

JORDAN

High Note

Grade 8 | Semester 1

Grammar booklet

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Unit one

Present Simple

We use the Present Simple to talk about:

- habits and routines: العادات و الروتين

He often attends classes with his colleagues.

- facts : الحقائق

The Earth goes around the sun

مفرد he, she, it	+	S + V1 + s/es
	-	S + doesn't + V1
	?	Does + S + V1
	?	Wh word + does + S + V1

جمع they, we, you, I	+	S + V1
	-	S + don't + V1
	?	Do + S + V1
	?	Wh word + do + S + V1

مفرد he, she, it	(be)	S + is ≠ isn't + comp.
جمع they, we, you	(be)	S + are ≠ aren't + comp.
I	(be)	I + am ≠ am not + comp.
	?	Is, am, are + s + comp.

Spelling rules for third person singular:

إذا كان الزمن مضارعاً بسيطاً والفاعل مفرد و الجملة إثبات:

- 1 - نضيف (s) في نهاية الفعل . eat → eats
- 2 - نضيف (es) في نهاية الفعل إذا انتهى الفعل بأحد الأحرف التالية (x , o , ch , sh , z , ss)
go → goes. cross → crosses
- 3 - إذا انتهى الفعل بالحرف (y) وسبق بصوت علة (a , i , o , e , u) يبقى الحرف كما هو ونضيف الحرف (s)
Play → plays buy → buys
- 4 - إذا انتهى الفعل بالحرف (y) وسبق بصوت (حرف) صحيح فإننا نقرب (y) إلى (i) ثم نضيف (es).
study → studies. carry → carries

key words

Adverbs of frequency: ظروف التكرار always (100%), often, usually, sometimes, normally, generally never(0%), seldom, rarely, occasionally, regularly, frequently, continually, constantly, hardly ever.

- Every day, every week, every month, every year, every morning, every summer, every night...etc.
- Daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, hourly. Once a day, twice a day, three times a week, five times a day

The battery **always** dies before the end of the day.

They **never** leave their phones at home.

➤ We put adverbs of frequency after the verb be and before other main verbs:

"نضع ظروف التكرار بعد الفعل (be) وقبل الأفعال الرئيسية الأخرى".

She is **always** busy at the weekends.

I **often** do sport.

➤ We use frequency expressions to talk about how often we do things:

"نستخدم تعبيرات التكرار للحديث عن عدد المرات التي نقوم فيها بالأشياء".

Jaber **goes** to the museum **once a month**.

My aunt **visits** us **twice a year**.

Examples

1. She sometimes eats breakfast at 7 o'clock.
2. He doesn't walk to school in the morning.
3. Does your sister read books after dinner? (Yes, she does.) (No, she doesn't.)
4. What time does your father drive to work?
5. They watch TV in the evening.
6. We don't play basketball on Mondays.
7. Do you brush your teeth every day? (Yes, I do.) (No, I don't.)
8. Where does the teacher live?

Worksheet (1)

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the simple present tense.

1. She _____ breakfast at 7 o'clock. (eat)
2. He _____ to school in the morning. (not walk)
3. _____ You _____ your teeth every day? (brush)
4. Your father _____ (work)
5. They _____ football on Fridays. (play)
6. We _____ TV in the morning. (not watch)
7. _____ Your sister _____ books after dinner? (read)
8. _____ The bus _____ at 8 o'clock? (leave)
9. My mother _____ dinner every evening. (cook)
10. The cat _____ on the sofa. (not sleep)
11. _____ They _____ to the park on weekends? (go)
12. _____ Your teacher _____ homework? (check)
13. He _____ to music before bed. (listen)
14. She _____ coffee in the morning. (not drink)
15. _____ Your brother _____ his room? (clean)
16. _____ Children _____ cartoons? (like)
17. We _____ our grandparents on Sundays. (visit)
18. They _____ in winter. (not swim)
19. _____ You _____ a computer at school? (use)
20. _____ Your friend _____ you often? (call)

Unit two

There is / There are ... with some and any

+	There is ('s)	a picture on the wall.	
-	There is not (isn't)	a picture on the wall.	
+	There are ('re)	Some pictures on the wall.	
-	There are not (aren't)	any pictures on the wall.	
?	Is there	a picture on the wall?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
?	Are there	any pictures on the wall?	Yes, there are (some). No, there aren't (any).

