



8th

Holt
Elements of Language
First Course

Reading
workbook

YEAR 2023-2024

TERMS: 1-2-3

Grade 8

Name: _____

Class: _____



Al Bayan Model School for Girls, Jeddah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Dear Students,

This book has been designed and prepared for your own benefit and comfort. It is one way to save you some time, to help you to be more organized and to have everything where it belongs.

This book will help you with your lessons and vocabulary and emphasizes more on improving your writing skills which will in turn help in developing all your language skills.

Wishing you all the best in your life!!!

Prepared and compiled by your teachers

Under the superior guidance of our coordinator

Mrs. Nashwa Anbar

(Head of English Department 7-9)

Al- Bayan Model School for Girls.

TERM-1

READING: PART 3- COMMUNICATIONS

CH-20-WITNESSING AN EVENT Pgs. 4-10

CH-21- EXPLAINING A PROCESS Pgs. 11-18

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PART – III
COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER -20
WITNESSING AN EVENT

20: READING SELECTION, Pg: 502, 503, 504

- ❖ An eyewitness account is a narrative, a story that tells about something interesting, unusual, or exciting that a writer has seen.
- ❖ It gives facts and details about an event so that the reader can picture it clearly.

Information questions:

1. What are ceremonies?

A: _____

2. What does Hopi life include?

A: _____

3. What is an eye witness account?

A: _____





VOCABULARY: (Write the words 2 times and make your own sentence.)




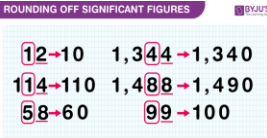


WORDS	MEANINGS	OWN SENTENCES
1. rituals (n)	religious service	We perform many rituals during Hajj.
a.		
b.		
2. coachwhip (n)	a non-poisonous snake	Coachwhip snakes are found in Kansas.
a.		
b.		
3. stocky (adj)	broad, solid, and short	My mother carries a stocky purse.
a.		
b.		
4. obscured (adj)	unknown	The origin of the custom is obscure.
a.		
b.		
5. cajole (v)	persuade	The teacher cajoled me to enroll for the reading competition.
a.		
b.		
6. plea (v)	a very serious request	The hospital sent out a plea for blood-donors.
a.		
b.		

Write True or False for these sentences:

1. The writer learned interesting information about snakes and snake-bites. []
2. Many Hopi rituals are known to outsiders. []
3. Hopi keep mysterious secrets. []
4. The passages describing the Hopi dancers and the snake biting a dancer are not clear. []
5. The author wrote about this event because she could recall it vividly. []

Ch.20	Word	Meaning	Picture
	venom	A poisonous substance secreted by animals such as snakes, spiders, and scorpions and typically injected into prey or aggressors by biting or stinging.	
	ceremonies	A formal religious or public occasion, especially one celebrating a particular event, achievement, or anniversary.	
	sleek	Make (hair) smooth and glossy. "Her black hair was sleeked down"	

shelter	A place giving temporary protection from bad weather or danger.	
furiously	In an extremely angry manner.	
snakes	A long limbless reptile, which has no eyelids, a short tail, and jaws, that are capable of considerable extension. Some snakes have a venomous bite.	
whisper	Speak very softly using one's breath without one's vocal cords, especially for the sake of privacy.	

horror	An intense feeling of fear, shock, or disgust.	
mysterious	Difficult or impossible to understand, explain, or identify.	
sweeping	Extending or performed in a long, continuous curve.	
figures	A number, especially one which forms part of official statistics or relates to the financial performance of a company.	
snake bite	The bite of a snake, especially a venomous one.	
windshield	A window at the front of the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle; a windscreen.	

CH 20: COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known): DATE: _____**HOPI SNAKE CEREMONIES**

The dancers, all men, filed into the dance plaza of the town. They had shoulder-length hair as sleek as black as raven wings. Bunches of eagle feathers were tied into the thick strands.

The men were painted black and white, with zigzag lines to represent lightning. They wore knee-length kilts and woven belts. Each of the dancers had a tortoise shell rattle tied to his right leg below the thigh.

The men moved in a shuffling circle, their movements were accompanied by a chant, a low, humming sound that rose and fell like the wind. With this came the rattling of the tortoise shells, not unlike the noise a rattle snake makes when it shakes the hinged buttons at the end of its tail.

After several turns in the dancing area, a few of the dancers reached into a hole in the ground, and came up with serpents in their hands. Many of the snakes were coach whips, bull snakes, and other harmless reptiles. Some were full grown rattlesnakes, their rattles buzzing furiously.....

Answer in full sentence:

1. Who filed into the dance plaza of the town?

A: _____

2. Why were the men painted black and white, with zigzag lines?

A: _____

3. Is the rattling of the tortoise shells similar to the noise a rattle snake makes?

A: _____

Find words from the passage which means:

1. smooth, soft and glossy = _____

3. thin # _____

2. to fasten with a string = _____

4. left # _____

Choose the best answer:

1. The men were painted

a. black and white b. blue and red c. black and blue ()

2. A few of the dancers reached into a hole in the ground, and came up with

a. flowers b. tortoises c. serpents ()

3. Bunches of _____ were tied into thick strands.

a. serpents b. eagle feathers c. tortoise shells ()

Write True (T) or False (F):

1. The men moved in a shuffling circle. []

2. Each of the dancers had a serpent tied to his right leg below the thigh. []

3. Many of the snakes were coach whips, bull snakes, and other harmless reptiles. []

4. They wore knee-length kilts and woven belts. []

CH 20: COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known): DATE: _____**Eye Witness Account**

Have you ever seen huge explosions of fireworks at a festival? Have you watched a famous Hollywood director shutting down the streets of your hometown to make a new film? Even if you haven't seen an event like these, someone somewhere has and has probably written about them in an eyewitness account. An eyewitness account is a narrative, or story, that tells about something interesting unusual or exciting that the writer has seen. It gives facts and details about an event so that the reader can picture it clearly. Reading an eyewitness account can put you at the scene of the action. You can also write your own eyewitness account that will pull a reader in your world. Writing an eyewitness account is one of the best ways you and the other writers can share what you have seen in the rest of the world.

From Questions below shade in the letter **T if the statement is True or **F** if the statement is False:**

1) Huge fireworks can be considered as an event.	T	F
2) Eye witness account is not a personal story.	T	F
3) An eyewitness account can pull a reader into your world.	T	F
4) Eye witness account can be very interesting and unusual to the reader.	T	F
5) You cannot share your personal experience with the rest of the world by writing an eyewitness account.	T	F

HOPi SNAKE CEREMONIES:

After several turns around the dance area, a few of the dancers reached into a hole in the ground, a pit that had a shelter of cottonwood boughs over it. They came up with serpents in their hands. They gave it to the dancers, who put them in their mouths and carried them that way, moving in rhythm with the chant...

Many of the snakes were coach whips, bull snakes and other harmless reptiles. Some were full grown rattlesnakes, their rattle buzzing furiously...for a long time I kept my eyes on one dancer, a short stocky man with the hair that flew up when he moved. As long as he made his circle he faced me for as long as a minute. He came close and I could plainly see the sun shining on the scales of the snakes he carried. On one turn he had a rattlesnake in his mouth.

1) A few of the dancers reached into a hole in the ground.	T	F
2) They gave it to the dancers, who put them in their pockets.	T	F
3) The types of snakes were coach whips, rats and other harmless reptiles.	T	F
4) The snakes' rattles were buzzing furiously.	T	F
5) He came close and I could plainly see the sun shining on the scales of the snakes he carried.	T	F

CH 20: Worksheet #7 SPELLING & VOCABULARY Date: _____

1. Rearrange the letters:

- A. y/m/s/e/r/t/y _____
 B. t/a/r/l/i/u/s _____
 C. a/n/d/e/c/r _____
 D. e/p/t/r/s/e/n _____
 E. c/e/t/s/r/e _____
 F. m/v/n/o/e _____



2. Fill in the missing letters:

3.

- a) cer_mo_ies
 d) tor_o_se



- b) un_qu_
 e) obs_u_ed



- c) p_ea
 f) ca_o_e



4. Choose the correct spelling:

- a) snake, sanake, snak
 b) mesengers, mesengers, messenger
 c) harror, horor, horror
 d) blud, blood, bleed
 e) retles, rattels, rattles



5. Fill in the blanks with the correct word:

- a. The Hopi Indians held many (**rites, rituals, races**).
 b. I kept my eyes on one dancer, a short, (**sticky, stuck, stocky**) man.
 c. They depend on rain to water their (**crops, snakes, dancers**).
 d. They know how to (**cajole, protect, secret**) a rattlesnake into with- holding its venom.

