

أوراق عمل نهاية الفصل غير مجانية



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج القطرية ⇨ الصف العاشر ⇨ لغة انجليزية ⇨ الفصل الأول ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 16:00:10 2025-12-13

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر



صفحة المناهج
القطرية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

نموذج إجابة مكتسبات التعلم للوحدتين الأولى والثانية من مدرسة ابن سينا	1
مكتسبات التعلم للوحدتين الأولى والثانية غير مجانية من مدرسة ابن سينا	2
تدريبات إثرائية لاختبار منتصف الفصل من مدرسة الفرقان	3
نموذج الإجابة أوراق عمل إثرائية منتصف الفصل من مدرسة الأندلس	4
أوراق عمل إثرائية منتصف الفصل غير مجانية من مدرسة الأندلس	5

Grade 10
End of first semester 2025 – 2026 Worksheets

Use of Language: Vocabulary

Vocabulary M3a SB page 36& 37

- **arrange** _____
- **collect** _____
- **combine** _____

Many nouns are formed by adding a suffix such as *-ion*, *-ation* and *-ment* to a verb. Pay attention to spelling irregularities:
decide - decision describe - description
introduce - introduction explain - explanation

Complete with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. I've noticed a great _____ in your work. | IMPROVE |
| 2. There were many flight _____ due to extreme weather conditions. | CANCEL |
| 3. I'm having problems with my Internet _____. Who should I call? | CONNECT |
| 4. The lecture I attended was on space _____. | EXPLORE |
| 5. I want to put an _____ to sell my car in the local paper. | ADVERTISE |
| 6. Please call the restaurant and make a _____ for tonight. | RESERVE |
| 7. I would like to make an important _____. Jane and I are getting married. | ANNOUNCE |
| 8. Please complete the _____ form and send it to us by next Monday at the latest. | APPLY |

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

- A. I knew about the job from an **(advertise)** _____ published in the official newspaper.
- B. The **(apply)** _____ form was full of spelling mistakes.
- C. The **(announce)** _____ which the school made is great!
We are having a field trip to Baladna Farms tomorrow morning.

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

- A. This website offers cheap prices and free **(cancel)** _____. I recommend it to you.
- B. You need to pay a down payment to confirm your **(reserve)** _____.
- C. A **(combine)** _____ of tiredness and boredom caused me to fall asleep early last night.

Circle the CORRECT form of the words in the sentences below.

1. Read the following.

I have a big _____ of coins from countries all over the world.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. collect
- B. collected
- C. collective
- D. collection

2. Read the following.

I lost _____ with my best friend three years ago when he moved to London.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. connect
- B. connected
- C. connective
- D. connection

3. Read the following.

Space _____ is very costly but it could turn out to be economically beneficial.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. explore
- B. explorer
- C. explored
- D. exploration

4. Read the following.

Hotel _____ has become very easy via online websites.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. reserve
- B. reserved
- C. reservedly
- D. reservation

5. Read the following.

We are all a bit confused about the _____ for tonight.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. arrange
- B. arranges
- C. arranged
- D. arrangements

Complete with *make* or *do* to form phrases. Some of the phrases appear in the blog.

Do emphasises the process of performing an action, whereas **make** focuses more on the result of the action.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ a decision/guess | 10. _____ research |
| 2. _____ my best | 11. _____ a suggestion / an arrangement |
| 3. _____ up my mind | 12. _____ a mistake |
| 4. _____ as you please | 13. _____ my hair |
| 5. _____ sb a favour | 14. _____ some exercise |
| 6. _____ a difference | 15. _____ sense |
| 7. _____ an effort | 16. _____ well/badly |
| 8. _____ a project | 17. _____ a good/bad impression |
| 9. _____ the most of sth | 18. _____ an experiment |

19. Read the following.

I have always _____ well in exams, so being the best in class is normal.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. had
- B. done
- C. made
- D. played

20. Read the following.

I am so sorry, I _____ a mistake.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. did
- B. had
- C. made
- D. played

21. Read the following.

Review your answer because it doesn't _____ any sense.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. do
- B. play
- C. have
- D. make

Circle the correct words.

