

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية



أوراق عمل ابن سينا منتصف الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2025-02-19 22:47:04

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية الاختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات و تقارير ا مذكرات و بنوك ا الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب المستوى العاشر



صفحة المناهج
القطرية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

اوراق عمل وموارد تعليمية شاملة لتعزيز مهارات اللغة لاختبار منتصف الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

1

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

2

أوراق عمل الوحدة السابعة لتعزيز المفردات وقواعد اللغة غير مجابة

3

مراجعة شاملة للوحدة السادسة غير مجابة

4

مراجعة شاملة مجابة للوحدة السادسة والسابعة

5



PRACTICE
MAKES
PERFECT

General Revision

مكتسبات التعلم

للسف العاشر - لغة إنجليزية

منتصف الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2024 / 2025

Modules 6 + 7

اسم الطالب: _____ الصف: (10 /)

رؤيتنا: متعلم ريادي لتنمية مستدامة ** رسالتنا: نرسى بيئة تعليمية شاملة ومبتكرة تعزز القيم والأخلاق و تؤهل المتعلم بمهارات عالية لإعداد جيل واع قادر على بناء مجتمع متقدم واقتصاد مزدهر



Vocabulary

Module 6 : Ex. A – B – C p. 74/75

un-		in-		im-	
unaffected	غير متأثر	insecure	خطر، غير آمن	impatient	عديم الصبر
unaware	جاهل - غافل	incorrect	غير صحيح	immature	غير ناضج
unkind	قاس - غير لطيف	inexperienced	قليل الخبرة	impractical	غير عملي
unwilling	متردد	inappropriate	غير مناسب	impolite	غير مهذب
unreliable	لا يعتمد عليه	inconvenient	مزعج	impossible	مستحيل
unsuitable	غير مناسب				
il-		ir-		ir-	
illiterate	لا يقرأ ولا يكتب	irregular	غير منتظم	irrelevant	غير مناسب
illogical	غير منطقي	irresponsible	غير مسؤول	irrational	غير معقول
illegal	غير قانوني				

Choose the correct answers.

- I don't think Ali should get a driving licence yet. He's so _____ mature for his age!
A. in B. **im** C. un D. il
- The politician was _____ willing to answer the reporters' questions and got up and left.
A. in B. im C. **un** D. il
- Whether I think you're good at maths or not is _____ relevant. The important thing is that you pass the exam.
A. **ir** B. im C. un D. il
- What I'm going to say may sound crazy and _____ logical, but it's true.
A. in B. im C. un D. **il**
- Lots of teenagers are _____ secure about their appearance. We need to help them feel confident.
A. **in** B. im C. un D. il
- Don't be _____ patient. I know it's a long queue, but it will be your turn soon.
A. in B. **im** C. un D. il
- My cousin is 24 years old and has a(n) _____ rational fear of cats.
A. in B. **ir** C. un D. il

8. Sometimes Henry works well, but sometimes he's lazy and other times he's lost lots of jobs for being _____ reliable.

- A. in B. im C. un D. il

Put the words in brackets in the correct forms.

9. Mike never says 'please' or 'thank you'. He's very _____ **impolite** _____ (polite).
10. Joyce didn't get the job because she was _____ **inexperienced** _____. (experienced)
11. I argued with George, and now he is _____ **unwilling** _____ (willing) to talk to me.
12. I don't trust Marshall. He is completely _____ **unreliable** _____. (reliable)

Module 7 : Ex. A – B – p. 91 : Prepositions

with		on		from	
cope	يتماشى / يتكيف مع	depend	يعتمد على	benefit	يستفيد من
deal	يتعامل مع	insist	يصر على	rescue	ينقذ من
cooperate	يتعاون مع	spend	ينفق على	recover	يشفي من
communicate	يتواصل مع	congratulated	يهنئ على	escape	يهرب من
link	يرتبط ب	rely	يعتمد على	die	يموت ب
				suffer	يعاني من

Choose the correct answers.

