

## مكتسبات وأوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في المفردات والقواعد والقراءة والكتابة



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 15:31:04 2025-06-13

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:

### 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

أوراق عمل مسيعيد منتصف الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

1

أوراق عمل مسيعيد منتصف الفصل غير مجابة

2

أوراق عمل ابن سينا منتصف الفصل مع الإجابة النموذجية

3

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

4

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

5



GRADE 10

2024/2025

مكتسبات التعلم (منهاج نهاية الفصل الثاني)

اختبار نهاية الفصل الدراسي الثاني 25/24  
Grade 10

اللغة الإنجليزية

Second Semester

Modules 8 : 10

اسم الطالب : \_\_\_\_\_ الصف : ( 10 / )

**Vocabulary - Module 8****Ex. Vocabulary p. 99 : Phrases**

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

**Choose the correct answers.**

- Every week, my mother \_\_\_\_\_ me a cake.  
A. builds C. develops  
B. makes D. invents
- Graham Bell \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone.  
A. discovered C. invented  
B. created D. made
- Could you \_\_\_\_\_ a new web page for me?  
A. invent C. create  
B. discover D. produce
- 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.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge will cause very little harm to the environment.
- The team is going to \_\_\_\_\_ a series of **documentaries** about the effects of traffic congestion.
- During the seminars, Omar \_\_\_\_\_ some useful **skills** on how to deal with customers.
- The expanding desert is \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of **problems** for the surrounding area.
- Fuel cells directly \_\_\_\_\_ **power** by converting chemical energy into electrical energy

**Ex. Vocabulary p. 101 : Words related to weather**

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.**

- A major cause of climate change is the burning of fossil \_\_\_\_\_ to create energy.  
A. deforestation      B. waste      C. rain      D. fuels
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a serious problem which the government needs to deal with immediately.  
A. deforestation      B. toxic waste      C. acid rain      D. fossil fuels
- People with breathing problems should avoid going out because of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alternative energy      B. toxic waste      C. acid rain      D. smog
- Pollution in the atmosphere causes \_\_\_\_\_, which damages buildings.  
A. alternative energy      B. toxic waste      C. acid rain      D. oil spill
- 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
- The government is considering spending more money researching \_\_\_\_\_ sources.  
A. alternative energy      B. toxic waste      C. acid rain      D. oil spill
- 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
------------------------------------

- As we flew into the airport, we could see a murky yellow \_\_\_\_\_ hovering over the city.
- Sulfur emissions from steel mills become \_\_\_\_\_ rain.
- The government decided to prohibit the import of \_\_\_\_\_ waste.
- The oil \_\_\_\_\_ caused terrible damage to the fragile ecology of the coast.

## Vocabulary - Module 9

## Ex. Vocabulary p. 114 : Phrases

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 – out of – tight budget - spare

1. Unfortunately, the T-shirt you liked is currently \_\_\_\_\_ **stock**.
- 2 He couldn't afford to buy much as he was a little **short of** \_\_\_\_\_.
3. For a millionaire like him, **money is no** \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I would love to invite them, but it will **cost me a** \_\_\_\_\_ to do that.
5. I'm **on a tight** \_\_\_\_\_ this month, so I can't go out to dinner with you.
6. I was **just** \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet looking for some information.
7. Could I **have a** \_\_\_\_\_ if you canceled the holiday?
8. Don't eat in the museum restaurant – it's a \_\_\_\_\_ **-off**.
9. My phone was so cheap, **that's** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex. Vocabulary p. 117 : Word Formation (Prefixes/Suffixes)**

dis-		mis-		- less	
dissatisfy	عدم الرضا	mislead	يضلّل، يخدع	harmless	غَيْرُ ضَارٍّ ؛ غير مؤذي
dishonest	غشاش – كاذب	misspell	أخطأ في التهجئة	wireless	راديو، لاسلكي
disrespect	قلة احترام	misplace	أخطأ في وضع	hopeless	مستحيل؛ مَيُؤُوسٌ مِنْهُ
disappear	يختفي	misinform	يضلّل - يخادع	worthless	بدون قيمة
disapprove	يرفض، يعترض	misbehave	يسيء تصرف	endless	بلانهاية، مُتَّصِل،

