

أوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في القواعد والمفردات والوظائف اللغوية والقراءة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج القطرية

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 21:21:32 2025-06-04

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

المزيد من مادة
لغة انجليزية:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب المستوى الثامن



صفحة المناهج
القطرية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

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

أوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في وظائف اللغة فهم المقروء المفردات والقواعد مع الإجابة النموذجية

1

أوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في وظائف اللغة فهم المقروء المفردات والقواعد

2

أوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في القواعد والمفردات والفهم القرائي مع الإجابة النموذجية

3

أوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في القواعد والمفردات والفهم القرائي

4

أوراق عمل نهاية الفصل في وظائف اللغة والقواعد وفهم المقروء والكتابة مع الإجابة النموذجية

5



English Extra practice material.

Semester (2) Grade (8)

Modules (7+8) – Bell Work

Grammar, Vocabulary, Language Functions & Reading

Name: _____

Class: 8 /-----



Read and choose the correct answer:

1. To stay warm, you would wear a
- A. silk scarf
- B. woollen hat
- C. denim shirt
- D. spotted trainers

Read the following, then fill in the gaps with the suitable word:

checked - tight- striped- leather - silk scarf – sparkly - cotton - flared

- 1- jeans are wide at the bottom.
- 2- If you want to shine, wear trainers.
- 3- For a comfortable summer outfit, a T-shirt is perfect.
- 4- A is a great accessory to add a touch of elegance to your outfit.

Read and choose the correct answer:

- 1- The earthquake the houses in the city.
- A. light
- B. handled
- C. produced
- D. destroyed

Read the following, then fill in the gaps with the suitable word:

handle – produce - light – survive – coin – cash - currency - note

- 1- This paper is very
- 2- Good farmers help plants ...
- 3- In some countries, the ... is very weak.
- 4- I don't have any ... on me, only credit cards.
- 5- Be careful when you ... the fragile glassware.
- 6- We need to ... more milk to meet the peoples' demand.

Read and choose the correct answer:

- 1- We have in our garage that we need to get rid of.
- A. afford
 - B. decluttering
 - C. piles of stuff
 - D. amusement park

Read the following, then fill in the gaps with the suitable word:

amusement park – afford – piles of stuff – minimalist - decluttering

- 1- I need to start my closet; it's too messy.
2- The children are excited to go to the this weekend.
3- We can't a new car right now; we don't have enough money.

Read and choose the correct answer:

- 1- I need something to put flowers in, so can you hand me the?
- A. vase
 - B. coaster
 - C. cloth bag
 - D. jewellery box

Read the following, then fill in the gaps with the suitable word:

coaster – stool – cloth bag – card – jewellery box – handmade-bed

- 1- My grandmother knitted a blanket for my new
2- To protect my table from my hot drink, I'll use a
3- I keep my earrings and bracelets in a beautiful
4- When I go shopping, I like to bring my own to reduce waste.

Module 8: 8a vocab SB 98 **Date: \.....**

Read and choose the correct answer:

1. The of the burning building escaped with their clothes only.
 - A. cause
 - B. flames
 - C. residents
 - D. evacuates

Use the following expressions to complete the sentences.

break out – evacuate – residents – cause – flames

1. The exact of the fire is unknown yet.
2. The from the campfire reached towards the sky.
3. In case of a fire drill, everyone must the building immediately.

Module 8: 8b vocab SB 101 **Date: \.....**

Read and choose the correct answer:

- 1- I used my _____ to pay for the groceries.
 - A. car park
 - B. credit card
 - C. bus stop
 - D. art gallery

Use the following expressions to complete the sentences.

bus stop – park – jewellery box – art gallery – credit card

- 1- We need to _____ the car.
- 2- We went to an _____ to see the new exhibit.
- 3- Everyone was waiting at the _____ to go to school.

Order of Adjectives

adjective

Adjectives describe nouns or pronouns.



delicious
cake



sparkly
diamond



beautiful
flower

Order of Adjectives

Adjectives define nouns. They have no gender and are the same in the singular and plural. It is possible for several adjectives to define the same noun. In this case, adjectives come in the following order before the noun.

