

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية



أوراق عمل الوحدة السابعة لتعزيز المفردات وقواعد اللغة غير مجابة

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

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: مدرسة روضة بنت جاسم

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

مراجعة شاملة للوحدة السادسة غير مجابة

1

مراجعة شاملة مجابة للوحدة السادسة والسابعة

2

مراجعة شاملة غير مجابة للوحدة السادسة والسابعة

3

أوراق عمل الأندلس منتصف الفصل غير مجابة

4

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

أوراق عمل الأندلس منتصف الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

5

Name:

Class:.....

G10

Vocabulary List Unit 7



word	meaning	word	meaning
attack		myth	
blind		struggle	
grab		overcome	
gaze		oversize	
companion		overhear	

Choose any four words from the list above and use them in new sentences of your own:

1-.....

2-.....

3-.....

4-.....

.....



Copy the following words:

Words	Copy1	Copy2	Copy3	Copy4
Attack				
blind				
grab				
gaze				
companion				
myth				
struggle				
overcome				
oversize				
overhear				
depend on				
cope with				
benefit from				
deal with				
rescue from				
recover from				
insist on				
spend				
escape from				

Fill in the blanks with the correct words:

companions myth overhear blind attacking

1. The two men have been _____ since they were in school together.
2. I took a _____ friend for a ride on my tandem bicycle.
3. The army has been criticized for _____ the unarmed civilian population.
4. The popular _____ is that air travel is more dangerous than travel by car or bus.
5. John _____ his boss talking about how badly the company was doing.

grabbed oversize gazing struggle overcome

1. He _____ all obstacles in his path to the top.
2. Someone jumped out of the shadows and _____ my handbag.
3. Many single parents _____ to bring their children up on a low income.
4. My grandparents loves to wear _____ clothes.
5. Ameena loves _____ out of the window while travelling in her dad's car.
6. When he realized that he was late, he _____ his coat and rushed out of door.

with	meaning	on	meaning	from	meaning
cope		depend		benefit	
deal		insist		rescue	
cooperate		spend		recover	
communicate		rely		escape	
link		congratulate		die	
				suffer	

Choose the correct answer:

- Jane is a good friend, who I can rely _____ for whatever I need.
A. in B. at C. on D. from
- The firefighter rescued the baby _____ the burning building.
A. in B. at C. on D. from
- How much did you spend _____ your new car?
A. in B. at C. on D. from
- Eric shouldn't cope _____ the stress at this job so he quit.
A. on B. at C. with D. from
- My sister insisted _____ lending me the money.
A. on B. at C. with D. from
- Khalid finally recovered fully _____ his illness.
A. on B. at C. with D. from
- If we all cooperate _____ each other, we will quickly solve the problem.
A. on B. at C. with D. from
- I don't know if I'll go out tonight. It depends _____ how much studying I'll have.
A. on B. at C. with D. from



Complete with (on, from or with).

1. All the students benefitted _____ the exchange programme.
2. I find it difficult to cooperate _____ some of my colleagues.
3. The tennis player recovered _____ his injury and was able to play in the next tournament.
4. A large percentage of the population depends _____ mobile phones to communicate with others.
5. Do you think Fahad can cope _____ all the work I've given him?
6. A lion escaped _____ the zoo yesterday afternoon.
7. The government plans to increase the money they spend _____ agriculture.
8. There are many countries in the world that are struggling to deal _____ water shortage.
9. Amanda has been suffering _____ terrible headaches lately.
10. Ibraheem, we'd all like to congratulate you _____ winning this award.
11. It's getting dark, so I insisted _____ giving you a lift home.

Grammar 7a- SB.88 GR.140

Past perfect simple

Past perfect is used:

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

Past Simple & Past Perfect

After As soon as Because	past perfect (had + p.p.)	past simple (v.+ed-d)
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Ex. After I had done my homework, I went out with my friends.

Ex. After I had been working in Qatar for 5 years, I travelled abroad.

Ex. I was tired because I had played all day.

Before By the time When	past simple (v.+ed-d)	past perfect (had + p.p.)
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Ex. Before I went out with my friends, I had done my homework.

Ex. Before I travelled abroad, I had been working in Qatar for 5 years.

