

أوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في قواعد اللغة والمفردات والتقارير الشفهية



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج القطرية ⇨ المستوى العاشر ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الثاني ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

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المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: مدرسة حمد بن عبد الله

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

مكتسبات وأوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في المفردات والقواعد والقراءة والكتابة مع الإجابة النموذجية

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مكتسبات وأوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في المفردات والقواعد والقراءة والكتابة

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Reading

Solar Power

1. What if there was a clean, limitless, and free source of electricity available to almost everyone in the world? Well, solar energy closely fits this description. Yet, for some reason, less than one-tenth of one percent of the energy used in the world comes from solar power. The solar energy depends on sunlight and the cells. So, let's take a look at the advantages and disadvantages of the most natural resource of all.
2. The benefits of solar energy are considerable. There is plenty of sunlight and it is a renewable resource. There is more than enough for everyone. We will not run out as long as the sun continues to burn. Another advantage is that solar energy is safe for the environment. It does not produce greenhouse gases, and therefore doesn't contribute to the problem of global warming. Similarly, it does not require anything that might cause physical damage to the environment.
3. However, there are several disadvantages. To begin with, the amount of solar energy that is available changes at different times. sometimes large sometimes very little. Therefore, another energy supply is needed to enhance solar energy when the sun goes in. Another point is that solar panels are expensive to install. This means that people or companies can't always afford them.
4. In conclusion, although solar energy is said to be superior to fossil fuels Personally, I think that solar energy is very necessary as it is a clean energy. Hopefully, technology improves, solutions will be found, and we will be able to take full advantage of solar power.



1. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. to describe the structure of turbines in solar farms
- B. to compare solar power to other sources of energy
- C. to explain how electricity is produced using solar turbines
- D. to give information about the benefits and problems of solar power

Read the following.

However, there are several disadvantages. To begin with, the amount of solar energy that is available changes at different times.

2. What is the closest in meaning to the underlined word “disadvantages”?

- A. pros
- B. harmless
- C. benefits
- D. drawbacks

3. Read the text again and decide if the statements below are True, False or Not Mentioned. Write (T), (F) or (NM).

| | |
|--|-------|
| A. Less than one-tenth of one percent of the energy used the world comes from solar power. | |
| B. The benefits of solar energy aren't considerable. | |



4. According to paragraph (1), Mention two things the solar energy depends on?

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1 st thing | |
| | |
| 2 nd thing | |
| | |

5. According to paragraph (2), what are the benefits of solar power? Mention TWO benefits

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 st Benefit | |
| | |
| 2 nd Benefit | |
| | |

6. Based on paragraph (3), what are the drawbacks of using solar power?
Mention TWO drawbacks.

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1 st Drawback | |
| | |
| 2 nd Drawback | |
| | |



Vocabulary

M.8

| Verb | Noun |
|----------|--|
| build | a machine - a road - a bridge - an airport |
| develop | skills and talent - new technology - an idea |
| make | cars - a documentary - a cake |
| create | a web page - problems - a dish - jobs |
| produce | electricity or - power - oranges |
| invent | a machine - the telephone |
| discover | an island - planet - the truth - oil |

Choose the correct answers.

1. Every week, my mother _____ me a cake.

- A. builds C. develops
B. makes D. invents

2. Graham Bell _____ the telephone.

- A. discovered C. invented
B. created D. made

3. Could you _____ a new web page for me?

- A. invent C. create
B. discover D. produce

4. The government will _____ a new bridge over the Nile River.

- A. discover C. develop
B. build D. invent

Fill in the gaps with words from the box.

1. _____ the bridge will cause very little harm to the environment.
2. The team is going to _____ a series of documentaries about the effects of traffic congestion.



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| Word | Meaning | Word | Meaning |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| smog | ضباب | fossil fuels | الوقود الأحفوري |
| acid rain | مطر حمضي | alternative energy | الطاقة البديلة |
| toxic waste | النفايات السامة | oil spill | تسرب النفط |
| deforestation | التصحر | firewood | حطب الوقود |

Choose the correct answers.

1. A major cause of climate change is the burning of fossil _____ to create energy.

- A. deforestation B. waste C. rain D. fuels

2. _____ is a serious problem which the government needs to deal with immediately.