**Complete with the correct form of the given words:**

- Ali can't find his gloves anywhere. He must have \_\_\_\_\_ them. **PLACE**
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ reasons why you shouldn't quit your job. **COUNT**
- The service at that restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ me, so I am not going to eat there again. **SATISFY**
- My mother always told me never to \_\_\_\_\_ older people. **RESPECT**
- I have lots of Jewellery, but it's mostly \_\_\_\_\_ junk. **WORTH**
- This article is \_\_\_\_\_. You can't lose ten kilos in three days! **LEAD**
- If Tommy continues to \_\_\_\_\_ , he won't get any ice cream after dinner. **BEHAVE**
- I was told she would be at the meeting, but clearly I was \_\_\_\_\_. **INFORMED**
- Peter might look a bit fierce, but actually he's fairly \_\_\_\_\_. **HARM**
- I was always getting in trouble for \_\_\_\_\_ at school. **BEHAVING**

## Vocabulary - Module 10

## Ex. Vocabulary p. 125 : Prepositional Phrases

In + phrase			
In case	في حال – تحسباً ل	In person	شخصياً
In general	بشكل عام	In despair	حالة يأس
In particular	بشكل خاص	In a row	على التوالي
In charge of	مسؤول عن		
Out of + phrase			
Out of work	عاطل – بدون عمل	Out of date	قديم – غير صالح
Out of breath	لاهث – منقطع الانفاس	Out of the ordinary	استثنائي – غير عادي
Out of the question	مستحيل – غير وارد	Out of one's reach	بعيد المنال
Out of one's mind	مجنون – مخبول		
In/Out of + phrase			
In danger	مُعَرَّض للخطر، في خطر	Out of danger	في مأمن من الخطر
In control	متحكم – مسيطر	Out of control	خارج عن السيطرة
In sight	قريب - على مدى البصر	Out of sight	بعيد عن العين
In use	مستخدم	Out of use	مهمل
In trouble	في مشكلة	Out of trouble	بعيد عن المشاكل
In shape	لائق جسدياً	Out of shape	غير لائق
In order	مرتّب – مطابق	Out of order	معطل – خارج الخدمة

Complete with prepositional phrases starting with in and out of and the words in the box.

- I think I'd prefer to meet Mr Watson \_\_\_\_\_ person .
- Kim was \_\_\_\_\_ shape, so she decided to join the local gym.
- 10,000 people are \_\_\_\_\_ work because the factory closed.
- Sorry, this lift is \_\_\_\_\_ order. You'll have to use the stairs.
- We raised £2,000 for children \_\_\_\_\_ need.
- I'm tired of going to the same café every Saturday. Let's do something \_\_\_\_\_ the ordinary today.
- Miss Swanson is \_\_\_\_\_ charge of food and drinks for the fundraiser.
- Jill drove off down the road and Hilary waved until she was \_\_\_\_\_ sight .
- It was time for dinner, but the children were nowhere \_\_\_\_\_ sight.
- We waved until the car was \_\_\_\_\_ of sight.

**Ex. Vocabulary p. 126 : Phrases**

Phrase	Definition	Meaning
grab a bite to eat	to eat sth quickly because you are in a hurry	يتناول وجبة خفيفة
can't take it anymore	I can't put up with a situation anymore	لا يمكنني أن أحتمل أكثر من ذلك
kill two birds with one stone	to achieve two things at the same time with one action	يقتل عصفورين بحجر واحد
every other day	every two days, once in two days	كل يومين
ran into	meet by chance	التقى مصادفة
I'll pass	to say that you don't like sth and you won't try it.	يتخطى – يتنازل
It had crossed my mind	I had thought about it	يخطر على باله
get the hang	learn how to do sth	يفهم كيف يستخدم
a piece of cake	very easy to do	سهل جدا

**1. Let's grab a bite to eat before we go to science lesson.**

- A. every two days, once in two days
- B. to eat sth quickly because you are in a hurry
- C. I can't put up with a situation anymore
- D. to say that you don't like sth and you won't try it

**2. I'm really overweight and I can't take it anymore.**

- A. every two days, once in two days
- B. to eat sth quickly because you are in a hurry
- C. I can't put up with a situation anymore
- D. to say that you don't like sth and you won't try it

**3. It had crossed my mind, but the last time I lifted weights, I pulled a muscle in my back.**

- A. met by chance
- B. learn how to do sth
- C. I had thought about it
- D. sth that is very easy to do

4. I went to the café to **grab / pass** a bite to eat about a week ago .

5. I ran **into / about** an old friend from university.

6. The exam sounded like a **bite / piece** of cake



## Grammar - Module 8

## المبني للمجهول Passive Voice

subject → verb → object معلوم  
object → verb → subject مجهول

لتحويل الجملة من مبني للمعلوم إلى مبني للمجهول نتبع الآتي:

1. نقدم المفعول في بداية الجملة
2. نضع **v. to be** في زمن الجملة و يليه التصريف الثالث من فعل الجملة الرئيسي p.p.
3. نضع الفاعل في نهاية الجملة مسبقاً بحرف الجر المناسب