1. I quit my job because the **income / salary** I was getting was too low.
2. Our only **income / salary** at the moment is the rent we receive from our flat in the city centre.
3. Mr Edison **hired / rented** three graphic designers this week.
4. Mr Edison **hired / rented** a flat near his office.
5. The company I work for always looks for the best person to fill the **position / job**.
6. Roger is not very experienced, so he doesn't always do his **position / job** correctly.
7. Unfortunately, I don't have any **knowledge / experience** of history.
8. Peter has no previous **knowledge / experience** as an accountant.



9. Read the following.

The Arabian Gulf countries depend on oil and gas as the main sources of _____.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. salary
- B. income
- C. knowledge
- D. experience

10. Read the following.

He has got a part-time _____ as a waiter in a big restaurant.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. job
- B. action
- C. hobby
- D. position

11. Read the following.

Our company seeks to _____ as many delivery boys as possible.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. do
- B. hire
- C. rent
- D. make

Read the sentences. What do the adjectives in bold mean? Match them with the definitions a-j.

1. Mark is such a **sociable** young man. He can easily start a conversation with a complete stranger.
2. You need to be **imaginative** to create something unique.
3. Frank is a very **rational** person. He never lets his feelings affect his decisions.
4. Abdulrahman was very **courageous**. He ran into the burning house to save the girl.
5. Olivia is the most **spontaneous** person I know. She doesn't think twice about anything.
6. Karen is a very **honest** young lady. You should believe her.
7. Whenever I'm in trouble, I go to my sister. She's the most **reliable** person I know.
8. Harry is an **ambitious** young man who will do anything to achieve what he wants.
9. Liv is too **disorganised** to become a successful accountant.
10. Our teacher is **patient**. She never gets angry with us.

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

- a. really wanting to become successful
- b. able to think calmly and make decisions that are not based on emotions only
- c. always telling the truth
- d. able to stay calm for a long time
- e. good at thinking of new and interesting ideas
- f. enjoying meeting and talking with other people; outgoing
- g. brave; showing courage
- h. doing things without planning them first
- i. can be trusted when needed for help or support
- j. bad at arranging or planning things

12. Read the following.

Khalid Bin Al Walid was the most _____ military leaders. He was never beaten.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. sociable
- B. courageous
- C. disorganised
- D. spontaneous

13. Read the following.

Don't count on him to do what he says he will do; he is not a _____ person.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. reliable
- B. patient
- C. spontaneous
- D. disorganised

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *tell* or *say* to form collocations.

1. You should _____ **thank you** to Amanda for buying you such a nice gift.
2. I was in the neighbourhood so I decided to stop by and _____ **hello**.
3. Hessa would never _____ **a secret** that she promised to keep. You can trust her.
4. Tina _____ us **a joke** yesterday but I don't remember it.
5. I can't believe that Frank didn't _____ **sorry** after he accidentally pushed me. How rude!
6. Mohammed's going to buy his younger brother a watch now that he's learnt to _____ **the time**.
7. Don't just sit there. _____ **something!**
8. OK, children. Let me _____ you **a story**.
9. I asked my brother if I could borrow his car and he _____ **yes**.
10. I always know when Jack is _____ **lies** and when he's _____ **the truth**.

1. Read the following.

Nasser! Calm down, it's clear Ali is _____ a joke, he doesn't mean to offend you.

Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- A. doing
- B. saying
- C. telling
- D. playing

2. Read the following.

When I was a child, my grandfather always _____ me a story at bedtime.

Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- A. did
- B. said
- C. told
- D. played

3. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box.

landscape	-	nature	-	difference	-	ambitious
-----------	---	--------	---	------------	---	-----------

- A. Your plans for the future should be very _____.
- B. Even a small donation can make a big _____ for the poor.
- C. Abdelrahman is a very competitive person by _____.

4. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box.

site	-	favours	-	researches	-	spontaneous
------	---	---------	---	------------	---	-------------

- A. The building _____ was covered in sand after the sandstorm.
- B. Don't do me any _____, I don't need your help.
- C. Hamad's comments were completely _____, he didn't think twice.

5. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box.

area	-	imaginative	-	rational	-	countryside
------	---	-------------	---	----------	---	-------------

- A. The English _____ is wonderful, full of beautiful natural scenery.
- B. Mr. Ali is a _____ person, he never acts without deep thinking.
- C. The _____ around my house was closed because of the blizzard.

6. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box.

income	-	experience	-	disorganised	-	reliable
--------	---	------------	---	--------------	---	----------

- A. Farming is the main source of _____ in many Arab countries.
- B. Being _____, my best friend always faces embarrassing situations.
- C. I have no previous _____ as a manager.

7. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box.

patient	-	guess	-	spontaneous	-	imaginative
---------	---	-------	---	-------------	---	-------------

- A. Youssef Shahin sets himself as a/an _____ director who filmed many historical stories in new ways.
- B. I made a _____ about his age; however, I was mistaken.
- C. I hate having to stand in long queues. I am just not very _____.

Present Perfect & Past Simple Tenses M3a SB page: 36

Present Perfect Simple:

[I – We – You – They] have = 've
[He – She – It] has = 'S

not p.p (التصريف الثالث للفعل).

Examples:

- I _____
- She _____
- Ahmed _____
- We _____

Form: Question

Have [I – we – you – they]
Has [he – she – it]

not p.p (التصريف الثالث للفعل) ?

OR

Question Word { have [I – we – you – they]
has [he – she – it]

not p.p (التصريف الثالث للفعل) ?

Examples:

- What _____ ?
- Have _____ ?
- Has _____ ?
- Where _____ ?

It is used as a link between the past and the present to express an action that:

- happened without a key word for the past simple → I have finished the project successfully.
- started in the past and just finished in the present → - I have just done my homework.
- started in the past and is still there in the present → - He has lived in Doha for 10 years.

Examples:

- I _____
- She _____
- Ahmed _____
- We _____

Key words:

just, already, recently, lately, yet, since, for, so far, before, ever, never, it's the (first/second/third) time
Complete the following sentences.

- I have **just** _____.
- She has **recently** _____.
- We haven't _____ **yet**.
- They have _____ **since** childhood.
- We haven't _____ **before**.
- No, I have never _____ **to Paris**.
- I have **already** _____.
- He has **lately** _____.
- Mohamed _____ **for** five years.
- I have _____ **three books so far**.
- Have you ever _____ **to Paris?**
- It's the second time she _____ **a dish**.

Past Simple

يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن فعل بدأ وانتهى في الماضي ويتكون كما يلي:

Form:

فاعل (V+d - complete ____ completed ... etc.)

فاعل (V+ed – help ____ helped ... etc.)

فاعل (V + ied ____ cry ____ cried... etc.)

فاعل (irregular verbs _ say ____ said / give ____ gave / take ____ took ____ (be = was/were) ...etc)

NB:

Be (am / is / are / was / were / been / being)

Do (do / does / did / done)

Have (have / has / had)

Key words:

Yesterday / last, ago, in the past, as soon as, when I was a child, when I was young ...etc.

Examples:

- Three years ago, we (be) _____.
- In the past five years there (be) _____ any trees in my street.
- My great grandfather (use) _____ to live in Saudi Arabia.
- Three years ago, I (be) _____ only 14 years old and I (have) _____ my own bike.
- I (play) _____ tennis when I was young, I always (go) _____ to the court with my father.
- In 1973, there (be) _____ a war between Egypt and Israel, we (beat) _____ them.

Negation: فاعل didn't + inf. / فاعل (wasn't/weren't)

Example:

- I (not/go) _____ to school yesterday.
- Last night, he (not/sleep) _____ early.
- I (not/be) _____ at school yesterday
- They (not/speak) _____ well in the IELTS exam.

Questions: Did + فاعل + inf. ?

Example:

- Did you (win) _____ yesterday's match? Yes, I did (I won it) / No, I didn't (I didn't win it)
- Did she (cook) _____ dinner last weekend?

Questions: Wh + did + فاعل + inf.