1. Jane is a good friend, who I can rely _____ for whatever I need.
A. in B. at C. **on** D. from
2. The firefighter rescued the baby _____ the burning building.
A. in B. at C. on D. **from**
3. How much did you spend _____ your new car?
A. in B. at C. **on** D. from
4. Eric shouldn't cope _____ the stress at this job so he quit.
A. in B. at C. on D. **with**
5. My sister insisted _____ lending me the money.
A. in B. at C. **on** D. from

6. Khalid finally recovered fully _____ his illness.
A. in B. at C. on D. **from**
7. If we all cooperate _____ each other, we will quickly solve the problem.
A. in B. **with** C. on D. from
8. I don't know if I'll go out tonight. It depends _____ how much studying I'll have.
A. in B. at C. **on** D. from
9. The tennis player _____ his injury and was able to play in the next tournament.
A. resulted in B. insisted on C. linked with D. **recovered from**
10. Do you think Fahad can _____ all the work I've given him?
A. **cope with** B. spend on C. recover from D. insist on
11. Amanda has been _____ terrible headaches lately.
A. leading to B. depending on C. dealing with D. **suffering from**

Complete the following sentences with the correct prepositions.

on / from / with

1. All the students benefitted _____ **from** _____ the exchange programme.
2. I find it difficult to cooperate _____ **with** _____ some of my colleagues.
3. A large percentage of the population depends _____ **on** _____ mobile phones to communicate with others.
4. A lion escaped _____ **from** _____ the zoo yesterday afternoon.
5. The government plans to increase the money they spend _____ **on** _____ agriculture.
6. There are many countries in the world that are struggling to deal _____ **with** _____ water shortage.
7. Ibrahim, we'd all like to congratulate you _____ **on** _____ winning this award.

Grammar M6

Future Simple Tense

1- **will+ v. "bare infinitive"** • تستخدم للتعبير عن: ...

• for on-the-spot decisions. قرارات سريعة

It's cold. I'll turn on the heating.

• for future predictions based on what we believe or imagine will happen تنبوء

-Tom will enjoy being retired. - I'm afraid Kelly will lose her job.

• for promises. (usually with the verbs promise, swear, etc.) وعود

I promise we'll go on holiday next year.

• Threats تهديدات مستقبلية

If you're late for work again, I'll tell your manager.

• Warnings تحذيرات

You should finish that report today or the boss will be disappointed.

• Hopes آمال

He hopes his manager will approve his leave.

• Offers عرض المساعدة

We'll give you a pay rise.

• for actions/events/situations which will definitely happen in the future and which we cannot control. أشياء مؤكدة الحدوث في المستقبل

She will be twenty next month.

Time expressions used with the future simple: يستخدم مع الكلمات

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/ month/year, tonight, soon, in a week/month/year

2- going to + v. "bare infinitive"

- مع الخطط و القرارات النوايا المسبقة لفعل الشيء (غالباً ما يحدد وقت) وخاصة مع أفعال مثل :

Planned / intended / decided I have decided that I am going to do more exercise in future.

: التنبؤ الذي له دليل نراه في المضارع مع ذكر الدليل في الجملة

I just read the weather report. It's going to be sunny.

The man is driving too fast. He is going to have an accident.

-مع بعض الأنشطة التي لا تفعل بدون قصد أو نية أو تفكير مسبق مثل (مشاهدة التلفاز / الدراسة / الوظيفة)

I am going to watch the TV news before I go to bed.

My sister is going to apply for a place at medical school.

He is going to be a doctor when he finishes school.

التحذير :

Watch out! Be careful! Pay attention! Look out!

Watch out! The baby is going to fall.

