تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

	almanahj.com/ae 2024 2025 موقع المناهج الإماراتية

تدريبات Maze متبوعة بالإجابات المسار المتقدم

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2025-03-02 12:30:22

المزيد من مادة لغة انجليزية:	ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر

صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

1	مواضيع مقترحة تدريبية للامتحان النهائي المسار العام
2	مواضيع مقترحة تدريبية للامتحان النهائي المسار المتقدم
3	مراجعة عامة وفق الهيكل الوزاري متبوعة بالإجابات المسار المتقدم
4	مراجعة عامة وفق الهيكل الوزاري متبوعة بالإجابات المسار العام
5	الدليل الإرشادي (الهيكل الوزاري) للقواعد المقررة في الامتحان النهائي المسار العام

GRADE 10 ADV- EXERCISE ON MAZE QUESTION

TERM 2 - 2025

She had been crying before I arrived.	
Checking questions	Did she cry before or after I arrived? Was she still crying when I arrived? Which action happened first: her crying or my arrival?
Grammatical structure	**Past time: past perfect continuous** subject + had + been + present participle (verb +ing) + rest of the sentence
Usage	The past perfect continuous tense is used to describe an action that was happening for a period of time in the past. It emphasises the duration or ongoing nature of the action. We can use past perfect continuous to describe a past action that continued up until a specific point in the past. In the above example, the woman was crying for an unspecified time in the past and stopped before the speaker arrived. We can also use it to talk about effects or reasons for the continuous past action where the results are still relevant at a point in the past. In the example below, the continuous past action of the sun shining had caused the ground to be hot in the past.
Other examples	Ahmed had been working at the hospital for over two years before he left for Spain. The sun had been shining and the ground was hot. How long had you been standing there before you met the manager?

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Exercise 1: Fill in the Gaps in a Paragraph

Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses (past perfect continuous tense):

Last weekend, the school soccer team finally won the championship. The players were exhausted but thrilled. They _____ (train) every evening for months before the tournament. Their coach, Mr. Diaz, _____ (plan) strategies since the start of the season. Even the goalkeeper, Jake, _____ (practice) diving saves for weeks. By the day of the final match, the team _____ (not/sleep) well for days because of nerves. When they scored the winning goal, everyone cheered wildly—they _____ (dream) of this moment all year!

Answers:

1. **had been training**

2. had been planning
3. had been practicing
4. hadn’t been sleeping
5. had been dreaming

Exercise 2: Choose the Correct Answer

Select the correct option (a or b) to complete the sentences:

1. Mia’s eyes were red because she _____ all night.
   a) had been crying
   b) had cried
2. By the time the guests arrived, the chef _____ the meal for hours.
   a) had been preparing
   b) had prepared
3. The roads were slippery because it _____ heavily since morning.
   a) had snowed
   b) had been snowing
4. The students _____ for the test, so they felt confident.
   a) had studied
   b) had been studying
5. Why was the floor covered in flour? _____ a cake?
   a) Had you baked
   b) Had you been baking

Answers:

1. a) had been crying (emphasizes ongoing action causing red eyes)

2. **a) had been preparing (focuses on duration before guests arrived)**
3. **b) had been snowing (ongoing action leading to slippery roads)**
4. **Both a and b are possible depending on context:**
    - **a) implies completion (studied and finished).**
    - **b) emphasizes ongoing preparation.**
5. **b) Had you been baking (links the messy floor to an ongoing action).**

She had eaten dinner before they arrived.	
Checking questions	Did she eat dinner first or did they arrive first? Was she eating dinner when they arrived? Was her dinner finished before they came?
Grammatical structure	**Past time: past perfect simple** subject + had + past participle + past simple past simple + subject + had + past participle
Usage	The past perfect tense is used to indicate that one action or event in the past was completed before another past action or point in time. Past perfect sentences also contain a past simple clause. The action in the past perfect clause happened before the action in the past simple clause. Adverbial clauses of time provide more information about the specific timing of the actions in a past perfect sentence.
Other examples	By the time we got to the station, the train had already left. She felt better after she had taken the medicine. We had waited at the cafe until they closed for the night.