- A. deforestation B. toxic waste C. acid rain D. fossil fuels

3. People with breathing problems should avoid going out because of the _____.

- A. alternative energy B. toxic waste C. acid rain D. smog

4. Pollution in the atmosphere causes _____, which damages buildings.

- A. alternative energy B. toxic waste C. acid rain D. oil spill

5. The factory was closed down because it was pumping _____ into a nearby river.

- A. alternative energy B. toxic waste C. acid rain D. oil spill

6. The government is considering spending more money researching _____ sources.

- A. alternative energy B. toxic waste C. acid rain D. oil spill

7. There are fears of a(n) _____ because the engine of the tanker is leaking.

- A. alternative energy B. toxic waste C. acid rain D. oil spill

Fill in the gaps with words from the box.

fuel - toxic - acid - spill - smog

1. As we flew into the airport, we could see a murky yellow _____ hovering over the city.

2. Sulfur emissions from steel mills become _____ rain.

3. The government decided to prohibit the import of _____ waste.

4. The oil _____ caused terrible damage to the fragile ecology of the coast.



M.9

| phrase | Meaning |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| I'm a little short of cash | لا يملك المال الكافي |
| that's currently out of stock | انتهى المخزون |
| could I have a refund | إعادة المال |
| it's a rip-off | يخدع |
| money is no object | السعر ليس مشكلة |
| I am on a tight budget | تقشف |
| I can spare some cash | تقشف |
| I'm just browsing | يتصفح |
| it costs a fortune | غالي جدا |
| I'm broke | مفلس |
| that's steal | رخيص جدا |

cash - broke - fortune - refund - rip - object - browsing - steal - stock - budget - spare

- Unfortunat they had no more-white coat _____stock.
- I can't lend you any money because I'm _____.
- He couldn't afford to buy much as he was a little short of _____.
- Many pensioners are a little _____ cash; indeed, they are often on fixed incomes.
- For a millionaire like him, money is no _____.
- I would love to invite them, but it will cost me a _____ to do that.
- I'm on a tight _____ this month, so I can't go out to dinner with you.
- I was just _____ the Internet looking for some information.
- Could I have a _____ if you canceled the holiday?
- Don't eat in the museum restaurant – it's a _____ -off.
- My phone was so cheap, that's _____.



| dis- | mis- | - less |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| dissatisfy | mislead | harmless |
| dishonest | misspell | wireless |
| disrespect | misplace | hopeless |
| disappear | misinform | worthless |
| disapprove | misbehave | endless |

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

1. Don't worry! This is a snake. **(harm)**
2. Nasser always wants to become an artist but his parents
(approve)
3. The new mouse of my laptop is very comfortable as it is ----- **(wire)**
4. This article is**(lead)** us. You can't lose ten kilos in three days!
5. My father won't buy anything for me if I continue to**(behave)**

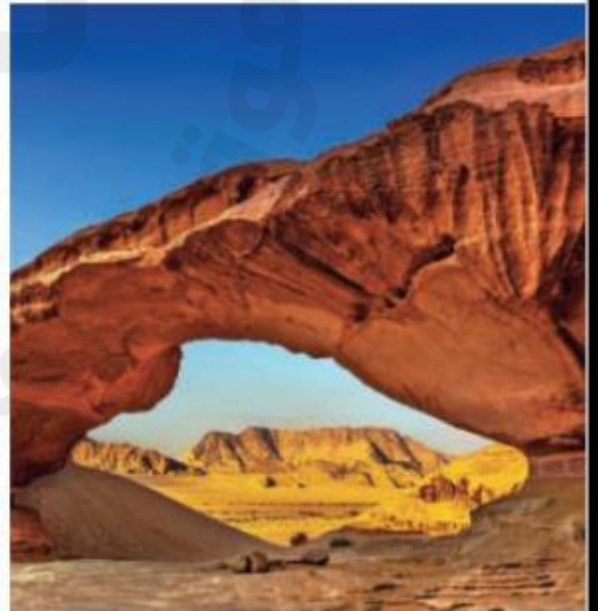
M.10

Vocabulary

Look at the prepositional phrases in the table and circle the correct words in the sentences 1-7.

| IN | OUT OF | IN / OUT OF |
|------------|---------------|-------------|
| case (of) | work | danger |
| general | breath | control |
| particular | the question | sight |
| charge of | one's mind | trouble |
| person | date | use |
| despair | the ordinary | shape |
| a row | (one's) reach | order |

1. We waved until the car was **in / out of** sight.
2. You can't use the lift. It's out of **order / control**.
3. I'd like to speak to whoever is in **charge of / person** the project.
4. Keep chemicals out of children's **reach / danger**.
5. The police are once again in **trouble / control** of the situation.
6. This map is out of **use / date**. We should get a newer one.





