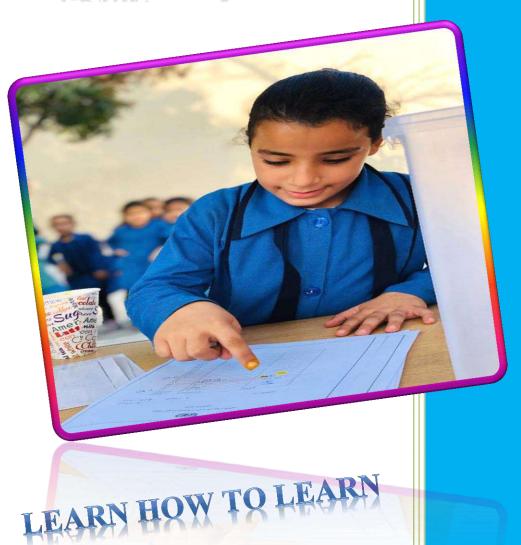


Education Programme Jordan Field

SELF-LEARNING MATERIALS - THE FIRST SEMESTER 2020/2021

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

GRADE: 8



بناء على توجّهات برنامج التربية والتعليم في إقليم الأردن وتماشيًا مع متطلبات توظيف التعلم المدمج في مدارس وكالة الغوث الدولية، وحرصًا على توفير فرص تعلم عادلة لجميع أبنائنا الطلبة؛ تم العمل على توفير مواد التعلم الذاتي التي تهدف إلى تمكين الطلبة من اكتساب المعرفة والمهارات والقيم الأساسية في جميع المباحث الدراسية وذلك تماشيًا مع المنهاج الوطني الأردني.

كما وتهدف مواد التعلّم الذاتي إلى إكسابهم مجموعة من المهارات الحياتية مثل: الاستقلالية وتحمّل المسؤولية والتعلم المستمر ومهارات الاتصال والتواصل، والتفكير الناقد، وحل المشكلات، ومهارات التعلم والقراءة والفهم والبحث وغيرها.

تم إعداد هذه المواد استنادًا إلى منحى التعلم الذاتي بحيث تكون مصاحبة وموازية للكتاب المدرسي، ويتم توظيفها من خلال تنقل الطالب بين الكتاب وبين صحيفة التعلم الذاتي مستعينًا بمهارات القراءة وتأمل محتوى الصحيفة والتفاعل المباشر مع الأنشطة والتدريبات والإجابة عن أسئلة التقويم ومراجعتها بالاستعانة بدليل الإجابة النموذجية المرفق مع صحيفة التعلم الذاتي، سعيًا إلى إتقان التعلم.

وقد شارك في إعداد هذه المواد نخبة متميزة من الخبراء المختصين والمعلمين في جميع المناطق في إقليم الأردن، وسيتم استخدام هذه المواد لدعم التعلم في المدارس في حالات الطوارئ ومنها جائحة فيروس كورونا (COVID-19).

فريق إعداد مواد التعلم الذاتي - الفصل الدراسي الأول2020

الخبيرة التربوية: هدى تحسين	ميساء يحيى	هبة مسعود	الإعداد والتنفيذ	
الإشراف والمراجعة				
الخبيرة التربوية: هدى تحسين		المنسقة التربوية: سناء الكايد		
إدارة التعليم / منطقة اربد		ا وحدة النمو المهني و المناهج	مركز التطوير التربوي	

إرشادات وموجهات للطلبة وأولياء أمورهم في استخدام مواد التعلّم الذاتي:

إرشادات خاصة بالطلبة:

أعزائي الطلبة لقد قام برنامج التعليم في الأردن بإعداد مواد التعلم الذاتي لكم ومن أجلكم، حرصاً على استمرارية تعلمكم في الظروف المختلفة، ولضمان التعامل مع هذه المواد بطريقة فاعلة، يرجى اتباع الإرشادات التالية:

- تم إعداد هذه المواد من أجل تعلمها بمتابعة ومساندة الأهل، وهي تتطلب وجود الكتاب المدرسي معكم أثناء تعلمكم.
- الالتزام بتعليمات المعلم الخاصة بتوظيف مواد التعلم الذاتي لأنها صممت بهدف تطوير مهاراتكم.
 - قراءة صحائف التعلم الذاتي قراءة متأنية وبتركيز، وحل الأنشطة والتدريبات فيها بدقة والتزام.
- يتطلب منكم قراءة هذه المواد والتفاعل معها من خلال حل الأنشطة والتمارين الواردة فيها أو التي توجه إلى حلها من الكتاب المدرسي، لذا يطلب منك عمل ملف يتضمن تنفيذك للأنشطة والتمارين والتقويم الختامي، كي يتمكن المعلم من متابعة ذلك وتقديم الدعم والمساندة لكم.
- الاطلاع على الأهداف الخاصّة بكل وحدة أو درس قبل البدء بالدراسة (يفضّل طلب المساعدة من المعلم عند الضرورة).
 - التقييم الذاتي من خلال الإجابة عن أسئلة التقويم النهائي في صحائف التعلم الذاتي.