Example:

- Where did you (live) _____ ten years ago? I lived in Doha/Egypt/... etc.
- What time did she (reach) _____ home last Friday evening?

Examples:

- *Did he (speak) _____ Italian fluently?
- *Why did you (act) _____ strangely last night?
- *I didn't (watch) _____ the last movie of Ahmed Helmi last weekend.
- *Yesterday, I (visit) _____ my uncle and (play) _____ with my cousins.
- *When I (be) _____ a child, I always (sleep) _____ with my brother in his room.
- *As soon as I (see) _____ the thief, I (call) _____ 999.
- * In the past, life (use) _____ to be nicer and simpler than it is nowadays.
- * As soon as the kids (get) _____ their presents, they (open) _____ them.

الفرق بين المضارع التام والماضي البسيط

يستخدم كل من المضارع التام والماضي البسيط للتحدث عن الأحداث التي حدثت في الماضي، لكن الفرق بينهما يكمن في التوقيت والارتباط بالحظة الحالية

أولاً: الماضي البسيط

للحديث عن حدث وقع في الماضي وانتهى تماماً دون أي علاقة بالحاضر

I visited Paris last year.

عند ذكر وقت في الماضي مثل

(yesterday, last week, in 2010, two days ago)

ex: She finished her homework two hours ago

لسرد أحداث متتابعة في الماضي

He woke up, brushed his teeth, and went to work.

ثانياً: المضارع التام البسيط

للحديث عن تجربة حياتية دون تحديد وقت معين

I have visited Paris.

هنا لا نذكر متى زرت باريس، فقط نؤكد أنني زرتها من قبل

للحديث عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زالت آثاره مستمرة حتى الآن

She has lived in London for five years.

هذا يعني أنها لا تزال تعيش هنا → (لقد عاشت في لندن لمدة خمس سنوات)

للحديث عن حدث انتهى مؤخراً لكن له تأثير في الحاضر

I have just finished my homework. (لقد أنهيت واجبي للتو)

عند استخدام كلمات مثل (ever, never, just, already, yet, so far, recently, for, since)

Have you ever tried sushi? (هل جربت السوشي من قبل؟)

A. Circle the correct answers.

- I _____ to Paris last year.
A. go
B. went
C. have gone
D. have been
- She _____ her homework yet.
A. didn't finish
B. doesn't finish
C. hasn't finished
D. haven't finished
- We _____ that movie three times.
A. see
B. saw
C. has seen
D. have seen
- He _____ his phone yesterday.
A. lost
B. loses
C. has lost
D. have lost

5. They _____ in this house since 2010.

- A. live
- B. lived
- C. has lived
- D. have lived

6. She _____ just _____ her lunch.

- A. has / finish
- B. has / finished
- C. have / finished
- D. _____ / finished

7. We _____ our friends two days ago.

- A. saw
- B. seen
- C. has seen
- D. have seen

8. I _____ my keys! I can't find them anywhere.

- A. lose
- B. lost
- C. have lost
- D. was losing

9. She _____ a lot of books when she was a student.

- A. read
- B. reads
- C. has read
- D. have read

10. They _____ already _____ their work.

- A. has / finished
- B. have / finished
- C. have / finished
- D. _____ / finished

A. Read the following and CORRECT the words in brackets.

1. They (**never/be**) _____ to The Netherlands before.
2. She (**never/eat**) _____ Sushi before.
3. Radhi (**not/call**) _____ his teacher yet.
4. Last month Aymen (**visit**) _____ Makkah for the first time in his life.
5. I can't believe that Al Arabi (**not/ watch**) _____ the documentary about Qatar yet.
6. Last year Khattab (**move**) _____ to his new house in Rawdat El Hamama.