Choose the correct answers:

1. I was tired because I _____ all the morning.
A. had worked B. had been working C. have worked D. have been working
2. After I _____ my homework, I went to the cinema.
A. finish B. had finished C. finished D. have finished
3. The ferry had already left by the time we _____ at the port.
A. arrive B. had arrived C. arrived D. have arrived
4. After Hasna _____ the documentary, she went to bed.
A. was watching B. has watched C. was watched D. had watched
5. After we _____ our work, we went home.
A. finish B. finished C. had finished D. have finished
6. I had studied my lesson when my father _____.
A. come B. came C. has come D. had come
7. Before we _____, we had called our friends.
A. go B. went C. had gone D. have gone
8. We _____ our lunch until we prayed.
A. eat B. ate C. didn't eat D. hadn't eaten
9. By the time Ali arrived home, he _____ some groceries.
A. bought B. have bought C. has bought D. had bought
10. When he entered the living room, he noticed that someone _____ over her vase of flowers.
A. knocked B. had knocked C. has knocked D. was knocking

Correct the verbs in brackets.

1. The writer _____ (write) articles on various topics before he came.
2. They _____ (play) football in that field before it started to rain.
3. She _____ (go) to the coffee shop before she came home.
4. My father came home after my uncle _____ (leave).
5. We _____ (stop) in that shop before we came home.
6. After Adel _____ (finish) his work, she went to lunch.
7. After she had moved out, I _____ (find) her notes.
8. By the time he phoned her, she _____ (find) someone new.
9. By 10 o'clock yesterday, the students _____ (finish) their project.
10. After the boy _____ (cook) his food, he went to club.
11. When we went home, we _____ (paint) our flat.
12. My father _____ (read) the newspaper by the time he had lunch.
13. We had changed our flat before the accident _____ (happen).
14. Mary _____ (give) me Tony's address before she left.
15. When the boys _____ (arrive) at the cinema, the film had already started,
16. They took a shower after they _____ (finish) the game.
17. Alan _____ (watch) TV after he had had lunch.
18. Uncle David went to the doctor after he _____ (be) ill for a month.
19. Before the police caught the thief, he _____ (steal) two more watches.
20. Dad drove me home after I _____ (fell) into the water.

Rewrite the following sentence using the word given:

1. The boy played football, he changed his clothes first. (After)

2. We called our friends but before that we had our lunch. (As soon as)

3. It started raining. Then we reached the park. (by the time)

4. Saeed's flight landed. Then his parents arrived at the airport. (after)

5. The captain and his crew spent many days at sea. Then they finally reached the island. (before)

6. The train left. Then Nasser arrived at the station. (by the time)

7. Philip washed his car. A while later it started to rain. (before)

Reading 1

Earth has several layers. The hard outer layer is the crust. The crust is the part of Earth that we live and walk on. The inside of Earth is the core. The outer part of the core is a very hot liquid metal.

Between the outer core and the crust is a layer called the mantle. The mantle is molten rock –made liquid (melted) by heat. The molten material is called magma.

There are cracks in Earth’s crust. There are places where the crust is thin. Sometimes the hot magma from the mantle bursts through the crust in these places. When the magma bursts through, it is called lava. Ash, steam, and rocks also escape through the opening. The opening is a volcano. When lava escapes from a volcano, the volcano is erupting.

A volcano gives some hints before it erupts. **Steam**, gas, and little spurts of lava show that the volcano is active. Some volcanoes do not erupt for many years. These volcanoes are dormant. Some volcanoes will not erupt again. These volcanoes are extinct.

Volcanoes have different shapes. They can be tall like mountains or flat like shields. They have different eruption styles and materials. They can have different locations. They can be on the ground, under the water... even on other planets!

Volcano eruptions can be dangerous. The gases that are released during an eruption can be poisonous. Eruptions may change the way the land looks. Eruptions may destroy trees, homes, and other structures.

A volcano even changes itself when it erupts. It may get bigger as the lava, cinder, and ash are added to its sides. It may have a crater at the top. It may collapse and leave a bowl-shaped hole in the ground.

Scientists use a wide variety of techniques to monitor volcanoes, including seismographic detection of the earthquakes and tremor that almost always precede eruptions, precise measurements of ground deformation that often accompanies the rise of magma, changes in volcanic gas emissions, and changes in gravity and magnetic fields. They use what they learn to help people predict volcano eruptions.

1. Where can you find volcanoes?

- A. on the land B. in the sea C. on other planets D. all of the above

2. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about a volcano?

- A. Volcanoes have similar shapes.
B. Volcanoes give some hints before it erupts.
C. A volcano even changes itself when it erupts.
D. When lava escapes from a volcano, the volcano is erupting.