إرشادات خاصة لأولياء أمور الطلبة:

أعزائي أولياء أمور الطلبة: حرصاً من برنامج التعليم في إقليم الأردن على مواصلة تعلم أبنائكم، تم إعداد هذه المواد بطريقة فاعلة، يرجى اتباع الإرشادات التالية:

- دعم أبنائكم وتشجيعهم على التعلم الذاتي في البيت.
 - توفير مصادر التعلم اللازمة لإبنائكم.
 - مساعدة أبنائكم في تنظيم أوقات تعلمهم.
 - متابعة أبنائكم في أثناء التعلم الذاتي.
- التواصل مع المدرسة والمعلم في متابعة تعلم أبنائكم من خلال الهواتف ووسائل التواصل الاجتماعي مثل المجموعات المدرسية على الفيس بوك والواتسب لطلب المساعدة وقت الحاجة.

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Wordlist

Word	Meaning
Learning styles	أنماط التعلم
Visual learner	المتعلم البصري
Auditory learner	المتعلم السمعي
Kinaesthetic learner	المتعلم الحركي
Simple present tense	المضارع البسيط
Present continuous tense	المضارع المستمر
Simple past tense	الماضي البسيط



UNRWA- Education Programme- Jordan Field Self-Learning Programme

Grade: 8 Subject: English Module 1

Worksheet No. (1)

Title: Learning Styles

Objectives:

Dear Student, after doing this worksheet, you are expected to:

- 1. Identify the types of learning styles.
- 2. Talk about habits, facts, current actions using the present time.
- 3. Describe past actions using the simple past.



Before you start

Read and choose:

When I study, I like to:

A. explain information to someone else.

B. use colours to make key words stand out.

C. memorise information by saying a chant or a rhyme.





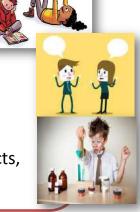
What do you know about learning styles?

Learners are three types:

Visual learners: learn through reading. They focus on details

Auditory learners: learn through listening. They like talking and discussing

Kinaesthetic learners: learn by doing. They like working on projects, drawing and doing things.

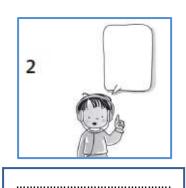


В



Q1: Label each picture with the type of learner it represents. اكتب نمط المتعلم التي تدل عليه الصور التالية.









Read these examples and notice the verbs and adverbs.



- 1.I <u>always have</u> my breakfast at 8 o'clock in the morning.
- 2.My mother often likes to stay home on holidays.
- 3.We don't do our best to save our planet Earth.
- 4.What do you do at weekends?/ Does she speak French?



- 1.Today, My mum is wearning her traditional clothes.
- 2. I'm doing my project with my colleagues now.
- 3. She isn't reading a the moment.
- 4. What are you reading? / Where is he going?.



- 1. <u>Yesterday</u>, we <u>slept</u> late and our parents got angry.
- 2.I <u>visited</u> Ajloun Castle with my friends <u>last year.</u>
- 3. <u>In the past</u>, people <u>didn't use</u> the internet to find new information.
- 4. What did you eat for lunch yesterday?

Verbs in this group are in the Present Simple Tense:

الأفعال في المجموعة الأولى في زمن المضارع البسيط

Usage: We use it to talk about facts and habits.

يستخدم الفعل المضارع البسيط للحديث عن الحقائق والعادات.

- Key words: always, usually, often, sometimes, never
- The form:
- -Affirmative sentences (الجمل المثبتة): I \ you \ we \ they + base verb.

He $\$ it $\$ + verb($\$ s\es)

-Negative sentences (الجمل المنفية): I \ you\ we\they + don't + base verb.

He \ she\ it \ + doesn't + base verb

- -Interrogative sentences: (الجمل الاستفهامية)
- 1) Wh -questions: Wh-word + do\does+ Subject+ base verb?
- 2) Yes\No questions: Do\Does + Subject+ base verb?



Q2: Choose the correct form of the verb. اختر الصيغة الصحيحة للفعل.

- 1. I'm an active learner. I (like / likes) group work.
- 2. My father sometimes (go / goes) to work on foot.
- 3. My mother (don't / doesn't) like fish.
- 4. When (do \ does) you usually visit your grandparents?
- 5. Do \ Does your brother often study hard before exams?