Adjective	Adverb	Examples
صفة + ly		
quick	quickly	
careful	carefully	
beautiful	beautifully	
صفة + ily		
easy	easily	
angry	angrily	
happy	happily	
صفة تظل كما هي		
fast	fast	
good	well	
hard	hard	

Comparisons:

صفة قصيرة + er

more / less + صفة طويلة

than

Adjective	Comparison	Examples
صفة + r		
nice	nicer	
wise	wiser	
large	larger	
صفة + er		
tall	taller	
fast	faster	
small	smaller	
XXer صفة آخرها حرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك		
big	bigger	
sad	sadder	
thin	thinner	
y + صفة من مقطعين وآخرها		
easy	easier	
angry	angrier	
happy	happier	
صفة غير عادية		
far	farther	
bad	worse	
good	better	
صفة طويلة (من مقطعين أو أكثر)		
famous	more famous	
expensive	more expensive	
important	more important	

Write the CORRECT forms of the words in brackets in the sentences below.

1. Just move **(quiet)** _____, and no one will guess you've left.
2. The book I borrowed yesterday is **(informative)** _____ than the one I borrowed last week.
3. Our English teacher always speaks **(loud)** _____, so we can all hear him.
4. The book I bought yesterday is **(expensive)** _____ one I've ever bought.
5. A leopard can run more **(quick)** _____ than any other creature on earth.
6. In my opinion, travelling by train is **(tiring)** _____ as travelling by car.
7. I hope I will do **(good)** _____ in the coming exams.
8. I believe that ancient history is **(interesting)** _____ than modern history.
9. In fact, I can pass the test **(easy)** _____; English is as easy as 1,2,3 for me.
10. The book I borrowed yesterday is **(good)** _____ than the book I bought at the Book Fair.
11. It was raining this morning but now the weather is getting **(good)** _____ and **(good)** _____.
12. His responses to the questions are **(good)** _____ because he answered **(good)** _____.

Necessity & Obligation الضرورة / الإلزام

Key words:

.....is/are obliged to

..... was / were obliged to....

It's necessary / compulsory for to

It was necessary / compulsory for to

مضارع	ماضي
<p>فاعل { must have to has to need to } inf.</p>	<p>فاعل had to → inf. needed to</p>

Examples:

- You **must** study hard for the exams, Nasser.
- Abdullah **has to** wear the school uniform.
- We **have to** reach school on time every day.

- You **had to** choose the healthy food to eat.
- Hamad **had to** get up early **last** Friday.
- They **had to** call the police to arrest the thief.

NB: use **will have to + inf** to express a **future** obligation.

- Next year, I **will have to** start learning Italian because I will study in Italy.

Rewrite the sentences using the modals in brackets.

1. Youssef is obliged to wear the uniform at the Police Academy. {has to}

2. Security guards are obliged to stand up all the time. {have to}

3. It is a law for car drivers to stop at the red traffic lights. {have to}

4. It is necessary for all the students to study hard for tomorrow's exam. {must}

5. Last weekend, it was necessary for us to drive fast to reach home on time. {had to}

6. Last weekend, it was necessary for us to drive fast to reach home on time. {needed to}

Giving advice

It's advisable to

It's a good idea for ... to ...

مضارع		
you	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> should / shouldn't (had = 'd) better (not) ought to / ought not to </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">}</div>	inf.

Examples:

- You **should** do your homework **every day**. -
- You'd **better** train harder for **tomorrow's** match. -

تعتبر أقوى من صيغ النصيحة الأخرى لأنها تحمل معنى التحذير أو التهديد **had better = 'd better**

Ex: You'd better not come home so late again.

Ex: You'd better go to bed early not to be tired in the morning

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Read the following.

He _____ to visit the doctor in case he feels very tired.

Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- A. must
- B. ought
- C. might
- D. should

2. Read the following.

He _____ go to bed in case he feels very tired.

Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- A. might
- B. ought
- C. mustn't
- D. 'd better

B. Rewrite the sentences using the modals in brackets.

It's a good idea to sleep early tonight to get up early and refreshed.
 { ought to/should/had better }

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Deduction الاستنتاج المنطقي

Present

Sub.	<div> <div>must</div> <div>can't</div> <div>may/might/could</div> </div>	inf.
------	--	------

Key words

- I am **sure / certain**
 - I can't think of any other reason } → must / can't + inf.

- **not sure/perhaps/probably /possible** → may/might/could + inf

ملاحظة: نستخدم **will + inf.** للتعبير عن أننا متأكدين من شيء ما كما بالمثال التالي:

Ex: Go upstairs and ask to see Mr. Osama. He **will** definitely **help** you solve this problem.