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

Choose the correct answers:

1. Lots of events \_\_\_\_\_ organised in Qatar every year to celebrate Qatar National Day.

- A. were                                      B. will be                                      C. are                                      D. have been

2. New employees \_\_\_\_\_ hired in the company next month.

- A. are                                      B. had been                                      C. will be                                      D. have been

3. Souq Waqif \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow by the tourists.

- A. visited                                      B. will visit                                      C. are visited                                      D. will be visited

4. Solar energy \_\_\_\_\_ with the help of the sun.

- A. Produce                                      B. produces                                      C. produced                                      D. is produced

5. The winners of the contest \_\_\_\_\_ a book as a prize next week.

- A. will give                                      B. will be given                                      C. give                                      D. gave

6. This gold clock \_\_\_\_\_ in 1977.

- A. is made                                      B. was made                                      C. is making                                      D. will be made

7. The oldest house in the USA \_\_\_\_\_ twenty years ago.

- A. is built                                      B. are built                                      C. was built                                      D. were built

Correct the verb between brackets.

1. The car \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) by the mechanic yesterday.

2. My rooms \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) every week.

3. Food \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) by my mother tomorrow .

4. Online newspapers and magazines \_\_\_\_\_, mostly by adult users. (read)

5. The internet \_\_\_\_\_ for social networking, especially by young people. (use)

Change the following sentences into passive:

1. Ali changed the flat tire.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. A pickpocket robbed me.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. My friend sent me an invitation.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I can answer the question.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. She would carry the box.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Impersonal Passive**

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

**It + passive + that-clause**

**Active:** People believe that he lied in court.

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

**Active:** They expect him to arrive soon.

**Passive:** 2. It is expected (that) he will arrive soon. (impersonal)

**Subject + passive + to-infinitive**

**Active:** People believe that he lied in court.

1. He is believed to have lied in court. (personal)

**Active:** They expect him to arrive soon.

2. He is expected to arrive soon. (personal)

Active	People – Men – Boys - they	Say – believe – think – know – understand – claim – expect – suppose – allege – report – consider – regard		That	
Passive	It	be - being – been	Said – believed – thought – known – understood – claimed – expected – supposed – alleged – reported –	that	clause
	Subject	am – is – are was – were	considered – regarded	to	V

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ the professor Zewail is genius.

A. is saying to      B. is saying      C. is said to      D. is said that

2. Ameen \_\_\_\_\_ be the best football player in the team.

A. believed      B. believes that      C. is believed to      D. is believed that

3. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that people should try to reduce their carbon footprint.

A. believed      B. is believed to      C. is believing to      D. Is believed

4. He is thought \_\_\_\_\_ very smart.

A. that      B. if      C. to      D. how

5. It is believed \_\_\_\_\_ they were the robbers.

A. that      B. if      C. to      D. how

**Change the following sentences into passive:**

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

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

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

## Grammar Module 9 p. 114

Infinitive and Gerundbare infinitivebase form of the verb without to

# after modal verbs (can- could- will – would – shall – should may – might – must)

We may go tonight.

# after would rather and had better

I'd rather buy the red car.

InfinitiveAfter an adjectiveExample: The new computer is really *easy to use*.After certain verbs (with to) Example: He *refused to pay* the bill.

afford - expect - manage - refuse - agree - fail - mean - want - appear - help - offer - wish -  
 arrange - plan - would like - beg - hesitate - prepare - would love - choose - hope - pretend - would  
 prefer - decide - learn - promise

Gerund• As the subject of a clause

Example: Cycling is good for your health.

• After a preposition

Example: I did my homework before going out.

• Verbs followed by Gerund

Example: I enjoy cooking.

admit - can't stand - finish - practise - advise - deny - keep - suggest - allow - dislike - mind - waste  
 time - avoid - enjoy - miss - can't help - fancy - permit

• Verbs with Prepositions followed by Gerund

Example: I'm looking forward to seeing you again soon.

accuse of - blame for - dream about/of - look forward to - agree with - care for - feel like - object to -  
 apologize for - carry on - forgive for - think of - ask about - complain about - give up - succeed in -  
 believe in - concentrate on - insist on - use for

**Choose the correct answers:**

1. I'm calling \_\_\_\_\_ for some information.

- A. to ask                      B. asking                      C. ask                      D. asks

2. It shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ as a surprise to you that my business is doing well.

- A. coming                      B. to come                      C. come                      D. comes

3. How about \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of junk food the children eat?

- A. limiting                      B. to limit                      C. limit                      D. limits

4. Tom's brother decided \_\_\_\_\_ more carefully after the accident.

- A. to drive                      B. driving                      C. drive                      D. drives

5. Mousa wouldn't let me \_\_\_\_\_ which restaurant to go to.

- A. choosing                      B. to choose                      C. choose                      D. chooses

6. Maryam advised me \_\_\_\_\_ the baby's foot before buying shoes.

- A. to measure                      B. measuring                      C. measure                      D. measures

7. There's no point in \_\_\_\_\_ to Henry. He never listens anyway.

- A. to talk                      B. talk                      C. talking                      D. talks

**Correct the verbs between brackets:**

1. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Spain.

