



مدارس الكلية العلمية الإسلامية  
Islamic Educational College Schools



**English Language**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Semester 2025/2026**  
**8<sup>th</sup> Grade**  
**Unit (3) *Aguinaldo* Handout**

**Name:**

**Section:**



**1. Unit's Content:**

**Topic :**

**Students' Book Pages:**

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## **1. The Big Question:**

### **How are relationships with others important??**

#### **Writing Task (1)**

There is an old saying that when you help someone, you are really helping yourself. What do you think that means? Do you think it is important to reach out to others? \_\_\_\_\_

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## 2. Vocabulary:

NO.	Word	Meaning	Example
1.	<b>Distribute</b>	(v.) Give something to different people	The teacher will <b>distribute</b> the books to the students tomorrow.
2.	<b>positive</b>	(adj.) Good or useful	She always tries to stay <b>positive</b> even when things go wrong.
3.	<b>Residents</b>	(n.) people who live in a place	The <b>residents</b> of the town were all invited to the meeting.
4.	<b>Reluctant</b>	(adj.) feeling uncomfortable about doing something	He was <b>reluctant</b> to leave the party early.
5.	<b>Field trip</b>	(n.) trip students take with their classmates and teacher	The class is going on a <b>field trip</b> to the museum next week.
6.	<b>Firmly</b>	(adv.) strictly	She held the book <b>firmly</b> in her hands.
7.	<b>Infirm</b>	(adj.) sick or weak	The <b>infirm</b> man needed help crossing the street.
8.	<b>Concern</b>	(n.) / (v.) to worry	There was <b>concern</b> about the weather during the outdoor event.
9.	<b>Dizzy</b>	(adj.) unsteady or shaky	After spinning in circles, he felt <b>dizzy</b> and had to sit down.
10	<b>mumbled</b>	(v.) speak quietly and unclearly	She <b>mumbled</b> her answer when the teacher asked her a question.
11	<b>Scattered</b>	(v.) / (adj.) spread out	The leaves were <b>scattered</b> all over the yard after the storm.
12	<b>Vivid</b>	(adj.) very clear and specific	The painting had <b>vivid</b> colors that made it stand out.
13	<b>Caressed</b>	(v.) touch in a gentle way	He gently <b>caressed</b> the puppy's soft fur.
14	<b>Mischievously</b>	(adv.) playfully	The boy smiled <b>mischievously</b> as he hid the cookies.
15	<b>gestured</b>	(v.) made a motion	She <b>gestured</b> toward the door, signaling that it was time to leave.
16	<b>Suitors</b>	(n.) men who want to marry a woman	The <b>suitors</b> were all waiting for her answer to the proposal.
17	<b>Collage</b>	(n.) work of art made by sticking pictures, photographs, cloth, etc. onto a surface	She created a beautiful <b>collage</b> of family photos for the wall.

## Academic Words

⑦ A. Read the paragraph below. Pay attention to the underlined Academic Words.:

There is a non-profit organization in our town that distributes free lunches to the elderly. Volunteers bring the lunches to elderly residents' homes every day at noon. No elderly person who requests a free lunch is ever turned down, although some feel reluctant to ask for help. Both volunteers and the elderly find delivering and receiving free lunches a very positive experience

Write the letter of the correct definition next to each word.

Example: b reluctant

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. residents

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. distributes

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. positive

a. gives something to different people or places

b. feeling uncomfortable about doing something

c. good or useful

d. people who live in a place

Use the Academic Words from the exercise above to complete the sentences.

4. Even though the situation was unpleasant, she tried to keep a \_\_\_\_\_ attitude.

5. All the \_\_\_\_\_ of the apartment building helped to keep the grounds clean.

6. He was \_\_\_\_\_ to clear the table just in case people were not done eating.

7. Every Sunday, she \_\_\_\_\_ flyers to her neighbors to advertise her crafts store.

Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

Example: I had a very positive experience while volunteering at the soup kitchen.

8. If I ask a friend to see a movie with me, I am reluctant to \_\_\_\_\_.

9. I like the residents of my neighborhood because \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Before each class, my teacher distributes \_\_\_\_\_.