A. Choose the CORRECT answers.

1. Read the following.

Abdullah _____ be at the meeting; he's on a business trip.

Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- A. must
- B. can't
- C. ought
- D. needn't

2. Read the following.

Ask to meet Mr. Khalid. He _____ tell you what to do for sure.

Which of the following BEST fits the above gap?

- A. will
- B. may
- C. must
- D. could

B. Rewrite the sentences using the modals in brackets.

1. I am sure Ghanem is abroad, he is in Spain. {must}

2. I am sure that Sultan isn't at home, his car isn't in front of the house. {can't}

3. I am not sure if Ahmed is the doctor who saved my life. {may}

C. Do as shown in brackets in the following sentences.

1. It isn't necessary for Abo Alola to go to school on Thursday. [Rewrite using: needn't]

Abo Alola _____

2. It isn't necessary for Okbi to pay the rent this month. [Rewrite using: needn't]

Okbi _____

3. You are not allowed to use mobiles in petrol stations. [Rewrite using: mustn't]

You _____

Relative Clauses

Relative clauses are introduced by relative pronouns and relative adverbs.

هي العبارات التي تسبقها ضمائر الوصل أو ظروف الوصل

Relative Pronouns (who / whom / which / that / whose)

Relative Adverbs (when / where)

Who = That

who بعد إنسان

The doctor _____ saved my life is Egyptian.

Ahmed _____ speaks English fluently is my cousin.

He is the person _____ helped me with the research.

Join the following sentences using 'who':

- Khalid is a strong young man. He can run for about an hour.

- I saw the old man. He lent me the money yesterday.

- Nasser lives in Doha. He is an astronaut.

Which = That

which بعد شيء

The book _____ I read was about Andalusia.

Ahmed's cat _____ sleeps all the time is from Paris.

It is the house _____ I stayed in last summer holidays.

Join the following sentences using 'which':

- That is the wooden chair. I bought it last week.

- I ate a cheese sandwich. It tasted delicious.

- Nasser lives in Doha. It is the capital city of Qatar.

whose

Possession الملكية

مالك → whose → مملوك

My best friend, **whose** house is next to you, is coming to visit me tonight.

Exercises: Join the following sentences using the words in brackets.

a. Einstein is a famous scientist. His inventions helped improve the world. [whose...]

b. Ahmed lives in Al Khour. His parents died last year . [whose...]

c. Salma got full mark at English. Salma's father is my uncle. [whose...]

من دلائل استخدام whose وجود صفات الملكية (his / her / their / ____s' ____)

Where

مكان → where → فعل (حدث/يحدث/سيحدث/يمكن أن يحدث في المكان)
مكان → which → (وصف/حديث عن المكان)

Place مكان (place, park, city, country, hotel, museum, house, school...etc)

where = in which

Last week I visited Al Khour **Park (where / in which / at which)** I watched some wild animals.

Exercises: Join the following sentences using the words in brackets.

a. I visited Australia. I saw a lot of kangaroos there. [where/in which...]

b. Ahmed lives in Al Khour. He can do a lot of activities there . [where...]

c. Salma goes to a British school. There, she speaks English all the time. [where...]

When

وقت → when → فعل (حدث/يحدث/سيحدث/يمكن أن يحدث في الوقت)
وقت → which → (وصف/حديث عن الوقت)

Time وقت (time, month, weekend, week, day, year, date...etc) → when = in which

The **day when / on which** I first met you was the happiest.

Exercises: Join the following sentences using the words in brackets.

a. My brother was born in 1973. Egypt restore Sinai. [when...]

b. June is the sixth month of the year. I was born in June. [when...]

c. Friday is the end of the week. Muslims pray altogether on Friday. [when...]

Circle the CORRECT answers.

1. Read the following.

The place _____ I met you for the first time has been demolished.

Which of the following BEST fits in the above gap?

- A. who
- B. when
- C. which
- D. where

2. Read the following.

Two days ago, I called the boy _____ found my phone to thank him.

Which of the following BEST fits the gap above?