2. We agreed \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) by the river at 8 o'clock.

3. I suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema, but Ali said he didn't fancy \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) in a queue.

4. I can't really afford \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a car this year.

5. I hate \_\_\_\_\_ (waste) time on paperwork.

6. lot of people are worried about \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) their jobs.

7. He apologized for \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) so late.

**Prefer + noun + to + noun**

**Prefer + noun + rather than + noun**

I **prefer** Green Apple **to** Red Apple.

I **prefer** Green Apple **rather than** Red Apple.

**Prefer + verb (ing) + to + verb (ing)**

**Prefer + verb (ing) + rather than + verb (ing)**

I **prefer** working at night **to** working at morning.

I **prefer** working at night **rather than** working at morning.

My brother **prefers** playing football **to** basketball.

My brother **prefers** playing football **rather than** basketball.

**Prefer + to + verb + rather than + verb**

I prefer to sit in quiet places rather than sit in loud places.

**Would rather + verb [simple present]**

I would rather sleep at weekends.

I would rather drink lemonade in this café.

**Would rather + verb [simple present] + than + verb [simple present]**

I would rather sleep all day than go out.

I would rather drink water than soda.

**Rewrite the sentences:**

1. I don't want to talk to Ali right now.

I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_

2. I'd rather have some tea than coffee.

I prefer \_\_\_\_\_

3. Most people don't like reading in the evening; they'd rather watch TV.

Most people prefer \_\_\_\_\_

4. I think Ahmed like swimming more than playing hockey.

I think Ahmed prefers \_\_\_\_\_

5. We'd prefer to live in the countryside rather than in the city.

We'd rather \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar Module 10 p. 126/130

Reported Speechالكلام المباشر وغير المباشر

Ali said, "I am happy."

Direct speech

Ali said that he was happy.

Indirect speech

لتحويل الجملة إلى غير المباشر نتبع الخطوات التالية:

1. حذف علامات التنصيص "
2. حذف كلمات "do - does - did - please" من الأسئلة
3. 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

4. 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	has/have	had
can	could	play	played
will	would	has lived	had lived
was playing	was playing	played	played

5. تحول 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

## Statements

## 6. الجمل الخبرية:

## • Sub.+ said + that + pro. + past verb

- Ahmed said, "I am playing football now."
- Ahmed said that he was playing football then.

## • Sub.+ told + n./pro + that + pro. + past verb

- Ali said to Hady, "We will visit the zoo tomorrow."
- Ali told Hady that they would visit the zoo the following day.

Circle the correct words.

1. Abdullah **said / told** me that he **can / could** run really fast.
2. Jamie **said / told** that he was feeling / is feeling sick.
3. Gary told me he **falls / fell** down a flight of steps the previous day.
4. Ameen said that he **have had / had had** lunch.
5. Ian told Frank that he **will show / would show** him his trick the following day.
6. Rawda said she **may / might** meet us halfway.
7. Salim's father **said / told** him that he **has to / had to** be home before ten.

Rewrite the sentences using Reported Speech.

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

---

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

---

4. Mr. Brown said, "I don't drive a car in the rush hour."

---

5. Faisal said, "I eat toast for breakfast. They are made by my mother."

---

6. Sally said, "The boy is looking at us. I don't know him."

---

7. John said, "I can swim well but I don't have enough time to swim."

---

8. My brother said to me, "I don't want to carry your books!"

---



## Commands

الجملة الأمرنة:

الأمر المثبت**Sub. + told + أي فعل آخر + n. / pro + to + v. (without to)**

Teacher asked, "Open the door please, Ali."

Teacher told Ali to open the door.

الأمر المنفي**Sub. + told + أي فعل آخر + n. / pro + not to + v. (without to)**

Mother asked, "Don't play in the street, Ali."

Mother told Ali not play in the street.

سؤال الطلب: يُعامل مثل الأمر المثبت**Sub. + told + أي فعل آخر + n. / pro + to + v. (without to)**

Ahmed asked, "Could you tell me the time, Hady?"

Ahmed told Hady to tell him the time.

