

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية



## أوراق عمل لتعزيز مهارات اللغة: المفردات، القواعد، والجمل الشرطية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج القطرية ← المستوى العاشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الثاني ← أوراق عمل ← الملف

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المزيد من مادة  
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: مدرسة هند بنت أبي سفيان

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب المستوى العاشر



الرياضيات



اللغة الانجليزية



اللغة العربية



التربية الاسلامية



المواد على تلغرام

صفحة المناهج  
القطرية على  
فيسبوك

## المزيد من الملفات بحسب المستوى العاشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

أوراق عمل الوحدة السابعة لتعزيز المفردات وقواعد اللغة غير مجابة

1

مراجعة شاملة للوحدة السادسة غير مجابة

2

مراجعة شاملة مجابة للوحدة السادسة والسابعة

3

مراجعة شاملة غير مجابة للوحدة السادسة والسابعة

4

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

أوراق عمل الأندلس منتصف الفصل غير مجابة

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## Remedial work

### Module 6 Vocabulary

#### Vocabulary

A. What are the opposites of the following words?  
What do you notice about their formation?

**unsuitable, inconvenient, illegal, irrational, impossible**

**suitable**

**un-**

**convenient**

**in-**

**legal**

**il-**

**rational**

**ir-**

**possible**

**im-**

B. Complete the table forming the opposites of the adjectives in the box.

patient literate regular  
secure logical correct  
affected mature practical  
aware responsible  
experienced polite kind  
appropriate relevant willing

The opposites of many English words are formed by adding a negative prefix (*un-*, *in-*, *il-*, *ir-*, *im-*) to the words. Notice the rules in the table below, but keep in mind that there are exceptions: e.g. *lucky-unlucky*, *realistic-unrealistic*, *reliable-unreliable*, *pleasant-unpleasant*, *professional-unprofessional*.

un-	in-	il- (+adj. starting with l)
<b>unaffected</b>	<b>insecure</b>	<b>illiterate</b>
<b>unaware</b>	<b>incorrect</b>	<b>illogical</b>
<b>unkind</b>	<b>inexperienced</b>	
<b>unwilling</b>	<b>inappropriate</b>	

ir- (+adj. starting with r)	im- (+adj. starting with m or p)
<b>irregular</b>	<b>impatient</b>
<b>irresponsible</b>	<b>immature</b>
<b>irrelevant</b>	<b>impractical</b>
	<b>impolite</b>



## Choose the correct answer

Read the following then put the words between brackets in the correct form.

1. The information provided was \_\_\_\_\_ to the discussion. (**relevant**)
2. His comment was \_\_\_\_\_ to the topic being discussed. (**relevant**)
3. The data seemed \_\_\_\_\_ given the current context. (**relevant**)
4. The train schedule became \_\_\_\_\_ during the storm. (**regular**)
5. The pattern of sales was \_\_\_\_\_, showing no clear trend. (**regular**)
6. He noticed the \_\_\_\_\_ timing of the meetings. (**regular**)
7. She felt \_\_\_\_\_ with the decision made by the team. (**happy**)
8. He was \_\_\_\_\_ about missing the event. (**happy**)
9. They were \_\_\_\_\_ when the project was delayed. (**happy**)
10. It was \_\_\_\_\_ of her to speak so harshly to her colleague. (**kind**)
11. His \_\_\_\_\_ remarks upset everyone in the room. (**kind**)
12. She felt hurt by his \_\_\_\_\_ behavior. (**kind**)
13. It was \_\_\_\_\_ of her to ignore her when she asked for help. (**kind**)
14. Joyce didn't get the job because she was \_\_\_\_\_. (**experienced**)
15. I argued with George, and now he is \_\_\_\_\_ to talk to me. (**willing**)

## Module 7 Vocabulary

**B. Look at the verbs in the box. Which prepositions are they followed by? Complete the table.**

depend cope benefit deal rescue recover insist  
spend escape cooperate communicate congratulate

with	on	from
cope	depend	benefit
deal	insist	rescue
cooperate	spend	recover
communicate	congratulate	escape

Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

- We should \_\_\_\_\_ with the new technology.  
a.cope      b.insist      c.recover      d.rescue
- We \_\_\_\_\_ our team on winning the competition.  
a. cooperated      b. escaped      c. congratulated      d. recovered
- Even though Ali sprained his ankle, he \_\_\_\_\_ on finishing the race.  
a. insisted      b. coped      c. congratulated      d. cooperated
- How long did it take to \_\_\_\_\_ from your illness?  
a.insist      b.deal      c.recover      d.congratulate
- The diet they recommend will \_\_\_\_\_ on your personal fitness level.  
a.rescue      b.recover      c.depend      d.communicate
- I deal \_\_\_\_\_ my schedule by planning everything in advance.  
A. with      b. on      c. for      D. from
- She learned how to cope \_\_\_\_\_ the pressure of her new job.  
A. on      B. for      C. with      D. from



8. I depend \_\_\_\_\_ my friends for support during tough times.  
A. on      B. for      C. with      D. from
9. They insisted \_\_\_\_\_ staying until the project was completed.  
A. on      B. for      C. with      D. from
10. I can always \_\_\_\_\_ on my older sister for help.  
A. depend      B. recover      C. rescue      D. cope
11. He doesn't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ with stress in his new job.  
A. depend      B. recover      C. rescue      D. cope
12. She managed to \_\_\_\_\_ with all the difficulties she faced last year.  
A. depend      B. recover      C. rescue      D. cope
13. I will always \_\_\_\_\_ on you to help me in tough situations.  
A. depend      B. recover      C. rescue      D. cope

2025

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موقع المناهج القطرية





## Module 6 Grammar

### Grammar 6a

**GRAMMAR REFERENCE**

## Module 6

### Future will

I'll work.	He'll sleep.
Will you work?	Will she sleep?
They won't work.	It won't sleep.

