) the baby's clothes. I asked my husband to help me with it, but he expressed that he shouldn't do (anywhere / **anything** / everybody) with the baby because it's a woman's job. He also told me that I (**needed** / need / needing) to (finding / finds / **find**) (**somebody** / something / somewhere) else to help me with the baby.

PRACTICE

Smart Quizzes



U U L A

GRAMMAR: Relative Clauses

Relative Clauses:

----- / ----- / ----- / -----

WHO:

The man **who** just came in is the bank manager.

The teacher **who** taught us English last year was so nice.

The policeman **who** gave me a ticket didn't see the whole accident.

The boy **who** won the contest is really polite.

The woman **who** was angry was taken out of the restaurant.

The boys **who** played football last night didn't clean up after themselves.

WHEN:

The time **when** I meet my friends is my favourite time.

I was in the kitchen **when** Ahmad left the house.

The minute **when** the rocket was launched was put in the world's record.

You should listen **when** I talk to you.

Do you remember the time **when** you fell off the stairs.

When you arrive, please call me.

WHERE:

The carwash **where** I usually wash my car is very expensive.

The house **where** you live is very spacious.

The coffeeshop **where** we usually get our coffee is now closed.

I left my keys in the room **where** you keep the baby things.

Could you remind me of the name of the place **where** you got your car fixed?

The room **where** I sleep should always be tidy.

WHICH/THAT:

The movie **that** you recommended is boring.

The movie **which** you recommended is boring.

The star **that** you saw last night is actually a planet.

The star **which** you saw last night is actually a planet.

The news **that** were on TV were shocking.

The news **which** were on TV were shocking.

The TV **that** I bought can be connected to the internet.

The TV **which** I bought can be connected to the internet.

Do as shown between brackets:

Q My father works at KOC. It was founded in 1934.

(Join using 'which')

Q This is my brother. He speaks two languages.

(Join using 'who')

Q Spring is the time.

(Complete using 'when')

Q The office is nice. I work at that office.

(Join using 'where')

Q The meal was delicious. My mother cooked the meal.

(Join using 'that')

Q The boys

(Complete using 'who')



مكونات الفقرة:

Q Topic Sentence:

Q Supporting Details:

Q Concluding Sentence:

Q Report / Story:



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ملغى

U U L A

Email:

To: _____

Subject: _____

Dear _____,



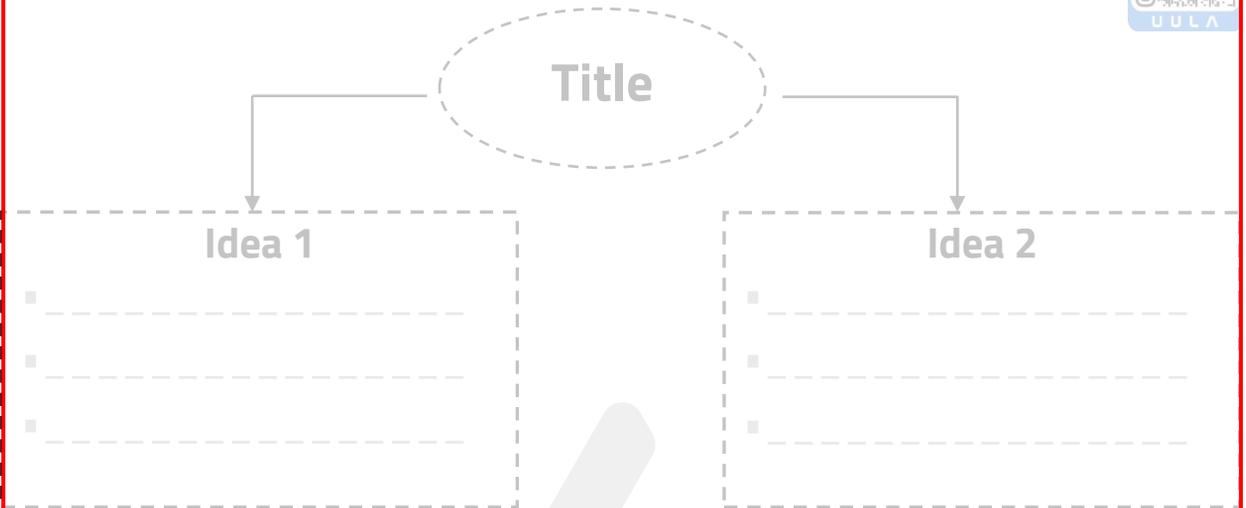
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Yours,