Verbs in this group are in the Present Continuous Tense:

الأفعال في المجموعة الثانية في زمن المضارع المستمر

 Usage: We use it to talk about activities that are happening at the moment of speaking.

```
يستخدم الفعل المضارع المستمر في التحدث عن الأنشطة التي تحدث في نفس وقت الكلام.
```

- Key words: now, at the moment.
- The form:
- -Affirmative sentences (الجمل المثبتة):

```
I + am + verb(ing)

you \ we \ they + are + verb(ing).

He \ she\ it \ + is + verb(ing)
```

-Negative sentences (الجمل المنفية): I'm + not + verb(ing)

```
you\ we\they + are not (aren't) + verb(ing)

He \ she \ it \ + is not (isn't) + verb(ing)
```

- -Interrogative sentences: (الجمل الاستفهامية)
- 1) Wh -questions: Wh-word + are + you\ they \ we + verb (ing)?
- 2) Yes\No questions: Are + you\ they \ we + verb (ing)?



Q3: Choose the correct form of the verb. اختر الصيغة الصحيحة للفعل

- 1. At the moment, I'm (watch \ watching) my best movie.
- 2. Our teacher is (discusses \ discussing) the new lesson now.
- 3. He (doesn't work \isn't working) right now. He is free to go out.
- 4. (Are \ Do) they playing football at the moment?
- 5. We (don't study \ aren't studying) now. It's lunchtime.

Group 3

Verbs in this group are in the **Simple Past Tense**:

الأفعال في المجموعة الثالثة في زمن الماضي البسيط

- <u>Usage</u>: We use the Past Simple to talk about finished actions or past situations.
 - يستخدم الفعل الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن أعمال انتهت أو مواقف حدثت في الماضي.
- Key words: yesterday, ago, last (week, year, month..) past date (2008, 1998...).
- The form:
- -Affirmative sentences (الجمل المثبتة):

I \you \ we \ they \He \ she\ it \ + past verb.

- We add -ed to the infinitive of the verb to form the Past Simple of <u>regular verbs</u>. (talk-talked \ clean-cleaned)
- The past form of <u>irregular verbs</u> is different from the Infinitive (write - wrote) <u>You have to memorise them.</u>
- -Negative sentences (الجمل المنفية):

I \you \ we \ they \he \ she\ it \ + did not(didn't) + base verb.

- -Interrogative sentences: (الجمل الاستفهامية)
- 1) Wh -questions: Wh-word + did+ subject+ base verb?
- 2) Yes\No questions: Did + Subject + base verb?



Q4: Choose the correct form of the verb. اختر الصيغة الصحيحة للفعل.

- 1. Something unusual (happen \ happened) yesterday.
- 2. Last year , we (go \ went) to Wadi Rum .lt (is \ was) amazing.
- 3. They (didn't \ aren't) finish their work on time.
- 4. What (do \ did) you have for lunch yesterday?
- 5. (Did \Does) your sister(make\made) her birthday party last week?



Q5:Use these words to write complete questions and answer them about yourself.

استخدم الكلمات التالية لكتابة أسئلة كاملة ثم أجب عن نفسك.

1.	What / you / do / every afternoon?
Yc	u:
2.	Where / you / spend / your holiday/ last year?
	?
	u:
Yc	u:
	Q 6 :Use the answers of the following questions to write a personal profile using the present simple tense.
	profile using the present simple tense. استخدم اجاباتك على الأسئلة التالية لكتابة سيرتك الشخصية مستخدما الفعل المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع المضارع المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع
	profile using the present simple tense استخدم اجاباتك على الأسئلة التالية لكتابة سيرتك الشخصية مستخدما الفعل المضارع البسيط .
	profile using the present simple tense. استخدم اجاباتك على الأسئلة التالية لكتابة سيرتك الشخصية مستخدما الفعل المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع المضارع المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع
	profile using the present simple tense. استخدم اجاباتك على الأسئلة التالية لكتابة سيرتك الشخصية مستخدما الفعل المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع المضارع المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع
	profile using the present simple tense. استخدم اجاباتك على الأسئلة التالية لكتابة سيرتك الشخصية مستخدما الفعل المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع المضارع المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع
	profile using the present simple tense. استخدم اجاباتك على الأسئلة التالية لكتابة سيرتك الشخصية مستخدما الفعل المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع البسيط المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع المضارع المضارع البسيط . لامناه المضارع

Question	Answer
Q 1 : Label each picture	1. visual 2.auditory 3. Kinaesthetic
Q 2: Choose the correct form of the verb.	1.like 2.goes 3.doesn't 4.Do 5.Does
Q 3: Choose the correct form of the verb	1.watching 2.discussing 3.isn't working 4.Are 5.are studying
Q 4: Choose the correct form of the verb	1.happened 2.went- was 3.didn't 4.did 5.Did- make
Q5:Use these words to write complete questions	1.What do you do every afternoon? You : student's answer الطالب 2.Where did you spend your holiday last year? You : student's answer الطالب 3.What is your father doing at the moment? You : student's answer
Q 6 : Write a personal profile	إجابة الطالب



Word	Meaning
accessories	اكسسوارات
to collect	يجمع
disabled	غير قادر
attractive	جذاب
handmade	يدوي
municipality	البلدية



UNRWA- Education Programme- Jordan Field Self-Learning Programme

Worksheet No. (2)

Title: Keeping traditional Arabian crafts alive

Objectives:

Dear Student, after doing this worksheet, you are expected to:

1. Use context to guess the meaning of new words.

2. Use reading strategies to read an article about traditional handicrafts and answer questions.



Dear student, learn these words in their context.

accessories:

An item like a bag, hat or belt that you wear because it looks nice.