➤ We use **there is/there are** to say where things are:

“نستخدم (there is/there are) لنعبر عن مكان وجود الأشياء.”

There is a big window in the living room.

There isn't a fi replace in this house.

There are a lot of photographs on the wall.

There aren't many houses in this street.

➤ We use **some** in affirmative sentences:

“نستخدم (some) في الجمل المثبتة.”

There are some plants in the garden.

➤ We use **any** in negative sentences or questions:

“نستخدم (any) في الجمل المنفية أو في الأسئلة.”

Are there any mirrors here?

There aren't any chairs in the kitchen yet.

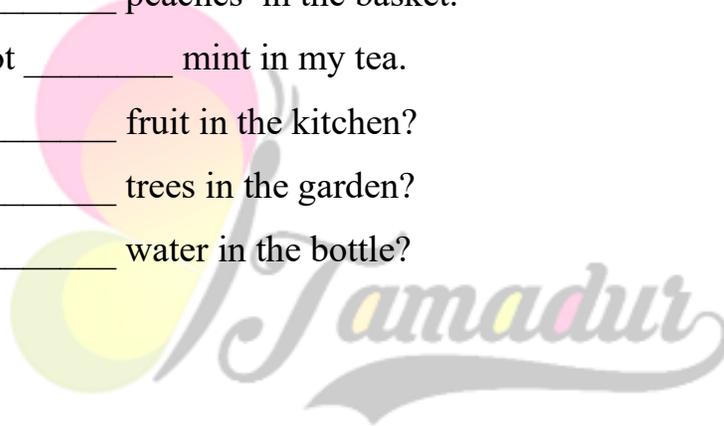
Examples

1. There is **some** milk in the fridge.
2. There are books on the table.
3. There is **some** water in the glass.
4. There are eight apples in the basket.
5. There isn't **any** cheese in the sandwich.
6. There aren't **any** students in the classroom.
7. There isn't **any** sugar in my tea.
8. Is there **any** bread in the kitchen?
9. Are there **any** flowers in the garden?
10. Is there **any** juice in the bottle?

Worksheet (2)

Complete the sentences with *There is / There are and some / any.*

1. _____ juice in the fridge.
2. _____ not _____ meat in the sandwich.
3. _____ stories on the table.
4. _____ not _____ students in the classroom.
5. _____ tea in the cup.
6. _____ peaches in the basket.
7. _____ not _____ mint in my tea.
8. _____ fruit in the kitchen?
9. _____ trees in the garden?
10. _____ water in the bottle?



Can / can't

+	I/You/He/She/It/We/They	Can	swim	
-	I/You/He/She/It/We/They	can't	swim	
?	Can	S	swim?	Yes, + S + can. No, + S + can't.
?	What	Can	S	do well?

We use **can** and **can't** to talk about ability:

“نستخدم (can) و (can't) للحديث عن القدرة أو الإمكانية.”

Sami can vacuum the carpets very quickly.

I simply can't keep my room tidy.

Can you iron your shirts and not burn them?

What can she cook very well?

Examples

1. I **can** draw very well.
2. He **can't** speak French.
3. **Can** you play chess?
4. She **can** ride a horse.
5. We **can't** find our keys.
6. They **can** run fast.
7. **Can** he solve this puzzle?
8. I **can't** lift this heavy box.
9. You **can** listen to music here.
10. **Can** they come to the meeting tomorrow?

Worksheet (3)

Complete the sentences with **can or can't**.

1. I _____ swim very well.
2. He _____ drive a car yet.
3. _____ you help me with my homework?
4. They _____ come to the party.
5. She _____ play the piano.
6. _____ they play football?
7. We _____ solve this problem together.
8. I _____ ride a bike.
9. _____ she sing this song?
10. They _____ speak English.

Unit three

countable and uncountable nouns with some / any / no

<i>countable nouns</i>	<i>uncountable nouns</i>
I always have an egg for breakfast. I usually take some bananas with me.	I sometimes have some bread too.
There isn't a bottle of milk in the fridge. There aren't any crisps in this packet. There are no crisps in this packet.	There isn't any milk in the fridge. There is no milk in the fridge.
Have you got a sandwich? Are there any cakes?	Do you eat any pasta in your diet?
How many snacks do you eat between meals?	How much chocolate do you eat every day?