The **Future will** is used:

- to make predictions about the future, usually with **perhaps** and **probably** or after the verbs **believe, think, hope, expect, be sure**, etc.  
*She'll probably be here tomorrow.*
- to talk about on-the-spot decisions.  
*We've run out of milk; I'll go and buy some.*
- for promises.  
*Don't worry, I'll be on time!*
- for offers and requests.  
*I'll do the washing-up after dinner.*  
*Will you help me tidy my room?*
- for threats and warnings.  
*I won't speak to you ever again!*

### Future be going to

I'm going to stay.	He's going to leave.
Are you going to stay?	Is she going to leave?
They aren't going to stay.	It isn't going to leave.

The **Future be going to** is used:

- to talk about future plans and ambitions.  
*My brother is going to study biology.*
- to make predictions based on evidence.  
*Look out! You're going to trip over that chair.*

#### TIME EXPRESSIONS

tomorrow, tonight, next month/year/week/ Tuesday, etc.
this month/year/week/Tuesday, etc.
in an hour / a year, etc.
soon

We use the **Present Progressive** for planned future actions related to personal arrangements.  
*I'm travelling to Brussels tomorrow.*



## Practice

Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the following sentences.

- 1. Be careful! That knife .....**  
A. is going to cut you      B. has cut you      C. is cutting you      D. cuts
- 2. Watch out! The glass .....**  
A. is going to break      B. has broken      C. is breaking      D. breaks
- 3. Be careful! The ladder .....**  
A. is going to fall      B. has fallen      C. is falling      D. falls
- 4. The weather is very hot, I \_\_\_\_\_ on the AC.**  
A. switch      B. switched      C. will switch      D. am going to switch
- 5. I promise I \_\_\_\_\_ you some chocolates when I return from Spain.**  
A. bring      B. brings      C. am bringing      D. will bring
- 6. The sky is very cloudy. It \_\_\_\_\_**  
A. rains      B. is raining      C. will rain      D. is going to rain
- 8. The kids are running very fast, they \_\_\_\_\_**  
A. fall      B. will fall      C. are falling      D. are going to fall





Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

6. I promise, I \_\_\_\_\_ (**call**) you later.
7. I promise, I \_\_\_\_\_ (**explain**) everything to you.
8. I promise, I \_\_\_\_\_ (**bring**) your book tomorrow.
9. I promise, I \_\_\_\_\_ (**finish**) the report on time.
10. She's sure she \_\_\_\_\_ (**pass**) the exam.
11. I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ (**love**) this movie.
12. They're sure the event \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) a success.
13. I'm sure the package \_\_\_\_\_ (**arrive**) tomorrow.
14. Be careful! You \_\_\_\_\_ (**break**) the glass.



## Grammar 6b

### Conditional sentences types zero,1 and 2

#### Rule

1- IF type 1 is used to express Probability/real situation, likely to happen in the present/future

**IF+ present simple ( v+ s/es ), will+ base form (V1)**

ex.

*If you study hard, you will pass the test.*

2- IF type 2 is used to express Improbability/ unreal, imaginary situation in the present/ future / advice

**IF + past simple (V(2)/V+ ed/d ), would + base form**

ex.

*If we owned a net, we could play volleyball.*



## Practice

Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1. If you arrived on time, you ..... the meeting.  
A. miss                      B. missed                      C. would miss                      D. would not miss
2. If they painted the walls, the house ..... newer.  
A. looked                      B. looks                      C. would look                      D. is looking
3. If she finished her homework, she ..... outside.  
A. played                      B. plays                      C. would play                      D. is playing
4. If he followed the recipe, the cake ..... delicious.  
A. tastes                      B. tasted                      C. would taste                      D. will taste
5. If she studied more, she ..... higher grades.  
A. earned                      B. earns                      C. would earn                      D. is earning
6. If we practiced every day, we ..... better at basketball.  
A. become                      B. became                      C. would become                      D. would practice
7. If he cleaned his room, it ..... more organized.  
A. looked                      B. looks                      C. would look                      D. is looking
8. If she listened carefully, she ..... the instructions.  
A. understands                      B. would understand                      C. understood                      D. is understanding
10. If we walked to school, we ..... money on bus fares.  
A. saved                      B. saves                      C. would save                      D. are saving
11. If he runs fast, he .....the race.  
A. win                      B. has won                      C. will win                      D. would win



## Remedial worksheet

### Module 7 Grammar reference

Complete the sentences with the correct verb form (past perfect).

1. After they \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the house, it smelled fresh.
2. After she \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner, everyone sat down to eat.
3. After we \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the movie, we discussed it.
4. After he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) his homework, he went outside to play.
5. Before they painted the room, they \_\_\_\_\_ (remove) all the furniture.
6. Before he ate lunch, he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) all his tasks.
7. Before she left the house, she \_\_\_\_\_ (call) her friend.
8. Before they started the meeting, they \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) the agenda.
9. Before he joined the team, he \_\_\_\_\_ (study) the strategy.
10. Before they cleaned the house, they \_\_\_\_\_ (move) the furniture.