"My sister works in an **accessories** shop selling jewellery"

to collect:

to bring or gather together.

"They collect plastic bottles to reduce wastes."

disabled: Someone who can't use a part of their body properly

"Disabled people have the right to move freely."

attractive: Nice to look at

Traditional clothes are so attractive.

handmade:

"Made by people using their hands not by a machine."







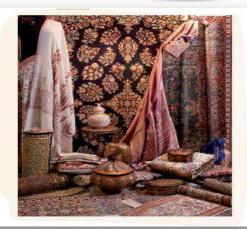




Before you start

Look at the photo. What do you think the article will be about?





"Hello! Welcome to the Halima Al-Sadia Centre! I'm Um Issam. Why did I set up this centre? I began collecting traditional objects and clothes 45 years ago because I wanted to save our traditions. 25 years ago, I started my own business. Later, I realised I could also help poor women to start their own businesses."

"People always liked the traditional clothes that I wore. This is how I got the idea to design clothes, accessories, small bags for mobile phones, small carpets and furniture. I knew how to make traditional handicrafts because I learnt the skills from my mother and grandmother.

"I didn't want to keep my knowledge to myself. So, I decided to give courses on traditional crafts to poor women. The town municipality also helps me by providing all the materials we need."

"I also help disabled people by showing them how to make simple but attractive handmade materials.

Read the article and answer the following questions in your notebook.

- 1. When did she begin collecting traditionasl objects?
- 2. Who taught Um Issam how to make traditional handicrafts?
- 3. Um Issam gave courses on traditional handicrafts to rich people. T/F
- 4. Um Issam helped people by showing them how to make handicrafts materials.



Question	Answer
	1. She began collecting traditional objects and clothes 45 years ago.
Read the article and answer	2. Her mother and grandmother taught her.
	3. F
	4. disabled



Word	Meaning
crop	محصول زراعي
wheat	قمح
to inspire	يلهم
poverty	الفقر
hard-working	شخص مجد
to remain	يبقى
tent	خيمة
cattle	قطيع
explorer	مستكشف
herb	عشبة طبية
tough	قاسي
treatment	علاج
tribe	قبيلة



UNRWA- Education Programme- Jordan Field Self-Learning Programme

Grade:	8	Subject:	English	Module	2
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Worksheet No. (1)

Title: Different cultures, different lifestyles

Objectives:

Dear Student, after doing this worksheet, you are expected to:

- 1. Use context to recognise the meaning of new words.
- 2. Identify the different types of lifestyles.



Dear student, learn these words in their context.

Crop:

A plant such as wheat, rice, or fruit that is grown by farmers and used as food

"There are many different kinds of crops grown in this farm."

Wheat:

Plant that produces the grain that bread is made from.

"Many people depend on wheat for their main food."

Inspire:

Make someone believe they can do something.

"My father inspired me to become a teacher."

Poverty:

The situation or experience of being poor.

"A number of organizations help protect children from poverty."







Cattle:

Cows and bulls kept on a farm for their meat or milk

"My grandpa keeps large cattle in his farm."

Explorer:

Someone who travels to places where no one has ever been before.

"I love going to new places. I want to be an **explorer** in the future

Herb:

A small plant that is used to improve the taste of food, or to make medicine

"People learned to use herbs to treat diseases."

Tribe:

People who are united by race, customs, language, beliefs.

"Many native tribes still live in Africa."

Treatment:

Medical care given to someone who is ill.

"Doctors give treatment to sick people."















Before you start

Look at the photographs. Where do these people live? What do you know about their cultures? Are their lifestyles similar or different from yours?



What is a lifestyle? What kinds of lifestyles do you know?

A lifestyle is: The way that a person or a group of people live.

Kinds of lifestyles



Active Lifestyle

Healthy Lifestyle Adventurous Lifestyle



Choose your own lifestyle

Read this article about the Nyangatom tribe, then answer the questions below.



Making documentaries

We are spending a day with the explorer William Savage who is living in Ethiopia to make a TV programme about different tribes.

Why are you in Ethiopia? What are you doing here?