Countable nouns:

- name things we can count: تسمية الأشياء التي يمكن عدّها

*There is **an** apple on the table.*

- have singular and plural forms: تأتي بشكل المفرد و الجمع

*This **tomato** is very sweet.*

*These **tomatoes** are big.*

Uncountable nouns:

- name things we cannot count: تسمية الأشياء التي لا يمكن عدّها

*I often drink **tea**.*

- do not have a plural form: ليس لديها شكل جمع

*Vegetarians don't eat **meat**.*

- We use **some** with plural countable or uncountable nouns:

"نستخدم (some) مع الأسماء الجمع القابلة للعد أو مع الأسماء غير القابلة للعد."

*There are **some** eggs in the fridge.*

*Can I have **some** water, please?*

- We use **any** in questions and in negative sentences with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns:

"نستخدم (any) في الأسئلة وفي الجمل المنفية مع الأسماء غير القابلة للعد والأسماء الجمع القابلة للعد."

*Are there **any** potatoes in this salad?*

*I'm sorry, we haven't got **any** ice cream.*

- We can use **no** in affirmative sentences to replace **not any**.

"يمكننا استخدام (no) في الجمل المثبتة كبديل عن (not any)."

*There isn't **any** tea in the cupboard = There is **no** tea in the cupboard.*

Examples

1. There aren't **any** chairs in the room. (countable)
2. I have **some** water in my bottle. (uncountable)
3. She has **no** books in her bag. (countable)
4. Are there **any** bananas in the fridge? (countable)
5. He drinks **no** milk in the morning. (uncountable)
6. Do you have **any** pencils? (countable)
7. There are **some** apples on the table. (countable)
8. I don't have **any** sugar for the tea. (uncountable)
9. Is there **any** juice in the glass? (uncountable)
- 10 They didn't buy **any** oranges. (countable)

Worksheet (4)

Use some, any and no to complete the sentences.

1. There are _____ chairs in the classroom.
2. I need _____ sugar for the cake.
3. Unfortunately, he has _____ money in his wallet.
4. She bought _____ oranges from the market.
5. There aren't _____ computers in the lab.
6. Do you have _____ ideas for the project?
7. There is _____ water in the bottle.
8. They have _____ books on the shelf, it is empty.
9. I don't see _____ birds in the garden.
10. Can I have _____ bread, please?

Quantifiers:

a lot of, too many, too much, a few, a little, not many, not much

Plural countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
There are a lot of tomatoes on this pizza!	There's a lot of cheese on this pizza.
Don't eat too many sweets because they're bad for you!	Don't use too much sugar because it is bad for you!
There are a few biscuits in the packet – eat them!	There's a little coffee in the pot – drink it!
There are not many tins in the cupboard! Do people eat many potatoes in Jordan?	There is not much mayonnaise in this jar! Do people eat much bread in the UK?

- We use **a lot of** to talk about big amounts of countable or uncountable nouns:
"نستخدم **a lot of** للحديث عن كميات كبيرة من الأسماء المعدودة أو غير المعدودة."
*I try to eat **a lot of** vegetables every day.*
- We use **too many** to talk about countable nouns when we have more than we need:
"نستخدم **too many** مع الأسماء المعدودة عندما يكون لدينا أكثر مما نحتاج."
*Eating **too many** crisps isn't good for you.*
- We use **too much** to talk about uncountable nouns when we have more than we need:
"نستخدم **too much** مع الأسماء المعدودة عندما يكون لدينا أكثر مما نحتاج."
*There's **too much** salt in this soup.*
- We use **a few** to talk about small amounts of countable nouns:
"نستخدم **a few** للحديث عن كميات صغيرة من الأسماء المعدودة."
*Can I have **a few** bananas?*
- We use **a little** to talk about small amounts of uncountable nouns:
"نستخدم **a little** للحديث عن كميات صغيرة من الأسماء غير المعدودة."
*Add **a little** olive oil to the sauce.*
- We use **not many** to talk about small amounts of countable nouns:
"نستخدم **not many** للحديث عن كميات صغيرة من الأسماء المعدودة."
*There are **not many** vegetarian dishes.*
- We use **not much** to talk about small amounts of uncountable nouns:
"نستخدم **not much** للحديث عن كميات صغيرة من الأسماء غير المعدودة."
*There's **not much** carrot cake left.*

Examples

1. She has **a lot of** friends at school.
2. There is **a lot of** water in the bottle.
3. There are **too many** cars on the road today.
4. He eats **too much** sugar.
5. I have **a few** books in my bag.
6. Can you give me **a little** milk for my coffee?
7. There aren't **many** chairs in the classroom.
8. We don't have **much** time before the bus leaves.
9. Only **a few** students passed the test.
10. He speaks **a little** English.