Read the following sentences and choose the best word to fill in the gaps:

. This map is _____ **date**. We should get a newer one.

. I love extreme sports. Skydiving _____ **general**.

We waved until the car was _____ **of sight**.

You can't use lift. It's _____ **order**.

I'd like to speak to whoever is _____ **charge of** the project.

Keep chemicals _____ **children's reach**.

The police are once again in _____ **control** of the situation.

This map is _____ **date**. We should get a newer one.

Choose the correct answer:-

1- The doctors advise us to keep the medicine out of children's

A. order b. reach c. control d. danger

2- You cannot use that lift; it is out of

A. order b. reach c. control d. danger

3- He drove his car with a high speed, so the car went out of.....

a. order b. reach c. control d. danger

4- They waved until their sister's car was out of

A. sight b. control c. order d. reach

5- This pizza is out of We should buy another one.

A. order b. date c. control d. danger



Grammar

M.8

المبني للمجهول Passive Voice

| Tense | | Rule | Key words |
|---|-------------|--|--|
| Present simple | مضارع بسيط | Object + is – are + V(3) | Every - Usually Sometimes - Often always |
| ex. The car is repaired by the mechanic. Ahmed writes the homework. → - The homework is written by Ahmed. | | | |
| Past simple | ماضي بسيط | was – were + V(3) | Yesterday - Last - Ago In 2000 |
| ex. The house was built by the engineer. The government built a lot of hospitals. → - A lot of hospitals were built by the government. | | | |
| Present continuous | مضارع مستمر | Object + is – are + being + V(3) | Now - At the moment Currently - Look Today - This week |
| ex. The match is being played now. He is reading a story now. → A story is being read now. | | | |
| Past continuous | ماضي مستمر | Object + was – were + being + V(3) | while - when - At 7 yesterday- This time yesterday |
| ex. The car was being repaired. He was stealing the car. → The car was being stolen . | | | |
| Present perfect | مضارع تام | Object + has – have + been + V(3) | Lately, recently, yet, before, just, already, since, for, ever, never, how long, so far |
| ex. The house has been built. They have fixed the cars. → - The car has been fixed by them. | | | |
| Past perfect | ماضي تام | Object + had + been + V(3) | By 2010 - By yesterday Before - By the time After - As soon as |
| ex. The bike had been sold. Hamad had bought a new phone. → A new phone had been bought by Hamad. | | | |
| Modal verbs | أفعال ناقصة | Object + will – would – may might – can – could – ought to – shall – should- must be + V(3) | |
| ex. The match will be played. I will study the lesson soon. → - The lesson will be studied soon. She can repair the dress. → - The car can be repaired by her. | | | |
| Future will | | Object + will +be+ V(3) | Tomorrow - Next In the future - Soon |
| Ali will repair the car tomorrow. → The car will be repaired tomorrow. | | | |



Rewrite the following sentences using passive voice:

1. I watched a comedy movie with my family last week.

A comedy movie.....

2. I finished my work early yesterday.

My work

1. Mohamed will replace the old computer.

(Change into passive)

The old computer

I can answer the question.

She would carry the box.

You should open the window.

We might play cards. -

2. Impersonal Passive – It is said ...

The phrase **It is said** ... is an impersonal passive construction. We often use it in news.

The verbs **think, believe, say, report, know, expect, consider, understand** etc are used in the following passive patterns in personal and impersonal constructions.

- Active sentence → People say that children are afraid of ghosts.
- Passive sentence 1 → **It is said** that children are afraid of ghosts.

Active: People believe that he lied in court.

It + passive + that-clause

Passive: 1. It is believed (that) he lied in court. (impersonal)

Change the following sentences into passive:

1. They say the factory causes a lot of pollution.

It

2. Experts say that global warming is responsible for the recent rise in sea temperatures.

It

3. Everyone knows that car exhaust fumes pollute the air.

It



5. Everyone knows that car exhaust fumes pollute the air.

It _____

Scientists believe that the oil spill will destroy marine life in the area.

It _____ the oil spill will destroy marine life in the area.

7. They say that the lake is polluted.

It is _____

People believed that they had killed the animals during the night.

They believe that vegetarianism has many health benefits.

M.9

2. Read the following.

Mohamed prefers.....at home to travelling abroad.

Which of the following pronouns best FITS in the gap?