Match the word with its meaning:

Match the words in column 1 to words in column 2:

Column (1)		Column (2)
1) tie		(A) a non- poisonous snake
2) sleek		(B) a social or cultural event
3) plea		(C) to fasten with a string
4) coach whip		(D) smooth, soft and glossy
5) eyewitness account		(E) to convince/ to persuade
6) obscured		(F) a serious request
7) cajole		(G) religious ceremonies
8) rituals		(H) a story that tells something interesting which a writer has seen by himself
9) ceremonies		(I) unclear vision/ unknown
		(J) a playful request

Match to form complete sentences:

1) The hospital sent out a		(A) to enroll for the reading competition.
2) We perform many		(B) climbs
3) Hopi keeps		(C) unclear vision/ unknown
4) The teacher cajoled me		(D) is obscure.
5) Broad, solid and short is		(E) stocky purse.
6) The origin of the custom		(F) mysterious secrets.
7) My mother carries a		(G) stocky.
		(H) rituals during Hajj.
		(I) plea for blood donors.
		(J) ceremonies

*****END OF CHAPTER 20*****

PART – III
COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 21-
EXPLAINING A PROCESS

THE VOICE IN THE ATTIC:

CH 21: READING SELECTION, Pg: 537, 538, 543

- ❖ To explain a process, instructions are given.
- ❖ They help us to learn new skills and share what we know.

Information questions:

1. How does reading and listening to instructions help you?

A: _____.

2. How can you share what you know?

A: _____.

3. What is ventriloquism?





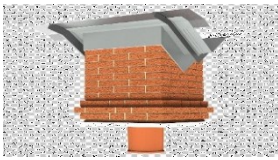

A: _____.

VOCABULARY: (Write the words 2 times and make your own sentence.)

WORDS	MEANINGS	OWN SENTENCES
1. audience (n)	a group of people who hear something	<i>The audience appreciated the charity show.</i>
a.		
b.		
2. restricted (v)	to limit something	The battlefield is a restricted zone.
b.		
b.		
3. illusion (n)	a trick	I love seeing optical illusions.
a.		
b.		
4. tone (n)	a particular pitch or sound	Our head mistress had a soft tone in her voice.
a.		
b.		
5. cavity (n)	a hollow space	Due to improper brushing habits, you get cavities in your teeth.
a.		
b.		

Put (T) or (F) :

1. The writer describes the act of ventriloquism. ()
2. The sample conversation adds humor to the chapter. ()
3. Mr. McGill probably wrote his book *Voice Magic* for old people. ()
4. The steps and explanations are difficult to follow. ()
5. This selection explains the steps involved in creating a ventriloquial voice that appears to be coming from an attic or a chimney. ()

Ch.21	Word	Meaning	Picture
	ceiling	The upper interior surface of a room or other similar compartment.	
	performance	An act of staging or presenting a play, concert, or other form of entertainment.	
	ridiculous	Deserving or inviting scorn or ridicule; silly.	
	distinctly	In a way that is readily distinguishable by the senses; clearly.	
	chimney	A vertical channel or pipe that conducts smoke and combustion gases up from a fire or furnace and typically through the roof of a building.	
	whistling	Emit a clear, high-pitched sound by forcing breath through a small hole between one's lips or teeth.	

CH 21: COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known): Pg 537

DATE: _____

The Voice in the Attic

Be sure to direct the audience's attention to the attic by pointing to the ceiling and looking up at it. Call out loudly and distinctly in your natural voice. Ask some questions, as though you know there is a person up there

Then, as you speak, exhale in little jerks, using a bit of air for each word. This action will produce a sound that is subdued and muffled, just a little louder than a whisper.

You can make this distant voice appear to come gradually nearer, too. To do this, call loudly in your natural voice and say, "come down here" at the same time, gesture downward with your hand to increase the illusion. Practice hard and the illusion will be complete.

Answer in full sentence:

1. How do you direct the audience's attention?

A: _____.

2. Which action will produce a sound that is subdued and muffled?

A: _____.

3. How can illusion be complete?

A: _____.

Give the synonyms or antonyms for the following words:

1. hard = _____

3. whisper # _____

2. nearer = _____

4. down # _____

Choose the best answer:

1. Call out _____ and distinctly in your natural voice (loudly - whisper - quietly)
2. You can make this distant voice _____ to come gradually nearer. (disappear - appear - completely)
3. Ask some _____, as though you know there is a person up there. (answer - questions - quiz)

Write True (T) or False (F) :

1. Call out loudly and distinctly in your natural voice. ()
2. Call loudly in your natural voice and say, "Don't come here". ()
3. Practice hard and the illusion will be complete. ()
4. To direct the audience's attention look down. ()

The Voice in the Attic.

You look up at the ceiling and call out to an imaginary person in the attic. The person answers you! To the amazement of the audience, you carry on a conversation with this mysterious person.

You can choose to direct your conversation toward someone up in the attic or toward someone down in the basement, if you like. The key to this performance is that you stand with your back to the audience. Your mouth movements can then be less restricted when you speak in the voice of the distant person.

Now, in exactly the same tone and pitch of voice, make the distant voice answer. But, th time, form the words at the back part of the roof of your mouth. Draw your lower jaw back and hold it there. Keep your mouth open. Inhale deeply before you speak.

1) You look up at the ceiling and call out to a real person in the attic.	T	F
2) Then you stay quiet in front of this mysterious person.	T	F
3) The key to this performance is that you stand with your back to the audience.	T	F
4) Your mouth movements can then be very much restricted when you speak in the voice of the distant person.	T	F
5) Exhale in little jerks - this action will produce a sound that is subdued and muffled.	T	F

Then, as you speak, exhale in little jerks, using a bit of air for each word. This action will produce a sound that is subdued and muffled, just a little louder than a whisper.

Match to form complete sentences:

1. I love seeing		(A) optical illusions.
2. The battlefield is		(B) soft tone in her voice.
3. Due to improper brushing habits,		(C) the charity show
4. The audience appreciated		(D) you get cavities in your teeth.
5. Our headmistress has a		(E) a restricted zone.

C# 21: Worksheet # 6 VOCABULARY


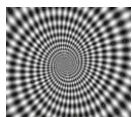


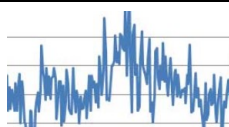

Date: _____

Match the word with its meaning:

1. audience		Ⓐ a particular pitch or sound
2. restricted		Ⓑ a hollow <i>space</i>
3. illusion		Ⓒ a group of people who hear something
4. tone		Ⓓ a trick
5. cavity		Ⓔ to limit something

1. exhale		(A) restricted
2. the art of projecting your voice so that it seems to come from another source		(B) difficult
3. gesture		(C) ventriloquism
4. attic		(D) closer
5. basement		(E) mind's eye, thought
6. hard		(F) signal
7. nearer		(G) top story of house
		(H) breathing out
		(I) underground store

Match the picture with its meaning:

1.		(A) audience
2.		(B) restricted
3.		(C) tone
4.		(D) illusion
5.		(E) exhale
6.		(F) cavity

CH 21: Worksheet # 6 SPELLING & VOCABULARY

1. Rearrange the letters:

- A. o/t/e/n _____
 B. h/e/x/a/e/l _____
 C. y/c/t/a/i/v _____
 D. i/l/s/l/i/n/o/u _____
 E. t/o/u _____
 F. g/c/i/e/n/l/i _____



2. Fill in the missing letters:

a) ill_s_on



b) im_gina_ion



c) di_e_t



d) a_t_c

e) ge_t_re



f) b_se_ent

3. Choose the correct

spelling:

- a) direct - dairct - diricet
 b) illusion - illogen - illussan
 c) vouice - voice - voicee
 d) mouth - moth - muuth
 e) carry - carrie - cary



4. Fill in the blanks with the correct word:

- a. You look up at the (**ceiling** - roof - upstairs).
 b. Keep the conversation going as (**voice** - delay - long) as you want.
 c. The voice approaches the (**room** - window - door).
 d. This movement (**short** - enlarges - smaller) the cavity of your mouth as much as possible.

***** END OF CHAPTER 21 *****

PART – III
COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 22-
LOOKING AT BOTH SIDES

CH2 2: READING SELECTION, Pg: 571, 572, 573, 575

- ❖ Classification is a good way to sort not just things but also ideas.
- ❖ When you need to make a decision, you can sort out the advantages and disadvantages of a topic.

Information questions:

1. What is classification?

A: _____.

2. What does classification sort?








A: _____.



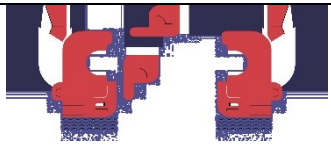


VOCABULARY: (Write the words 2 times and make your own sentence.)