I like to see places
that people usually
don't visit. My job is
to show people back
home in England
what life is like for
other people around
the world. I'm staying
with the Nyangatom

tribe and their lives

- are very different from 15 mine in London!
- What is life with the Nyangatom like?
 Life can be very challenging for the 200 Nyangatom. Their land is dry like a desert and there's very little water in most places. The people work very 250 hard to take care of their cattle, and to make sure they have enough water and
- food to survive. The Nyangatom are tough because they don't have hospitals and only use herbs and plants for medicine.
- 35 Patients learn to become very strong and people take care of each other.
- 1. Why is William Savage living in Ethiopia?
- 2. What does he want to show people in England?
- 3. What does Nyangatom tribe do to survive?
- 4. Patients can't survive because they don't have any medicine. T \ F
- 5. An.....is someone who travels to places where no one has ever been before.



THINK

Imagine you have the chance to help the Nyangatom tribe, what will you do?

Question	Answer
Choose your own lifestyle	1. He is living in Ethiopia to make a TV programme about different tribes.
Read the article	2. He wants to show people back home in England what life is like for other people around the world.
	3. The people work very hard to take care of their cattle, and to make sure they have enough water and food to survive.
	4.F
	5.explorer
	6.herbs and plants
THINK	Student's own answer إجابة مقترحة من الطالب



UNRWA- Education Programme- Jordan Field Self-Learning Programme

Grade: 8 Subject: English Module 2

Worksheet No. (2)

Title: Present Simple and Present Continuous

Objectives:

Dear Student, after doing this worksheet, you are expected to:

1. Use the Present Simple and Present Continuous in their correct contexts.

Remember!

We use the present simple to talk about habits, facts and describing people or things

We use the present continuous to talk about actions happening at the time of speaking.

Q1: Write down what usually happens and then what is happening today.



Usually	Today
I usually get up at 7 o'clock.	Today, I'm getting up at 8 o'clock.
MILK	



Q2: Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

	1. We <u>study</u> hard before our exam now.	١
4	2. My father <u>is usually taking</u> us to different places on holidays.	
;	3. She <u>is eating</u> lots of fish everyweek.	
4	4. They don't clean their house at the moment.	合から
		草



Q3: Write the correct form of the verb between brackets .

1. My sister often (go) shopping with us.
2.Japanese people usually (not , wear) their shoes inside their homes.
3. These days, Many people (live) in the cities.
4. Today, I (drink) too much coffee because I'm so busy at work.
5. We (not, smoke) anymore. It's bad for health.
6 At the moment. They (not play) their favourite game



Question	Answer
Q1: Write what usually happens and what is happening today.	I. I usually play football.Today, I'm playing basketball. I. I usually drink milk .Today, I'm drinking orange juice.
Q2: Correct the mistakes	1.We are studying 2.usually takes 3.eats 4.aren't cleaning
Q3: Write the correct form	1. goes 2.don't wear 3.are living 4.l'm drinking 5.don't smoke 6.aren't playing



Wordlist

Word	Meaning
brave	شجاع
Doing something difficult even though you feel afraid	
honest	صادق
Always telling the truth	
focused	شخص ذو تركيز
Concentrating on something.	
Moral	خلوق
Able to tell the difference between what's right or wrong.	
dedicated	متفاني
Someone who works very hard.	
clever	ذكي
Quick to understand and intelligent	
creative	مبدع
Having good imagination or original ideas	
inquisitive	فضولي
☐Asking many questions and trying to know all the details.☐	



UNRWA- Education Programme- Jordan Field Self-Learning Programme

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Worksheet No. (1)

Title: What's a hero?

Objectives:

Dear Student, after doing this worksheet, you are expected to:

- 1. Learn new personal quality words to describe characters.
- 2. Develop reading strategies to understand an article about a hero.

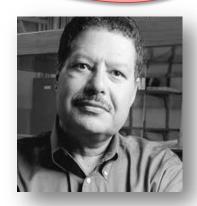


Before you start

The people below are very famous.Do you know why they are famous? Do you think they are heroes?

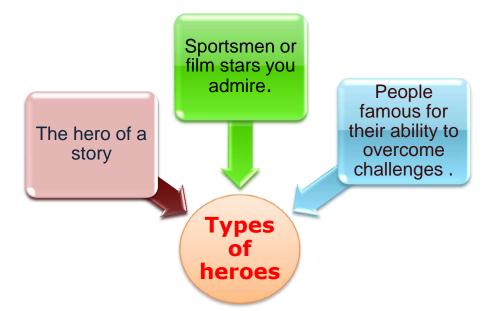






What's a hero?

A hero is a person or character who is admired for abilities and qualities.





Q1 : Complete the paragraphs with the correct words from the list below.

(inquisitive – honest - clever- moral – creative – brave)



1. Mustafa Salameh was veryHe reached the top of many mountains including the highest, Mount Everest.He was...... About the two failed attempts



2. Zinedine Zidane was a person who does lots of work for charity. He won the World Cup with the French team in 1998 because of hisway in playing.