Choose the correct answers:

- I promise that I _____ you some Swiss chocolates when I return from Switzerland.
A. **will bring** B. will have brought C. am bringing D. bring
- The weather is very hot. I _____ on the AC.
A. am going to switch B. am switching C. **will switch** D. switch
- The sky is very cloudy. It _____
A. rains B. is raining C. will rain D. **is going to rain**
- I think, my uncle _____ home tomorrow.
A. returns B. **will return** C. is going to return D. will have returned
- I promise that I _____ you as soon as I reach Rome.
A. will have called B. call C. **will call** D. am calling
- The president _____ an announcement about the future of the company at four o'clock.
A. **is making** B. going to make C. be going to make D. make
- Don't worry about your shirt. I _____ it for you.
A. wash B. **will wash** C. going to wash D. washing

Correct the verbs in brackets.

- I think I **will order** (order) a pizza tomorrow.
- I hope you **will change** (change) your mind and play ice hockey with us tomorrow.
- I promise I **will make** (make) you scrambled eggs for breakfast tomorrow.
- Next year I **will be** (be) fifteen years old.
- I am feeling energetic. So, I think **will wash** I (wash) my car.
- He is a very careless driver. He **is going to crash** (crash).
- Salem **will play** (play) the final football match.
- Tonight, it seems like a nice night to be outside. I think I **will go** (go) for a walk after dinner.
- The weather is very hot. I **will turn** (turn) on the A.C.
- My car tires look low on air. I think I **will fill** (fill) them up at the next gas station.

Grammar M6

The Present Progressive

I	am	+V+ing
He, She, It, Ali	is (not)	+V+ing
We, They, You, Boys	are	+V+ing

الكلمات الدالة على المضارع المستمر

now, at present, at the moment, currently, today, these days, this week, this year next week, next year, tonight, tomorrow

✓ وصف حدث يحدث الان

Sister Aisha **is washing** the dishes right now.

I cant talk right now, **I'm driving**.

✓ وصف موقف مؤقت (فترة ويخلص):

I'm taking an intensive Spanish course this month.

Mike **is learning** French this year.

✓ وصف حدث مزعج يحدث بتكرار وخاصة مع كلمات (always – constantly - continually)

You **are always interrupting** me

You **are constantly making** a mess in the kitchen.

✓ وصف موقف يتغير ويتطور في الوقت الحالي

Air pollution **is increasing** in our city.

Fortunately, recycling **is becoming** more and more popular nowadays.

المضارع المستمر لوصف فعل في المستقبل

✓ نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن أفعال مستقبلية وبالتحديد عندما نخطط لشيء ما مسبقا في المستقبل القريب او البعيد مع العلم أن المخطط مؤكد أن يحدث بنسبة 100 %.

I am travelling to Canada this weekend.

I am going to watch a movie tonight.

✓ حدث مستقبلي تم التجهيز له (**booked – reserved – bought ticket – arranged**) وخاصة مع أفعال السفر والزيارة

I'm meeting my brother for lunch tomorrow. I have booked the table.

We **are visiting** Mexico with some friends next summer.

They **aren't leaving** until the end of next year.

We **are staying** with friends when we get to Boston.

Choose the correct answers:

1. They are _____ on their coats at the moment.
A. put B. puts C. put D. **putting**
2. I _____ a really good book now.
A. read B. reads C. **am reading** D. reading
3. Ahmed _____ a shower at the moment.
A. has B. have C. having D. **is having**
4. I _____ an intensive Spanish course this month.
A. take B. takes C. took D. **am taking**
5. They _____ eating their dinner right now because their food is too hot.
A. not B. don't C. **aren't** D. haven't
6. My mother is busy at the moment. She _____ her favourite programme.
A. watches B. **is watching** C. has watched D. watched
7. Some students _____ their homework in the classroom now.
A. were doing B. is doing C. did D. **are doing**
8. She _____ to the new student in her class at the moment.
A. speaks B. **is speaking** C. has spoken D. spoke
9. She usually Arabic stories but she _____ English stories these days.
A. **is reading** B. reads C. has read D. read
10. Listen! I think somebody _____ the piano.
A. plays B. **is playing** C. are playing D. played

Correct the verbs in brackets.