⑦ B.Fill in the gaps with the most suitable answer:

reluctant / vivid / infirm / concern / residents / distribute / positive

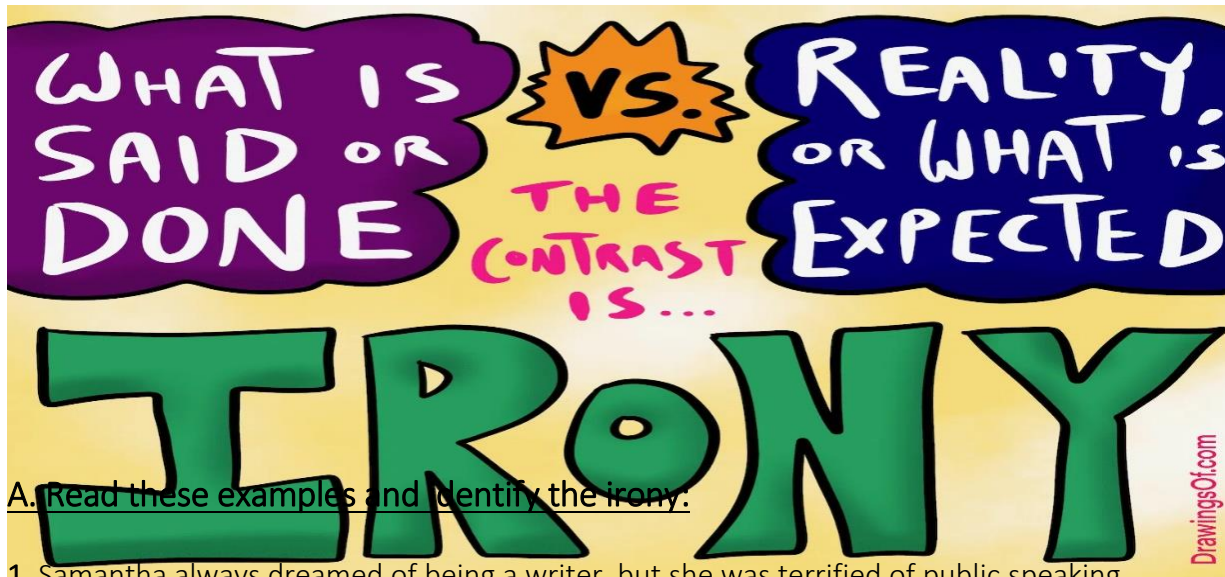
1. The teacher will \_\_\_\_\_ the worksheets to the students after lunch.
2. He has a \_\_\_\_\_ attitude that makes everyone feel better.
3. She was \_\_\_\_\_ to try the new food because she didn't like its smell.
4. Despite feeling worried, the \_\_\_\_\_ elderly woman caressed her cat gently, finding comfort in its warmth.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the neighborhood were reluctant to change their old traditions.
6. She gave a \_\_\_\_\_ description of her vacation to her friends, making them feel like they were there.
7. Her primary \_\_\_\_\_ was making sure everyone arrived safely to the event.

⑦ B. Choose the best answer and write the part of speech of each :

1. He was (reluctant/ reluctant/ reluctance) to speak in front of the large crowd, even though he had prepared his speech.(..... )
2. Her (positive/ positively/ positivity) attitude helped the team overcome many challenges. .(..... )
3. The teacher will (distribute/ distributing/ distributed) the worksheets to the students in class. .(..... )
4. The artist used (vivid/ vividly/ vivacity) colors in the painting to bring the landscape to life. .(..... )
5. The child smiled (mischievously/ mischief/ mischiefs) as he hid the gift under his bed, planning a surprise for his parents. .(..... )
- 6.

### 3. Literary Words:

- A. **Irony:** is the difference between what the reader expects to happen and what actually happens in a story. Writers include ironic situations in stories to create surprise and amusement.



A. Read these examples and identify the irony.

⑦

1. Samantha always dreamed of being a writer, but she was terrified of public speaking. She enrolled in a creative writing class, thinking it would be a quiet, solitary experience. However, at the first session, the teacher handed out a form for everyone to present their work in front of the class. Samantha's heart raced. A month later, after presenting her story with trembling hands, she realized she loved the attention and started signing up for more public speaking events.

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2. Ethan hated running, but he joined the track team to impress his friends. On the first day of practice, he found himself gasping for breath after just a few laps around the field. He spent the entire practice thinking how ridiculous it was to join something he didn't even enjoy. By the end of the season, Ethan had won two races and was disappointed when the season ended, wishing it had lasted longer.