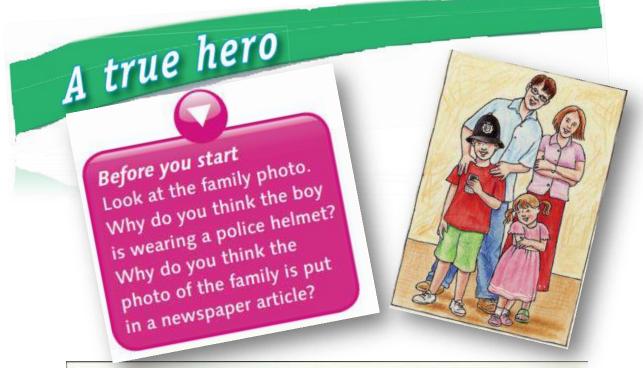
3. Ahmad Hassan Zewail was and He won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1999 and wrote over 500 articles in 3 years!



A true hero

Wordlist

Word	Meaning
frightening	مخيف
Making you feel afraid or nervous.	
robber	سارق
Someone who steals money or property.	
theft	سرقة
The crime of stealing.	
to attack	يهاجم
To use physical violence against someone.	
to grab	يقبض
To take hold of something or someone with a sudden.	
to injure	يؤذي
Hurt yourself or someone else.	
to threaten	تهدد
To tell someone that you will hurt them in some way if	
they do not do what you want.	
helmet	خوذة (الشرطي)



SEVEN-YEAR-OLD SAVES FAMILY FROM ATTACKERS



Q 2 : Complete with the missing words from the list below:

(robbers - injure - frighteneing - brave - grabbed - threatening - helmet)

BROADBEND, Sussex (March 10) A seven-yearold boy, Charles Robbins.

stopped some robbers at home. While the robbers were 1......his parents,he locked himself in the bathroom with his little sister and called the police. You can hear the conversation in a copy of the police tape. The boy talked about his 2..... experience to news reporters this afternoon. While he and his little sister were playing in the garden, the boy realised something unusual was going on.

"I saw a strange man. He was standing in the street. Then I looked into the kitchen, and I saw two other men. They were pointing their guns at my mum and dad. My mum and dad were putting their hands up and their heads down." "I 3Mum's phone,took my sister and ran to the bathroom. I locked the door and I phoned the police." While he was talking to the police, one of the robbers broke down the door and grabbed the phone. When the boy told them he was speaking to the police, the 4...... escaped. They didn't 5...... anyone, and they didn't take any

property. During the news conference, the boy was wearing a police **6**...... that the police gave him for being **7**.......

Question	Answer	
Q1 Complete the sentences with the correct words	1.brave – honest 2.moral – creative 3.clever – inquisitive	
Q2 Complete with the missing words.	1.threatening 2.frightening 3.grabbed 4.robbers 5.injure 6.helmet 7.brave	



UNRWA- Education Programme- Jordan Field Self-Learning Programme

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Worksheet No. (2)

Title: Simple Past and Past Continuous

Objectives:

Dear Student, after doing this worksheet, you are expected to:

1. Use the Simple Past and the Past Continuous tenses to describe events in the past.

استخدام الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر في وصف أحداث في الماضي



We use the Past Simple to talk about finished actions or past habits.



Read these examples and notice the verbs.



- 1. We were watching TV at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- 2. I was reading a book about sports yesterday afternoon.
- 3. My sister was doing her project at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Group 2

- 1. I wasn't playing while my mum was sleeping.
- 2. My father wasn't reading at 10 o'clock in the evening.
- 3. We weren't eating when you called us.
- 4. Were you studying when I called you?
- 5. Was she cleaning her bedroom yesterday morning?



- While the robbers were threatening his parents, he locked himself in the bathroom.
- 2. She was preparing lunch when the phone rang.



Group 1

Verbs in group (1) are in the Past ContinuousTense:

الأفعال في المجموعة الأولى في زمن الماضي المستمر

 Usage: We use the Past Continuous to talk about activities that went on for some time in the past.

يستخدم الماضى المستمر للحديث عن أنشطة كانت مستمرة في الحدوث عند زمن محدد في الماضي.

- <u>Key words</u>: while , (at ...o'clock in the evening\morning \afternoon\evening)
- The form:

-Affirmative sentences (الجمل المثبتة) : you \ we \ they +were + verb(ing)

I\He \ she\ it \ + was +verb (ing)

Group 2

Verbs in group (2) are in negative and interrogative sentences.

الأفعال في المجموعة الثانية موجودة في جمل في حالة النفي والسؤال

-Negative sentences (الجمل المنفية): you\ we\they + were not(weren't) + base verb(ing)

I\ He \ she\ it \ + was not(wasn't) + base verb(ing)

- -Interrogative sentences: (الجمل الاستفهامية)
- 1) Wh -questions: Wh-word + was \ were + Subject+ base verb (ing)?
- 2) Yes\No questions: Was \ Were + Subject+ base verb(ing)?