1. The chef **is washing** (wash) the dishes right now.
2. I **am taking** (take) an English course this month.
3. I can't talk right now. I **am driving** (drive).
4. Ahmed **is having** (have) I shower at the moment.
5. Students **are doing** (do) their homework now.
6. We **are playing** (play) tennis at the moment.
7. He **is reading** (read) an English magazine at the moment.
8. Hady **is writing** (write) a story at the moment.

Grammar M6

Conditional Sentences

الجمل الشرطية

Conditional clauses consist of two parts: the **if-clause** (hypothesis) and the **main clause** (result).

When the **if-clause** comes before the **main clause**, the two clauses are separated with a comma.

If you go to the gym, I'll come with you.

1- IF type Zero

الحالة الصفرية

General truth or scientific fact

تعبير عن الحقائق العلمية

1- IF When	P S (v+ s/es) مضارع بسيط	P S (v+ s/es) مضارع بسيط
ex. If / When you boil water, it evaporates. If you eat too much, you gain weight.		

2- IF type 1

الحالة الشرطية الأولى

Probability / real situation, likely to happen in the present/future

أشياء محتمل حدوثها في المستقبل أو المضارع

2- IF When	P S (v+ s/es) مضارع بسيط	simple future (will), imperative, can/must/may + bare infinitive الفعل بدون إضافة
ex. If there's enough time, we will play football in the park. If you study hard, you will pass the test. If you see a lion, run away.		

3- IF type 2

الحالة الشرطية الثانية

Improbability/ unreal, imaginary situation in the present/ future / • advice

أشياء غير محتمل حدوثها في المستقبل / وكذلك للنصيحة

2- IF	past simple (V(2)/V+ ed/d) ماضي بسيط - was / were / had	would/could/might + bare infinitive الفعل بدون إضافة
ex. If we had a net, we could play volleyball. (but we don't) (untrue in the present) If I were you, I wouldn't eat so much junk food. (advice)		

- If I heat water, it _____ .
 A. boils B. will boil C. would boil D. is going to boil
- If Ali _____ well, he will win the final match.
 A. playing B. plays C. play D. played
- If you _____ in the front row at the dolphin show, you will get wet.
 A. will sit B. sit C. must sit D. can sit

4. If you don't work hard, you _____ your goals.
A. **won't achieve** B. wouldn't achieve C. will achieve D. would achieve
5. If you get up early, you _____ the bus.
A. **will catch** B. catches C. would catch D. catch
6. Unless Hady _____ well, I won't take him anywhere with me again.
A. behaved B. **behaves** C. doesn't behave D. will behave
7. If she cooks well, we _____ a delicious meal.
A. eat B. eats C. **will eat** D. would eat
8. If my father _____ me, I will immediately go home.
A. call B. **calls** C. will call D. would call
9. If I _____ you, I wouldn't give a speech wearing that suit.
A. am B. will be C. would be D. **were**
10. If I had money, I _____ a new mobile.
A. **would buy** B. buys C. buy D. will buy

Correct the verb between brackets .

1. If it rains, the ground _____ **gets** _____ (get) wet.
2. If you pour oil on water, it _____ **floats** _____ (float).
3. If we put water in the freezer, it _____ **turns** _____ (turn) into ice.
4. If Ali _____ **studies** _____ (study) hard, he will pass the final test.
5. If you promise to pass the exam. I _____ **will bring** _____ (bring) you a present.
6. If he _____ **plays** _____ (play) well, he will join the national football team.
7. If I pass this course, I _____ **will improve** _____ (improve) my English.
8. I _____ **will go** _____ (go) shopping if I have time in the afternoon.
9. Unless Hady _____ **studies** _____ (study), he won't pass the test.
10. If I _____ **were** _____ (be) you, I would tell him the whole story.