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3. Katie wasn't interested in the new coffee shop opening in town, thinking it was just another trend. Her friend insisted they go for coffee, but Katie was certain she would hate the place. She'd rather stay home with a cup of tea. Three weeks later, Katie was there every morning before work, ordering the same coffee as her friend and chatting with the baristas like an old regular.

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**B. Foreshadowing** is the author's use of clues to hint at what might happen later in a story. Writers use foreshadowing to engage readers in wondering about what might happen and to create suspense.

② B. Determine if the following examples are foreshadowing or irony:

Irony or foreshadowing?	Situation
	Sarah wore her favorite white dress to the festival, confident it would be a perfect day.
	The sky turned dark, and thunder rumbled just as they set out for their camping trip.
	Mark spent hours perfecting his recipe for a cooking contest, only to forget it in the oven and burn it.
	The character sees a black cat on her way to a new job and mutters, "What a great way to start my day."
	As Lisa nervously entered the hospital for her surgery, she overheard a nurse whisper, "Let's hope today isn't like last Tuesday."
	Jake studied all night for his math exam, but when he opened the test, he realized it was actually a history exam.
	The villain laughs and says, "I'll never get caught," just before the police arrive.
	During the hike, Peter mentioned how lucky they were to have perfect weather, not realizing a storm was approaching.

**Read the passage. Underline the elements of foreshadowing in the story.**

Miles threw his shoes and shirt into the closet carelessly. He looked down at his desk. There was an unopened letter sitting there, but he tried not to look at it. He opened the window, then shut it again for no reason. The clock seemed to tick more loudly than before. He looked at the picture of his family hanging on the wall. *What if it's bad news?* he thought. He went downstairs for a glass of water, but once he got to the kitchen he forgot to pour it. He thought of his brother, and how much time had passed since his previous letter. Why would he write now? A moment passed. "OK then," Miles said. He marched upstairs, ready for anything. Even bad news.



## 4. Reading Comprehension:

After reading the text in p. 130-137, answer these reading comprehension questions

1. The story is told from: ..... point of view.

2. Who are the characters? And what is the setting?

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3. What is the tradition they follow every year?

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4. How does she feel about visiting the nursing home? Why?

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5. What were her 3 plans to avoid the field trip?

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6. What are Aguinaldos? \_\_\_\_\_

7. What was her mother reaction to Marilia's plan.

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8. What did the students do to cheer the residents?

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9. What aguinaldos does Marilia's class distribute to the residents of the nursing home?

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10. Why did she describe the card to Elenita? How did that make her feel?

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11. Quote a sentence that shows that Elenita liked the aguinaldo Marilia brought.

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13. What is the irony of Marilia's trip to the nursing home?

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14. What aguinaldos she is planning on giving next year?

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*Critical thinking*

**Is it important to have traditions that bring people together? Explain your answer**




.....

.....

.....

## 5. Grammar:

### Comparative and superlative adjectives

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES			
Positive	Comparative		Superlative
 <b>big</b>	 <b>bigger</b>	 <b>biggest</b>	(Note: Put THE before a superlative)
One syllable	<b>-er</b>		<b>-est</b>
	clear	clearer	clearest
One syllable ending with -e	<b>-r</b>		<b>-st</b>
	dark	darker	darkest
One syllable ending with -e	<b>-r</b>		<b>-st</b>
	wise	wiser	wisest
Adjectives ending with one vowel and one consonant	<b>-er</b>		<b>-est</b>
	simple	simpler	simplest
Adjectives ending with one vowel and one consonant	<b>-er</b>		<b>-est</b>
	thin	thinner	thinnest
Two syllables ending in -y	<b>-er</b>		<b>-est</b>
	fat	fatter	fattest
Two syllables ending in -y	<b>-er</b>		<b>-est</b>
	busy	busier	busiest
Three or more syllables	<b>-er</b>		<b>-est</b>
	merry	merrier	merriest
Three or more syllables	<b>more +</b>		<b>most +</b>
	creative	more creative	most creative
Irregular Adjectives	<b>more +</b>		<b>most +</b>
	popular	more popular	most popular
	good	better	best
	bad	worse	worst
Irregular Adjectives	<b>more +</b>		<b>most +</b>
	little	less	least
Irregular Adjectives	<b>more +</b>		<b>most +</b>
	much	more	most

# SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVE

## One-syllable adjectives



long – longest

tall – tallest

cute – cutest

large – largest

big – biggest

hot – hottest

## Two-syllable adjectives

honest – most honest

famous – most famous

happy – happiest

crazy – craziest

narrow – narrowest

gentle – gentlest

## Three or more syllables



expensive – most  
expensive

dangerous –  
most dangerous

popular –  
most popular

beautiful –  
most beautiful

confident –  
most confident

difficult –  
most difficult

## Irregular adjectives

good – best

many – most

bad – worst

little – least

far – farthest

far – furthest



**A. Fill in the correct form of the adjectives in parentheses.**

1. I am surely \_\_\_\_\_ (**fluent**) now than I was last year.
  2. Maha is very nice; I think she is \_\_\_\_\_ (**polite**) person of them all.
  3. She seemed \_\_\_\_\_ (**happy**) than before.
  4. This girl was dancing really well, she is \_\_\_\_\_ (**graceful**) girl I saw.
  5. Could you write in a \_\_\_\_\_ (**clear**) handwriting?
  6. Planes can fly \_\_\_\_\_ (**high**) than birds.
  7. He had an accident last year. Now, he is \_\_\_\_\_ (**careful**) than before.
  8. Jim can run \_\_\_\_\_ (**fast**) than John.
  9. Our team played \_\_\_\_\_ (**bad**) of them all; that's why we lost the match.
  10. He worked \_\_\_\_\_ (**hard**) than ever before.
- 

**B. Complete each the sentence by using the bold adjective in its correct form.**

**EXAMPLE:** I have a **fast** car, but my friend has a **faster** car.

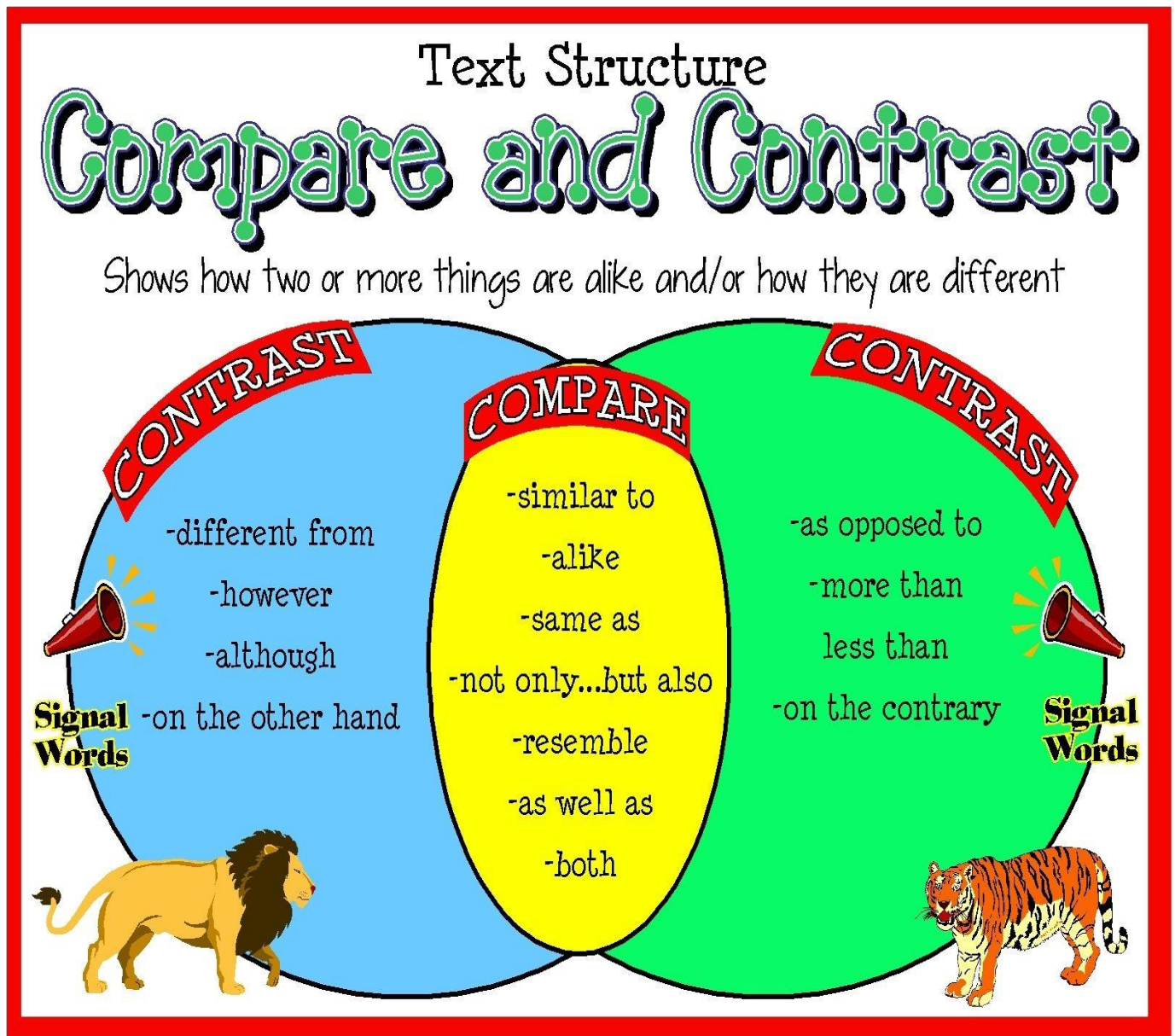
1. This is a **nice** cat. It's much \_\_\_\_\_ than my friend's cat.
2. Here is Emily. She's six years **old**. Her brother is nine, so he is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. This is a **difficult** exercise. But the exercises we did yesterday were \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He has an **interesting** hobby, but my sister has the \_\_\_\_\_ one in the world.
5. In the last holidays I read a **good** book, but father gave me an even \_\_\_\_\_ one last weekend.
6. Skateboarding is a **dangerous** hobby. Bungee jumping is \_\_\_\_\_ than skateboarding.
7. This magazine is **cheap**, but that one is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Yesterday John told me a **funny** joke. This joke was the \_\_\_\_\_ joke I've ever heard.

