

## تدريبات علاجية وواجبات لغة إنجليزية



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج القطرية ← الصف الثامن ← لغة إنجليزية ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-10-08 15:02:39

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

المزيد من مادة  
لغة انجليزية:

إعداد: مدرسة مسيعيد الابتدائية الإعدادية الثانوية للبنين

### التواصل الاجتماعي حسب الصف الثامن



صفحة المناهج  
القطرية على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

### المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثامن والمادة لغة إنجليزية في

تدريبات علاجية وواجبات

1

اختبار الوحدة الأولى والثانية مع الإجابة

2

اختبار الوحدة الأولى والثانية

3

اختبار الوحدة السابعة

4

اختبار الوحدة الثامنة

5



Grade  
8

ENG

مادة اللغة  
الانجليزية

تدريبات علاجية - واجبات

منهاج منتصف الفصل الدراسي الأول

اسم الطالب: .....

الصف: الثامن

ملحوظة هامة: هذه الأسئلة إثرائية ولا تغني عن الكتاب المدرسي وهو المصدر الرئيس للتعلم



| التاريخ               | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 09/03 - 08 /30 | Module: (1) Lesson: (A) | 1       |

Circle the correct options.

1. A: Guess what! I have got a new job.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A. What's up!

B. What's new!

C. What a surprise!

D. What a bad day!

2. A: How do you find your Pizza?

B: Yummy! \_\_\_\_\_

A. It's so - so.

B. It's horrible.

C. It's tasteless.

D. It's delicious.

3. A: Do you think that Ahmad is a humorous person?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Yes, he speaks seriously all the time.

B. Yes, he has frequent changes of mood.

C. Yes, he is not afraid of dangerous situations.

D. Yes, he is funny and makes people laugh.



| التاريخ               | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 09/03 - 08 /30 | Module: (1) Lesson: (A) | 1       |

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

stubborn bossy qualities easy-going quick-tempered

1. He is **easy-going**. He relaxed and happy, not easily annoyed or worried.
2. He is **bossy**. He likes to give orders and tell others what to do.
3. I think friendship and kindness are the most important personal **qualities**.
4. He is **stubborn**. He doesn't listen to others' suggestions and doesn't change mind easily.
5. He is **quick-tempered**. He gets angry easily without having a good reason.

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

confident selfish give up outgoing kind

1. He is **outgoing**. He has a lot of friends. Everybody in the school knows him.
2. He is **kind**. He always says "Hello" and "Excuse me" and smiles to others.
3. Don't **give up**. Keep trying again and again until you do it.
4. He is **confident**. He takes decisions after thinking. He is sure of what he does.
5. He is **selfish**. He likes to have everything for himself and didn't think of others.



| التاريخ               | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 09/03 - 08 /30 | Module: (1) Lesson: (A) | 1       |

Choose the correct options.

- Look! It \_\_\_\_\_ heavily outside.
  - rain
  - rains
  - is raining
  - are raining
- It never \_\_\_\_\_ in Qatar in September.
  - snow
  - snows
  - is snowing
  - are snowing
- Listen! The boys \_\_\_\_\_ in a choir.
  - sing
  - sings
  - are singing
  - are singing
- I sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ with my brother over the laptop.
  - argue
  - argues
  - am arguing
  - is arguing



| التاريخ           | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 09/10 - 06 | Module: (1) Lesson: (B) | 2       |

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

|             |        |            |       |            |         |
|-------------|--------|------------|-------|------------|---------|
| concentrate | survey | constantly | goals | advantages | anxious |
|-------------|--------|------------|-------|------------|---------|

- I set some **goals** for myself to achieve this year.
- We have to make use of the **advantages** of the new technology.
- I couldn't **concentrate** to answer the questions because there was a lot of noise.
- With laptops and smartphones, teens are **constantly** online.
- I was **anxious** about my father's health. He is having a surgery in a hospital.

Do as shown between the brackets.