WORDS	MEANINGS	OWN SENTENCES
1. respectful (adj)	showing high regard or esteem for something	He was always so polite and respectful.
a.		
b.		
2. second-class (adj)	below the best, of an inferior status	This is a second-class hotel.
a.		
b.		
3. empower (v)	to give authority or power to someone	Computers empower students to become intellectual explorers.
a.		
b.		
4. thrive (v)	to flourish	A man thrives hard all his life for a peaceful life.
a.		
b.		
5. focused (v)	concentrate	The leader focused all his attention on finding a solution to the problem.
a.		

Put (T) or (F) :

1. The writer grabs the reader's attention by creating suspense. ()
2. According to the 8th paragraph, being called on in the class-room is a bad thing. ()
3. In the 10th section, the writer is discussing the disadvantages of single-sex schools. ()
4. In the 12th section, the words like opposed, against, discrimination show that the writer is discussing the disadvantages of single-sex schools. ()
5. The NYCLU believes that the "idea of 'separate but equal' schools is unconstitutional." ()

Ch.22	Word	Meaning	Picture
	opportunities	a time or set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something "increased opportunities for export"	
	president	the elected head of a republic	
	leader	the one who leads	
	confidence	the feeling or belief that one can rely on someone or something; firm trust.	
	establish	set up (an organization, system, or set of rules) on a firm or permanent basis.	
	traditionally	as part of a long-established custom, practice, or belief; typically.	
	crucial	vital, important	

director	a person who is in charge of an activity, department, or organization.	
executive	having the power to put plans, actions, or laws into effect.	
arguments	An exchange of diverging or opposite views, typically a heated or angry one.	
unconstitutional	Not in accordance with a political constitution, especially the US Constitution, or with procedural rules.	
discrimination	The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people or things, especially on the grounds of race, age,	

CH 22: COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known): Pg 570**Yes! Single-Sex Schools Help**

Many experts say that single-sex schools are a good thing, especially for girls. They point to studies that show that teachers tend to call on boys more and take the work of girls less seriously. "Too often, girls receive praise for how they look and how they behave rather than for what they accomplish and what ideas they have," says Whitney Ransome, executive director of the National Coalition of Girl Schools.

All-girls Schools can make girls more confident at crucial times of their lives, says Ransome -- especially during the middle school and high school years.

Maryam Zohne agrees. "This school isn't for all girls," she says. "It's for girls who want the confidence to move on in life. Some girls have the tools they need already."

Whitney Ransome says that all girls schools work because, "When there are all girls in the classroom, the culture changes. You're not a second-class citizen because of your gender . . . You're surrounded by people who look like you, think like you, and empower you."

Answer in full sentence:

1. What do girls receive praise for?

A: _____.

2. Is this passage discussing advantages or disadvantages?

A: _____.

Give the synonyms of the following words, from the passage:

1. below the best = _____

2. to give power to someone = _____

Choose the best answer:

1. Teachers take the work of girls

a. more seriously b. less seriously c. praise worthy ()

2. All- girls schools can make girls more

a. beautiful b. confident c. powerful ()

3. When there are all girls in the classroom, the changes.

a. culture b. citizens c. gender ()

Write True (T) or False (F):

1. Many experts say that single-sex schools are a good thing, especially for girls. []

2. The teachers tend to call on girls more than boys. []

3. Girls are praised for what they accomplish. []

4. You are not a second-class citizen because of your gender. []

CH 22: COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known): Pg 570Yes! Single-Sex Schools Help

Thirteen-year-old Maryam Zohne used to be shy. "I always used to try to sneak out of giving presentations in school," she says. In sixth grade, she never spoke up in class. Not anymore. Now in Eighth grade, she is the President of the student's body at her school. What made the difference? For the past two years, Maryam has gone to an all girls' public school. The Young Women's School of East Harlem, in New York City.

"I feel more open," says Maryam. "The girls here are like sisters Nicole Flores, who goes to the same school, agrees. "You gain more confidence in this school," she says. "We have learnt how to speak in a strong, respectful way."

Chris Dunn, a lawyer for the New York Civil Liberties Union (NYCLU) is opposed to the idea of single sex public schools. The NYCLU fought against the opening of the Young Women's Schools. Dunn says that the idea of separate but equal schools is unconstitutional. "If a person can go to a public school just because he is a boy" that's discrimination. When the government runs school, it needs to provide an excellent educational environment for all students. Would the NYCLU still object if the New York City opened a separate all boys' school with equal facilities? Yes, says Dunn. "If a school district has four hundred buses and they won't let white students on ten of them, that's still discrimination," he says. Maryam Zohne agrees. "This school isn't for all girls," she says. "It's for girls who want the confidence to move on in life. Some girls have the tools they need already." Whitney Ransome says that all girls schools work because, "When there are all girls in the classroom, the culture changes. You're not a second-class citizen because of your gender. . . . You're surrounded by people who look like you, think like you, and empower you." What Kind of School for You? Students at the Young Women's Leadership School think that they are learning plenty about leadership. "I've learned to speak up for myself, voice my opinion, and not to be negative," says Melique Birks, thirteen."

1) In the lesson "For Girls Only", the words like opposed, against, discrimination show that the writer is discussing the disadvantages of single-sex schools.	T	F
2) The solution is to make the classroom a better place to play for everyone.	T	F
3) It's for girls who want the confidence to move on in life.	T	F
4) You're surrounded by people who look like you, think like you, and empower you.	T	F
5) Students at the Young Women's Leadership School think that they are not learning anything about leadership.	T	F
6) The girls have learnt to speak for themselves.	T	F

CH 22: Drawing Conclusions Pg: 576

When taking a reading test, you may be asked to draw conclusion about a selection. Read the following passage and the test item that follows it. How would you tackle this test question?

Last weekend Isabell's service club helped rebuild a home destroyed by floods. Over two days, the group made noticeable progress in restoring the family's home. In just a few days, six young men and women made a great difference to a family who had lost nearly everything. In addition, club members learned to work together as a team.

You can tell from the passage that the service club members

- A. will help rebuild other homes in the future.
- B. found that teamwork can be rewarding.
- C. encouraged the family to participate in the rebuilding.
- D. helped repair other homes in the same town.

()

SPELLING & VOCABULARY

1. Rearrange the letters:

- A. P/i/s/e/r/d/t/e/n _____
- B. o/e/d/S/c/r _____
- C. u/C/l/u/t/e/r _____
- D. d/L/a/e/r/e _____



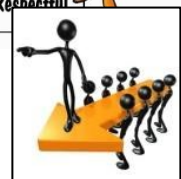
2. Fill in the missing letters:

- a) re__pec__ful b) s__cond-c__ass c) em__ow__r
- d) t__ri__e e) fo__use__ f) con__iden__e



3. Choose the correct spelling:

- a) sneak, sanake, snak, snaek
- b) confedant, confident, cunfidant, confidente
- c) prais, parise, praise, priase
- d) uniqul, unequal, uonequl, anekul
- e) presntaion, persntation, presentation, persentasion



4. Fill in the blanks with the correct word:

- a. Girls often do not get the same educational (**gifts, worries, opportunities**) as boys
- b. When there are all girls in the (**class, gym, playground**) the culture changes.
- c. If a person can't go to public school just because she's a girl that's (**fun, research discrimination**).
- d. The solution is to make the classroom a better place to (**learn, fight, play**) for everyone.

Match the word with its meaning:		
Column (1)		Column (2)
1. confidence		A. below the best
2. audience		B. mind's eye, thought
3. basement		C. a group of people who hear something
4. empower		D. self - belief
5. ventriloquism		E. to limit something
6. thrive		F. art of disguising the real source of voice
7. attic		G. to flourish
8. President		H. a trick
9. imagination		I. top story of a house
10. second class		J. leader
		K. underground store
		L. to give authority to someone

Match the word in column 1 with word in column 2.

1. gesture		A. hollow space
2. focused		B. showing high regard or esteem for something
3. tone		C. breathing out
4. cavity		D. a trick
5. illusion		E. a particular pitch or sound
6. respectful		F. concentrate
7. exhale		G. to limit something
8. restricted		H. creep, slip
9. praise		I. signal
10. sneak		J. admire
11. unequal		K. arrangement
		L. not the same

TERM-2

READING

PART – 3: COMMUNICATIONS

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PART – III

COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 23-

Previewing a Novel

CRASH: JERRY SPINELLI:

CH 23: READING SELECTION, Pg.: 603, 604

- ❖ Previewing is an activity which helps you gather information about a book.
- ❖ You can judge a book by its cover!
- ❖ The book jacket makes you want to read the book
- ❖ A novel is a long fictional story.

Information questions:

1. What is a novel?

A: _____.

2. What do writers and editors do to let readers preview a book?

A: _____.

3. What makes you want to read the book?

A: _____.

4. Who is the main character of the novel Crash?

A: _____.