NUMBER	OPINION	COLOUR	DESIGN	MATERIAL	NOUN
Four	nice	black	striped	silk	skirts

Select the correct order of adjectives:

1. Ali wears a _____ T-shirt to school.
A) cotton red nice
B) nice red cotton
C) red cotton nice
D) nice red cotton
2. We saw a _____ jacket at the store.
A) leather stylish black
B) black leather stylish
C) stylish black leather
D) stylish black leather
3. She bought a pair of _____ trainers.
A) spotted sparkly stylish
B) stylish sparkly spotted
C) sparkly stylish spotted
D) stylish spotted sparkly

Put the adjectives in the correct order:

1. Mona is wearing a _____ dress. (*leather - stylish - pink*)

.....

2. Noora loves _____. (*flared - fashionable - denim - pants*)

.....

3. Ahmed bought a _____ jacket. (*black - nice - leather*)

.....

Use the adjectives in brackets in the correct order:

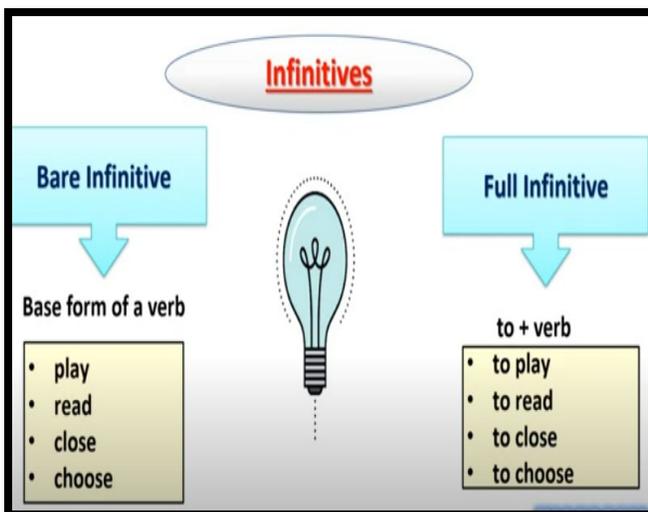
1. Fatima has a _____ scarf. (*silk - pink - lovely*)

2. Sara has a _____ dress for the party. (*denim - trendy - tight*)

3. He wore a _____ jacket in winter. (*leather - brown - stylish*)

Module 7: 7B Grammar SB 89 **Date: \.....**

Infinitive



NOTE Mary helped me **cook** / **to cook** dinner.

1. The **full infinitive** (e.g. to do) is used:

- to express purpose.
- after certain verbs (want, forget, would like, decide, need, plan, try, offer, etc).
- after *it + be + adjective*.
- after *too* and *enough*.
- after question words (what, where, how, etc).

2. The **bare infinitive** (e.g. do) is used:

- after modal verbs (can, could, should, must, etc).
- after the verbs *make* and *let*.

Choose the correct answer:

1. Huda plans _____ a new story this weekend.
A) read
B) reading
C) to read
D) reads
2. You must _____ your assignment again.
A) rewrite
B) rewriting
C) to rewrite
D) rewrites
3. It was nice _____ you at the party last night.
A) seeing
B) to see
C) see
D) saw

Do as shown between the brackets:

1. She was too tired _____ (walk) home after the long trip.
2. We must _____ (finish) our homework before going out.
3. He promised _____ (call) me as soon as he arrived.

-ing form

1. Before **throwing** my things away, I always ask my sister if she wants any of them.
2. Fatima loves **doing** charity work.
3. How about **donating** our old toys to charity?
4. **Exercising** is good for your health.

The *-ing* form is used:

- a. as the subject of a sentence.
- b. after certain verbs (like, love, enjoy, hate, finish, prefer, etc.).
- c. after prepositions (for, of, in, etc.).
- d. after certain expressions (how about, it's worth, etc.).

4

2

1

3

-ing forms

We can use the **-ing** form of the verb:

- ❖ **as a noun**
- ❖ **subject or object**

More examples:

- ❖ **Boxing** is a dangerous sport.
- ❖ **Studying** Latin is quite difficult
- ❖ **Doing** crossword puzzles in English is easy.