Worksheet (5)

Use (a lot of / too many / too much / a few / a little / not many / not much) to complete the sentences .

1. There are _____ apples on the table.
2. She spends _____ time on her phone every day.
3. We have _____ homework this week, only two pages.
4. I drink _____ coffee in the morning, just half a cup.
5. There are _____ shops in this small village.
6. He has _____ friends because he is very shy.
7. The teacher gave us _____ exercises, we couldn't finish them.
8. I saw _____ people in the park yesterday, it was almost empty.
9. He bought _____ bread for breakfast, just one small piece.
10. My mother cooks _____ delicious meals for us.

Unit four

Present Continuous

he, she, it, مفرد	+	S + is + V1 ing	
	-	S + isn't + V1 ing	
	?	is + S + V1 ing ?	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it is not (isn't).
	?	Wh word + is + S + V1 ing ?	

they, we, you, جمع	+	S + are + V1 ing	
	-	S + aren't + V1 ing	
	?	are + S + V1 ing ?	Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't.
	?	Wh word + are + S + V1 ing ?	

I	+	I + am + V1 ing	
	-	I + am not + V1 ing	
	?	am + I + V1 ing ?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
	?	Wh word + am + S + V1 ing ?	

We use the Present Continuous:

- to talk about actions that are happening now at the moment of speaking:
" للحديث عن الأفعال التي تحدث الآن في لحظة الكلام."

Listen! The teacher is talking.

I can't talk now. I'm sitting in the library.

- to talk about temporary situations: " للحديث عن الحالات المؤقتة "

This term we are learning Spanish.

Spelling rules: **-ing** form

- General rule: infinitive + **-ing**, e.g. *go – going, play – playing*
القاعدة العامة : صيغة المصدر + ing
- Verbs ending in a consonant + **-e**: - e + **-ing**, e.g. *make – making, use – using*
الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن + e نحذف e قبل إضافة **-ing**.
- One-syllable verbs ending in one vowel + one consonant:
double the consonant + **-ing**, e.g. *sit – sitting, run – running*
الأفعال المكونة من مقطع واحد وتنتهي بحرف ساكن واحد قبل حرف عله واحد = نضاعف الحرف الساكن الأخير قبل إضافة **-ing**

■ **Time expressions we use with the Present Continuous:**

at the moment / right now, now, today,

this morning / evening, this month, this summer

look! Listen ! Hosh ! Shhhh!

Examples

1. I **am reading** a book in the garden.
2. She **is not cooking** dinner for her family.
3. **Is she playing** chess at school ?
4. He **is studying** for his exam right now.
5. We **are not watching** a movie at the cinema.
6. **Are the children drawing** pictures in class?
7. My father **is fixing** the car in the garage.
8. She **is not listening** to music on her phone.
9. I **am learning** English online today.
10. **Are they swimming** in the pool?
11. He **is talking** to his friend on the phone.
12. We **are not cleaning** the house together.

Worksheet (6)

Use Present Continuous to complete the sentences

1. I _____ (cook) lunch in the kitchen.
2. She _____ (not / watch) TV now.
3. _____ they _____ (play) basketball in the park?
4. He _____ (read) a new book at the moment.
5. We _____ (not / listen) to the radio.
6. _____ your friends _____ (study) for the exam?
7. My mother _____ (clean) her room.
8. The baby _____ (not / sleep) now.
9. I _____ (write) an email to my teacher.
10. _____ your brother _____ (run) in the garden?
11. They _____ (help) their father in the garage.
12. She _____ (not / talk) on the phone.

Unit five

Past Simple

to be, can and affirmative of regular and irregular verbs

Past simple : <i>to be</i>			
Affirmative	I / He / She / It	was	at school.
	You / We / They	were	at school.
Negative	I / He / She / It	was not (wasn't)	at school.
	You / We / They	were not (weren't)	at school.
Yes/No Questions	Was	I / he / she / it	at school?
	Were	you / we / they	at school?
Short Answers	Yes, (I / he / she / it) was. No, (I / he / she / it) was not / wasn't.		
	Yes, (you / we / they) were No, (you / we / they) were not weren't		
Wh question	Where	was	I / he / she / it?
		were	you / we / they?