- A. staying
- B. to stay
- C. have stayed
- D. being stayed

Verb + infinitive (to مصدر)

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| hope to | يأمل أن |
| learn to | يتعلم أن |
| promise to | يعد أن |
| refuse to | يرفض |
| decide to | يقرر أن |
| would like | يحب أن |
| would love | يحب أن |
| would prefer | يحب أن |
| enough to | يكفي أن |
| too to | لدرجة ألا |
| happy, afraid | سعيد - خائف |
| where, when, how, what, why | كلمات الموزال |

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- A. Sara was worried about(travel) abroad alone.
- B. My father refused(give) me his old laptop.
- C. It is no use(waste) time arguing with you.
- D. Sara is interested in(study) ancient Egyptian history.

Verb + V+ing

| | |
|---|------------|
| avoid | يتجنب |
| suggest | يقترح |
| dislike | يكره |
| enjoy | يستمتع |
| consider | يفكر في |
| prefer | يفضل |
| it's no use | لا جدوى من |
| in, on, at, for, from, with, without, about, of, over | حروف الجر |



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Correct the verbs between brackets:

- I enjoy _____ (live) in Spain.
- We agreed _____ (meet) by the river at 8 o'clock.
- I suggested _____ (go) to the cinema, but Ali said he didn't fancy _____ (wait) in a queue.
- I can't really afford _____ (buy) a car this year.
- We can't really afford _____ (go) on holiday this year.
- I hate _____ (waste) time on paperwork.
- I like my new job, but I really miss _____ (be) able to relax on Sundays.
- lot of people are worried about _____ (lose) their jobs.
- He agreed _____ (buy) a new car.
- He apologized for _____ (arrive) so late.
- I look forward to _____ (see) you at the weekend.
- I can't stand _____ (wait) in queues.
- I wouldn't like _____ (be) in his shoes.

M.10

Grammar

Reported Speech

الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر

Ali said, "I am happy."
Ali said that he was happy.

Direct speech
Indirect speech

لتحويل الجملة إلى غير المباشر نتبع الخطوات التالية:

- حذف علامات التنصيص "
- حذف كلمات "do - does - did - please" من الأسئلة
- تحويل الضمائر من متكلم و مخاطب إلى غائب: كما في الجدول التالي

| متكلم أو مخاطب | غائب | متكلم أو مخاطب | غائب |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| I - you | he - she | my - your | his - her |
| we - you | they | our - your | their |
| me - you | him - her | mine - yours | his - hers |
| us - you | them | ours - yours | theirs |

- تحويل الأزمنة من مضارع إلى ماضي و من ماضي إلى ماضي تام و ذلك عندما يكون فعل القول في الماضي "said - told - asked" : كما في الجدول التالي

| مضارع | ماضي | مضارع | ماضي |
|-------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| am - is | was | may | might |
| are | were | play | played |
| can | could | has played | had played |
| will | would | has lived | had lived |
| was playing | was playing / had been playing | played | played / had played |

- تحويل بعض العبارات كما في الجدول التالي

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| now | then / immediately | these | those |
| tomorrow | the next day / the following day | this week | that week |
| yesterday | the day before / the previous day | last week | the week before / the previous week |
| tonight | that night | next week | the week after / the following week |
| today | that day | ago | before |
| this | that | here | there |



Rewrite the following sentence starting with the words given.

1. Gary said, 'Exams will begin next week.'

Gary said

2. Mary said, "I like Turkish pop music."

Mary said

3. "I will buy a new car tomorrow," Jasim said.

Jasim said that

4. Tom said, "I have a sports car."

Tom said

Reported Speech (Commands and Requests)

تحويل جمل الطلب والامر

• We commonly use **tell, beg, command, advise, warn or order** when we report commands and ask when we report requests.

• الجمل الأمرية تبدأ بأحد الأفعال الأمر السابقة (المطللة بالأصفر) عند التحويل نضيف (to) في بداية الجملة الجديدة ومن ثم الفعل المجرد (المصدر) بدون زيادة، ونحذف كلمات مثل (please, would you please)

• The Imperative changes to to + base form or not + to + base form.

• الجمل التي تدل على النهي تبدأ ب (don't) عند التحويل تصبح (not to)

• الفعل (come) يحول الى (go) عند التحويل الى الجمل الجديدة.

Ex. 'Pay attention everyone,' said Dan. → Dan told everyone **to pay** attention.

Ex. 'Don't do that, please,' Laura said. → Laura said **not to do** that.

Rewrite the sentences using Reported Speech.

1. Woman said to the porter: "Carry my suitcases."

Woman ordered the porter

2. Policeman said to a driver: "Describe your car."

Policeman told a driver.....

3. Teacher to the student: "Give me your book."