The **-ING** form often acts as a verb and a noun at the same time.

-ING nouns are nearly always uncount nouns.

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-ing forms

We can use the **-ing** form of the verb:

- ❖ **After certain verbs**

admit, adore, avoid, can't stand, consider, deny, dislike, don't mind, enjoy, escape, fancy, feel like, finish, imagine, involve, keep (on), look forward to, mention, mind, miss, practice, regret, resist, suggest, understand.

Examples:

- *I **hate** **working** all day.
- *Joseph **enjoys** **watching** films.
- *He **denied** **having** lied to his parents.

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Select the correct verb form:

1- I suggest _____ (go) to Baldna Park this weekend.

- A) go
- B) goes
- C) to go
- D) going

2- I feel like _____ (see) Harry Potter movie again.

- A) see
- B) saw
- C) seeing
- D) to see

3- My sister enjoys _____ (play) the piano.

- A) play
- B) plays
- C) playing
- D) to play

Do as shown between brackets:

1. They enjoy (to visit) _____ their friends. (correct the verb)
2. Maryam wants _____ (buy) a new coat. (correct the verb)
3. She dislikes _____ (wake up) early on weekends. (correct the verb).

Negative Questions: (using Not)

Negative questions are formed with:

Auxiliary (helping) Verb + n't (short form of *not*) + **Subject** + Main Verb... ?

We use negative questions:

- to **express emotions** (e.g. surprise, anger, annoyance).

- **Can't you** finish the project on time?



- **Haven't you** ever travelled by plane?



- when we expect the listener **to agree** with us.

- **Don't you think** this is a good car?

- **Doesn't this painting** look so beautiful?



Choose the correct answer:

1. _____ they coming to the party tonight?
A) Isn't
B) Wasn't
C) Aren't
D) Weren't
2. _____ you finished your homework yet?
A) Didn't
B) Have
C) Has
D) Haven't
3. _____ he like football when he was younger?
A) Does
B) Did
C) Didn't
D) Was

Do as shown between brackets:

1-He is going to the mall. (Change into a negative question)

2-They have finished their project. (Turn into a negative question)

3- She was late for class. (Turn into a negative question)

Module 8: 8a Grammar SB 99 **Date: \.....**

Much/ many/ a lot of/ lot of /a few / a little

Quantifiers (some, any, no, much, many, a lot of, lots of, a few, a little) → pp. 121-122

A Read the dialogue and match to make rules.

A: Were there **any** people in the building during the fire?

B: Yes, there were **some** people on the 4th floor.

A: Really? Were they injured?

B: Fortunately, there were **no** injuries. The firefighters managed to evacuate the building in time.

1. We use *some*

2. We use *any*

3. We use *no*

a. in affirmative sentences to give negative meaning.

b. in affirmative sentences, offers and requests.

c. in questions and negative sentences.

B Read the examples and match to make rules.

• Mrs Ahmed gave the cat **a little** water after the firefighter rescued it from the tree.

• There weren't **many** firefighters, but they successfully put out the fire.

• We have to hurry. We haven't got **much** time.

• The fire brigade arrived after **a few** minutes.

• **Lots of** boys want to become firefighters when they are young.

• **A lot of** fires break out during the summer.

1. We use *many* and *a few*

2. We use *much* and *a little*

3. We use *a lot of* and *lots of*

a. before uncountable nouns.

b. before uncountable or plural countable nouns.

c. before plural countable nouns.

Select the correct quantifier to complete the sentence:

1-There aren't _____ bananas in the basket.

A) no

B) any

C) some

D) much

2-I need _____ help with my homework.

A) many

B) a few

C) some

D) much

3-She has _____ money, so she can't buy the dress.

- A) a few
- B) any
- C) no
- D) much

Do as shown between brackets:

1-There isn't _____ milk in the fridge.
_____ (Use a quantifier.)

2- I have _____ books to read this weekend.
_____ (Use a quantifier.)

3-We have _____ sugar left for the cake.
_____ (Use a quantifier.)

Module 8: 8b Grammar SB 101

Date: \.....