➤ We use the Past Simple to talk about events that started and ended in the past.

نستخدم الزمن الماضي البسيط للحديث عن الأحداث التي بدأت وانتهت في الماضي.

* The Past Simple of *be* is **was/were**:

They were both amazing artists.

Was she a famous writer?

He wasn't happy about the situation.

Examples

1. I **was** very happy on my birthday.
2. She **wasn't** at school yesterday.
3. **Were** they in the park last night?
4. We **were** tired after the football match.
5. He **wasn't** my teacher last year.
6. **Was** it cold in the morning?
7. You **were** at the library yesterday.
8. Where **was** your brother yesterday?
9. They **weren't** ready for the test.
10. Why **were** you late to class?

Past simple: <i>can</i>			
Affirmative	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	could	Sing.
Negative	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	could not (couldn't)	Sing.
Wh- questions	What	could	I / you / he / she / it / we / they sing ?

➤ The past form of the verb *can* is **could**.

* We use **could** and **couldn't** to talk about ability in the past:

نستخدم **could** و **couldn't** للحديث عن القدرة أو الإمكانية في الماضي.

I could write well but I couldn't draw when I was a child.

Examples

1. I **could** ride a bike when I was six.
2. She **couldn't** find her keys yesterday.
3. **Could** you hear the teacher clearly?
4. They **could** play football very well.
5. We **couldn't** visit the museum because it was closed.
6. **What could** you see from the top of the hill?
7. He **could** draw beautiful pictures.
8. She **couldn't** come to the party last night.
9. **Could** they understand the story?
10. **Why couldn't** you finish your homework?

Worksheet (7)

Fill in the blanks with the correct word: was, were, could, or couldn't.

1. I _____ very tired after school yesterday.
2. She _____ at the library last night.
3. We _____ play basketball when we were kids.
4. He _____ find his phone this morning.
5. _____ they at the park yesterday?
6. You _____ very happy on your birthday.
7. _____ you hear the music clearly?
8. They _____ ready for the test.
9. Why _____ she late to class?
10. He _____ draw a big cat when he was seven.
11. We _____ at home during the holiday.
12. I _____ remember the answer to the question.
13. _____ it cold yesterday morning?
14. She _____ come to the party last week.
15. Where _____ your friends yesterday?

Past Simple: affirmative			
Regular verbs		Irregular verbs	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	watched TV.	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	went to the park.

➤ We use the Past Simple to talk about actions and situations that started and finished in the past or happened at a specific time in the past:

نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن الأفعال والحالات التي بدأت وانتهت في الماضي أو حدثت في وقت محدد في الماضي.

*Omar **watched** the match yesterday.*

*Last year we **went** to Dubai.*

➤ Time expressions we use with the Past Simple:

yesterday, last weekend / year, ten days / a minute ago, in 1969 / the 1980s / July.

Spelling rules

Regular verbs:

- infinitive: + *-ed*, e.g. *start – started, ask – asked*
- verbs ending in *-e*: + *-d*, e.g. *move – moved*
- verbs ending in a consonant + *-y*: *-y + -ied*, e.g. *study – studied*
- verbs ending in one vowel + one consonant:
double the consonant + *-ed*, e.g. *stop – stopped*

Irregular verbs

For a list of irregular verbs, see page 72.

Examples

Regular verbs:

- walk → walked → *I **walked** to the park yesterday.*
- play → played → *She **played** tennis last weekend.*
- watch → watched → *They **watched** a movie last night.*
- clean → cleaned → *He **cleaned** his room this morning.*
- cook → cooked → *We **cooked** dinner together.*

Irregular verbs:

- go → went → *I **went** to the store yesterday.*
- eat → ate → *She **ate** an apple for breakfast.*
- see → saw → *They **saw** a beautiful bird.*
- take → took → *He **took** a photo of the sunset.*
- have → had → *We **had** a great time at the party.*

Worksheet (8)

Fill in the blanks with the Past Simple form of the verb in brackets.