3. What does the underlined word " Steam " in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. fog B. vapour C. heat D. water

4. Where do Volcanoes erupt?

- A. In places where Earth's crust is thin B. In places where Earth's crust is cracked
C. In places where they are unexpected D. Both a and b

5. What hints do the volcano gives before it erupts? Mention three hints.

hint 1	
hint 2	
hint 3	

6. Mention two dangerous results of volcano eruptions?

Result 1	
Result 2	

8. Based on the text, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG).

1. The crust is the hard outer layer of Earth where we live and walk. ()
2. Magma is the name for molten rock that escapes from a volcano. ()

9. Based on the text, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG)

1. Dormant volcanoes are those that erupt frequently. ()
2. Scientists use seismographs to detect earthquakes that may precede volcanic eruptions. ()



Reading2

The Ring of Fire is an enormous chain of volcanoes all around the Pacific Ocean. The ring goes from New Zealand up to Asia and across the ocean to Alaska. From Alaska, the ring continues southward along the coast of both North and South America. More than seventy-five percent of the world's volcanoes are located in this ring.

Scientists are interested in studying the Ring of Fire because they can observe plate tectonics at work there. In 1912, a German scientist, Alfred Wegener, came up with the first theory of land movement. Wegener said continents are made up of lighter rocks resting on heavier material. Similar to the way large things move while floating on water, Wegener suggested that the positions of the continents were not fixed, but that they moved slightly. Later, scientists discovered most of Wegener's ideas were right on the mark. They then developed the theory called plate tectonics.

According to plate tectonics, the surface of the Earth consists of a number of enormous plates or sections of rock, each about eighty kilometers thick. The plates float and slowly move at speeds between one to ten centimeters every year. That is about the rate your fingernails grow! Within the Ring of Fire, new material for the Earth's plates is constantly being created as hot liquid rock called magma flows from the center of the Earth up to the ocean floor. All the existing plates on the Earth's surface have to move slightly to make room for the new material.

As plates move both away from and toward each other, they **run into** each other. When they hit each other, one plate might move under another. This process is called subduction. Subduction frequently causes earthquakes. It may also result in the bottom plate melting due to the extreme temperatures under the top plate. The magma created in this process can rise to the Earth's surface and come out through volcanoes, as can be seen along the Ring of Fire.

1. What is the main purpose of the text?

- A. How the plates on the Earth’s surface move in different ways
- B. How plate tectonics, volcanoes, and earthquakes are related
- C. The most active volcanoes found in the Ring of Fire
- D. The location of the Ring of Fire

2. According to the reading, which is true about the Ring of Fire?

- A. The ring gets bigger each year.
- B. The ring was discovered in the 20th century.
- C. All of the volcanoes along the ring are active.
- D. Most of the volcanoes on Earth are part of the ring.

3. What does the underlined word “run into” in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. find
- B. erupt
- C. meet
- D. move

4. According to paragraph 2, Why are scientists interested in studying the Ring of Fire?

Reason 1	
Reason 2	

5. According to paragraph 3, What happens within the Ring of Fire? Mention two points.

Point 1	
Point 2	

6. According to paragraph 4, What can result from the movement of tectonic plates during subduction? Mention two results.

Result 1	
Result 2	

7. Based on the text, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG)

1. The Ring of Fire is located around the Atlantic Ocean. ()
2. Alfred Wegener proposed the idea of continental drift. ()

8. Based on the text, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG)

1. Subduction can result in earthquakes and the formation of magma. ()
2. The Earth's tectonic plates move at speeds of several meters per year. ()



Writing

Plan

A summary paragraph of an extract from a novel

THE FIRST ONE OR TWO SENTENCES

Describe the main characters (the who) appearing in the extract and the setting (the where and when things take place).

THE NEXT TWO OR THREE SENTENCES

Outline the main theme of the extract and describe the main events that happen (the what).

THE FOLLOWING TWO OR THREE SENTENCES

Discuss the details of the extract that support the main theme, such as how the characters try to deal with a situation or react to events (the how and why). Details should be presented in chronological order.

THE FINAL SENTENCE

Explain the message or moral of the extract, if there is one.

Sentences 1&2

- Who are the main characters?
- When and where does the story take place?

Sentences 3&4

- What is the main theme?
- What are the main events?

Sentences 5&6

- How do the events take place?
- Why do the events take place?

Final sentence

- What is the message or moral of the story?