U U L A

Planning



Q Introduction: [www.almanahj.com/kw](http://almanahj.com/kw)

Body (1):

Topic Sentence:

Supporting Detail 1:

Supporting Detail 2:

Supporting Detail 3:

Body (2):

Topic Sentence:

Supporting Detail 1:

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Concluding Sentence:

Introduction:



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Concluding Sentence:

موقع
المنهاج الكويتية
almanahj.com/kw

ملغى

U U L A

تصارييف الأفعال - IRREGULAR VERBS

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يكون	Is / am / are	Was / were	been
يصبح	Become	Became	Become
يبدأ	Begin	Began	Begun
يضرب	Beat	Beat	beaten
يعض	Bite	Bit	Bitten
ينفخ	Blow	Blew	blown
ينزف	Bleed	Bled	bled
يكسر	Break	Broke	Broken
يحضر	Bring	Brought	Brought
يذيع	Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast
يشترى	Buy	Bought	Bought
يبني	Build	Built	Built
يحرق	Burn	Burnt	Burnt
يصاد	Catch	Caught	Caught
يختار	Choose	Chose	Chosen
يأتي	Come	Came	Come
يكلف	Cost	Cost	Cost
يقطع	Cut	Cut	Cut
يفعل	Do	Did	Done
يملك	Have	Had	Had
يرسم	Draw	Drew	Drawn
يحلم	Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt
يشرب	Drink	Drank	Drunk
يقود	Drive	Drove	Driven
يحفر	Dig	Dug	dug

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يموت	Die	Died	Died
يأكل	Eat	Ate	Eaten
يسقط	Fall	Fell	Fallen
يشعر	Feel	Felt	Felt
يطعم	Feed	Fed	fed
يتشاجر	Fight	Fought	Fought
يجد	Find	Found	Found
يطير	Fly	Flew	Flown
ينسى	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
يحصل على	Get	Got	Got
يسامح	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
يجمد	Freeze	Froze	Frozen
يذهب	Go	Went	Gone
يعطي	Give	Gave	Given
ينمو \ يزرع	Grow	Grew	Grown
يسمع	Hear	Heard	Heard
يختبئ	Hide	Hid	Hidden
يضرب	Hit	Hit	Hit
يمسك	Hold	Held	Held
يؤلم	Hurt	Hurt	hurt
يبقي	Keep	Kept	Kept
يعرف	Know	Knew	Known
يتعلم	Learn	Learnt	Learnt
يرحل \ يترك	Leave	Left	Left
يسمح	Let	Let	let
يكذب	Lie	Lied	Lied
يضيع	Lose	Lost	Lost
يجعل \ يصنع	Make	Made	Made

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يعني	Mean	Meant	Meant
يلتقي	Meet	Met	Met
يدفع	Pay	Paid	Paid
يضع	Put	Put	Put
يقرأ	Read	Read	Read
يركب	Ride	Rode	Ridden
يرن	Ring	Rang	Rung
يصعد \ يرتقي	Rise	Rose	Risen
يركض	Run	Ran	Run
يقول	Say	Said	Said
يرى	See	Saw	Seen
يبيع	Sell	Sold	Seen
يرسل	Send	Sent	Sent
يظهر	Show	Showed	Shown
يغني	Sing	Sang	Sung
يغرق	Sink	Sank	Sunk
يجلس	Sit	Sat	Sat
ينام	Sleep	Slept	Slept
يتحدث	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
يقضي	Spend	Spent	Spent
يهجأ (يقرأ حرف حرف)	Spell	Spelt	Spelt
يسكب	Spill	Spilt	Spilt
ينتشر	Spread	Spread	spread
يقف	Stand	Stood	Stood
يفهم	Understand	Understood	Understood
يسرق	Steal	Stole	Stolen
يلتصق	Stick	Stuck	Stuck
يسبح	Swim	Swam	Swum

المعنى	V(1)	V(2)	V(3) / p.p
يشم	Smell	Smelt/smelled	Smelt/smelled
يأخذ	Take	Took	Taken
يُعلم	Teach	Taught	Taught
يخبر	Tell	Told	Told
يمزق	Tear	Tore	Torn
يفكر	Think	Thought	Thought
يرمي	Throw	Threw	Thrown
يستيقظ	Wake up	Woke up	Woken up
يرتدي	Wear	Wore	Worn
يكتب	Write	Wrote	Written
يفوز	Win	Won	Won



U U L A