1. Yesterday, I _____ (clean) my room.
2. She _____ (go) to the market last weekend.
3. They _____ (play) football after school.
4. He _____ (eat) pizza for dinner last night.
5. We _____ (watch) a new movie yesterday.
6. My brother _____ (take) many photos on vacation.
7. I _____ (study) for the test last night.
8. She _____ (have) a big birthday party last month.
9. They _____ (walk) to school yesterday.
10. He _____ (see) a funny video online.
11. We _____ (cook) spaghetti for dinner.
12. I _____ (meet) my friend at the cafe yesterday.

Past simple: negative and question forms			
Affirmative	I / You / He / She / It/ We / They	watched TV and went to the park.	
Negative	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	did not (didn't)	Watch TV and go to the park.
Yes/No questions	Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	Watch TV and go to the park?
Short answers	Yes, (I/you/he/she/it/ we/they) did. No, (I/you/he/she/it/ we/they) didn't.		
Wh- questions	What did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	watch?

➤ We use **didn't + infinitive** to make negative sentences in the Past Simple:
 نستخدم **didn't + المصدر (infinitive)** لتكوين الجمل المنفية في زمن الماضي البسيط.
We didn't read this book.

➤ We use **did** to make questions:
 نستخدم **did** لتكوين الأسئلة في زمن الماضي البسيط.
Did you work long yesterday?

Examples

1. I **went** to the market yesterday.
2. She **didn't eat** breakfast this morning.
3. **Where did** they **watch** the new movie last night?
4. He **played** football on Sunday.
5. We **didn't take** many photos on vacation.
6. **When did** you **see** the beautiful bird in the garden?
7. They **visited** their grandparents last month.
8. She **didn't have** a birthday party last week.
9. **Did** he **study** for the test yesterday?
10. I **cleaned** my room yesterday.

Worksheet (9)

Fill in the blanks with the Past Simple form of the verb in brackets.

1. I _____ (visit) my friend yesterday.
2. She _____ (not/go) to school last Monday.
3. _____ you _____ (see) the new movie last night?
4. They _____ (play) basketball on Saturday.
5. He _____ (not/eat) lunch at home yesterday.
6. We _____ (watch) a documentary yesterday evening.
7. _____ she _____ (take) photos at the party?
8. I _____ (clean) the kitchen yesterday morning.
9. They _____ (not/have) a meeting yesterday.
10. _____ he _____ (finish) his homework last night?

Answers		1. visited	2. didn't go
3. Did ... see	4. played	5. didn't eat	6. watched
7. Did ... take	8. cleaned	9. didn't have	10. Did ... finish

Worksheets answers

Worksheet (1)

1. eats	2. does not walk	3. Do you brush	4. Does your father work
5. play	6. do not watch	7. Does your sister read	8. Does the bus leave
9. cooks	10. does not sleep	11. Do they go	12. Does your teacher check
13. listens	14. does not drink	15. Does your brother clean	16. Do children like
17. visit	18. do not swim	19. Do you use	20. Does your friend call

Worksheet (2)

Answers	1. There is some	2. There isn't any	3. There are some
4. There aren't any	5. There is some	6. There are some	7. There isn't any
8. Is there any	9. Are there any	10. Is there any	

Worksheet (3)

Answers	1. can	2. can't	3. can
4. can't	5. can	6. Can	7. can
8. can't	9. Can	10. can	

Worksheet (4)

Answers				
1. some	2. some	3. no	4. some	5. any
6. any	7. some	8. no	9. any	10. some

Worksheet (5)

Answers	1. a lot of	2. too much	3. not much
4. a little	5. a few	6. not many	7. too many
8. not many	9. a little	10. a lot of	

Worksheet (6)

Answers			
1. am cooking	2. is not watching	3. Are they playing	4. is reading
5. are not listening	6. Are your friends studying	7. is cleaning	8. is not sleeping
9. am writing	10. Is your brother running	11. are helping	12. is not talking

Worksheet (7)

Answers	1. was	2. was	3. could
4. couldn't	5. Were	6. was	7. Could
8. weren't	9. was	10. could	11. were
12. couldn't	13. Was	14. couldn't	15. were

Worksheet (8)

Answers			
1. cleaned	2. went	3. played	4. ate
5. watched	6. took	7. studied	8. had
9. walked	10. saw	11. cooked	12. met

Worksheet (9)

Answers		1. visited	2. didn't go
3. Did ... see	4. played	5. didn't eat	6. watched
7. Did ... take	8. cleaned	9. didn't have	10. Did ... finish