Put (T) or (F) :

1. In the front cover, the baby has a moustache. ()
2. The expression of the baby will probably be angry and weird. ()
3. Crash's love of sports, his humor, or his flippant attitude makes him dull. ()
4. This book seems to be about a boy who likes to play jokes. ()
5. Crash might disapprove of one of Mike's pranks. ()
6. Crash is the big jock, star of the football team. ()
7. Previewing doesn't help you in gaining information about a book. ()
8. John Coogan has never crashed into people, into things, you name it with or without a helmet. ()

CH 23: Vocabulary

VOCABULARY:(Write the words 2 times and make your own sentence.)

WORDS	MEANINGS	OWN SENTENCES
1. stance	a standing posture or an attitude.	Our P.T teacher has a perfect stance.
2. mows	to cut or to cause to fall	The gardener mows the garden weekly.
3. prime	first in importance.	The prime necessity for any human being is health.
4. predictable	expected	The weather was predictable because of the clouds.
5. expense	at the cost of someone's feelings.	We enjoyed the party at the poor girl's expense.
6. bawled	shouted noisily	The angry crowd bawled at the leader.
7. front cover	the front part of the cover of a book	This picture was on the front cover of Life magazine in September 1940.
8. back cover	the cover on the opposite side of the front cover.	As she read the back cover, I could see her smile.
9. front flap	the part of a book jackets that fold over and onto the inside of the front book.	You will find the answer in the front flap of the book.
10. back flap	the part of a book jackets that fold over and onto the inside of the back book.	The information of the author is in the back flap of the novel.

Front Cover:

* Author and title



Back Cover:

* Cathy quotation or passage
















Front Flap:

* Hook
* Summary and reason for reading



Back Flap:

* Author biography
* Information about the author.

Word	Meaning	Picture
helmet	Protective hat (A helmet is a form of protective gear worn to protect the head)	
growled	roared (to complain angrily)	
drag	slog to pull slowly or heavily	
puny	small or weak	
bully	tyrant someone who hurts or frightens someone else	
overworked	to work hard	
pranks	tricks	
hilarious	extremely funny	
buddy	a close friend	
cheerleader	one that calls for and directs organized cheering (as at a football game)	
activist	Someone who's actively involved in a protest or a political or social cause can be called an activist	
ecology - minded	a branch of science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environments	
smart aleck	a person who likes to show off in a clever but rude or annoying way	

CH 23: COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known): Pg.607**Crash**

What's it like to be Crash Coogan? You might think you know him already - the big jock, star of the football team. Huge shoulders, smallish brain. Basically mows down everything in his path, including kids like Penn Webb, the dweeby, puny, button-wearing vegetable-eater who moved onto Crash's block when they were little---and he's been a prime target ever since.

But there's more to Crash than the touchdown-scoring kid every seventh grader sees. And it's not the predictable sob story that's supposed to make you feel sorry for the poor bully. It's the story of a kid with overworked parents, an ecology-minded smart-aleck little sister, a crush on an activist cheerleader, and a best buddy named Mike Deluca, who helps Crash pull off hilarious pranks at Webb's expense.

Until one day Mike goes too far, maybe even for Crash, and the football hero has to choose which side he's really on.

Answer in full sentence:

1. Who is Crash?

A: _____

2. What is the name of Crash's best buddy?

A: _____

Give the synonyms of the following words:

1. mischief= _____

2. amusing or funny = _____

Find from the passage:

The words that mean: _____

1. cost: _____

2. cuts down: _____

Complete the sentences by using words from the box:

(Ecology-minded), (hilarious pranks), (over-worked), (dweeby, puny, button-wearing vegetable-eater)

1. It's the story of a kid with _____ parents, an _____ smart-aleck little sister.

2. Mike Deluca helps Crash pull off _____ at Webb's expense.

Basically, mows down everything in his path, including kids like Penn Webb, the

_____ who moved into crash's block.

CH 23:

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known): Pg.607

My real name is John. John Coogan. But everybody calls me Crash, even my parents. It started way back when I got my first football helmet as a gift. I don't really remember this happening but they say that when my uncle Herm's family came over to see our presents, as they were coming through the door, I got down into a four-point stance, growled, Hut! Hut! Hut! And charged ahead with my brand-new helmet. Seems I knocked my cousin Bridget clear back out the door way and onto her butt into a foot of snow they say she bawled and refused to come into the house. So, uncle Herm finally had to drag his whole family away before they even had a chance to take their coats off.

Like I said personally I don't remember the whole thing but looking back at what I do remember about myself I have to say the story is probably true as far as I can tell I have always been crashing into people, into things, you name it with or without a helmet.

From Questions below shade in the letter **Ⓓ** if the statement is True or **Ⓕ** if the statement is False, or every question.

1) It started way back when Crash got his third football helmet as a gift.	T	F
2) My real name is Crash. But everybody calls me John Coogan.	T	F
3) As uncle Herm's family was coming through the door, I got down into a four-point stance.	T	F
4) So, uncle Herm finally had to drag his whole family away before they even had a chance to take their coats off.	T	F
5) John Coogan has never crashed into people, into things, you name it with or without a helmet.	T	F

CH 23:

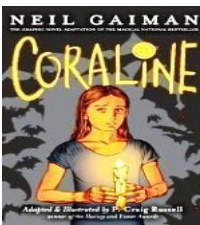
Elements of Fiction: Pg. 619

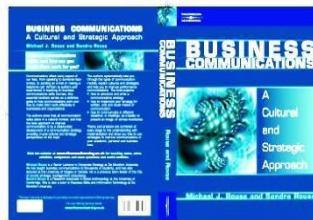
Match the Following

Element	Definition	No.	Elements of Fiction
1. Character	A person or animal that takes part in the action. This includes the main character, called the protagonist.		<p>Event 1: Three kids leave home, and each decides how to build its house.</p> <p>Event 2: A wolf blows down one kid's straw house and another kid's twig house</p> <p>Event 3: At the brick home of the wisest kid, the wolf jumps down the chimney into a pot of boiling water.</p>
2. Setting	Setting is the time place in which the events occur.		Three young kids starting out in life ; a wolf
3. Plot	Plot is the series of events that make up a story. The plot events of a story indicate the conflict (the problem the main character faces), the climax (the highest point of action), and the resolution (the solution of the problem). Note: leave the solution out of your book jacket summary- you want your readers to enjoy reading the novel's ending themselves.		Take care when making anything that is important to you.
4. Theme	A theme is the author's message about life that is revealed in the story.		A simple outdoor scene or countryside.

Label the given pictures:

[front cover, novel, football player, book cover]









SPELLING & VOCABULARY

1. Match the following vocabulary words:

1. stance		A. brother / sister of aunt or uncle
2. mows		B. rolling
3. prime		C. first in importance.
4. predictable		D. the back page of a group
5. expense		E. work of fiction
6. parents		F. father, and mother
7. cousin		G. to cut or to cause to fall
8. uncle		H. mother's / father's brother
9. crashing		I. at the cost of someone's feelings.
10. novel		J. expected
11. front cover		K. a standing posture, attitude
12. back cover		L. The front page of a book

13. helmet		M. tricks
14. growled		N. small or weak
15. drag		O. roared
16. bully		P. tyrant
17. pranks		Q. slog
18. puny		R. protective hat

2. Pick the odd word out:

- a) parents, crush, cousin, uncle
- b) novel, front cover, back cover, mows
- c) author, reviewer, artist, writer
- d) video, photography books, sports books, cookbooks

3. Fill in the missing letters:

- a) sta _ ce
- b) baw __ ed
- c) ex __ ense
- d) mo __ s
- e) pr __ me

4. Choose the correct spelling:

- a) parents, prents, parants, barents
- b) cosin, cousin, couzen, kousin
- c) uncle, unkal, uncal, ancle
- d) crashing, carashing, krashing, crasing

From questions (1) to (23), in the answer sheet, for every question in column (1) shade the appropriate circle from column (2).

Column (1)	Ans.	Column (2)
1) stance		(A) daughter / son of aunt or uncle
2) mows		(B) rolling
3) prime		(C) first in importance
4) crush		(D) The cover on the opposite side of the front cover.
5) expense		(E) work of fiction
6) parents		(F) father, and mother
7) cousin		(G) to cut or to cause to fall
8) uncle		(H) mother's / father's brother
9) crashing		(I) at the cost of someone's feelings
10) novel		(J) to be intensely fond of someone
11) front cover		(K) a standing posture, attitude
12) back cover		(L) The front part of the cover of a book
13) front flap		(M) amend has no division
14) back flap		(N) champion
15) target		(O) performer
16) buddy		(P) modern
17) predictable		(Q) tough
18) hilarious		(R) funny
19) activist		(S) friend
20) hero		(T) counting
21) cheerleader		(U) aim
22) bully		(V) expected
23) scoring		(W) The part of a book jackets that fold over and onto the inside of the back book.
		(X) The part of a book jackets that fold over and onto the inside of the front book.