Activate Windo

Exercise 1: Fill in the Gaps in a Paragraph

Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses (past perfect simple tense):

By the time the school bell rang, the students _____ (finish) their exams. Earlier that day, Sarah _____ (forget) her lunch

at home, so she borrowed money from her friend. The teacher _____ (already/announce) the results of the science project before the principal entered the room. Jake felt relieved because he _____ (complete) his homework the night before. However, no one _____ (expect) the surprise quiz that day!

Answers:

1. **had finished**
2. **had forgotten**
3. **had already announced**
4. **had completed**
5. **had expected**

Exercise 2: Choose the Correct Answer

Select the correct option (a or b) to complete the sentences:

1. **By the time the movie started, we _____ our snacks.**
   a) had bought
   b) had been buying
2. **Mia was upset because she _____ her keys.**
   a) had lost
   b) had been losing
3. **The team _____ the game before the rain began.**
   a) had won
   b) had been winning
4. **After they _____ dinner, they washed the dishes.**
   a) had eaten
   b) had been eating

5. **The gardener realized he _____ the wrong plants.**
   a) had planted
   b) had been planting

Answers:

1. **a) had bought (completed action before the movie started).**
2. **a) had lost (completed action causing Mia's upset).**
3. **a) had won (completed action before the rain).**
4. **a) had eaten (action completed before washing dishes).**
5. **a) had planted (completed action leading to the realization).**

Key Notes for Students:

- **Past perfect simple emphasizes completed actions that happened before another past action/time.**
- **Structure: had + past participle (e.g., *had eaten, had finished*).**
- **Common time markers: *by the time, before, after, already, when*.**

Original: We decided to act. Nominalisation: The decision to act was made.	
Checking questions	What is the verb in the first sentence? What is the noun form of 'decide' used in the second sentence? Which sentence sounds more formal?
Grammatical structure	**Nominalisation** A verb can be turned into a noun by adding a suffix at the end of the word. Some examples include: -tion, -ment, -al, -ence, -ure, -sis
Usage	Nominalisation is the process of changing a word, in this case, a verb into a noun. This is often used in academic writing to make sentences sound more formal, abstract, or focused on the idea rather than the action. When we use nominalised forms instead of verbs, we focus on products and results rather than processes.
Other examples	Original: The team reacted quickly to the situation. Nominalisation: The team's reaction to the situation was quick. Original: The police will investigate the crime scene. Nominalisation: The investigation will be conducted by the police. Original: The project failed because there were not enough resources. Nominalisation: The reason for the project failure was the lack of resources.

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Exercise 1: Fill in the Gaps in a Paragraph

Rewrite the bolded verbs/adjectives as nouns to complete the paragraph:

The scientist was excited (excite) about her latest discover (discover). After months of analyze (analyze) data, she concluded that the effective (effective) of the new drug was due to its able (able) to target specific cells.
Her persistent (persistent) paid off when she received an award for her innovate (innovate).

Answers:

1. **excitement**
2. **discovery**
3. **analysis**
4. **effectiveness**
5. **ability**
6. **persistence**
7. **innovation**

Exercise 2: Choose the Correct Nominalised Form

Select the correct nominalised noun (a, b, or c) to complete the sentences:

1. **The _____ of the new law caused widespread debate.**
   a) propose
   b) proposal
   c) proposing

2. **Her _____ to the problem surprised everyone.**
   a) solve
   b) solution
   c) solvable
3. **The _____ of the forest shocked environmentalists.**
   a) destroy
   b) destruction
   c) destroying
4. **His _____ in math earned him a scholarship.**
   a) excel
   b) excellence
   c) excellently
5. **The _____ of the ancient artifact took years.**
   a) preserve
   b) preservation
   c) preservative

Answers:

1. **b) proposal**
2. **b) solution**
3. **b) destruction**
4. **b) excellence**
5. **b) preservation**

Key Notes for Students:

- **Nominalisation turns verbs/adjectives into nouns to make writing more formal or concise.**
- **Common suffixes for nominalisation:**