Rewrite the sentences using Reported Speech.

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

2. Policeman to a man: "Describe your car."

3. Mother to the boy: "Don't hurt yourself."

4. The robber to the man: "Give me your money."

5. The man to us: "Don't park here."

6. Woman to her husband: "Don't forget to take your key."

7. Mr. Smith to her son: "Don't put your books on this desk."

## Questions

الأسئلة:

## • Yes / No Questions

## • Sub. + asked + n. / pro + if + n./pro + past verb

- Teacher asked, “Do you like playing football, Ahmed?”
- Teacher asked Ahmed if he liked playing football.

## • Wh Questions

## • Sub. + asked + n. / pro + wh الأداة + n./pro + past verb

- Teacher asked, “Where do you live, Ali?”
- Teacher asked Ali where he lived.

## Yes / No questions:

1. She asked, “Do you live with your family, Helen?”

2. He asked, “Can I borrow your pen, Linda?”

3. He asked me, “Does your uncle live in England?”

4. Mary asked Lucy, “Will you come to my party tomorrow?”

5. Mark asked, “Did you phone me last night, John?”

## Wh- questions:

1. He asked, “How long does it take you to have lunch?”

2. He asked me, “What are you doing at the weekend?”

3. She asked, “Why are you late, Tom?”

4. My mother asked me, “Where is your umbrella?”

5. The secretary asked the man, “Who do you want to see, sir?”

## Reading ( 1 )

## Title: Bill Gates: A Remarkable Innovator

1 Bill Gates is a very important person in the world of technology. He was born on October 28<sup>th</sup> , 1955, in Seattle, Washington, USA. When he was just a little boy, he showed a big interest in computers. As he grew up, he became even more interested in them.

2 In 1975, Bill Gates co-founded a company called Microsoft with his friend Paul Allen. They wanted to create software, which is the program that makes computers work. One of the first software programs they made was called MS-DOS. It helped people use computers better.

3 Later, in 1985, Microsoft launched a program called Windows. This was a big deal because it made computers much easier for people to use. With Windows, people could click on icons and use a mouse to control the computer. It changed the way people interacted with computers forever!

4 Bill Gates just didn't stop there. He kept working hard and coming up with new ideas. In 1995, Microsoft released a web browser called Internet Explorer. This browser made it possible for people to explore the internet easily. It was a big step in making the internet accessible to everyone.

5 As the years went by, Bill Gates became one of the richest people in the world. But he didn't just focus on making money. He and his wife Melinda started a foundation called the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in 2000. This foundation helps people all over the world by giving them access to education, healthcare, and technology.

6 Bill Gates is a great example of how hard work and innovation can change the world. He showed us that with determination and good ideas, we can make a big difference in people's lives.

**1. What is the text MAINLY about?**

- A. Bill Gates started a restaurant.
- B. Bill Gates co-founded Microsoft and helped make computers easier to use.
- C. Bill Gates is a famous musician who co-founded a band and wrote hit songs.
- D. D) Bill Gates is a renowned scientist who made groundbreaking discoveries in medicine.

**2. Who is Bill Gates and what did he co-found?**

- A. A famous musician - He co-founded a band.
- B. A famous chef - He co-founded a restaurant.
- C. A renowned scientist - He co-founded a laboratory.
- D. A prominent tech figure - He co-founded Microsoft.

**3. What did Bill Gates create to help people use computers better?**

- A. A software program called MS-DOS.
- B. A cooking recipe book.
- C. A map of the world.
- D. A gardening tool.

**4. Read the following from paragraph 2.**

They wanted to create software, which are the programs that make computers work.