Reported Speech (Statements)

TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH	
DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Simple present "Where is my umbrella?" she asked.	Simple past She asked where her umbrella was.
Present continuous 'Where are you going?' she asked.	Past continuous She asked where you were going.

<p>Must "A full cup must be carried steadily" a winner said.</p>	→	<p>Must / had to / would have to A winner said that a full cup had to be carried steadily</p>
<p>Will "A kite will never be a good hawk" a child said.</p>	→	<p>Would A child said that a kite would never be a good hawk.</p>
<p>Can "You can have too much of a good thing." my friend told me.</p>	→	<p>Could / would be able to My friend told me that I could have too much of a good thing.</p>
<p>May "A cat may look at a king" Tom said.</p>	→	<p>Might Tom said that a cat might look at a king.</p>

Tenses and modal verbs change as follows:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Present Simple	→ Past Simple
Present Progressive	→ Past Progressive
will	→ would
can	→ could
may	→ might
must	→ had to

A Read the examples below and complete the rule.

'I'm hungry.' → I said I was hungry.
'I'm hungry, Lamya.' → I told Lamya I was hungry.

We use the verbs **tell** and **say** to report statements.

Choose the correct option:

1- "I always finish my homework on time," Mona says.

Mona says that she _____ her homework on time.

- a) always finished
- b) always finishes
- c) is always finishing
- d) will always finish

2- "We are going to the park now," they said.

They said that they _____ to the park.

- a) go
- b) are going
- c) were going
- d) have gone

3- "I will call you later," Adam told me.

Adam told me that he _____ me later.

- a) will call
- b) would call
- c) calls
- d) called

Do as shown between the brackets:

1) You must submit your project by tomorrow.

(Rewrite using reported speech)

The teacher told the students

2) I'm studying for my science test.

(Rewrite using reported speech)

Sarah told her friend

3) I visit my grandparents every weekend.

(Rewrite using reported speech)

Omar said

Question Tags

Rules

A Read the dialogues. When do we use question tags? Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1. **A:** This is you in the photo, **isn't it?**
B: Yes, you're right.
2. **A:** We **didn't miss** the flight, **did we?**
B: No, we didn't. There's been a delay.

- a. when we want to repeat something we have said
- b. when we are not sure about something and we want to confirm it
- c. when we are sure about what we are saying and we think the listener will agree

1. Question tags are short questions which we put e
2. They are formed with an auxiliary or modal verb (is, will, etc.) a
3. We use a positive question tag b
4. We use a negative question tag d
5. When the sentence doesn't have an auxiliary verb c

- a. and a subject personal pronoun (I, you, he, etc.).
- b. with a negative sentence.
- c. use do, does or did according to the subject of the sentence and the verb tense.
- d. with a positive sentence.
- e. at the end of a sentence.

NOTE

- **Let's** is followed by the question tag **shall we?**
Let's go to the cinema, shall we?
- **Imperatives** are followed by the question tag **will/won't you?**
Open that door, will you?

Choose the correct option:

1. Hessa plays basketball every weekend,?
- A. doesn't she?
- B. didn't he?
- C. hasn't he?
- D. won't he?
2. They weren't at school yesterday,?
- A. were they?
- B. wasn't they?
- C. did they?
- D. had they?

3. **She has never visited Paris,**?

- A. hasn't she?
- B. does she?
- C. has she?
- D. didn't she?

Do as shown between the brackets:

1- **Huda is reading a book.** (*Add a tag question*)

- Huda is reading a book,

2- **They weren't late for school.** (*Add a tag question*)

- They weren't late for school,

3- **Ali has finished his homework.** (*Add a tag question*)

- Ali has finished his homework,

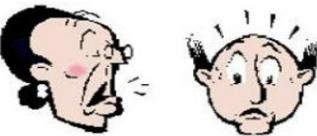
1. What **damaged the roof?**
The storm (damaged the roof).

2. What **did the storm **damage**?**
(The storm damaged) the roof.

a. Which question asks about the subject of the verb? 1

b. Which question asks about the object of the verb? 2

c. In which question is the verb in question form? 2



Mum called *Mr Hill*.