- **-tion/-sion (e.g., *educate → education*)**
- **-ment (e.g., *develop → development*)**
- **-ance/-ence (e.g., *resist → resistance*)**
- **-ity (e.g., *possible → possibility*)**
- **-ness (e.g., *happy → happiness*).**

By the time you arrive, I will have finished my homework.	
Checking questions	Will I finish my homework before or after you arrive? When you arrive, will I still be working on my homework? At what point will my homework be completed?
Grammatical structure	**Future time: future perfect simple** Subject + 'will/won't have' + past participle + rest of the sentence with time phrase Rest of the sentence with time phrase, + subject + will have + past participle
Usage	The future perfect simple tense is used to describe an action that is expected or planned to be completed before a specific point in the future. This tense emphasises the completion of an action and is often used to highlight that something will be finished before a particular time or before an event occurs.
Other examples	They won't have finished the report by the time the meeting begins. In two month's time, they'll have moved to a new house. We'll have been friends for ten years by the end of this month.

Exercise 1: Fill in the Gaps in a Paragraph

Complete the paragraph with the correct future perfect simple form of the verbs in parentheses:

By the end of this year, our class _____ (complete) all the chapters in the syllabus. Ms. Lopez, our teacher, says that we _____ (study) over 50 poems by December! I'm sure my best friend, Ali, _____ (finish) his science project by next Monday because he's been working day and night. Sadly, I _____ (not/visit) all the museums on our field trip list by the time school

closes. But I hope we _____ (achieve) most of our academic goals by then!

Answers:

1. **will have completed**
2. **will have studied**
3. **will have finished**
4. **won't have visited**
5. **will have achieved**

Exercise 2: Choose the Correct Answer

Select the correct option (a, b, or c) to complete the sentences:

1. By next summer, she _____ her driving license.
   a) will get
   b) will have gotten
   c) will be getting
2. The construction workers _____ the bridge by the deadline.
   a) will have built
   b) will build
   c) will be building
3. By the time you read this email, I _____ the office.
   a) will leave
   b) will have left
   c) will be leaving
4. They _____ all the cookies before the party starts!
   a) will have eaten
   b) will eat
   c) will be eating

5. I’m sure the scientists _____ a solution by 2030.
   a) will find
   b) will have found
   c) will be finding

Answers:

1. **b) will have gotten**
2. **a) will have built**
3. **b) will have left**
4. **a) will have eaten**
5. **b) will have found**

Key Notes for Students:

- **Future perfect simple** is used for actions that **will be completed before a specific future time**.
- **Structure**: **will have + past participle** (e.g., *will have finished*).
- **Time markers**: *by the time, by next week, by 2030, before*.
- **Common mistakes**:

She left early so as to catch the train.	
Checking questions	Why did she leave early?
Grammatical structure	**Subordinating conjunctions** using ‘**so as to**’ main clause + ‘so as to’ + infinitive verb
Usage	We use subordinating conjunctions to connect a dependent clause (incomplete thought) to an independent clause (complete sentence). They are used when we want to show the relationship between two ideas. We use ‘so as to’ to talk about reasons for an action.
Other examples	They moved to the city so as to find better job opportunities. We wear sunscreen so as to protect our skin from UV rays. The students kept quiet so as not to disturb others in the library. How can we communicate the message so as to reach a wider audience?

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Exercise 1: Fill in the Gaps in a Paragraph

Complete the paragraph with "so as to" or "in order to" (both are correct, but use "so as to" where possible):

The city council installed solar panels on public buildings _____ reduce energy costs. They also planted more trees _____ improve air quality. Residents were advised to recycle diligently _____ minimize landfill waste. The mayor announced stricter emission rules _____ protect the environment. Finally, the community organized clean-up drives _____ ensure a greener future for everyone.

Answers:

1. so as to / in order to
2. so as to / in order to
3. so as to / in order to
4. so as to / in order to
5. so as to / in order to

(Note: "so as to" is slightly more formal than "in order to," but both are grammatically correct.)