**What does the underlined word mean?**

- A. sell
- B. buy
- C. invent
- D. cheat

**5. According to the text, what programs does Bill Gates make? Mention TWO.**

Programme 1	
Programme 2	

**6. What do the following dates refer to?**

1975	
2000	

## Reading ( 2 )

## The Amazing History of the Mobile Phone

- 1 Mobile phones, also known as cell phones, have become an essential part of our lives. Let's explore their fascinating history!
- 2 The journey of mobile phones began in the late 19th century when Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. This invention allowed people to communicate over long distances using wires. However, it wasn't until the 20th century that the concept of wireless communication started to take shape.
- 3 In 1947, an engineer named Douglas H. Ring proposed the idea of a cellular network, which laid the groundwork for mobile phone technology. Then, in 1973, Martin Cooper, an engineer at Motorola, made history by making the first-ever mobile phone call. He called his rival at Bell Labs and said, "I'm calling you from a mobile phone, a real handheld portable mobile phone." This event marked the birth of the modern mobile phone.
- 4 The first commercially available mobile phone was the Motorola DynaTAC 8000X, released in 1983. It was a bulky device that weighed almost two pounds and cost nearly \$4,000. Despite its limitations, it paved the way for future advancements in mobile technology.
- 5 In the 1990s, mobile phones became smaller, more affordable, and packed with new features. Nokia, a Finnish company, emerged as a leader in the industry with its popular models like the Nokia 3310, known for its durability and long battery life. The early 2000s saw the rise of smartphones, which combined the functionality of a mobile phone with features like internet browsing, email, and multimedia capabilities. In 2007, Apple revolutionized the industry with the launch of the iPhone, setting a new standard for smartphones.
- 6 Today, mobile phones are more than just devices for making calls. They serve as personal assistants, entertainment hubs, and tools for staying connected with the world. With each passing year, mobile phone technology continues to evolve, promising even more exciting possibilities for the future.

## 1. What is the text MAINLY about?

- A. The importance of mobile phones in modern society.
- B. The impact of Apple's iPhone on the mobile phone industry.
- C. The history of smartphones from their inception to present-day features.
- D. The evolution of mobile phone technology from the invention of the telephone to the introduction of smartphones.

**2. Who is credited with inventing the first telephone?**

- A. Alexander Graham Bell
- B. Douglas H. Ring
- C. Martin Cooper
- D. Steve Jobs

**3. What was the name of the first commercially available mobile phone?**

- A. Motorola DynaTAC 8000X
- B. Samsung Galaxy
- C. Nokia 3310
- D. iPhone

**4. Which company emerged as a leader in the mobile phone industry in the 1990s?**

- A. Apple
- B. Nokia
- C. Motorola
- D. Samsung

**5. What revolutionized the mobile phone industry in 2007?**

- A. The release of the Motorola DynaTAC 8000X
- B. The invention of the first mobile phone
- C. The introduction of smartphones
- D. The launch of the Nokia 3310

**6. According to the text, what are the differences between Motorola DynaTAC 8000X and Nokia 3310. Mention TWO.**

Differences	Motorola DynaTAC 8000X	Nokia 3310
1		
2		

**7. What do the following dates refer to?**

1876	
2007	

**Reading ( 3 )****Read and answer.****Ice Cream**

1 Ice Cream, in some form, has been around for thousands of years. The ancient Greeks mixed snow with honey and fruit as early as 500 B.C. Marco Polo, in his travels to China, is said to have brought back a recipe for something close to sherbet. “Cream Ice,” as it was originally called in England, seems to have been a royal luxury, possibly available only to aristocrats. It wasn’t until 1660 that all Europeans could enjoy ice cream.

2 By the 1700s, ice cream had made it to America. Records show that both George Washington and Thomas Jefferson enjoyed ice cream. Thomas Jefferson even crafted his own recipe for vanilla ice cream. Dolly Madison served strawberry ice cream at her husband’s second inaugural banquet at the White House. In the middle and late 1800s, ice cream production in the United States increased due to technological advancements such as electricity, freezing, refrigeration, and new milk homogenization techniques.

3 In 1904, an ice cream merchant at the St. Louis World Fair invented the ice cream cone. When he ran out of dishes to serve his ice cream, he used one of his crispy, rolled up waffles, to hold the ice cream. His customers loved it and hence, the ice cream cone was born. As ice cream fountain shops ***proliferated*** in the early 1900s, new ice cream products such as ice cream soda and sundaes came into being.

4 Ice cream production and popularity continued to increase through World War II and into the 1950s and 1960s. After World War II ice cream fountain shops disappeared because the manufacturers used these shops as fast-food restaurants and supermarkets for groceries. However, ice cream parlors such as Baskin-Robbins and more recently, Ben & Jerry’s, offered ice cream in every conceivable style and flavor.

5 Today, ice cream remains one of America’s favorite desserts. Americans consume almost 1.6 billion gallons of ice cream per year. Nearly 90% of American households have ice cream in their freezers at any given time.

1. What is the text MAINLY about?

- A. the history of ice cream
- B. new ice cream products in America
- C. serving ice cream at the White House
- D. producing ice cream in World War II

2. Read the following from paragraph 3.

As ice cream fountain shops proliferated in the early 1900s, new ice cream products such as ice cream soda and sundaes came into being.

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

- A. destroyed
- B. increased
- C. invented
- D. closed

3. In paragraph 2, why was ice cream production increased in United States?

Mention TWO things used by the manufacturers.

1 <sup>st</sup> thing	
2 <sup>nd</sup> thing	

4. What happened to ice cream shops after World War II?

Support your answer with a reason.