- A. who
- B. when
- C. whom
- D. whose

3. Read the following.

You can start your email with "To _____ It May Concern,"

Which of the following BEST fits the gap above?

- A. who
- B. when
- C. whom
- D. whose

4. Read the following.

I really remember the day _____ I started learning French. It was a Sunday.

Which of the following BEST fits the gap above?

- A. who
- B. when
- C. whom
- D. whose

5. Read the following.

Have you met our new neighbour? The Algerian boy _____ house is just next to ours.

Which of the following BEST fits the gap above?

- A. who
- B. when
- C. whom
- D. whose

B. Join the following sentences using the given RELATIVE PRONOUN.

1. Yesterday I met a gentleman. He works in a nearby health centre. **(who)**

2. Salman solved the puzzle. He won the prize. **(who)**

3. Ahmed doesn't watch films. His best friend is a director. **(whose)**

4. Everyone looked for the boy. His parents were looking for him. **(whose)**

5. We stayed at Grand Hayat. It is a five-star hotel. **[which]**

6. Omar took us to the club. He plays football there. **(where)**

7. The summer holiday begins in June. I will meet my British friends then. **(when)**

8. You were looking for a CD. Did you find it? **[which]**

مفعول به

Be

p.p (V3)

الفاعل by

مضارع (v / v-s - always/usually/sometimes/every)

Be: مضارع بسيط (am/is/are)

ماضي (v-ed – yesterday/last/ago...)

Be: ماضي بسيط (was/were)

A. Write the verbs in brackets in the PASSIVE VOICE.

1. The weather (**predict**) _____ by the forecaster **every** day.
2. **Yesterday** morning, the window (**break**) _____ by my little brother.
3. My homework (**deliver**) _____ to the teacher **last** week.
4. New roads and bridges (**construct**) _____ in Qatar **every** year.

Change the following sentences into PASSIVE VOICE.

1. My classmates speak French fluently.

2. My grandfather never sells old things.

3. Classy people usually own classic cars.

4. Yesterday Ahmed sent an email to Nasser.

5. Abdullah sold his old car last Friday.

6. In the past, people bought drinking water.

Rewrite the following sentences in the PASSIVE VOICE.

1. Ahmed sent the email last night.

The email _____

2. Dr. Wafaey wrote a new book last year.

A new book _____

3. The artist painted all the walls green!

All the walls _____

Reading 1

1 Advancements in technology and social progress have significantly transformed our daily lives into significant convenience. From communication to transportation and household chores, this article explores the ways in which life has become easier, enhancing our overall quality of life.

2 Modern technologies have revolutionised communication, making it faster, more efficient, and accessible. With the rise of smartphones and social media platforms, staying connected with loved ones and colleagues is just a few taps away. Video calls, instant messaging, and email have eliminated geographical barriers, facilitating seamless communication across the globe.

3 Transportation has significantly evolved, making commuting and travel more convenient than ever before. In fact, the widespread availability of automobiles improved public transportation networks, and the emergence of ride-sharing services have simplified our daily commutes. In addition, air travel has become more accessible, with affordable fares and efficient check-in processes, allowing us to explore distant destinations with ease.

4 Technological advancements have transformed our homes into smart, automated spaces. From advanced vacuum cleaners and smart appliances to voice-controlled devices, our daily chores and routines have become more streamlined. Home automation systems enable us to control lighting, temperature, and security, enhancing comfort and convenience.

5 The internet has revolutionized the way we access information and services. Online platforms offer thousands of resources, from e-learning platforms for education to online shopping for convenience. We can now access news, research, and entertainment instantaneously, eliminating the need for physical media and expanding our knowledge at our fingertips.

6 Life in the modern age has undoubtedly become easier, thanks to advancements in technology and societal progress. The ease of communication, convenience in transportation and travel, automation in our homes, and access to information and services have simplified our daily routines and enhanced our overall well-being. Embracing these conveniences allows us to maximize our time, productivity, and enjoyment of life.