Vebrbs in group (3) are in simple past and past continuous sentences.



الأفعال في المجموعة الثالثة بالزمن الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

Usage: When an action was in progress and suddenly interrupted by another action. We use the past continuous tense with the action in progress and the simple past tense with the action that interrupted.

نستخدم هذا التركيب عندما يكون هناك حدث مستمر في الماضي وفجأة انقطعت الاستمرارية بحدث آخر قصير. نستخدم الفعل الماضى المستمر مع الحدث المستمر ونستخدم فعل الماضى البسيط مع الحدث الذي قطع استمرارية الحدث الأول.



Q1: Choose the correct answer.

- 1. While I was washing the dishes, I suddenlya brilliant idea.
 - a. have b.had
- 2. What at around 8 a.m. this morning?
 - a. were you doing b. did you do
- 3. I my best friend while I was shopping.
 - b. met a. meet
- 4. Laila driving her car when I called her.
 - a. wasn't b. isn't
- 5. We were having our lunch when someone the door.
 - a. is knocking
- b. knocked
- 6. you reading when you heard that noise?
 - a.Are b. Were





Q2: Correct the verbs between brackets.

1. I (lose) my money while I was (shop).

3. Our grandparents(tell) us a story yesterday afternoon.

2. While we were......(do) our exam ,the bell...... (ring).

L	4. My friend(not - work) in his garden when I saw him.	
	Q3: Reorder the following words to make correct sentences.	
ſ	1. my pen \ lost \ playing \ while \ I \ football \ was \ I	
	2. yesterday \ were \ you \ What \ doing \ evening\ ?	
	Q4: Complete the following dialouges.	
	Amal: What was your mother doing while you were studying?]
	Sameer:	
	2. Dad: What were you doing at 10 o'clock in the evening?	
	Ali:	
	3. Ahmed: Was your father driving fast when you saw the police? Laila	L DONE
	I P a	IL DOME

Question	Answer		
	1.had 2.were you doing		
Q1 Choose the correct answer	3.met 4.wasn't		
Q1 Choose the correct answer	5.knocked 6.Were		
	1. lost – shopping		
Q2 Correct the verbs between brackets	2. doing- rang		
Q2 Correct the verbs between brackets	3. were telling		
	4. wasn't working		
	1. I lost my pen while I was playing		
O2 Poordor the following words	football.		
Q3 Reorder the following words	2. What were you doing yesterday		
	evening?		
Q4 Complete the following dialouges	إجابات الطالب Student's answers		

A compassionate hero

Wordlist

Word	Meaning
wound An injury, especially a cut or hole in your skin	جرح
battle A fight between groups of people as a part of a larger war	معركة
caring Showing kindness towards others	مهتم
compassion A strong feeling of care for someone in pain, and the desire to help them	تعاظف
compassionate Showing sympathy towards others	حنون
to encourage To give someone the courage or confidence to face something difficult	یشجع
soldier A member of the army of a country	جندي



UNRWA- Education Programme- Jordan Field

Self-Learning Programme

Grade: 8 Subject: English Module 3

Worksheet No. (3)

Title: Rufaida Al Aslamiya

Objectives:

Dear Student, after doing this worksheet, you are expected to:

- 1. Recognise the meaning of new words in their context.
- 2. Develop reading strategies to recognize the qualities of a hero.

Rufaida Al Aslamiya

Read the article about Rufaida and answer the questions below.





Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, and was one of the first people in Medina to accept Islam.

She was a compassionate woman who was most famous for treating soldiers in battle. Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, invited her to help Muslims by giving medical help to his soldiers when they needed it the most. In times of war, Rufaida set up hospital tents next to the battlefield so that injured soldiers could be treated at once. She trained other nurses to help as many injured men as possible. They were trained to treat wounds, but also to be caring and kind.

Rufaida's success was noticed by Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him. To encourage her, a tent was set up by the Prophet's mosque, Peace Be Upon Him, so she could continue her voluntary work helping the sick, using her own money. She listened to people and looked at how they lived. Then, she helped them make their lives healthier and more comfortable.