## 6. Writing : A comparative essay



In order to compare two items, follow the following steps:

- 1- Think of two things that have similarities and differences.
- 2- Use a diagram to help.
- 3- Use the simple present tense.
- 4- Use linking words to show comparison like:





⑦ **A. Read the following passage and complete the gaps using the correct word:**

New York City and Los Angeles are two big cities found within the United States of America. Very large and populous. They both attract thousands of visitors in spite of being hugely crowded and costly to live in 1. .... **(Where, while)** the cities have some similarities, New York City and Los Angeles are vastly different, especially in their climate, housing, and transportation

New York City's (NY) Climate is much 2. .... **(cold, colder)** than that of Los Angeles (LA). In New York, the winter is glistening and frosty 3. ...., **(Similarly, In contrast)** Los Angeles has winters and summers that are warm.

The housing characteristics are also different The age of a home in New York is 4..... **(old, older)** than the age of a home in Los Angeles. While the cost of a home in New York is \$581,400, in Los Angeles it is \$583,600. This implies that it is a bit cheaper to acquire a home in NY as compared to LA.

Another major difference between New York City and the city of Los Angeles is public transportation. In LA, there is a huge car culture where almost everybody drives. Most people have their own cars. 5. ...., **(However, Although)** there is public transportation in the city, few people use it. In New York on the other hand, almost everybody takes some form of public transportation.

In conclusion, New York City and Los Angeles have many differences 6. .... **(in spite of , although)** having some similarities as large cities within the US. The cities are attractive to people from all over the world owing to their different features and characteristics. However, the climate, housing and public transportation show how vastly different the cities are.



## **Let's write: Instructions**

**Choose a topic then write a (250) words essay comparing between them.**

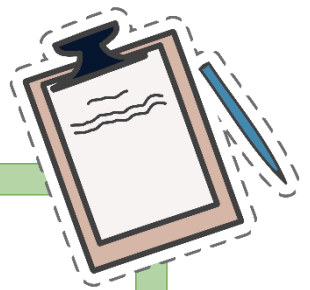
1. Video Games vs. Sports: Which Builds Better Friendships?
2. Online Friends vs. Real-Life Friends: Are They Equally Important?
3. Living in a Big City vs. a Small Town
4. Cats vs. dogs
5. Online learning vs. traditional learning



[illegible]



**After you finish your first draft, check for mistakes using the following checklist**



- ☐ Adding a topic sentence to the introduction
- ☐ Writing the title
- ☐ Writing supporting sentences
- ☐ Using lots of descriptive details
- ☐ Using sequence words
- ☐ Clear handwriting
- ☐ Accurate spelling
- ☐ Using correct tense
- ☐ Using correct punctuation marks and avoiding capitalization mistakes.

**Good  
Luck**