- I **helped** (help) my father yesterday. (Correct the verb.)
- I **didn't help** (not help) my father yesterday. (Correct the verb.)
- Did** you **help** (help) your father yesterday? (Correct the verb.)
- I **travelled** (travel) to Turkey last summer holiday. (Correct the verb.)
- I **didn't travel** (not travel) abroad last summer holiday. (Correct the verb.)
- Where **did** you **travel** (travel) last summer holiday? (Correct the verb.)



| التاريخ           | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 09/17 - 13 | Module: (1) Lesson: (C) | 3       |

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

opponent take up instructor championship athletes

1. Targeting the **opponent** weaknesses is a typical technique to win a race.
2. Football World Cup is a is the greatest **championship**.
3. My **instructor** says that if I practice a lot and don't give up, I can be just as good as him one day.
4. Messi and Maradona are professional **athletes**.
5. All people should **take up** and practice a sport.

Do as shown between the brackets.

1. Which is **bigger** (big), Qatar or Bahrain? (Correct the adjective.)
2. The Nile is the **longest** (long) river in the world. (Correct the adjective.)
3. The car isn't as **boring** (boring) as a bus. (Correct the adjective.)
4. Who drives **more carefully**, (carefully) Ahmad or Ali? (Correct the adjective.)
5. He says karate is the **most** (difficult) martial art. (Correct the adjective.)
6. I think karate is the **best** (good) martial art. (Correct the adjective.)
7. The old computers are **worse** (bad) than the new ones. (Correct the adjective.)

| التاريخ           | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 09/17 - 13 | Module: (1) Lesson: (D) | 3       |

**Write 2 paragraphs describing a person you like.**

**These questions may help you:**

- What is he like?
  - What does he look like?
- \* Why do you like him most?
  - \* What don't you like about him?

[illegible]



| التاريخ           | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 09/17 - 13 | Module: (1) Lesson: (E) | 3       |

Choose the correct options.

1. A: I have to run.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Take care.

B. I'm off.

C. It's a good idea.

D. I'm very proud of that

2. A: Rashed? I haven't seen you for ages!

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A. What are you waiting for?

B. It's something else!

C. Fancy meeting you for?

D. Don't get me wrong.

3. A: Excuse me. \_\_\_\_\_ There are so many that it's hard to choose!

B: Well. My favourite is The Wax Museum.

A. Could you repeat that, please?

B. What do you mean about that?

C. How could I get there?

D. Could you recommend a good museum for us to visit?



| التاريخ           | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 09/17 - 13 | Module: (1) Lesson: (E) | 3       |

Use the linking words to complete the sentences.

1. Thomas was really hungry this morning \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't eat breakfast.

A. because

B. and

C. so

D. but

2. Thomas didn't eat breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ he was really hungry this morning.

A. because

B. and

C. so

D. but

3. She can have an apple \_\_\_\_\_ a mango. She can't have them both.

A. because

B. and

C. or

D. but

4. I saw my teacher this morning \_\_\_\_\_ I asked him about the test.

A. because

B. and

C. so

D. but

5. I fell off my bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't get hurt.

A. because

B. and

C. so

D. but



| التاريخ           | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 09/17 - 13 | Module: (1) Lesson: (E) | 3       |

### Reading Comprehension:

#### **Directions:**

#### **Read the passage and answer the questions.**

Many people would agree that smoking is a drug and is highly addictive. Smoking can actually do more damage to your body than you think it can. Smoking needs to be stopped and I am here to tell you why.

First, you are in charge of your health. You might choose the unhealthy choice and that's fine! Unfortunately, smoking also affects others. Did you know that when you're smoking, your children can inhale your smoke and could get sick without even knowing? This is called passive smoking.

Secondly, why would you pay an amount of money for a pack of cigarettes? Cigarettes are harmful and are a disgrace; they cause bad breath, they are a bad, filthy habit and they make you look unattractive. Do you really want to be a bad role model to children? So why do you buy them?