What happened	
Reason	



## Writing

## Module 8 A Write a post on a blog about an environment problem Study SB p. 101

## Tips for Writing a Blog Post About an Environmental Problem (With Solutions)

## 1. Start with a Strong Hook

Capture your readers' attention by highlighting the urgency of the issue. Use a shocking statistic, a compelling question, or a relatable scenario.

**Example:** "Did you know that over 8 million tons of plastic end up in our oceans every year? If we don't act now, the damage could be irreversible."

## 2. Clearly Explain the Problem

Break down the environmental issue in simple terms. Use facts, examples, and visuals to help readers understand its impact.

**Example:** "Deforestation isn't just about losing trees—it disrupts ecosystems, accelerates climate change, and threatens wildlife."

## 3. Offer Practical Solutions

Provide actionable steps individuals, communities, or governments can take to address the problem. Make them realistic and easy to follow.

**Example:** "Switching to reusable bags, bottles, and containers can drastically reduce single-use plastic waste."

## 4. Use a Positive and Empowering Tone

Avoid overwhelming readers with doom-and-gloom messaging. Instead, inspire hope by showing how small changes make a difference.

**Example:** "Every sustainable choice you make contributes to a healthier planet—let's work together for a greener future!"

## 5. Include Expert Opinions or Success Stories

Strengthen your argument by referencing studies, quotes from scientists, or real-world examples of successful environmental efforts.

**Example:** "Countries like Sweden have successfully recycled over 99% of their waste—proof that systemic change is possible."

## 6. End with a Call to Action

Encourage readers to take the next step, whether it's sharing the post, joining a movement, or changing a habit.

**Example:** "Ready to make a difference? Start by reducing your carbon footprint today—share this post to spread awareness!"

## Helpful Phrases for Your Blog Post:

- **Introducing the Problem:**
  - "One of the most pressing issues we face today is..."
  - "The growing threat of [problem] demands immediate action because..."
- **Presenting Solutions:**
  - "The good news is, there are simple ways we can combat this..."
  - "By adopting [solution], we can significantly reduce [problem]."
- **Encouraging Action:**
  - "Small steps lead to big changes—here's how you can help."
  - "Together, we can turn the tide on [issue] by..."

## Module 8 B write an essay expressing opinion.

Study SB p. 106

## Steps of writing an essay expressing opinion.

- 1. Choose a Clear Opinion:** Select a topic that you have a strong opinion about. It could be a current event, a social issue, a piece of art, or any topic that sparks your interest. Ensure your opinion is clear and well-defined before proceeding.
- 2. Outline Your Arguments:** Create a basic outline that includes your main argument and supporting points. This will help you stay focused and organized as you write. Consider what evidence or examples you can use to support each point.
- 3. Write a Compelling Introduction:** Begin your essay with an attention-grabbing introduction. Start with a hook to engage your reader, provide some context or background information about the topic, and clearly state your opinion in a thesis statement.
- 4. Support Your Opinion with Evidence:** In the body paragraphs, present your main arguments one by one. Start each paragraph with a topic sentence that introduces the argument, then provide evidence, examples, or personal experiences to support it. Be sure to address any potential counterarguments and refute them if necessary.
- 5. Craft a Strong Conclusion:** Summarize your main points and restate your opinion in the conclusion. Avoid introducing new arguments but instead, emphasize the importance of your opinion and its implications. End with a thought-provoking closing statement that leaves a lasting impression on the reader.

## Helping phrases for writing an essay expressing opinion.

1. <b>Introducing Your Opinion:</b>		
- In my opinion...	- From my perspective...	- I firmly believe that...
- It is my contention that...	- I am convinced that...	
2. <b>Stating Your Thesis:</b>		
- This essay will argue that...	- The central argument of this essay is...	
- It is my assertion that...	- This essay aims to demonstrate that...	
3. <b>Presenting Supporting Evidence:</b>		
- For example...	- According to [source]...	- Moreover...
- Additionally...	- Furthermore...	
4. <b>Acknowledging Counterarguments:</b>		
- Some may argue that...	- While it is true that...	- Admittedly...
- It could be argued that...	- However, it is important to consider...	
5. <b>Reinforcing Your Opinion:</b>		
- Therefore...	- In conclusion...	- To sum up...
- It is evident that...	- Henceforth...	
6. <b>Emphasizing Importance:</b>		
- It is crucial to recognize that...	- This issue is of paramount importance because...	
- It cannot be overstated that...	- It is imperative that we address...	
- This has significant implications for...		
7. <b>Concluding Thoughts:</b>		
- In light of these arguments...	- Ultimately...	- As a result...
- It is clear that...	- This essay has demonstrated...	