Grammar M 7

Past Perfect

usage	past action happened before another one
used with	By + past date (2010) / 2 o'clock
Formation التكوين	
Affirmative	sub. + had + V(3) التصريف الثالث Ex. By 2016 my father had bought a new house.
Negative	sub. + had + not + V(3) التصريف الثالث Ex. By 2016 I hadn't bought my old car.
Question	wh + had + sub. + V(3) التصريف الثالث ? Ex. Where had you done your homework?

The Past Perfect Simple is used:

- to describe an action which was completed before a specific point of time in the past.

My mum had done the washing-up by midnight.

- to describe an action that was completed before another action in the past. We use the Past Perfect Simple for the action that happened first and the Past Simple for the action which followed.

The match had already started when we got to the stadium.

Choose the correct answers:

1. I was tired because I ----- a lot homework.

- A. had done B. does C. do D. will do

2. By the time I finished my homework, I ----- my room.

- A. finish B. had cleaned C. cleans D. will clean

3. The ferry had already left when we ----- at the port.

- A. arrive B. arriving C. arrived D. arrives

4. I had studied my lesson when my father ----- home.

- A. come B. came C. comes D. will come

5. By the time Ali arrived home, he ----- some groceries.

- A. will buy B. buys C. buy D. **had bought**

6. She -----several doctors before she found out what the problem was with her hand.

- A. visit B. **had visited** C. visits D. will visit

7. The teacher ----- the lesson by 8 o'clock yesterday.

- A. explains B. **had explained** C. will explain D. explain

8. By the time Hassan got up, his parents _____ for work.

- A. **had left** B. leaves C. was leaving D. is leaving

9. All the guests _____ by seven o'clock yesterday.

- A. arriving B. were arriving C. **had arrived** D. arrive

Correct the verbs in brackets.

1. By the time I arrived at the station, the train **had already left** (already/leave).
2. She **had finished** (finish) her homework by the time her parents got home.
3. By the time they called, we **had already made** (already/make) other plans.
4. When we reached the restaurant, they **had closed** (close) the kitchen.
5. By the time he apologized, she **had moved** (move) on from the argument.
6. The sun **had set** (set) by the time we arrived at the beach.
7. When the movie started, everyone **had taken** (take) their seats.
8. By the time he realized his mistake, it **had become** (become) too late to fix it.
9. When she woke up, the snowstorm **had stopped** (stop).
10. By the time the police arrived, the thief **had escaped** (escape).

Reading 1

Basketball

- 1 Basketball is a popular sport all around the world. It is fun to play and easy to learn. The sport has an interesting history.
- 2 In 1891, a man named James Naismith was a teacher at the International YMCA Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts. He wanted to create a new game to keep his students active during the winter months. He wrote down 13 basic rules for the game of basketball and nailed a peach basket to the wall of the gymnasium. The first game was played with a soccer ball. The players had to throw the ball into the peach basket to score a point. They had to use their hands to get the ball out of the basket when someone scored.
- 3 The game quickly grew in popularity. In 1893, the first women's basketball game was played at Smith College. The game was similar to the men's game, but there were some differences. The court was divided into three zones, and each player could only stay in one zone. There were nine players on each team. The teams used a large soccer ball instead of a basketball.
- 4 In 1936, basketball became an Olympic sport. The first Olympic basketball tournament was held in Berlin, Germany. The United States won the gold medal. They beat Canada 19-8 in the final game. The US men's basketball team has won 15 of the 18 Olympic tournaments since then.
- 5 In 1946, the Basketball Association of America (BAA) was created. It was the first professional basketball league in the United States. The BAA merged with the National Basketball League (NBL) in 1949 to become the National Basketball Association (NBA). Today, the NBA is one of the most popular sports leagues in the world.
- 6 Basketball is now played by over 300 million people worldwide. It is a fast-paced and exciting sport that continues to grow in popularity.