***** End of Chapter 23*****

PART – III

COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 24- Finding and Reporting Information

THE BODY'S DEFENSES:

CH 24: READING SELECTION, Pg.: 643, 644

- ❖ An informative writing helps you answer all your questions.
- ❖ Text books, newspapers, internet and documentaries are some sources of informative writing.
- ❖ She recovered from her illness.
- ❖ Chickenpox is an infectious disease.
- ❖ Prevent means to keep from happening.

Information questions:

1. When you have a question about a particular topic what do you do?

A: _____.

2. Name any two sources of informative writing?

A: _____.

Put (T) or (F):

1. The skin forms a protective barrier against germs. ()
2. By laughing, the body rids itself of microorganisms. ()
3. White blood cells harm you by killing germs and allowing healing. ()
4. An invader is a microorganism or foreign substance. ()
5. Antibodies mark viruses so that white blood cells will destroy the viruses
()
6. Antibodies are special chemicals made by white blood cells. ()
7. Text books and newspapers are not the sources of informative writing.
()

THE BODY'S DEFENSES:

CH 24: READING SELECTION, Pg: 643, 644

VOCABULARY:(Write the words two times and make your own sentence.)

WORDS	MEANINGS	OWN SENTENCES
1. resistance	the condition of opposing something.	Her resistance to diseases is weak.

2. infectious	characterized by a bodily invasion that produces injury.	Flu is an infectious disease.

3. prevent	to keep from happening	She prevented me from going to the park.

4. production	the action of being manufactured	The new methods increased the production.

5. invader	something that enters the body.	Our body defenses fight bravely against the invader.

6. recovered	to guard again from attack	She recovered from her illness.

7. mucus	a slimy substance	Mucus can be found in the nose.










8. virus	germ, disease	All the diseases start with a small virus.

9. germ	microbe, bacteria	Wash your hands every day to kill the germs.

10. immune	protected	Our immune system defends us against disease-causing microorganisms

11. White Blood Cells	leukocytes	White blood cells protect our body from the viruses

Word	Meaning	Picture
endanger	This word is used mostly to describe animal species that are not doing very well	
harm	Harm is a deliberate injury or damage to someone or something	
lymph- nodes	A small bean-shaped structure that is part of the body's immune system	
tonsils	one of two small, soft organs at the back of the mouth	
consists of	to be formed or made up of (specified things or people)	
trapped	to place in a restricted position	
blowing your nose	to clean your nose by forcing air through it into a cloth or a piece of soft paper	
tissue	soft paper that is used for cleaning, especially your nose	
foreign	external to one's own country or nation	
presence of	the fact of being in a particular place	

Dust	Dust is defined as to sprinkle powdery substances onto something	
scrapes	to get rid of something that is no longer useful or wanted, especially so that its parts can be used	
attacking	to deal with something quickly and in an effective way	
infected	to cause disease in someone by introducing organisms such as bacteria or viruses	
release	to give freedom or free movement to someone or something	
healing	the process of becoming well again, especially after a cut or other injury, or of making someone well again	
infection	a disease in a part of your body that is caused by bacteria or a virus	
destruction	the act of destroying something, or the fact of being destroyed	
substances	a material with particular physical characteristics	

CH 24:**COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known):** Pg. 642-647**The Third Line of Defense: The Immune System**

Some kinds of white blood cells make special chemicals called antibodies. Antibodies help in the destruction of microorganisms and other foreign substances. Your body is capable of producing antibodies for just about every kind of germ or foreign substance that exists on earth.

The production of antibodies is a relatively quick process. A few days after an invader has entered the body, a large number of antibodies can usually be found in the blood. This process of antibody production is a function of the immune system, the body's third line of defense.

Soon after a disease is successfully stopped, the level of the antibody that fought against it drops. For example, a person who has recovered from chickenpox will have only a small amount of chickenpox antibody left in his or her bloodstream. But a few of the white blood cells that made the chickenpox antibody remain in the bloodstream to fight the chickenpox virus if it returns. These white blood cells "remember" how to make the antibody for chickenpox. If the virus that causes chickenpox enters the body again, these cells will make a lot of new antibodies in a very short time. They will eliminate the virus before it can do any damage and before you become ill. That is why a person usually gets diseases like measles, mumps, whooping cough, scarlet fever, and chickenpox only once. This resistance to diseases is called acquired immunity. Acquired immunity to some diseases lasts a lifetime.

Answer in full sentence:

1-What are antibodies?

A: _____

2-What is acquired immunity?

A: _____

Complete the sentences: [White blood cells, Antibodies, virus, immune system]

- 1- _____ help in the destruction of microorganisms and other foreign substances.
- 2- This process of antibody production is a function of the _____.
- 3- These _____ "remember" how to make the antibody for chickenpox.
- 4- Antibodies will eliminate the _____ before it can do any damage and before you become ill.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Your body is capable of producing _____ for just about every kind of germ or foreign substance that exists on earth. (**antibodies** - germs - white blood cells)
- 2- The _____ of antibodies is a relatively quick process. (**destruction** - production - function)
- 3- The resistance to a disease is called _____.
(**acquired immunity** - white blood cells - antibodies)

Find the synonyms for the words from the passage:

1. to manufacture: _____
2. to guard again from attack: _____

CH 24: **COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known):****The First Line of Defense: Skin and Mucus**

Under normal conditions, the skin stops microorganisms from entering the body. However, when the skin is broken, cut, or damaged, germs can enter. That is why it is very important to clean cuts and scrapes. But skin does not cover every surface of the body. Mucus stops germs from attacking tissue not covered by the skin. For example, the inside of the nose is covered by tiny hairs and mucus. These hairs and mucus trap dust and germs from the air you breathe. Sometimes extra mucus is made by the body in response to the presence of foreign substances such as dust, pollen, or germs. . . . Blowing your nose and sneezing help remove trapped microorganisms. It is important to cover your mouth and nose when you sneeze to prevent the spread of these microorganisms. . . .

1- The first line of defense is 'Skin and Mucus'.	T	F
2- By laughing, the body rids itself of microorganisms.	T	F
3- The skin stops microorganisms from entering the body.	T	F
4- Mucus stops germs from attacking tissue covered by the skin.	T	F
5- These hairs and mucus trap dust and germs from the air you breathe.	T	F
5- It is important to cover your mouth and nose when you sneeze to prevent the spread of these microorganisms.	T	F

The Second Line of Defense: White Blood Cells What happens if you cut your skin and germs enter the cut? Then your second line of defense, the white blood cells, becomes active. White blood cells are one part of your blood. They are made inside some of your bones. Many of them are found in structures called lymph nodes and in the tonsils.

White blood cells surround and destroy germs and damaged tissue. This action is similar to the way that an amoeba surrounds its food. The activity of white blood cells stops infection and cleans the area so that proper healing can take place.

1- The second line of defense is the White Blood Cells.	T	F
2- The white blood cells, becomes active if you cut your skin and germs enter the cut.	T	F
3- White blood cells harm you by killing germs and allowing healing.	T	F
4- White blood cells are made inside the blood.	T	F
5- The action of White blood cells is similar to the way of amoeba.	T	F
6- Many of the white blood cells are found in structures called lymph nodes and in the tonsils.	T	F

CH 24:

SPELLING & VOCABULARY**1. Rearrange the letters:**

s/ u/ c/ u/ m _____

s/ v/ r/ i/ u _____

r/ g/ m/ e _____

f/ t/ o/ n/ n/ i/ e/ c/ i _____

i/ e/ n/ m/ m/ u _____

Fill in the missing letters:

a) inf _ ctio _ s

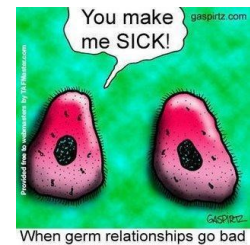
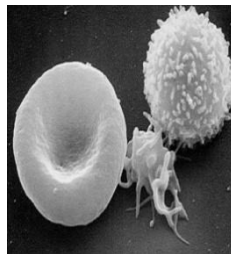
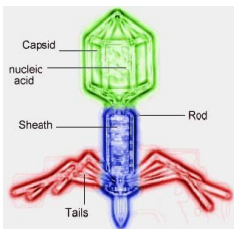
b) pr _ vent

c) _ rodu _ tion

d) reco _ er _ d

e) res _ sta _ ce

f) d _ fen _ e

2. Label the picture:**[germs, White Blood Cells, virus, Chicken Pox]****3. Fill in the blanks with the correct word:**

1. The (**skin, mucus**) stops microorganisms from entering the body.
2. (**Mucus, Body**) stops germs from attacking tissue not covered by the skin.
3. Blowing your (**nose, eyes**) and sneezing help remove trapped microorganisms.
4. White blood cells are one part of your (**skin, blood**).
5. The activity of (**white blood cells, recovery**) stops infection and cleans the area so that proper healing can take place.