## Module 9 A Write A book Review.

Study SB p. 121

## Steps of writing a book review.

## 1. Start with a Brief Introduction

Mention the book's title, author, genre, and a general impression. Avoid spoilers—just give readers a sense of what to expect.

**Example:** "In [Book Title], [Author] takes readers on a gripping journey through [theme/setting], blending [elements] in a way that keeps you hooked."

## 2. Summarize the Plot (Without Spoilers)

Give a concise overview of the main storyline, focusing on key events and characters. Don't reveal major twists.

**Example:** "The story follows [protagonist] as they [main conflict], leading to unexpected challenges and emotional depth."

## 3. Analyze Key Elements

Discuss writing style, pacing, character development, themes, or originality. What stood out? What worked (or didn't)?

**Example:** "The author's vivid descriptions immerse you in the world, though some side characters felt underdeveloped."

## 4. Share Your Personal Reaction

Be honest about how the book made you feel. Did it resonate with you? Were there moments that fell flat?

**Example:** "I couldn't put it down—the suspense built masterfully, but the ending left me wanting more closure."

## 5. Compare to Similar Books (Optional)

If helpful, reference other works in the genre or by the same author to give context.

**Example:** "Fans of [Similar Book] will love this, though it's darker in tone."

## 6. Conclude with a Recommendation

Clearly state who should (or shouldn't) read it and why. Rate it if you like (e.g., stars or /10).

**Example:** "A must-read for [genre] lovers—I'd give it 4.5/5 for its emotional impact and creativity!"

## Helpful Phrases for Your Book Review

## Introduction:

- "[Book Title] by [Author] is a [genre] that [brief hook]."
- "From the first page, this book [grabbed my attention/felt slow to start] because..."

## Summarizing the Plot:

- "Set in [setting], the story revolves around [main character's goal]."
- "Without giving too much away, the plot takes a turn when..."

## Analysis:

- "The author excels at [world-building/dialogue/plot twists], but..."
- "What stood out most was [element], though I wish [critique]."

## Personal Reaction:

- "I found myself [laughing/crying/skipping pages] because..."
- "The [romance/mystery/friendship] felt [authentic/forced] due to..."

## Comparison:

- "If you enjoyed [Similar Book], you'll likely appreciate this."
- "It reminded me of [Author's] other work, but with more [humor/depth]."

## Conclusion &amp; Recommendation:

- "Highly recommended for fans of [genre]—just don't expect [element]."
- "While not perfect, it's a solid [rating] for [reason]."

**Module 10 Write an article describing a person****Study SB p. 132****Steps of writing an article describing a person.**

1. **Choose a Subject:** Select a person with depth and complexity, whether they're known personally, a public figure, or a fictional character.
2. **Gather Information:** Collect details about the person's background, interests, personality traits, accomplishments, and significant life events through interviews, research, or biographies.
3. **Create an Outline:** Organize your thoughts and information into an outline with an introduction, body paragraphs covering different aspects of the person's life, and a conclusion summarizing their significance.
4. **Write the Article:** Craft an engaging introduction, vividly describe the person's life, personality, and achievements in the body paragraphs, and conclude with a summary that leaves a lasting impression.
5. **Revise and Edit:** Review for clarity, coherence, and accuracy, correcting any errors and ensuring smooth flow and engaging descriptions before finalizing the article.

**Helping phrases for writing an article describing a person.****1. Introducing the Person:**

- [Name] is a remarkable individual who...
- Meet [Name], a [description] who...
- Known for their...
- [Name] is widely recognized for...

**2. Describing Appearance and Personality:**

- Physically, [Name] is...
- [Name] exudes a sense of...
- In terms of personality, [Name] is best described as...
- Their demeanor is...

**3. Highlighting Achievements:**

- Noteworthy accomplishments include...
- [Name] is celebrated for their contributions to...
- Throughout their life, [Name] has achieved...
- Their notable achievements include...

**4. Providing Background Information:**

- Born and raised in [place], [Name]...
- Their upbringing shaped their...
- Growing up, [Name] faced challenges such as...
- [Name] comes from a background of...

**5. Including Anecdotes and Examples:**

- One memorable instance is when...
- A defining moment in [Name]'s life occurred when...
- Anecdotes illustrate [Name]'s...
- For instance,...

**6. Emphasizing Impact and Influence:**

- [Name]'s influence extends beyond...
- Their work has had a significant impact on...
- [Name] has inspired others through...
- Their legacy continues to...

**7. Concluding Thoughts:**

- In conclusion, [Name] is a [description] who...
- [Name] leaves a lasting impression as...
- Their story serves as a reminder that...
- [Name]'s journey is a testament to...