1. What is the text MAINLY about?

- A. the creation of the basketball association
- B. the first Olympic basketball tournament
- C. the rules of basketball game
- D. the history of basketball**

2. Who was James Naismith?

- A. a teacher at the international YHCA training school**
- B. the founder of the national basketball association
- C. the coach of the first women’s basketball team
- D. a basketball player from Germany

3. Read the following from paragraph 2.

He wrote down 13 basic rules for the game of basketball and nailed a peach basket to the wall of the gymnasium

Which word is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word above?

- A. dropped
- B. watched
- C. talked
- D. fixed**

4. What do the following LETTERS refer to?

BAA	Basketball Association of America
NBL	National Basketball League

5. How does the first women’s basketball game differ from the men’s game? Mention TWO differences.

Difference 1	the court was divided into three zones / each player could stay in one zone
Difference 2	There were nine players on each team / The teams used a large soccer ball instead

6. What happened in the following DATES?

1893	the first women's basketball game was played at Smith College.
1936	basketball became an Olympic sport

Reading 2

Henry Ford

1 Henry Ford was born on July 30, 1863, in Greenfield Township, Michigan. His parents were William and Mary Ford. He had four brothers and one sister.

2 He went to school until he was 15. Then he worked for his father's company. It made farming tools and machines. Henry didn't like working on the farm. He liked machines. In 1888, he went to Detroit and worked as an engineer for the Edison Illuminating Company. Thomas Edison was a friend of Henry Ford. He was also a famous inventor. He invented the light bulb.

3 In 1891, Henry married Clara Bryant. They had one child, Edsel Ford. In 1903, Henry and some friends started the Ford Motor Company. It made cars that rich people could buy. But Henry Ford wanted to make a car that everyone could buy. The first Model T came out in 1908. It cost \$850. In 1913, Henry Ford started using the assembly line to make cars. This made the cars cheaper. By 1924, the price of a Model T was \$290. Many people could now buy a car.

4 In 1932, Henry Ford built a city in Brazil. It was called Fordlandia. He wanted to get rubber for his cars from the Amazon rainforest. But Fordlandia didn't work. The trees didn't grow, and there was disease. In 1943, Henry Ford's grandson, Henry Ford II, became president of the Ford Motor Company. Henry Ford died on April 7th, 1947 in Fair Lane, Michigan.

5 Henry Ford changed America with his invention of the automobile. He changed the world with his invention of the assembly line. He also changed how we work with his idea of paying workers more money. He was a great inventor and businessman.

1. What is the text MAINLY about?

- A. building a car city in Brazil
- B. how much Henry Ford's cars are
- C. the history of making the Ford Car
- D. different models of cars invented by Henry Ford

2. In paragraph 2, which of the following is TRUE about Henry Ford?

- A. He liked machines.
- B. He enjoyed working on farms.
- C. He had 3 brothers and 2 sisters.
- D. He worked for his father's company at the age of 14.

3. Read the following from paragraph 3.

Henry Ford started using the assembly line to make cars. This made the cars cheaper.

Which word is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word above?

- A. competition
- B. production
- C. painting
- D. drawing

4. In paragraph 3, how does the First Model T differ from the New Model T cars?
Mention ONE difference for each model.

First Model T car	850 / expensive
New Model T car	290 / cheaper

5. In paragraph 5, what are the changes that Henry made to America?
Mention TWO details.

Detail 1	He changed the world with his invention of the assembly line.
Detail 2	He also changed how we work with his idea of paying workers more money

6. What do the following DATES refer to?

1888	he went to Detroit and worked as an engineer for the Edison Illuminating Company
1932	Henry Ford built a city in Brazil.

Writing

Module 6 write advantages and disadvantages essay

Study SB p. 80

Steps for Writing an Advantages and Disadvantages Essay

1. Understand the Question

- Carefully read and analyze the essay prompt to identify the topic and ensure you address both the advantages and disadvantages clearly.