Finally, and most importantly, smoking will increase your chances of cancer or other sicknesses and may cost you your life. Imagine that, you're buying a cigarette packet, and exchanging your life for it! Furthermore, it has been known that mothers who smoke during pregnancy increase the chance of their children being affected, and even being born with disabilities.

In conclusion, smoking is bad for your health. We can prevent smoking in the future by setting the standard that smoking is deadly and is not accepted. Hopefully our future generations will grow up knowing that smoking is not normal, and this advice might help reduce the total number of smokers and deaths caused by cigarettes and tobacco.



1. What is the text MAINLY about?

- A. bad habit
- B. pregnant mothers
- C. packets of tobacco
- D. diseases and deaths

2. According to the text, what sicknesses may you have if you smoke?

- A. cancer
- B. fever
- C. headache
- D. heart attack

3. What is the writer's attitude regarding smoking?

- A. He thinks it is healthy.
- B. He is against smoking.
- C. He encourages smoking.
- D. He supports smoking in certain areas.

4. How does the writer call for stopping smoking?

- A. He supported a law against smoking.
- B. He despised smoking in the social media.
- C. He mentioned disadvantages of smoking.
- D. He convinced the readers to stop smoking in public places.

5. According to the text, how does smoking affect others?

children can inhale your smoke and could get sick

6. According to the text, how could smoking be stopped in the future?

by setting the standard that smoking is deadly and is not accepted



| التاريخ           | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 09/17 - 13 | Module: (2) Lesson: (A) | 3       |

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

|        |       |          |          |      |
|--------|-------|----------|----------|------|
| amazed | trunk | reptiles | distance | area |
|--------|-------|----------|----------|------|

1. A tree \_\_\_\_ **trunk** \_\_\_\_ is the lower part of a tree.
2. Lizards and snakes are \_\_\_\_ **reptiles** \_\_\_\_.
3. The \_ **distance** \_\_\_\_ between Doha and Wakra is about 20 km
4. You can find the \_\_\_\_ **area** \_\_\_\_ by multiplying the width with the length.
5. I was \_ **amazed** \_\_\_\_ to see dinosaurs in the museum of natural history.



| التاريخ           | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 09/24 - 20 | Module: (2) Lesson: (A) | 4       |

Do as shown between the brackets.

- This is Abdulla. He is a taxi driver. ( Join using “who”.)  
\_\_\_ **This is Abdulla who is a taxi driver.** \_\_\_\_\_
- This is Abdulla. His son is a very good tennis player. ( Join using “whose”.)  
\_\_\_ **This is Abdulla whose son is a very good tennis player.** \_\_\_\_\_
- This is the pocket money. Your dad gave it to you. ( Join using “which”.)  
\_\_\_ **This is the pocket money which your dad gave to you.** \_\_\_\_\_
- I don't remember the place. I lost my wallet there. ( Join using “where”.)  
\_\_\_ **I don't remember the place where I lost my wallet.** \_\_\_\_\_



| التاريخ           | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 09/24 - 20 | Module: (2) Lesson: (B) | 4       |

Choose the correct options.

- If I wake up late in the morning, I \_\_\_\_\_ the school bus.  
 A. miss  
 B. will miss  
 C. missed  
 D. can miss
- As soon as you lose your mobile phone, \_\_\_\_\_ the police.  
 A. calls  
 B. will call  
 C. call  
 D. called
- When the bell \_\_\_\_\_, all the students will assemble in the school yard.  
 A. rings  
 B. will ring  
 C. rung  
 D. can ring
- \_\_\_\_\_ the video **after** I finish it.  
 A. I uploaded  
 B. I upload  
 C. Upload  
 D. I will upload
- You \_\_\_\_\_ an accident **unless** you drive hasty and carelessly.  
 A. have  
 B. had  
 C. will have  
 D. won't have



| التاريخ              | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 10/01 - 09/27 | Module: (2) Lesson: (C) | 5       |

Circle the correct options.