Exercise 2: Choose the Correct Answer

Select the correct phrase (a, b, or c) to complete the sentences:

1. She practiced daily _____ win the competition.
   a) so as to
   b) because of
   c) even though

2. The students stayed late _____ finish their project.
   a) so as to
   b) unless
   c) in case
3. The company hired experts _____ improve its cybersecurity.
   a) so as to
   b) although
   c) as soon as
4. He wore a helmet _____ protect his head during the ride.
   a) so as to
   b) while
   c) whereas
5. They saved money _____ buy a new house.
   a) so as to
   b) until
   c) wherever

Answers:

1. **a) so as to**
2. **a) so as to**
3. **a) so as to**
4. **a) so as to**
5. **a) so as to**

Key Notes for Students:

- **"So as to"** is a subordinating conjunction used to express **purpose** (why something is done).
    - Structure: **Action + "so as to" + Purpose**

- Example: *He studied hard **so as to** pass the exam.*

- **Alternatives**: "in order to" or simply "to" (less formal).

Thankfully, the storm passed quickly.	
Checking questions	How does the speaker feel about the storm passing quickly? Is the speaker happy or unhappy that the storm ended quickly? Why might the speaker feel thankful?
Grammatical structure	**Adverbs: attitude** adverbial phrase, + subject + verb + rest of the sentence subject + verb + rest of the sentence + adverbial phrase
Usage	Adverbial phrases are groups of words that show the speaker's feelings, opinions, or attitude about what they are saying. These phrases often come at the beginning of a sentence to add a comment or reaction. For example, you can say, "To be honest, I didn't like the movie" to show your opinion or "Thankfully, it stopped raining" to express relief. They help make your sentences more personal and expressive
Other examples	With great excitement, she opened the letter from her dream university. In a serious tone, the teacher explained the rules. She faced the challenge in an optimistic way. She spoke with hesitation about the plan.

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Exercise 1: Fill in the Gaps in a Paragraph

Complete the paragraph with the correct attitude adverbial phrases from the word bank. Place them in the correct position (beginning or end of the sentence):
*(Word bank: **fortunately, unfortunately, interestingly, surprisingly, thankfully**)*

1. _____, the hikers had packed extra water before their trek.
2. The weather turned stormy halfway up the mountain, _____.

3. _____, no one had remembered to bring a map.
4. They decided to turn back early, _____.
5. _____, they found a shortcut to the base camp.

Answers:

1. **Fortunately**, the hikers had packed extra water before their trek.
2. The weather turned stormy halfway up the mountain, **unfortunately**.
3. **Surprisingly**, no one had remembered to bring a map.
4. They decided to turn back early, **interestingly**.
5. **Thankfully**, they found a shortcut to the base camp.

Exercise 2: Choose the Correct Sentence Structure

Select the sentence that correctly places the attitude adverbial phrase (a or b):

1. a) **Sadly**, the old library closed down last week.
   b) The old library closed down last week **sadly**.
2. a) The team won the match **amazingly**.
   b) **Amazingly**, the team won the match.
3. a) **Thankfully**, the firefighters arrived in time.
   b) The firefighters arrived in time **thankfully**.
4. a) **Strangely**, the cat refused to eat its favorite food.
   b) The cat refused to eat its favorite food **strangely**.
5. a) The concert was canceled **disappointingly**.
   b) **Disappointingly**, the concert was canceled.

Answers:

1. **a)** (Attitude adverbial phrases like "sadly" usually sound more natural at the **beginning**.)
2. **b)** (Placement at the beginning emphasizes the speaker's attitude.)
3. **a)** (Natural placement at the beginning.)
4. **a)** (Avoids ambiguity: "strangely" modifies the whole sentence, not *how* the cat refused.)
5. **b)** (Placement at the beginning is clearer and more formal.)

Key Notes for Students:

1. **Attitude adverbial phrases** express the speaker's opinion/feeling about the action (e.g., *fortunately, sadly, surprisingly*).
2. **Placement rules**:
    - **Beginning of sentence**:
        - *Surprisingly*, the test was canceled.
        - Use a **comma** after the adverbial phrase.
    - **End of sentence**:
        - The test was canceled, *interestingly*.
        - Use a **comma** before the adverbial phrase if it's added as an afterthought.