Who called Mr Hill? **Mum**

Who did Mum call ? *Mr Hill*

Mum called *Mr Hill*.

SUBJECT

↓

Somebody called *Mr Hill*.

Who called *Mr Hill* ?

Who is the **subject**
Mr Hill is the **object**

Subject question – we ask about subject

OBJECT

↓

Mum called *somebody*.

Who did **Mum** call?

Who is the **object**
Mum is the **subject**

Object question- we ask about object

Choose the correct questions for the following two answers:

1- My sister was caught in the rain.

- A. Who was caught in the rain?
- B. What did your sister catch in the rain?
- C. Who did the rain catch?
- D. What happened to your sister?

2- I saw William in the park.

- A. Who saw William in the park?
- B. Who did you see in the park?
- C. Where did William see you?
- D. What did William do in the park?

Write the correct question for each answer.

- 1. **A:**?
B: Sarah wrote a beautiful poem.
- 2. **A:**?
B: I borrowed this book from the library.
- 3. **A:**?
B: The teacher explained the lesson clearly.

Language Function Exercise

Language functions: Module 7 SB p.94

Expressing one's opinion	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I (definitely) think... / I don't think...• (Personally,) I believe...• I strongly believe that...• In my opinion,...• In my view,...• People should/ shouldn't...• It seems (to me) that...• If you ask me,...• I feel that...	
Agreeing	Disagreeing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I (totally) agree (with you).• You're (absolutely) right about that.• I think/believe so (too).• I guess so.• You have a point.• Definitely.• Exactly.• Very true.• I couldn't agree more.• I was just thinking that.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I (totally) disagree (with you).• I'm afraid I disagree.• I don't agree (at all). / I don't really agree.• No way!• I don't know about that.• I'm not (so) sure about that.• Very true, but...• I sort of agree, but...• Perhaps you're right, but...• I know what you mean, but...

1- A: I think he should see a doctor now.

B:

- A. I agree with you.
- B. I must leave now.
- C. I like apples very much
- D. We went to the museum last week

2- A: I think the blue colour is better.

B:.....

- A. You are absolutely right.
- B. I was absent yesterday.
- C. He often goes to the club.
- D. They have lived in Doha for 5 years.

3. A: I think online shopping is the best. What about you?

B: I don't think so

- A. I totally agree.
- B. I am afraid I disagree.
- C. I feel that it will be tomorrow.
- D. In my opinion, it is suitable for her.

Module 7 (Expressions in the reading text page 86)

Make up my mind - fine by me - never said a word - a big deal

4. A:

B: Fine by me.

- A. What is it made of?
- B. Did you watch that movie?
- C. How about we meet on Friday?
- D. Do you think we still have time?

5. A: Dina, why are you wearing gloves inside the house?

B:

- A. Fine by me.
- B. Aren't they nice?
- C. You're welcome.
- D. Well, in my view they aren't.

Language functions: Module 8 SB p.105

A  **Talk in pairs. What's your worst weather experience? What happened? Answer any questions your partner may have. Think about:**

- when this happened
- where you were
- who you were with
- what the weather was like
- what happened
- how you reacted
- how you felt

Choose the correct response:

6. A: What was the weather like yesterday?

B:

- A. It was very fast.
- B. It was delicious.
- C. It was expensive.
- D. It was very rainy.

7. A.....?

B: It will be hot and sunny.

- A. What will you do tonight?
- B. What will be your next step?
- C. How will you be able to get there?
- D. How will the weather be like tomorrow?

8. A: The weather is very cold. Let's have a hot drink?

B:

- A. I'm all ears.
- B. It's a bit tricky.
- C. That sounds great!
- D. I think you called the wrong number!

Module 8 (Expressions in the reading text page 100)

**So what? - cut it out - get out of here - that's disgusting -
I couldn't be bothered**

9. A: Look at that insect!

B: before it bites you.

- A. Get out of here!
- B. That's disgusting!
- C. I never said a word.
- D. I couldn't be bothered.

10. A: Look at Amna's messy room.

B: the food is spilt all over the floor.

- A. Get out of here!
- B. That's disgusting!
- C. I never said a word.
- D. I couldn't be bothered