Prefixes and Suffixes

When reading a textbook, you may come across unfamiliar words that are not defined for you. Learning to take these words apart can help you determine their meanings.

The main part of a word, the root, contains the word's core meaning. When a prefix or a suffix such as those shown in the charts below is added to a root, the meaning of the word changes.

a. Write two examples for each prefix and suffix below:

<u>PREFIX</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>	<u>EXAMPLES</u>
anti-	against	antibiotic	
re-	back, again	replay	
pre-	before	preview	

<u>SUFFIX</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>	<u>EXAMPLES</u>
-ous	characterized by	joyous	
-ion	action, result	selection	
-er	doer, action	catcher	
-ance	the condition of	resistance	

column (1)		column (2)
1. endanger		(A) curing
2. harm		(B) remove
3. trapped		(C) risk
4. dust		(D) damage
5. healing		(E) stuck
6. eliminate		(F) dirt

Match the following:

column (1)	Ans.	column (2)
1. resistance		(A) protected
2. infectious		(B) the condition of opposing something
3. prevent		(C) microbe / bacteria
4. production		(D) germ / disease
5. invader		(E) a slimy substance
6. recovered		(F) to keep from happening
7. mucus		(G) to guard again from attack
8. virus		(H) illness
9. germ		(I) something that enters the body
10. -ous		(J) the action of being manufactured
11. immune		(K) characterized by a bodily invasion that produces injury
12. infection		(L) white blood cells
		(M) leukocytes
		(N) characterized by

column (1)		column (2)
1. white blood cells		(A) white blood cells
2. - er		(B) leukocytes
3. third line of defense.		(C) characterized by
4. anti-		(D) doer, action
5. re-		(E) action, result
6. pre-		(F) against
7. second line of defense		(G) first
8. -ance		(H) again
9. -ion		(I) skin and mucus
10. first line of defense		(J) before
11. joyous		(K) the immune system
		(L) the condition of
		(M) to keep from happening
		(N) something fun

*****END OF CHAPTER 24*****

DICTIONARY: ENGLISH- ARABIC WORDS**CHAPTER: 23**

WORDS	MEANINGS	ARABIC MEANING
1. stance	a standing posture, attitude	1. موقف
2. mows (adj)	to cut or to cause to fall	2. يقص
3. prime (adj)	first in importance.	3. الأهم فالأهم
4. crush (n)	to be intensely fond of someone	4. سحق
5. expense (v)	at the cost of someone's feelings.	5. حساب
6. parents	father, and mother	6. الأباء
7. cousin	brother / sister of aunt or uncle	7. ابن عم
8. uncle	mother's / father's brother	8. عم
9. crashing	rolling	9. التحطيم
10. novel	work of fiction	10. رواية
11. front cover	The front page of a book	11. الغطاء الأمامي
12. back cover	The back page of a book	12. الغطاء الخلفي

CHAPTER: 24

WORDS	MEANINGS	ARABIC MEANING
1. infectious	characterized by a bodily invasion that produces injury.	1. معد
2. prevent	to keep from happening	2. منع
3. production	the action of being manufactured	3. الإنتاج
4. invader	something that enters the body.	4. غاز
5. recovered	to guard again from attack	5. تعافى
6. mucus	slimy substance	6. مخاط
7. virus	germ, disease	7. فيروس
8. germ	microbe, bacteria	8. جرثومة
9. immune	protected	9. المناعي
10. White Blood Cells	leukocytes	10. خلايا الدم البيضاء
11. chicken pox	kind of disease	11. جدري الماء

******* THE END *******

8th Grade Words

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>	<u>Idioms</u>
chore free-time activity obligation appliance bargain brand department electronics escalator eye shadow furniture gold habit housewares leather make-up perfume pillowcase price sheet store directory <u>Clothing and accessories</u> backpack bag belt blouse boots bracelet casual wear coat dress earrings jewelry necklace outerwear raincoat ring scarf, scarves (pl.) umbrella shirt shoe skirt suit sunglasses sweatpants sweatshirt	<u>Measurement words</u> foot, feet (pl.) kilograms meter pounds art gallery coral reef cuisine culture ecosystem ecotourism habitat herd jungle marine life trail mosquito trekking oasis resort safari village scuba diving wildlife theme park variety antique arch architect belief cab canoe collection conquest renovation enclosure rickshaw entrance roar height tower landmark 4x4 observation deck pyramid barometer cherry blossom damage	<u>Activities</u> go bowling go for a drive go for a ride go out for dinner go shopping go swimming hang out <u>Chores</u> babysit clean your room do the laundry dust iron the clothes mow the lawn take care of take out the garbage wash the dishes trust bark exist fall out fear feature grow install last recharge reintroduce replace weigh carve experience explore hike acquire cross cruise depart possess raft snow mobile stroll trek cause pass over rain snow vary	cheap comfortable expensive architectural convenient crowded dangerous endangered extinct friendly gold-plated hard luxurious popular precious predatory sensitive smart spectacular tall worldwide adventurous exotic allergic inexpensive ancient magnificent awesome peaceful coastal quiet bulletproof illuminated breathtaking magnificent unpredictable cloudy	approximately especially absolutely extremely partly (cloudy) probably quite up close <u>Prepositions</u> along around beyond in the middle of through below	be on sale make payments in the wild come face to face (with) come into contact (with) be named after the world over wait in line break down get control of break the law team up with I have no idea. Will you do me a favor? keep your cool definitely scared to death To be honest You're out of your mind!

wallet	display	lend	cold	<p><u>Making and responding to requests</u> Certainly. Could you . . . ? I'm sorry. No problem. Of course. Sure. Will you . . . ?</p> <p><u>Offering help and responding</u> Let me . . . No, that's all right.</p> <p><u>Telephone language</u> Can I take a message? Did you try his cell phone? Hello. This is May I speak to . . . ? (He) doesn't answer.</p> <p><u>Interrupting</u> Excuse me.</p>
windbreaker	fall	lower	cool	
tie	forecast	borrow	dry	
competition	gulf	attack	dry	
glass	humidity	risk	hot	
creature	hurricane	be fired	hot	
habitat	leaf, leaves (pl.)	rush	sunny	
diamond	rain	burn	sunny	
height	season	shock	warm	
door knob	snow spring	deliver	warm	
karat	summer	shriek	windy	
element	temperature	kick out	windy	
marble	weather	warn	empty	
falcon	winter	manage	empty	
member	gathering napkin	overpower	improper	
faucet	snack	dive	strong	
mirror	voice	throw	strong	
oryx	cage	remember	stuck	
prey	camel	drop out	stuck	
sail	cliff hanging	enroll	frightening	
shark	desert	establish	weird	
species	safari	expand	weird	
suite	hang gliding	found	academic	
wonder	harness rope	give away	entire	
anaconda	shark diving	invest	generous	
knife	volcano	recognize	humanitarian	
attraction	fighter	set up	reliable	
lightning	fortune happiness	support	respected	
crowd	industry		shy	
crowd	law		sociable	
parrot	philanthropist		successful	
device	rifle			
scream	sailor			
electric	success			
current snake	tank war			
headphones	wealth			
storm	achievement			
hero	agreement			
wire	billionaire			
	candidate charity			
	effort fascination			



TERM-3

READING

PART – 3: COMMUNICATIONS

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PART – III

COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 25- Convincing Others

A VETO ON VIDEO GAMES:

CH 25: READING SELECTION, Pg.: 686, 688, 25

- ❖ You can express your opinion effectively through persuasion.
- ❖ It is a type of communication that offers an opinion and supports it with reasons and evidence
- ❖ You can make persuasion to try to make a change in your world.
- ❖ The objective of the English course is to speak English.
- ❖ The research on the science topic was too absorbing.
- ❖ Dehumanized means not human.

Information questions:

1- How can you express your opinion effectively?

A: _____.

2- What is persuasion?

A: _____.








Put True (T) or False (F):

- 1- The author is against buying video games for children. ()
- 2- This story provides evidence that children are obsessed with reading. ()
- 3- Children prefer the violent games to the educational games. ()
- 4- Games maker create games that change the way players think and cause them to become completely involved in a game. ()
- 5- Children are less familiar with electronic sports games than real-life sports. ()
- 6- Kids do play and talk about sport games too much. ()
- 7- Our society is not so computerized and dehumanized. ()
- 8- Parents these days feel happy seeing their kids play video games. ()

CH 25:

READING SELECTION, Pg.: 686, 688, 25VOCABULARY:(Write the words two times and make your own sentence.)