1. He wants to get a black belt in karate and \_\_\_\_\_ can stop him.

- A. something
- B. anything
- C. nothing
- D. everything

2. I am really hungry. I need \_\_\_\_\_ to eat.

- A. something
- B. anything
- C. nothing
- D. everything

3. I didn't eat \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch, so I'm really hungry now.

- A. something
- B. anything
- C. nothing
- D. everything

4. We have prepared \_\_\_\_\_ for the party.

- A. something
- B. anything
- C. nothing
- D. everything



| التاريخ              | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 10/01 - 09/27 | Module: (2) Lesson: (C) | 5       |

Circle the correct options.

1. We can't go \_\_\_\_\_. We must wait here for dad to come.

- A. somewhere
- B. anywhere
- C. nowhere
- D. everywhere

2. I have looked \_\_\_\_\_ in the house, but I can't find my wallet.

- A. somewhere
- B. anywhere
- C. nowhere
- D. everywhere

3. Ali is \_\_\_\_\_ in the school. Go and look for him.

- A. somewhere
- B. anywhere
- C. nowhere
- D. everywhere

4. They were on the desert and there was \_\_\_\_\_ to hide.

- A. somewhere
- B. anywhere
- C. nowhere
- D. everywhere



| التاريخ          | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 10/08 -04 | Module: (2) Lesson: (D) | 6       |

Use the words to complete the sentences.

1. Mom came \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen and started cooking.

- A. out of
- B. into
- C. ahead
- D. over

2. I don't like mountain biking. I get tired when I ride \_\_\_\_\_ a hill.

- A. up
- B. into
- C. along
- D. down

3. The thief jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the fences and tried to enter the house.

- A. over
- B. through
- C. across
- D. towards

4. He swam \_\_\_\_\_ the river to the other side.

- A. at
- B. across
- C. from
- D. along

5. She walked quietly \_\_\_\_\_ the corridor to take the lift.

- A. along
- B. over
- C. behind
- D. in front of



| التاريخ          | الدرس                   | الأسبوع |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 2026 / 10/08 -04 | Module: (2) Lesson: (D) | 6       |

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Pasta is a type of food typically made from an unleavened dough of durum wheat flour (semolina) mixed with water or eggs, and formed into sheets or various shapes, then cooked by boiling or baking. Rice flour, or legumes such as beans or lentils, are sometimes used in place of wheat flour to yield a different taste and texture, or as a gluten-free alternative. Pasta is a staple food of Italian cuisine.

Pastas are divided into two broad categories: dried (*pasta secca*) and fresh (*pasta fresca*). Most dried pasta is produced commercially via an extrusion process, although it can be produced at home. Fresh pasta is traditionally produced by hand, sometimes with the aid of simple machines. Fresh pastas available in grocery stores are **produced** commercially by large-scale machines.

Both dried and fresh pastas come in several shapes and varieties, with 310 specific forms known by over 1300 documented names. In Italy, the names of specific pasta shapes or types often vary by locale. For example, the pasta form *cavatelli* is known by 28 different names depending upon the town and region. Common forms of pasta include long and short shapes, tubes, flat shapes or sheets, miniature shapes for soup, those meant to be filled or stuffed, and specialty or decorative shapes.

In terms of nutrition, cooked plain pasta is 31% carbohydrates (mostly starch), 6% protein, and low in fat, with moderate amounts of manganese, but pasta generally has low micronutrient content. Pasta may be enriched or fortified, or made from whole grains.



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

- A. types of pasta
- B. origin of pasta
- C. benefits of pasta
- D. production of pasta

2. What does the underlined word “produced” mean?

- A. designed
- B. initiated
- C. made
- D. sent

3. In which cuisine is Pasta well-known?

- A. the Italian cuisine
- B. the French cuisine
- C. the Arabian cuisine
- D. the American cuisine

4. According to paragraph 2, what are the main categories of pasta?

\_\_\_\_\_ dried (pasta secca) and fresh (pasta fresca).

5. According to paragraph 3, how many forms are for Pasta?

\_\_\_\_\_ 310