1. When did Rufaida live?
2 .What was she famous for?
3. What did Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, ask her to do?
4. How did Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, encourage Rufaida?
5 .Name two of Rufaida's qualities: 1)
6. Rufaida treated the sick for money. T \ F

Question	Answer
1	She lived during the time of Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him
2	She was famous for treating soldiers in battle.
3	Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, invited her to help Muslims by giving medical help to his soldiers when they needed it the most.
4	A tent was set up by the Prophet's mosque, Peace Be Upon Him, so she could continue her voluntary work.
5	1) compassionate 2) caring
6	F



UNRWA- Education Programme- Jordan Field Self-Learning Programme

Grade: 8 Subject: English Module 3

Worksheet No. (4)

Title: The difference between nouns, verbs, adjectives

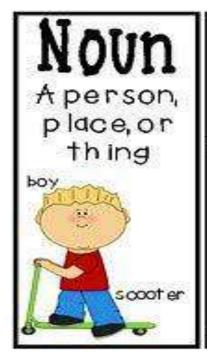
Objectives:

Dear Student, after doing this worksheet, you are expected to:

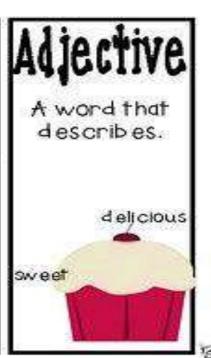
- 1. Recognize the difference between nouns, verbs and adjectives in a meaningful context.
- 2. Classify words according to their part of speech.



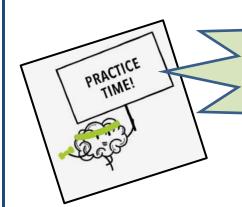
The difference between nouns, verbs and adjectives







(Ali, Jordan, cat) الاسم) : كل كلمة تدل على اسم شخص او مكان أو شيئ (Ali, Jordan, cat) Noun (swim, sleep, read) كل كلمة تدل على عمل أو ما تستطيع فعله (swim, sleep, read) Adjective (الصفة) : كل كلمة تصف اسم (Adjective)



Q1: Classify the underlined words in the text in the right column

Rufaida was Islam's first female <u>nurse</u>. She was very <u>brave</u> and <u>became famous for treating wounded soldiers in battle</u>. Prophet Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, was <u>pleased</u> with the <u>great work</u> that she <u>did</u>. We should <u>learn</u> about her achievements.

Noun	Verb	Adjective

Question	Answer
Noun	Rufaida – nurse – soldiers - battle work
Verb	became – did – learn
Adjective	brave – famous – pleased - great



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Worksheet No. (5)

Title: Focus on Writing

Objectives:

Dear Student, after doing this worksheet, you are expected to:

- 1. Use the punctuation marks correctly.
- 2. Use the suitable linking word to complete a story correctly.

Remember!

The punctuation marks are:

full stop, coma, question mark, capital letter

علامات الترقيم هي: النقطة، الفاصلة، علامة الاستفهام، الحرف الكبير في بداية الجملة وبعد النقطة وفي بداية الأسماء.



Q1 Rewrite this paragraph in your notebook using full stops, comas and capital letters.

baibars was sultan of egypt and syria In 1260 baibars led the soldiers that won the battle of ain jalut against the mongols after the death of qutuz, baibars became sultan of egypt. baibars' system for delivering messages made it possible to send messages from cairo to damascus in four days. he built bridges, canals and mosques. he supported islamic science and encouraged medical research.baibars died in damascus on june the 1st, 1277.



The story linking words are:

One day, suddenly, then, once upon a time, firstly, finally, as soon as, however

كلمات ربط الجمل الخاصة بكتابة القصة: في يوم ما ، فجأة، و بعد ذلك، في سالف الزمان ، أولا ، أخيرا، حالما ، ولكن



Q2: Read this story and circle the correct linking words.

Once upon a time there was a rich man. He loved clothes (1) and/but spent lots of money to buy them. (2) Suddenly/One day, two men told him that they had a special cloth that only intelligent men could see.

(3) As soon as / Before he heard that, the rich man said, "I'll pay you 10,000 pieces of gold for a suit of this cloth." Some days later, the rich man went to see the suit, (4) but / then he looked and saw nothing. "Oh dear," he thought, "I cannot say that I cannot see the suit." The rich man tried on his new suit and walked around his castle. Everyone said, "His new suit is wonderful!" (5) Suddenly/Usually, a brave child cried out, "(6) But / Although he has no clothes on!"

"Hush, child. Only intelligent people can see my suit," replied the rich man.

"I can't see it either", a servant admitted hesitantly. One after the other, everyone else admitted they couldn't see it, either.

(7) Finally/However, the rich man could see that the little child was right.



Question	Answer	
Q1: Rewrite this paragraph in your notebook using full stops, comas and capital letters.	Baibars was Sultan of Egypt and Syria. In 1260, Baibars led the soldiers that won the Battle of Ain Jalut against the Mongols. After the death of Qutuz, Baibars became Sultan of Egypt. Baibars' system for delivering messages made it possible to send messages from Cairo to Damascus in four days. He built bridges, canals and mosques. He supported Islamic science and encouraged medical research. Baibars died in Damascus on June the 1st, 1277.	
Q2: Read this story and circle the correct linking words	1.and 2.One day 3.As soon as 4.but 5.Suddenly 6.But 7.Finally	