WORDS	MEANINGS	OWN SENTENCES
1. simulate	to be like something else, similar	Lamps simulate natural light.
		_____ _____ _____
2. dehumanized	not human.	Due to improvement in technology, our society has become dehumanized.
		_____ _____ _____
3. objectives	goals or aims.	The objective of the English Course is to speak fluent English.
		_____ _____ _____
4. vicariously	experienced through imaginative participation in the experience of someone else	In Duck Hunt, young players vicariously shoot animals.
		_____ _____ _____
5. induce	to cause	The tranquilizers (sleeping pills) induced him to sleep.
		_____ _____ _____
6. absorbing	soaking up all your thoughts	The research on the science topic was too absorbing.
		_____ _____ _____
7. veto	to forbid something	Mary's parents vetoed her summer plans.
		_____ _____ _____

Word	Meaning	Picture
veto	REFUSAL an official power or right to refuse to accept or allow something	
barred	BLOCKED is to be blocked from entrance or not allowed to do something	
mean	UNKIND	
grumble	COMPLAIN complain about something in a bad-tempered way	
shrinking	DECREASE Becoming smaller in size or amount.	
holdouts	a person, organization, or country that continues to refuse to accept something that others have already accepted,	
obsessed	PASSIONATE unable to stop thinking about something; too interested in or worried about something:	
violent	FERCE using force to hurt or attack	
destroy	DAMAGE to damage something so badly that it cannot be used	
Prompted	ENCOURAGED to cause someone to say or do something	

graceful	ELEGANT moving in a smooth, relaxed, attractive way, or having a smooth, attractive shape:	
altered	CHANGED to change the appearance, character, or structure of something, or to be changed in this way	
athletes	PLAYERS a person who is very good at sports or physical exercise, especially one who competes in organized events	
exclaim	SHOUT to say or shout something suddenly because of surprise, fear, pleasure, etc.	
deliberately	PURPOSELY as done on purpose	
promote	HELP To contribute to the progress or growth of; further	
habituation	the process of people or animals becoming used to something, so that they no longer find it unpleasant or think it is a threat	
discourage	to make someone feel less confident, enthusiastic, and positive about something, or less willing to do something	
concerned	WORRIED involved in something or affected by it	

C4 Z5:

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known): Pg. 689, 690

Our society is so computerized and dehumanized that kids don't need one more reason to avoid playing outside or going for a walk or talking with a friend. I'd still feel this way even if there were nothing wrong with games whose objectives are to kill and destroy.

I know, I know. There are games other than those like Rampage, Robocop, Motor Cross Maniacs, Bionic Commando, Dr. Doom's Revenge, Guerilla War, and Super Street Fighter. But aren't the violent games the one the kids love to play for hours? And hours. And hours. My son told me he likes the "killing games" the best, hasn't had much experience with "sport games," and likes "learning games" the least because they are "too easy". (Manufacturers take note.) My five-year-old daughter told me she enjoyed playing Duck Hunt at a friend's house. The beauty of this game is that even very young players can have the fun of vicariously shooting animals. And then there's the game with my favorite title-an obvious attempt to combine a graceful sport with exciting action-Skate or Die.

Answer in full sentence:

1. Name any two games that the kids play?

A: _____

2. Which is the least liked game?

A: _____

Complete the following sentences:

1. My son told me he likes the "_____" the best, hasn't had much experience with "_____" and likes "_____" the least because they are "_____".
2. The beauty of this game is that even very young players can have the _____.

Find the words from the passage which mean:

1. having the human qualities removed: _____ ant. # _____
2. goals or aims: _____ ant. # _____

Write True (T) or False (F):

1. Our society is computerized and dehumanized. []
2. Kids love to play violent games. []
3. The author's five-year-old daughter enjoyed playing sports games at her friend's house. []
4. There's the game with my favorite title-an obvious attempt to combine a graceful sport with exciting action-Skate or Die. []
5. Kids don't need one more reason to avoid playing outside or going for a walk or talking with a friend. []

The suitable title for this passage is:

Education is Fun

Computerized Society

A Veto on Video Games



CH 25:

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known): Pg689, 690

In case you couldn't tell, I'm worried that electronic games are dominating children's lives. There are games that simulate sports like baseball and basketball, and that's all some kids know about the sports. Someday soon, a young couple will take their children to their first baseball game and hear the kids exclaim, "This is great. It's almost like the real baseball we play on our home screen." When I took my son to a recent Lakers basketball game, the thing that seemed to excite him most was a video game in the lobby. You see, if a kid didn't want to be bored watching some of the greatest athletes in the world play, he could just put a quarter in the machine and watch lifeless electronic images instead. My son's teacher was right. Kids do play and talk about **these** games too much. They even have books and magazines that kids can study and classes so they can get better at the games. And that's what's got me worried. I'm just concerned that this activity is so **absorbing**; kids are going to grow up thinking that the first people to fly that airplane at Kitty Hawk were the Super Mario Brothers.

1	This topic suggests that kids these days are not into video games.	T	F
2	Kids should go out and play rather than playing video games the whole day.	T	F
3	Parents these days feel happy seeing their kids play video games.	T	F

We are the kind of parents who don't promote video games. We are among the ever-shrinking group of parents known as video game hold outs. We don't prefer to buy a video game set. I said you know you are not going to get Nintendo he said "I know I'm not going to get it from you, but I might get it from him, Alas, he, too let him down. I don't think that playing a video game now and then is really harmful to children. But the children I know are so obsessed with the games that they prompted at least one 2nd grade teacher to ban the word Nintendo from the classroom. When I asked my 7-year-old if the teacher wouldn't let the kids talk about the games because that's all they were talking about he said "no that's all we were thinking about." Our society is so computerized and dehumanized that kids don't need one more reason to avoid playing outside.

Answer the following:

- "You know you're not going to get Nintendo." In this line the writer is referring to:

- We are the kind of parents who don't promote _____.
- My son made a wish list and I noticed that _____ was no.1.
- The children I know are so _____ with the games.
- The most suitable title for this passage is: _____.
- We _____ to buy a video game set.

C# 25:**Telling the Difference between Facts and Opinions**

(Pg703)

Practice:

Identify each of the following statements as either a fact or an opinion.

Explain your answers in a sentence:

1. Every student should have a locker. _____
2. Taft Middle School has 500 students and 450 lockers. _____
3. The U.S. women's ice hockey team won gold in the 1998 Olympics. _____
4. Michael Jordan is the greatest basketball player of all time. _____
5. Figure skating requires more talent than gymnastics does. _____

Match the following words with their meanings

1. dehumanized		(A) record, film
2. objectives		(B) games
3. vicariously		(C) relating to devices and circuits
4. induce		(D) prettiness
5. absorbing		(E) to cause
6. video		(F) carved
7. engraved		(G) not human.
8. beauty		(H) soaking up all your thoughts
9. sports		(I) goals or aims.
10. electronic		(J) experienced through imaginative participation in the experience of someone else.
11. veto		(K) shout
12. barred		(L) complain
13. grumble		(M) refusal
14. violent		(N) worried
15. graceful		(O) blocked
16. exclaim		(P) fierce
17. concerned		(Q) elegant

CH 25: SPELLING & VOCABULARY

1. Rearrange the letters:

- 1. v/o/d/e/i _____
- 2. e/ n/r/g/e/v/e _____
- 3. u/ d/ c/ k/h/t/n/u _____
- 4. u/t/b/e/y/a _____
- 5. o/s/s/p/t/r _____

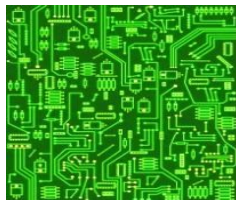


Fill in the missing letters:

- a) de _ umani _ ed
- b) obje _ ti _ es
- c) vi _ a _ iously
- d) in _ uce
- e) ab _ or _ ing
- f) el _ ct _ onic

Choose the correct spelling:

- 1. We are among that ever-shrinking group of (parants, parents, barents) known as video game holdouts.
- 2. Electronic games are dominating children's (lives, lifes, lifs).
- 3. My five-year-old daughter told me she enjoyed playing Duck Hunt at a (freind's, friend's, freindz) house.



*****END OF CHAPTER 25*****

PART – III

COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 26- Advertising

ADVERTISING: READING SELECTION, Pg.: 719, 720

CH 26:

- ❖ Print advertisements are everywhere.
- ❖ These ads combine words, images to convince people to buy or support a product.
- ❖ They often interest readers by using clever slogans and attractive images.

Information questions:

1. What persuades people by appealing to their wants and needs?

A: _____.

2. How do print ads interest readers?

A: _____.

3. What is leukemia?

A: _____.

4. How is leukemia treated?

A: _____.