1. Which of the following could be the BEST title of the above text?

- A. How Life in the Past Was
- B. The Future of Human Beings
- C. How Transportation Has Significantly Evolved
- D. How Life Has Become Easier in the Modern Age

2. Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the UNDERLINED word 'accessible' in paragraph 2?

- A. boring
- B. unhandy
- C. reachable
- D. interesting

3. Based on paragraph 2, what role did smart phones play in making life easier?

- A. They made online trade easy.
- B. They made it easy to gain information.
- C. They made international banking easy.
- D. They made it easy to communicate with loved ones.

4. Read the text again and decide if the statements below are True, False or Not Given. Write (T), (F) or (NG).

A. Modern technologies made it easy to keep in touch with loved ones.
B. Robots will do dangerous jobs for humans.

5. From paragraph 3, mention TWO benefits of the evolution of transportation.

Benefit 1:	
Benefit 2:	

6. From paragraph 4, mention TWO examples of how our homes turned to be smart.

Example 1:	
Example 2:	

Reading 2

- 1** Looking back at history, it becomes apparent that life in the past was marked by numerous difficulties and hardships. From limited access to basic necessities to societal inequalities, this article explores the challenges that individuals faced in the past and highlights the progress made in improving living conditions.
- 2** In the past, the absence of modern technology made daily tasks laborious and time-consuming. Basic chores such as washing clothes, cooking, and transportation required significant manual effort. In fact, the limited access to facilities like electricity, clean water, and other utilities in many regions led to hindering the overall quality of life.
- 3** Medical care and advancements in healthcare were significantly lacking in the past. Life expectancy was lower, and diseases that are now preventable or treatable were major causes of mortality. Access to healthcare facilities and trained medical professionals was limited, leaving many vulnerable to illness and injury.
- 4** Historically, economic struggles were prevalent, with poverty affecting a significant portion of the population. The lack of job opportunities, income disparity, and limited social welfare systems created significant challenges for individuals and families. Social inequalities based on factors such as gender, race, and social class further exacerbated the difficulties faced by marginalized communities.
- 5** Access to education was restricted for most of the people in the past, particularly for marginalised groups. Illiteracy and limited educational opportunities hindered personal growth and socio-economic mobility. This lack of education limited the opportunities available to individuals, perpetuating cycles of poverty and inequality.
- 6** Reflecting on the past reminds us of the significant hardships that individuals endured. Limited access to technology, inadequate healthcare, economic struggles, and restricted education opportunities characterized life in the past. By acknowledging these challenges, we can appreciate the progress made and continue working towards creating a more equitable and prosperous future for all.

1. Which of the following could be the BEST title of the above text?

- A.** The Future of Education
- B.** Life Challenges in the Past
- C.** The Advantages of Life in the Past
- D.** Economy Between the Past and the Future

2. Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to the UNDERLINED word 'labourious' in paragraph 2?

- A. easy
- B. hard
- C. boring
- D. interesting

3. According to paragraph 2, what hindered the quality of life in the past?

- A. lack of labourers
- B. lack of communication
- C. limited access to facilities
- D. limited amounts of money

4. Read the text again and decide if the statements below are True, False or Not Given. Write (T), (F) or (NG).

A. Concerning daily chores, the quality of life was good.
B. The quality of life will improve in the near future.

5. From paragraph 3, mention TWO signs of the lack of health care.

Sign 1:	
Sign 2:	

6. From paragraph 4, mention TWO aspects of poverty in the past.

Aspect 1:	
Aspect 2:	

Writing

Choose only ONE topic:

Topic A

Write a **Formal EMAIL** to Mr. Abdelaziz Ali the principal of your school asking about **THE School IELTS PROGRAMME** that will take place next summer.

The following notes may help you:

- the people in charge
- the activities included
- the duration of the programme

Make sure your ideas are well organised and pay attention to your grammar and punctuation.

OR

Topic B

Write an **ARTICLE** describing **A TOURIST DESTINATION** in Qatar you have been to recently.

The following notes may help you:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - name of the place | - where the place is |
| - when you visited that place | - why it is interesting |
| - what people can do there | - why you recommend it to others |

Make sure your ideas are well organised and pay attention to your grammar and punctuation.

[illegible]