2. Brainstorm Ideas

- List out all possible advantages and disadvantages related to the topic. Focus on relevant points and prioritize the most significant ones.

3. Plan the Structure

- Use a clear structure:
 - Introduction: Introduce the topic and give a brief overview of what will be discussed.
 - Main Body: Write one paragraph (or more) for advantages and another for disadvantages.
 - Conclusion: Summarize the main points and provide a balanced or personal opinion.

4. Write the Essay

- Develop your ideas in well-organized paragraphs, ensuring each has a clear topic sentence, supporting details, and examples where necessary.

5. Revise and Edit

- Proofread for grammar, spelling, and sentence structure errors. Ensure the essay maintains balance and addresses both sides of the argument equally.

Helpful Phrases for Writing an Advantages and Disadvantages Essay

1. Introduction:

- "In today's world, [topic] has become a subject of debate, with both its benefits and drawbacks being widely discussed."

2. Advantages Section:

- "One significant advantage of [topic] is that..."
- "Another benefit worth mentioning is..."

3. Disadvantages Section:

- "On the other hand, a major disadvantage of [topic] is..."
- "However, it is important to consider the downside, such as..."

4. Balancing Both Sides:

- "While there are clear advantages, it is also crucial to acknowledge the disadvantages."

5. Conclusion:

- "In conclusion, although [topic] offers several advantages, its disadvantages should not be overlooked. A balanced approach is necessary."

Steps for Writing a Story

1. Develop Your Idea

- Decide on the central theme or message of your story. Identify the main characters, setting, and plot.

2. Create an Outline

- Map out the beginning, middle, and end. Include key events and turning points to guide your writing.

3. Write the First Draft

- Start with a strong hook to grab the reader's attention. Build the story step by step, focusing on character development and plot progression.

4. Add Depth and Detail

- Use descriptive language, dialogue, and sensory details to bring the story to life. Show, don't just tell.

5. Edit and Revise

- Review the story for clarity, pacing, grammar, and overall flow. Refine your writing to make it more engaging and polished.

5 Helpful Phrases for Writing a Story

1. Starting the Story:

- "It all began on a cold, stormy night when..."

2. Building Suspense:

- "Little did they know, something unexpected was about to happen."

3. Describing a Setting:

- "The air was thick with the scent of pine, and the only sound was the rustling of leaves."

4. Introducing Conflict:

- "Everything seemed perfect until suddenly, disaster struck."

5. Concluding the Story:

- "And from that day on, nothing was ever the same again."

Module 7

Write A summary of an extract from a novel.

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Steps for Writing a Summary of an Extract from a Novel

1. Read and Understand the Extract

- Read the extract carefully, focusing on the main events, characters, and themes. Ensure you understand the central ideas before summarizing.

2. Identify Key Points

- Highlight the most important events, actions, or ideas in the extract. Avoid minor details or subplots that do not contribute significantly to the overall understanding.

3. Organize Your Thoughts

- Arrange the key points in a logical order, reflecting the sequence in the extract. Ensure the summary flows cohesively.

4. Write Concisely

- Use clear and concise language to condense the extract into a shorter version. Avoid including your own opinions or interpretations.

5. Revise and Edit

- Check the summary for accuracy, ensuring it captures the essence of the extract. Revise for clarity, grammar, and structure.

Helpful Phrases for Writing a Summary

1. Introducing the Summary:

- "The extract focuses on [character/situation] and highlights..."

2. Describing the Plot:

- "In this passage, [character] faces the challenge of..."

3. Explaining Themes:

- "The key theme explored in the extract is..."

4. Summarizing the Ending:

- "The extract concludes with [event/outcome], leaving readers with..."

5. Linking Key Points:

- "Throughout the passage, [author/character] emphasizes..."