Put True (T) or False (F) :

1. Print ads usually interest readers by using clever slogans and attractive images. ()
2. There are treatments for cancer these days. ()
3. Your child has leukemia. The happiest news a parent could hear. ()
4. There is no hope for families and patients from the new medicines discovered. ()
5. Now 80 % of kids die because of cancer. ()
6. The antonym of normal is abnormal. ()
7. The word leukemia is frightening and threatening. ()
8. Headache is a kind of cancer that affects white blood cells. ()
9. Leukemia is usually treated with drugs. ()
10. Leukemia is a type of throat cancer. ()
11. We cannot explain our opinion effectively through persuasion. ()

ADVERTISING: READING SELECTION, Pg: 719, 720

CH 26:

VOCABULARY :(Write the words two times and make your own sentences.)

WORDS	MEANINGS	OWN SENTENCES
1. breakthrough	an important discovery	Antibiotics were a breakthrough in the field of medicine.
		_____ _____ _____
2. devastating	overwhelm (overcome)	Farmers suffered devastating crop losses.
		_____ _____ _____
3. diagnosed	recognize as having a disease	People diagnosed with flu need plenty of rest
		_____ _____ _____
4. pharmaceutical	involved in the manufacture and sale of medicinal drugs	The pharmaceutical workers sealed the medicine containers.
		_____ _____ _____
5. cures	complete remedy	Antibiotics are cures for many diseases caused by bacteria.
		_____ _____ _____

C44 Z6:

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known)

Your child has leukemia. The most devastating news a parent could hear. It used to mean there is a little chance of survival. Now 80 % of kids not only survive - but lead normal lives. How? New breakthrough medicines discovered and developed by pharmaceutical company researchers have given many leukemia patients and their parents a second chance. The new medicines our researchers are discovering are giving families hope and patience to be kids again.

1. There are treatments for cancer these days.	T	F
2. Your child has leukemia. The happiest news a parent could hear.	T	F
3. There is no hope for families and patients from the new medicines discovered.	T	F
4. Now 80 % of kids die because of cancer.	T	F
5. The antonym of normal is abnormal.	T	F
6. The word leukemia is frightening and threatening.	T	F
7. Headache is a kind of cancer that affects white blood cells.	T	F

CH 26:

WRITE THE MEANINGS AND SYNONYMS FOR THESE WORDS

WORDS	MEANINGS	SYNONYMS
1. breakthrough		
2. devastating		
3. diagnosed		
4. pharmaceutical		
5. cures		
6. kids		
7. normal		
8. patient		
9. second		
10. leukemia		

CH 26:

SPELLING & VOCABULARY

1. Rearrange the letters:

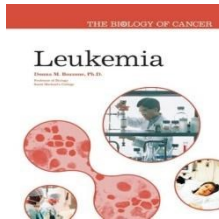
- 1- u/ c/ r/ e/ s _____
- 2- d/ k/s/i _____
- 3- o/m/n/r/a/l _____
- 4- p/t/t/e/i/n/a _____
- 5- n/ s/ c/e/o/d _____



2. Fill in the missing letters:

- a) de _ asta _ ing b) dia _ no _ ed c) brea _ thro _ gh
- d) p _ armac _ utical e) l _ u _ emia

3. Label the given pictures:





4. Write the antonyms of the given words:

- 1- devastating # _____
- 2- cure # _____
- 3- normal # _____
- 4- second # _____
- 5- kids # _____

*****END OF CHAPTER 26*****

REVISION VOCABULARY

Column (1)	Column (2)
1. simulate	(A) recognize as having a disease
2. breakthrough	(B) involved in the manufacture and sale of medicinal drugs.
3. devastating	(C) small children
4. diagnosed	(D) in a general state
5. pharmaceuticals	(E) to be like something else, similar.
6. cures	(F) one after the first
7. kids	(G) complete remedy
8. normal	(H) overwhelm (overcome)
	(I) an important discovery.
	(J) a sick person

Column (1)	Column (2)
1. patients	(A) blood cancer
2. second	(B) prettiness
3. leukaemia	(C) record, film
4. electronic	(D) games
5. sports	(E) not human
6. beauty	(F) to cause
7. engraved	(G) a sick person
8. video	(H) carved
	(I) one after the first
	(J) relating to devices and circuits

Column (1)		Column (2)
1.	absorbing	A. first
2.	induce	B. experienced through imaginative participation in the experience of someone else
3.	vicariously	C. not human
4.	objectives	D. relating to devices and circuits
5.	dehumanized	E. graceful
6.	humanized # (antonym)	F. soaking up all your thoughts
7.	disgraceful # (antonym)	G. abnormal
8.	normal # (antonym)	H. goals or aims
9.	second # (antonym)	I. dehumanized
		J. to cause

DICTIONARY: ENGLISH- ARABIC WORDSCHAPTER: 25

WORDS	MEANINGS	ARABIC MEANING
1. dehumanized	not human.	تسلب إنسانيتهم. 1
2. objectives	goals or aims.	الأهداف. 2
3. vicariously	experienced through imaginative participation in the experience of someone else.	مفوض. 3
4. induce	to cause.	حث. 4
5. absorbing	soaking up all your thoughts	استيعاب. 5
6. video	record, film	فيديو. 6
7. engraved	carved	منقوش. 7
8. beauty	prettiness	الجمال. 8
9. sports	games	الرياضة. 9
10. electronic		إلكتروني. 10

CHAPTER: 26

WORDS	MEANINGS	ARABIC MEANING
1. breakthrough	an important discovery	1. اختراق
2. devastating	overwhelm (overcome)	2. مدمر
3. diagnosed	recognize as having a disease	3. تشخيص
4. pharmaceutical	involved in the manufacture and sale of medicinal drugs.	4. الأدوية
5. cures	complete remedy	5. يشفي
6. kids	small children	6. الاطفال
7. normal	in a general state	7. طبيعي
8. patient	a sick person	8. المريض
9. second	one after the first	9. ثانى
10. leukemia	blood cancer	10. اللوكيميا

***** **THE END** *****

8th Grade Words

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>	<u>Idioms</u>
chore free-time activity obligation appliance bargain brand department electronics escalator eye shadow furniture gold habit housewares leather make-up perfume pillowcase price sheet store directory <u>Clothing and accessories</u> backpack bag belt blouse boots bracelet casual wear coat dress earrings jewelry necklace outerwear raincoat ring scarf, scarves (pl.) umbrella shirt shoe skirt suit sunglasses sweatpants	<u>Measurement words</u> foot, feet (pl.) kilograms meter pounds art gallery coral reef cuisine culture ecosystem ecotourism habitat herd jungle marine life trail mosquito trekking oasis resort safari village scuba diving wildlife theme park variety antique arch architect belief cab canoe collection conquest renovation enclosure rickshaw entrance roar height tower landmark 4x4 observation deck pyramid barometer cherry blossom damage degree	<u>Activities</u> go bowling go for a drive go for a ride go out for dinner go shopping go swimming hang out <u>Chores</u> babysit clean your room do the laundry dust iron the clothes mow the lawn take care of take out the garbage wash the dishes trust bark exist fall out fear feature grow install last recharge reintroduce replace weigh carve experience explore hike acquire cross cruise depart possess raft snow mobile stroll trek cause pass over rain snow vary	cheap comfortable expensive architectural convenient crowded dangerous endangered extinct friendly gold-plated hard luxurious popular precious predatory sensitive smart spectacular tall worldwide adventurous exotic allergic inexpensive ancient magnificent awesome peaceful coastal quiet bulletproof illuminated breathtaking magnificent unpredictable cloudy cold	approximately especially absolutely extremely partly (cloudy) probably quite up close <u>Prepositions</u> along around beyond in the middle of through below	be on sale make payments in the wild come face to face (with) come into contact (with) be named after the world over wait in line break down get control of break the law team up with I have no idea. Will you do me a favor? keep your cool definitely scared to death To be honest You're out of your mind!

sweatshirt wallet windbreaker tie competition glass creature habitat diamond height door knob karat element marble falcon member faucet mirror oryx prey sail shark species suite wonder anaconda knife attraction lightning crowd parrot device scream electric current snake headphones storm hero wire	display fall forecast gulf humidity hurricane leaf, leaves (pl.) rain season snow spring summer temperature weather winter gathering napkin snack voice cage camel cliff hanging desert safari hang gliding harness rope shark diving volcano fighter fortune happiness industry law philanthropist rifle sailor success tank war wealth achievement agreement billionaire candidate charity effort fascination	lend lower borrow attack risk be fired rush burn shock deliver shriek kick out warn manage overpower dive knock throw remember drop out enroll establish expand found give away invest recognize set up support	dry hot sunny warm windy empty improper strong stuck frightening weird academic entire generous humanitarian reliable respected shy sociable successful	<p><u>Making and responding to requests</u> Certainly. Could you . . . ? I'm sorry. No problem. Of course. Sure. Will you . . . ?</p> <p><u>Offering help and responding</u> Let me . . . No, that's all right.</p> <p><u>Telephone language</u> Can I take a message? Did you try his cell phone? Hello. This is May I speak to ? (He) doesn't answer.</p> <p><u>Interrupting</u> Excuse me.</p>
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